

**I. THE BUDGET (MYSORE),
1971-72—General Discussion**

**II THE MYSORE
APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL,
1971**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI
SUSHILA ROHATGI):
Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore for the services of the financial year 1971-72, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration." SHRI RAJNARAIN : (Continued speaking.)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS/संसदीय कार्यविभाग

में राज्य मंत्री (SHRI OM MEHTA) : I

श्री राजनारायण : आज कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी। बंगला देश को मान्यता दिये बिना कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी। बंगला देश को मान्यता दो। कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी।
{Shri Rajnarain squatted on the floor of the House.}

मुझे निकाल दो। बंगला देश को मान्यता दो। कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी।

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA (Nomi-
nated) : He should be suspended.

श्री राजनारायण : निकाल दो। कार्यवाही नहीं चल सकती। मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ कि आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा को बुलाइये। इस समय हम ओम मेहता को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं; क्योंकि जब वहाँ विरोधी दल के नेता गये तो उन्होंने कहा कि गुरुपादस्वामी ने, एन० जी० गोरे ने चिट्ठी लिखी, इसलिये हमने बुला लिया, हमको कुछ कहना नहीं है। नहीं कहना है तो...

take objection to this.

[The hon. Member then proceeded towards the Dais]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI
AKBAR ALI KHAN) : We have

listen to him and it has been recorded. Your demand about, Bangla Desh has been recorded. We will convey it to the Prime Minister ...

SHRI OM MEHTA : You intervene, Mr. Gurupadaswamy.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : Please name him, Sir.

SHRI VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI
AKBAR ALI KHAN) : I have a feeling that Shri Rajnarain is expressing very genuine feelings about Bangla Desh. There are many of us who have got equally strong feelings. But there is a method to do it. We will convey your feelings to the Government. Now I request you to go back.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : आप अपनी जगह पर जाइये। आप अपनी सीट से बोलें।

श्री राजनारायण : अच्छा, मैं अपनी सीट पर जाता हूँ। मैं अपनी सीट से बोलूंगा।

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : ऐसे राज्य सभा चल सकेगी, जैसा आप कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे निहायत अदब से अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि इस सदन की कार्यवाही को स्थगित किया जाए, प्रधान मंत्री यहाँ बुलाई जाएं। हमको इस समय जानकारी हुई है कि जब उन्होंने विरोधी दल के नेताओं को बुलाया, उन्होंने आरम्भ में ही कह दिया कि विरोधी दल के नेताओं को मैं बुलाना नहीं चाहती थी, हमको तो श्री एन० जी० गोरे ने और गुरुपादस्वामी ने चिट्ठी लिखी, इसलिए मैंने बुलाया, मुझे कोई विशेष नहीं कहना है। तो आज भी प्रधान मंत्री साहिबा बंगला देश के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रही हैं। वहाँ के प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं, हमको फौरन रिकगनाइज करो, हम तीन तरफ से तुम से घिरे हुए हैं, तुम हमको मान्यता दो। भारत सरकार देर क्यों कर रही है, यह हमारा सवाल है। इसलिए मैं आपसे हाथ जोड़ कर अपील करूंगा, बंगला देश के नाम पर अपील करूंगा, वहाँ के शहीदों के नाम पर अपील करूंगा, वहाँ के गरीबों के नाम पर अपील करूंगा, वहाँ के

मजलूमों और महरूमों के नाम पर अपील करूंगा और अपने देश की जनता के नाम पर अपील करूंगा कि आज बंगला देश को मान्यता न देना देश के साथ गद्दारी है, इसलिए बंगला देश को मान्यता दी जाए।

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : Just a minute, Rajnarainji.

श्री राजनारायण : नहीं तो इस सदन की कार्यवाही आगे नहीं चलेगी।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Sir, Rajnarainji is obviously exercised over the issue of Bangla Desh. We are also exercised in the same manner. I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister because I felt that a meeting of the Opposition leaders was necessary as there was a material change in the situation. We had a meeting yesterday and I must say, we had a useful meeting. Now, today Rajnarainji has raised the issue of recognition. That is the demand of many Members and it cuts across political parties. I gather, Sir, that there is going to be a Resolution here very shortly, a Private Member's Resolution Bangla Desh. I would like to make two suggestions. In response to the feelings which have been expressed by Mr. Rajnarain—and such feelings are being expressed privately and publicly by other Members also—you should convey the sense of urgency about this matter to the Prime Minister. Not that I am suggesting that she does not have a sense of urgency, but I would like you to convey this to the Prime Minister. And the debate that is coming soon should be a more meaningful and purposeful debate. And to make it purposeful and meaningful, a statement may be made by the Prime Minister in this regard. Sir, at the present moment, I only appeal to my friend Rajnarainji that we are also here to share his views, his opinion, anxiety and feelings, but now we may go on with our business because the Prime Minister is not here. But the matter has got to be conveyed to her and we expect her to make a statement at least on that day when the Private Member's Resolution will be taken up. Now, Rajnarainji may restrain himself, control himself. This is a request, a *->-674Rs/71

friendly request to him.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, हमारी एक प्रार्थना है श्री गुरुपादस्वामी से, अन्य दलों के लोगों से जो विरोधी पक्ष में हैं और सरकारी पक्ष से। यदि हम अपने प्रति ईमानदार हैं, यदि हम अपने देश के लोगों के प्रति ईमानदार हैं, यदि हम बंगला देश के लोगों के प्रति ईमानदार हैं और हम इसको नितान्त आवश्यक, अखिलम्बनीय, लोक-महत्व का समझते हैं, तो बंगला देश की मान्यता के प्रश्न को सर्वप्रार्थमिकता मिलनी चाहिए। तो हमने इस सप्ताह के आखिरी के लिए क्यों टाला? सटरेडे, दि लास्ट डे, हमारा प्रश्न यह है। जब पहिले दिन 19 तारीख को इस सदन में जा आये थे, तो उसी दिन हमने यह सवाल उठाया था कि बंगला देश के बारे में पहले बहस होनी चाहिए। सदन ने कहा, आज नहीं कल होगी, कल नहीं परसों होगी और अब कहा जा रहा है कि परसों नहीं नरसों होगी। इसलिए हमारा कहना है कि आज इस पर बहस चले और कल के लिए न छोड़ी जाय और न ही शनिवार के दिन के लिए छोड़ी जाय। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह प्रश्न अन्य प्रश्नों से कम महत्वपूर्ण है? क्या यह प्रश्न कोई विशेष महत्व का नहीं है? इसलिए मैं सदन के साथ श्री गुरुपादस्वामी, श्री भूपेश गुप्त, सी० पी० एम०, क्रान्तिकारी दल, फारबर्ड ब्लाक के लोगों तथा अन्य सभी लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज चार महीने व्यतीत हो गये हैं और आज भी यही कहा जा रहा है कि 27 को होगी, 28 को होगी, 29 को होगी, 30 को होगी और 31 को बहस होगी।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : वह इसलिए क्योंकि उस दिन प्राइवेट मेम्बर का दिन है। जिस प्राइवेट मेम्बर को उस दिन अनुमति मिली है, उन्होंने उस दिन बंगला देश को मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव रखा है। यह प्रस्ताव सरकार की तरफ से नहीं आ रहा है।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मेरा कहना यह है कि बंगला देश के सवाल को...

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : You give us only one minute and you allow him so much time. He should be turned out. He is a blackmailer. He should be turned out.

श्री राजनारायण : : मेरा कहना यह है कि बंगला देश के सवाल को सब लोग इसी ढंग से महसूस करते हैं, जैसा कि श्री अकबर अली खान साहब ने कहा कि जिस तरह से राजनारायण की फीलिंग है, उसी तरह से सब लोगों की फीलिंग्स हैं। उन्होंने यह बात हमसे हैदराबाद में कही और इसी वजह से हमारी हिम्मत बड़ी। हमने सोचा कि जो हमारी फीलिंग है, वह सब लोगों की फीलिंग होगी। मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि एक न एक वहाने बंगला देश के सवाल को टाला जा रहा है। कल हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने हमसे कहा था कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने जो मीटिंग बुलाई है, उसमें क्यों नहीं जाते। हमने कहा कि हमें जो कुछ कहना होगा सदन में कहेंगे और हम एक अलग से कमरे में बात कहना नहीं चाहते हैं।

हमारे मित्र श्री गुरुपदास्वामीजी ने बहुत मधुर भाषण का प्रयोग किया है और मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सिद्धान्त का जो संघर्ष है, वह मधुर भाषा से टाला नहीं जा सकता है। यह जो हमारा सिद्धान्त है, उसके बारे में हम कहते हैं कि बंगला देश को अभी मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए, फौरन मान्यता दो, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री साहिबा कहती हैं कि जब अपरच्युन टाइम आयेगा तब दिया जायेगा। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपरच्युन टाइम कब आयेगा। क्या जब पाकिस्तान की फौजें उन पर काबू पा लेंगी या फिर चीन वहाँ पर अपना कब्जा कर लेगा? यह बड़ा भारी सवाल है, जो आज राष्ट्र के सामने है। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी फीलिंग्स हैं और ये हमको धमकी देते हैं। क्या पिट्टी, क्या पिट्टी का शोरबा।

"Turn him out" All right, turn me out, I am ready for it. I am not a coward like you.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE : You are a eowahl,

श्री राजनारायण : क्या पिट्टी क्या पिट्टी का शोरबा। गुलाम बन कर आया है।

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA ■ No parliament in the world will ever put up with this nonsense, this blackmail.

श्री राजनारायण : आदमी को समझ कर बात कहनी चाहिये और दूसरों की फीलिंग को समझना चाहिये।

श्री उपसभापति : आप सम्मानित सदस्य के प्रति इस तरह की भाषा इस्तेमाल न करें। जो कुछ आपने बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में कहा है, वह कह दिया है।

श्री राजनारायण : पार्लियामेन्ट में चुन कर नहीं आया है और गुलामी में आकर पार्लियामेन्टी पद्धति को नहीं जान सकता है।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : बदतमीज . . .

श्री राजनारायण : श्री शीलभद्र याजी बंगला देश की बातों को बदतमीजी की समझते हैं। अगर वे इस तरह से समझते हैं, तो खुदा उनकी बुद्धि पर तरस खाये, जो बंगला देश के इन्सानों को बदतमीज कहता है। आज याजी जैसे न मालूम कितने आदमी होंगे, जो बंगला देश की समस्या को बदतमीज समझते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई रास्ता निकालिये और सदन को स्थगित कर दें। आप हमको वाटर निकाल सकते हैं, लेकिन इस चीज के लिए आपको कोई रास्ता निकालना ही होगा। इस पर आज बहस हो, कल बहस हो जाय और जनिवार की जगह कल बहस हो।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I think Rajnarainji has raised two points so far as I could understand. One thing is that he wants a discussion on the issue.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : Not only discussion, recognition.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is what I am coming to. Discussion regarding recognition of Bangla

Desh is one question. The second question that he has raised is that Bangla Desh should be recognised immediately.

SHRI RAJNARAIN ; Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : These are the two issues that you have raised. So far as the first question is concerned, I think we have had enough discussions in this House and on that account I do not think any Member can have any grievance. During the last week also we have had enough discussions in this House. Yesterday also while discussing West Bengal budget hon. Members got an opportunity to express their views on the question of recognition of Bangla Desh. All the things that are happening in Bangla Desh have been discussed here on many occasions. No Member can have any chance of not getting opportunities to discuss the question of granting recognition to Bangla Desh...

SHRI MANORANJAN ROY : Not (he question of recognition alone...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

I am referring to the first question raised by Shri Rajnarain. Do not be impatient. As pointed out by Shri Gurupada-swamy, we are getting again an opportunity next Saturday to discuss the question of recognition to Bangla Desh when a Private Member's Resolution is coming up. As the House is aware, we have to finish and complete the financial business before the end of this month. Otherwise, the States of West Bengal, Mysore and Gujarat will not have a single paisa to spend. They cannot carry on their administration. I do not think anybody desires that the three States should

stop to function. Therefore, that is not the point. That is why the House has agreed to discuss financial business which is normally the private Member's day and discuss private Member's business on Saturday. Therefore, we are going to get another opportunity to discuss this particular matter on Saturday. No Member can have any objection on that account.

So far as the question of recognition to Bangla Desh is concerned, of course, the feelings inside and outside the House are very strong. Individuals, organisations and political parties have been suggesting to the government to recognise Bangla Desh as early as possible or to use the language of Shri Rajnarain to grant recognition to Bangla Desh immediately. Those persons who are not holding any responsible office can definitely make such suggestions to and demand; on, the government. But government shoulder the greatest responsibility and when they have to such a vital decision, they have to consider all the aspects involved in such a decision. I do not think that a member of the Government—Prime Minister or other Ministers—does not want to take decisions which are in the interests of the nation. I think, no one can arrogate to himself all the patriotism and nationalism. Every person in this House as well as every Minister in the present government has definitely got national interest at heart. Whatever decision they will take, will be taken at the appropriate time keeping in mind national interests always. Therefore, let us not proceed with this controversy and let us revert to our present business.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमान्, मैं आपके दो मिनट लूंगा। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आपने जो अंग्रेजी में यहाँ पर भाषण किया, आपने अच्छे शब्दों में प्रधान मंत्री ने यह बात कह दी है और वह अखबारों में आ चुकी है कि नेशनल इस्टेब्लिशमेंट और बंगला देश के इस्टेब्लिशमेंट को देखते हुए उचित समय पर मान्यता के प्रश्न को हल किया जायगा। इसलिये अब आप के द्वारा इस बात के कहने से हमारे ऊपर कोई दूसरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। अगर प्रधान मंत्री ने यह बात कल न कही होती, तो आज मैं यह स्थिति यहाँ पर उपस्थित न करता। मैं यह कहूँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री के लिये कोई राष्ट्रहित नहीं है, उनके लिये अपनी गद्दी का हित है। राष्ट्रहित में और गद्दी के हित में बड़ा फर्क है।

श्री उपसभापति : ऐसा कहना गलत है ।

(Interuption)

श्री राजनारायण : यह आपकी ओपिनियन है, आपकी रुलिंग नहीं है । आप केवल रुलिंग देने के लिये अधिकृत हैं । यदि आप सरकार का काम करने लग जायेंगे तो फिर बड़ी मुश्किल हो जायगी । आपने अपनी कोई रुलिंग नहीं दी है, आपने केवल अपनी ओपिनियन बतलाई है । आज तक हमारे ऊपर यह लांछन है कि बंगला देश के मान्यता के प्रश्न पर हमने सदन में चर्चा क्यों नहीं की और हमने वोट क्यों नहीं कराया । मान श्रीजिये कल इस सम्बन्ध में रिजोल्यूशन आ जाता है, तो यहां हम जानते हैं कि जितने विरोधी पक्ष के लोग हैं, वे उसके पक्ष में वोट करेंगे और हो सकता है कि सरकारी पक्ष के लोग भी उसके पक्ष में वोट करें । मगर सरकारी पक्ष के बारे में हमें संदेश है । उनके सामने किसी समय कोई हित आ जाय और वे उसके पक्ष में वोट न करें तो शीलभद्र याजी जी जनता के बीच में जा कर यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हमारी और राजनारायण की भावनाएं एक हैं । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई आप सुगम मार्ग प्रस्तुत करें, जिस से बंगला देश की मान्यता का प्रश्न पहले ले लिया जाय और जो दूसरा सरकारी बिज़नेस है वह बाद में लिया जाय, क्योंकि हम लोगों को काम है और अगर हम अनिश्चर तक रुकते हैं तो हम अनिश्चर तक देश के किसी कोने में नहीं जा सकते । अगर कोई मामला हो जायगा, सदन प्रस्ताव पास कर देगा तो ठीक और अगर हार जायेगा तो ठीक । इस लिये मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि बंगला देश की मान्यता का प्रश्न आप पहले ले लें । यह हमारे जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है, राष्ट्र के जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है । अगर हमेशा सरकार का दिमाग ठीक हो तो रोम का नाश क्यों होता, अंग्रेजों का नाश क्यों होता ।

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : For how long will he speak ? For how long will this go?

श्री उपसभापति : श्री गुरुपादस्वामी ने कहा है कि सटरडे को डिस्कशन हो सकती है ।

श्री राजनारायण : हिरण्यकश्यप का नाम क्यों होता जो इसी तरह से राजा था जिस तरह से आज इन्दिरा जी है । कंस भी राजा था जिस तरह से आज इन्दिरा जी है । तो जो सरकार कहे वह हमेशा सही होता है । या राष्ट्र हित में होता है, ऐसा नहीं है । इसलिये हम अपनी बात पर बोट कराना चाहते हैं और इसके लिये अल्टिमाटम अपरफ्युनिटी अवेल करना चाहते हैं । आप इसको सटरडे तक मत टालिये ।

हम नेता विरोधी दल से निवेदन करेंगे कि हम उनकी भावना को समझ रहे हैं कि वे चाहते हैं कि सदन की कार्यवाही चले, मगर वे हमारी भी भावना को समझें कि बंगला देश की मान्यता के सवाल को टालना नहीं चाहिये । जो लोग बंगला देश को मान्यता देने की बात करते हैं और इस सवाल को टालते चले जाते हैं, वे क्या सज्जन हो कर अपने कर्तव्यों को पूरा करने के लिये वक्तवित्त हैं । इसलिये मैं आप लोगों से हाथ जोड़ कर, विलती कर के कहता हूँ कि आप इस बंगला देश के सवाल को स्पेच्छा से आगे के लिये मत टनवाइये । मेरी इतनी ही प्रार्थना है ।

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : Sir, that is why I requested you to convey the feelings of the Mem-bers of this House and in particular, the feelings of Shri Rajnarain to the Prime Minister so that she may make a statei ment on the day and possibly, if earlier, it is well and good. But you failed to lake note of my suggestion. Therefore, I am repeating, with a view to warding. off any further trouble or confusion on this issue, that I would beg of you to convey this to the Prime Minister and also I would request my hon. friend, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs. Mr. Om Metha, who is here, to convey this matter to her and she should come before us and make a statement earlier, if possible, or on the

day when the Private Members' business is to be taken up.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : Sir, I want to raise one matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No. please.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : Sir, I want to know how the hon. Member walked up to the Chair and broke all the Rules. Sir, I want to know this.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, राष्ट्र के जीवन में कभी-कभी ऐसे प्रश्न आते हैं जब कि सामान्य संसदीय प्रथा राष्ट्र के हित की अपेक्षा कर रही हो, तो मैं एक नहीं अनेक बार ऐसा करूंगा। राष्ट्र की रक्षा के लिये राष्ट्र के जीवन में ऐसे अवसर आते हैं जब कि सामान्य संसदीय प्रथाएं तोड़ी जाती हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : So, Mr. Om Mehta, I think the hon. Members have already expressed their very strong feelings on this question and you please convey the feelings of the hon. Members to the hon. Prime Minister. And, so far as the question of having the discussions earlier is concerned, if this House wants to pass all the Appropriation Bills in one moment, I have no objection. Then it will be immediately followed by discussions on Bangla Dcsh. But we have to finish the financial business and this is the only reason and that was why this House agreed to postpone the Private Members' business from Friday to Saturday.

SHRI OM MEHTA : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is not as if we are trying to avoid any discussion on this issue. But it is because of the financial business before the House and we shall take it up as early as possible. But, even then, the feel' the hon. Members will be definitely conveyed to the Prime Minister and we can see what can be done in the matter.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं फिर निवेदन करूंगा आपसे कि चेंबर खुद एक नोट प्रधान मंत्री को भेज दे कि प्रधान मंत्री साहिबा

यहां पर आ कर के एक सरकारी पालिसी के बारे में कम से कम कल इस सदन को अवगत कराये।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : डाई वजे बोलेंगी।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति अगर किसी को नामिनेट करते हैं, तो उसको हटाया जा सकता है या नहीं, क्योंकि मैं चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जिन को नामिनेट करते हैं, उनके गुण दोषों का विवेचन कर के अगर सिफारिश की जाय तो उनको फौरन राज्य सभा की सदस्यता से खारिज किया जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Mehta, you will please take into consideration the views expressed.

Mrs. Rohatgi.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I have already moved the Bill.

The question was proposed.

Mr. Deputy Chairman : Mr. Nagappa Alva.

DR K. NAGPPA ALUA (MYSORE) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to speak while supporting the Mysore Budget proposals for 1971-72. Sir, the basic purpose of planning and the preparation of the budget is to stimulate economic development consistent with social justice. This budget is being presented by the Central Finance Minister. Sir, it is a routine budget. I expected that the Finance Ministry and the Central Government would examine and reexamine the proposals in the budget and improve on this budget by fixing certain priorities so as to solve certain problems at the earliest time possible, and also to see that an atmosphere is created in the country that the Central Government is doing everything possible to create not only better understanding, between the State and the Centre but also giving an impression.

My suggestion is that the Central Government should give a directive in certain matters to the States to fix up priorities and also shifting of emphasis on certain subjects. This has not been done,

Sir, touching on the salient features in the Mysore Budget, I must say that there has been a considerable improvement in the matter of progress and developmental activities; and particularly since 1962 the State has progressed. In this particular budget, high priority has been given to Electricity. Knowing full well that agriculture and industry can be developed fully, electricity is very, very essential. At the same time, priority has also been given to irrigation schemes. In this budget, Sir, for the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission and the Central Govt, expected the Mysore State to raise resources of Rs. 73 crores. I am happy to say that Mysore Government has already raised over 35 crores of rupees. By that it is very clear that Mysore has done wonderfully well in the matter of raising their resources, and such a State should be encouraged in all ways to come up. Sir, if you look at the Spending in the previous years on the Plan, you will find that Mysore has spent more than that was provided. It has got the capacity and it has geared up the machinery to such an extent that it has spent more than that was provided, and I am suggesting that in the coming three years we will have to spend more. To that extent, I again say, this is a very great opportunity for the Central Government to give all the encouragement that is necessary for the State to come up in the matter of development and progress, and if we look at this and analyse it, the Rs. 350 crores will have to be enhanced to Rs. 400 crores.

There was the Fifth Finance Commission. The Fifth Finance Commission's Award had an adverse effect on the finances of the State. This matter was represented to the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. They have accepted and they have understood the reasonableness and the justice of our representation and they have assured us that they would make a special accommodation of Rs. 105 crores. I am happy about this but that kind of a help and also, if necessary, other help will have to be given.

In the matter of Centrally sponsored schemes, the Central Government has

provided over Rs. 12 crores and that has to be spent usefully by the State. They have also provided Rs. 8 crores for providing employment facilities in the State. At the same time, we have to appreciate—and I am sure the Central Government will also appreciate—that certain schemes of the State Government for the provision of employment opportunities are already in force, and help to the small farmers will be appreciated.

I may say on this occasion that it is an advantage for both the State and the Central Government that we are having in the Mysore State, Shri Dharam Vira a Governor of experience and courage, but I appeal to the Central Government and also to the people and the leaders—to whichever party they might belong—"Let there be no interference at all". I am sure, if encouragement is given, things will improve greatly and it will help during this President's rule and while the Central Government actually rules in the names of the President and through the Governor it will make a good performance itself and it will also create a very good impression.

Mysore has got certain problems. These problems, because of delay on the part of the Central Government, have been made not only burning problems but have also created misunderstanding between States and States. Such a question is there about the border dispute—I do not want to say anything about that. But about the Cauvery waters dispute I would like to say a few words and I crave the indulgence of the House.

At the same time I feel, it is all for good and I feel also that this is a very great opportunity that Members of Parliament know at first hand what is going on in the different States where we have the President's Rule so that not only they can appreciate but understand the feelings of the people. Mysore State has got a history of its own. It had a chequered career. We got freedom in 1947. Till then the old Mysore was a Princely State with 9 districts and in 1956 we had the reorganisation of (the States and with these nine districts

of the Princely State of Mysore, ten districts were added on. One was Coorg, a State by itself, two districts from the composite Madras State and 3 districts, from the Hyderabad State as well as four from the Bombay State. The problems, because of the 5 units coming together, were not only obstructive to our progress but also created many complex problems and because of that we had to take so many steps about the equation of posts of officers and legislature of the different States at different administrative levels. This point has to be appreciated. I may incidentally say that after the reorganisation of the State, since 1962, our progress has been continuous. We have solved a number of problems and this is true of Mysore State, as it is now, is a miniature India according to me. You will have to look at the condition of soil, that climate, that geography, the history, the social and other conditions and particularly the culture and spiritualism. It is miniature India and at the same time it is the belief that the river Ganga which washes off the sins of millions of people has to go one day in the year to Cauvery to get herself completely cleansed. The history is continuous and history repeats itself in the long progress of evolution and now a survey is being conducted to link up the Ganga with the Cauvery. I am saying this so that we have to purify ourselves so that we may have reasoning in our thinking, we may have the correct approach to solve the problems. Particularly at this juncture in the history of this country when in the national interest unity is the need of the hour, we must solve any problem by discussion. Negotiated settlement is the only solution to the Cauvery basin river water problem. It is no dispute at all. We have no quarrel with the Tamil Nadu people but certain things they have to understand. I only feel that the present attitude that they have taken is not quite correct.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : Why not try on the non-official level between the representatives of Tamil Nadu and Mysore ? That would be much better.

DR. K. NAGAPPA ALVA : About the suggestion made, I will be saying

some things presently. What was painful was that in 1969 Tamil Nadu Government urged for the appointment of a Tribunal. The painful position is that on their pressure, justice has been delayed to us by the Central Government but I am sure it will not be denied.

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN : Dr. K. L. Rao tried his best at his level.

DR. K. NAGAPPA ALVA : ... they demand a Tribunal. It can find no solution or amicable understanding.

My only appeal to the Tamil Nadu people is, let them be more reasonable. Their demand in my opinion—let me say with all humility—is unreasonable and their approach is unhelpful because we have always been ready for talks.

SHRI G. A. APPAN (Tamil Nadu) : I object to these observations in view of the fact....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please do not disturb him.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : You can differ from him.

DR. K. NAGAPPA ALVA : I am only saying this because in 1967 there was not this demand and I must also say...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have taken 18 minutes so far; we have got only two hours for this.

DR. K. NAGAPPA ALVA : Ad right; I am only suggesting that negotiated settlement is the only solution to this problem. Sir, at the same time it is necessary that this House should know what has happened actually. In fact, it was not in 1924 but in 1892 that an agreement was reached between the British Government in Madras and the subordinate Government of the Princely State of Mysore. At that time 'scheduled river' in Mysore was defined and condition laid down that Mysore should not build projects in these rivers without the prior concurrence of the Madras Government. Sir, in 1909 Madras wanted to build a balancing reservoir at Mettur. At the same time Mysore wanted to build a project across Cauvery at Krishnarajasagar under

the leadership of that great son of India. Sir M. Visweswaraiya but Madras objected to this. Mysore appealed to the Secretary of State in Delhi who upheld the case of Mysore and eventually we had the 1924 Agreement. This Agreement, under its rules, allows the prescribed "limit flows" of water to be let down from Krishnarajasagar for the benefit of Madras. The 1924 Agreement has confirmed rights as well as obligations on both the parties. If Tamil Nadu is entitled for its "limit flows" the Mysore Government is equally entitled for storage of 45 T.M.C. feet of water. In 1974 the sharing of Cauvery waters has to be reviewed. So, certainly the leaders who have not taken up this work earlier have to be blamed. It is a question of the welfare of over 8 million people and it is for us to see that ration facilities are provided to these people. This Hemavathy Project is of 34 T.M.C. capacity which is not beyond our rightful share. The Kabini Project is an offset reservoir for the Bhavani Project million people and it is for us to see that in Tamil Nadu of 19 T.M.C. feet. The Bhavani Project was constructed about ten years ago with a capacity of 32 T.M.C. As an offset reservoir Kabini can store 60 per cent of Bhavani, that is 19.2 T.M.C. feet.

With regard to Kerala I would just like to say that there is no dispute at all. Because of the inundation of certain parts of Kerala Suite a joint survey is going on and regarding sharing of waters it can certainly be settled. Here I must say that Dr. K. L. Rao, the Minister concerned, is an authority on these questions. He knows all the problems and he is very helpful. In fact, after he became Minister so many problems have been solved throughout the country. He too is for a negotiated settlement. It is very ir that so far as scheduled rivers are concerned there must be consultation between the two Governments.

There are unscheduled rivers. Nobody can object to them. It is our absolute right. Morally and legally we have got every right to have irrigation projects. In fact, Dr. K. L. Rao has helped us in regard to the Harangi to select the site also. Technical clear: has not been given to the Harangi,

Yagachi and Vothole projects. I request that this may be given at the earliest. All the formalities have been observed. All the norms and all the requirements have been satisfactorily supplied. The Central Water and Power Commission and the Planning Commission are convinced and Dr. K.L. Rao is fully informed of these things.

Now, Sir, before I conclude I must say that priority should be given and emphasis laid on certain subjects and certain problems relating to the State. There is the information and Publicity Department and the Tourism Department. These are very important departments and because there is no time I do not want to go into the details. Everyone is interested in the welfare of the country and in projecting a correct image of the country throughout India and outside India. For that purpose these departments have to be developed. I have been fighting it in my own State that proper attention should be given to these departments and they must be fully developed, but what has happened? The Information and Publicity Department has been given Rs. 18 lakhs out of a total Budget of Rs. 80 crores, which works out to .22 per cent. Out of this a large amount goes for advertisement. I only say that importance has to be attached to this and much more has to be done. Then for tourism Rs. 7 lakhs have been given, which works out to .09 per cent of the Budget. Everybody knows the importance of tourism and it has to be developed. I have been saying that it must be made obligatory on the part of the State Government to spend what is necessary and develop some of these departments. Then I come to the Research and Evaluation Department. Emphasis must be laid and I hope the Central Government will look into it. Then there is the subject of unemployment in which both the Centre and the State are interested. Already there are a few schemes. These must be implemented. There is the question of price-rise. There is also the question of care of children, and the charter of children. The care of children is enjoined on us under the Constitution.

Every child born in this country has got the right for education, health and lull development, ■ but very little has been done. Then, there is the question of drinking water supply. Very little ! been done in this regard. Diseases iikc leprosy, blindness and venereal diseases have been completely neglected. Then, there is the question of the mentally and physically defective children. There number is increasing every Jay,

Now, I come to family planning. It is a question of our survival as a virile nation. Here again because I have no (ime to explain it in detail I only say this that all our developmental programmes and progress have beer: neutralised by the increase in population. There is an addition of 1,25,00,000 every year t© our population. Family-planning must be made obligatory in the case of many and compulsory in some other cases.

Sir, the Central Government is facing many problems and particularly now there is the dangerous explosive problem of the refugees from Bai Desh.- I assure this House and the Government that whatever possible in this matter we will do. There arc :ri»h-tening problems before us. There is the

lgla Desh issue, there is the menacing refugee problem, there is the threat of war. civil aggression in the form of terrorised refugees and spies and infiltrators is already there. Disturbing trends in the country are visible. Politics of murder, violence and terrorism has become a menacing threat to our way of democratic life, for the growth of the rich heritage of our culture and spiritualism, and even'to the freedom of our country. National in- , irect demands the unity of all. May . iod give us strength and courage to face the challenges and to preserve freedom and democracy. What is wanted is a clean and efficient administration with firmness to deal with anii-oual or : anti-national elements or forces.

One thing I forgot to mention which I would do now before I conclude and
• that is our growing debt burd.n. over-
• draft, which is a major problem.
'Mysore Stale has to pay Rs. 63 CTO

towards loan and interest. A Permanent solution has to be found. I suggest, Sir, that a Commission be appointed to go into the position of the States. I to prevent the vicious circle of borrowing, overdraft, deficit budget, inflation, price rise, etc., and also Centre-State aid and relationship.

Thank yon.

SHRI B. T. KEMPARAJ (Mysore) :
i Mr. Deputy Chairman, it is for the
| first time that the Mysore Budget has
! been placed before Parliament in the
last 23 years. . . .

SHRI U.K. LAKSHMAN GOWDA
(Mysore) : Let it be the last time.

SHRI B.T. KEMPARAJ : I wish this will
be the last time that the Budget of Mysore
State will be placed before Parliament.

AN HON. MEMBER : First time alter
defection.

SHRI B. T. KEMPARAJ : Mysore
has been making progress in almost all the
fields. But it has also got its own drawbacks
as the other parts of the. country have got.
Though the Central Government has been
making it a point to di>; drinking water wells
in the rural parts, more should be dot
Therefore, it is necessary for it to see that
necessary steps are taken so that more
drinking water wells are dug at least in the
Fourth Plan.

As far as roads are concerned, they have
been taken up both by the Centrally-sponsored
schemes and also by the State-sponsored
schemes. But it is very unfortunate to state
that there is a road which takes a deviation on
the fourth mile of Bangalore- Tumkur road.
That leads to HMT, Bharat Electronics. Indian
Air Force and also the Watch Factory. This
road was started in about 1942-43. Since then
there no department either HMT or Bharat
Electronics or the military department, that is
the Garrison Engineering Department or the
Public Works Department of the Mysore State
ihat has been taken any care of this road. This
road go:s by the western boundary of the

Indian Institute of Science. On this road so many accidents have been occurring for the last 25 years and more. On this road there will be accidents every week or once or twice a week. Our best efforts have failed to make any impact on the concerned department to take up this road to be reconstructed or extended or widened.

This is to be given priority.

Sir, as has already been stated, the Cauvery dispute is a very serious question. If this matter is not settled amicably, then 8 million people have to suffer. The 1924 Agreement which the Tamil Nadu Government is insisting upon is *ab initio* void, legally speaking, because at that time it was the Madras Government and the Mysore Government which were parties to that Agreement. But after the States reorganisation from 1-11-56 how far that agreement remains in force? Kerala and most of the parts of the Madras State have been included in Greater Mysore. Sir, even according to the 1924 Agreement, about 24 lakh acres of land have been irrigated by the river of Cauvery. Unfortunately, you will be pleased to see that only 3.4 lakh acres of land have been irrigated in Andhra. It is stated in the 1924 Agreement that 45 million cft. water can be utilised by the Government of Mysore.

Under the changed circumstances, what is the percentage of water that the Mysore Government get? after the inclusion of Coorg where the River Cauvery takes its birth. Similarly, Mysore is entitled to get 60 per cent, of the water of the rivers Kapini, Hemavati and other rivers flowing into the Cauvery river. Therefore, there is a fair case in favour of Mysore. So I cannot understand how on the part of the Tamil Nadu Government any dispute can be contemplated under the given circumstances when the dams have not been completed. When the cause of action fails to insist upon the Central Government to ask them to refer the matter to a Tribunal or to any other Commission. Now the reservoirs are completed. Unless there is misuse of the concession allowed to

them under the Agreement there is no reason to plead that by the construction of these reservoirs at Kapini and Hemavati their interest will be jeopardised or they will be put to loss and the Cauvery Delta will become dried up. Therefore, I appeal to the good conscience of the Members to consider this fact that when there are three parties, how the other Agreement can be insisted upon?

Secondly, it has already been stated that only 45 million cft of water is proposed to be utilised by constructing these reservoirs. These reservoirs have not been given clearance by the Central Government only for the apprehension that the Tamil Nadu Government is having. There is no reason for the Tamil Nadu Government to have any apprehension because they are already enjoying all the facilities given to them under the Agreement, and even more than that. The Mysore State was under the rule of the King. King as the ruler cannot have a predominant voice when that Agreement was executed in 1882 and also in 1924. Therefore, the Lower Riparian rights are more than the Upper Riparian rights. Now the changed circumstances have to be taken into consideration. The case of Kerala has to be taken into consideration and met. The Tamil Nadu Government which has been having the lion's share from the Cauvery water should also feel that proper and reasonable share has to be given to the three States.

Sir, as far as the education system in Mysore is concerned, there are many aided educational institutions which are run by private institutions and private educational societies. I specifically demand that the working of those institutions should be gone into. A thorough investigation has to be made into these institutions because the private institutions take money in the name of donation for admission of students in several colleges. Such things should not prevail. Whereas the rich people can have the benefit of admission to these schools and colleges, the poor people cannot have the benefit of admission. Particularly, the Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes students cannot get admission to these institutions. Therefore, these things should not be encouraged. Prior to independence, the Government was managing all the high schools and colleges. It is only after the merger of other parts into the bigger Mysore State that the Government has gone to the extent of allowing private individuals and private educational societies to run schools and colleges which play a very important part in the educational career of the students. But it is unfortunate that many of the students are not getting admission. Sir, after the advent of the Governor's rule, some great changes appear to have come—great changes in the sense that most of the officer have been transferred without their knowledges. These things have to be set right.

There are so many factors that have to be considered by the Central Govt, in giving financial aid to institutions which help the social and economic development in the State. Sir, there was the Community Development Department. After the completion of the Third Five-Year Plan, whether it is working or not is not known. It is not to be heard as to what the Community Development Department is doing, whether it has been functioning or not, whether it has been in existence or not and what is the nature of work which it has been turning out. The Local Boards are there. But in Mysore, there are no Zilla Parishad or District Parishads. The Central Government has to give particular attention for the formation of these Zilla Parishads so that economic development in the rural Mysore may be taken up vigorously and seriously, so that communications and other conditions of the rural people may improve. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhandari.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA (Nominated) : Sir, I have given my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called one from your party. Now I will have to call one from the Opposition. Mr. Bhandari.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी (राजस्थान) :
उपसभापति जी, मैसूर राज्य के बजट पर इस सदन में विचार हो रहा है। नाम इसका बजट है, लेकिन एक प्रकार से बोट आन एकाउन्ट है, ऐसा माना जाना चाहिए। सरकार ने इस समय बजट पेश करते समय लगभग पौने 16 करोड़ ६० के डेफिशिट के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था अभी तक इसमें नहीं बताई है। इसमें एक चीज स्वागत योग्य है कि उन्होंने अपना ध्यान कुछ खर्चों में बचत करने की ओर दिया है। मैं उनका स्वागत करूंगा जहां तक कि बचत वाली मदें, लैंड रेवेन्यू, पुलिस और फारेस्ट से ताल्लुक रखती हैं। लेकिन शिक्षा विभाग में और सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग में किए गए बचत को जरा सावधानी से ध्यान में रखने की आवश्यकता है; क्योंकि इन विभागों का संबंध दूरगामी होता है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बचत लोगों को शिक्षा सुविधाओं की उपलब्धि में बाधा के रूप में नहीं होना चाहिए और सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग में बचत लोगों को इस विभाग के द्वारा मिलने वाले काम के अवसरों को घटाने में नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर ये दो चीजों की तरफ सरकार पूर्णतया सजग है, तो मुझे इसमें आपत्ति नहीं होगी, लेकिन इस संबंध में सरकार की तरफ से मैं जरूर आश्वासन चाहूंगा। मैसूर राज्य किन्हीं कारणों से—मैं उनमें जाना नहीं चाहता—एक उन्नत राज्य की श्रेणी में अभी तक नहीं आ पाया है। कई क्षेत्र उसके अपेक्षित हैं, कई क्षेत्रों में पिछड़ापन है, आज जब कि इस अवसर पर उसके हाथ में प्रशासन की व्यवस्थाओं को मोड़ देने का मौका आया है, तो उसमें कुछ बातों की तरफ वह ध्यान देगी। मैं सरकार के ध्यान में कुछ चीजों को लाना चाहूंगा।

मैसूर राज्य का बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र ऐसा है, जहां पानी का अभाव है, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है। कावेरी का विवाद यहां बार-बार उठा है। मैं बहुत ज्यादा उसके विस्तार में नहीं जाऊंगा। मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहूंगा

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी]

कि सिंचाई मंत्रालय की तरफ से इस बात की शिकायत रही है कि जितना उपयोग मैसूर राज्य को कावेरी के पानी का करना चाहिए था, उसने अभी तक नहीं किया। लेकिन अब जब मैसूर पिछले कुछ समय से इस पानी का उपयोग करना चाह रहा है कुछ योजनाएं उसने हाथ में ले रखी हैं और मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि केन्द्र द्वारा रखे गए इस बजट में भी की उन योजनाओं के लिए जिन पर काम चल रहा है, जो ली जा रही हैं, खर्च करने का इंतजाम है और धनराशि रखी गई है, तो मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यद्यपि कावेरी के जल का एक विवाद बन गया है, फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी तरफ से कोई ऐसा कदम न उठाए कि जिसके अंतर्गत सिंचाई की दृष्टि से चलने वाले बांधों—हरंगी, हेमावती और काबिनी—का काम रूक जाए। अगर इसके संबंध में फैसला होना है तो मैसूर राज्य के निर्वाचित विधान सभा के द्वारा गठित सरकार के काल में ही इस प्रश्न पर कोई निर्णय होना चाहिए। इस समय मैं यहां पर चुंकि मैं जानता हूं इस पर विवाद उठ चुके हैं, इस सवाल ने राजनैतिक मोड़ ले लिया है, लेकिन राजनैतिक मोड़ होते हुए भी कम से कम चालू कामों के प्रश्न पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को निश्चित रूप से मैसूर के लोगों को आश्वस्त करना चाहिए कि जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार उसकी जिम्मेदारी सम्भाले हुए है, उन तीनों प्रोजेक्ट्स पर काम जारी रहेगा और किसी भी प्रकार से उनके काम को रोकने का या धीमा करने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जाएगा। मैं एक और संदर्भ में भी इस बात का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं; क्योंकि हमारे केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री जी ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया, उसे योजना पर जब कि गंगा का पानी दक्षिण तक पहुंचने इस योजना पर विचार हो रहा है, तमिल नाडु के पानी की आवश्यकताओं के संबंध में विवाद यहां पर प्रारम्भ नहीं करना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि अगर हमारे सामने गंगा के पानी को

दक्षिण में ले जाने की योजना सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन है तो उस पानी में भी मैसूर के पिछड़े हिस्सों को लाभ नहीं होगा। अगर लाभ होगा तो जहां से गंगा का जल मिलेगा, उसके आगे के क्षेत्रों में ही उसका लाभ होगा और तमिल नाडु ही उस पानी का उपयोग कर सकता है। इसलिए मैं यहां पर किसी के क्लेम या काउन्टर क्लेम पर जाना नहीं चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर चाहूंगा कि मैसूर राज्य ने अगर इस समय अपने पानी उपयोग करने का फैसला किया है, अपने जल को अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था के लिए विचार किया है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस अवसर पर उसे हर प्रकार का सहयोग देना चाहिए।

इस प्रसंग में मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात भी लाना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर कृष्णा नदी पर कृष्णा प्रोजेक्ट का निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है। पिछले दिनों से लगभग उस पर काम रुका हुआ पड़ा है। मैं यह आग्रह करूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस काम को तेजी से करवाये और वह काम जल्द से जल्द समाप्त करवाये और इसके द्वारा वहां पर जो सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र को पानी उपलब्ध हो सकता है, उसको दिलाने की व्यवस्था करे।

इसी संदर्भ में, मैं इस पिछड़े हुए इलाके तथा आवागमन के साधनों से रहित इलाके की तरफ भी केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मैसूर राज्य का एक बहुत बड़ा ऊपरी क्षेत्र मीटर गेज रेलवे से सम्बन्धित है। यहां पर केन्द्र ने इस प्रकार का निर्णय क्यों लिया कि पूना से मीरज तक ही मीटर गेज लाइन को ब्राड गेज में कंवर्ट किया जाये, कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं। उन्होंने यह बात मान ली है कि राजनीतिक दबाव के कारण यह लाइन मीरज तक ही बनाई गई है। अब केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस मामले को हाथ में लेना चाहिये और मीरज तक जो बड़ी लाइन बड़ाई है, उसको अपने गुड आफिसेज के जरिये बंगलौर तक बड़ी लाइन बढ़ा

दनी चाहिए, उधर हीसपेट तक इस बड़ी लाइन को ले जाने की जरूरत है। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हुबली से कारवार तक रेलवे लाइन बनाई जानी चाहिये और केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में अपना हिस्सा अदा करना चाहिये।

मैसूर राज्य में बिजली का उत्पादन बड़ी मात्रा में होता है और सस्ती बिजली का निर्माण होता है। लेकिन पिछले दिनों बिजली की दरों में बढ़ीतरी की गई है। वहां पर यह एक आम मांग है कि जो बड़ी हुई दरें हैं, उन्हें वापस लिया जाए और कम किया जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय पर ध्यान देगी।

मैसूर राज्य में पहिले जो निर्वाचित सरकार थी, उसके समय में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि 10 एकड़ तक की जमीन पर लगान माफ कर दिया जायेगा। वह एक योग्य निर्णय था और मैं सरकार को इस निर्णय के लिए बधाई देता हूं। लेकिन 10 एकड़ से अधिक जमीनों के सम्बन्ध में लगान, कर, 1965 से रिट्रास्पेक्टिवली जो उसकी वसूली करने का आदेश दिया गया था, उसकी वसूली में बड़ी निर्दयता बरती गई और उसके बारे में शिकायतें हुई हैं, ऐसा मुझ से कहा गया है। मैसूर के राज्यपाल दिल्ली आये थे तो उन्होंने इस बात की घोषणा की थी कि यह वसूली फरवरी, 1972 तक स्थगित कर दी जायेगी, लेकिन जो घोषणा उन्होंने दिल्ली में की थी, बंगलौर में अभी तक उस संबंध में सरकारी आदेश जारी नहीं किये हैं। मैं आपके ध्यान में यह सवाल लाना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की यहां पर जो घोषणा की गई और सरकार ने वास्तव में, जबरन वहां पर एरियर्स वसूल किये तथा इस प्रश्न पर ज्यादाती भी हुई और वहां पर इस सम्बन्ध में रोष भी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रश्न पर दखल दे और जो उसने घोषणा की है कि 1972 के फरवरी तक लगान वसूली स्थगित कर दी जायेगी, उसका पालन करे

और उसके सम्बन्ध में जल्द से जल्द आदेश दिलवाये।

वहां पर फिर एक सीमा का प्रश्न आ गया और तमिल नाडु और मैसूर के साथ उसका सम्बन्ध है। तमिल नाडु और मैसूर की बिलकुल सीमा पर साउथ पेनार नदी पर एक बांध बनाया जा रहा है। इस साउथ पेनार नदी पर बनाए जाने वाले बांध से मैसूर क्षेत्र की 500 एकड़ इरीगेटेड जमीन उसकी डूब में आती है। इस अवसर पर जब केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसूर के कामकाज को देख रही है, मैं उससे अपील करूंगा कि इस गांव के सम्बन्ध में वह पुनर्विचार करवाए। इरीगेशन फेसिलिटीज बढ़नी चाहिए, लेकिन इरीगेशन फेसिलिटी बढ़ाते समय को भी ऐसा कदम उठाया जाये जिससे अभी जो भूमि अच्छी है, जहां पर खेती हो रही है, वह जमीन डूब में आये और विशेष कर अगर वह पड़ोसी राज्य की है, तो उस क्षेत्र के जिन लोगों की जमीन डूब में आयेगी, उनके लिए क्या वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की गई है, उन लोगों को उसी प्रकार की जमीन उपलब्ध करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और वह होने के पहले कोई भी ऐसी स्कीम जो दूसरे राज्य अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को जरूर हस्तक्षेप करके लोगों की इस तकलीफ को बचाना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं केवल एक बात सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा। शिक्षा विभाग के द्वारा भी अभी हाल में राष्ट्रपति-राज के अन्तर्गत एक आदेश जारी किया गया। प्रोफेसर्स के टीचिंग पीरियड्स को 13 से बढ़ा कर 16 करने का आदेश दिया गया है। हो सकता है उसके लिए कारण हो, लेकिन 16 पीरियड्स कर दिए जाने के कारण प्रोफेसर्स सरप्लस होते जा रहे हैं, प्रोफेसर्स की छंटनी शुरू हुई है, कर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालय में ही 200 प्रोफेसर्स को इसके आधार पर इसके आधार पर छुट्टी मिली है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार के निर्णय गवर्नर के शासनकाल

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह भन्डारी]

में न हों। उनके परिणाम कुल मिला कर देश की काम दे सकने की क्षमता और शिक्षा व्यवस्थाओं पर पड़ेंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसे आदेशों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ गुरेज करे। एक प्रकार से यह बजट नहीं, बोट आन एकाउन्ट है, सरकारी काम काज चलाने के लिए। जो आवश्यकताएं हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में भी तात्कालिक निर्णय ही लिया जाय। जरूरत इस पास की है कि मैसूर राज्य में चुनाव जल्दी से जल्दी करवाए जायं, कुछ राजनीतिक विवादों के एक पटरी पर न बैठने के कारण यह चुनाव कब होंगे, इसके बारे में कोई निश्चित घोषणा नहीं हो रही है। इलेक्शन कमीशन ने इस बात की तैयारी की घोषणा की है कि वह अक्टूबर महीने के अन्त तक मतदाता सूचियां और चुनाव की व्यवस्थाओं की सब प्रकार की प्रारम्भिक तैयारी पूरी कर लेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस अवसर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से यह आश्वासन मिले कि नवम्बर महीने में ही मैसूर राज्य के चुनाव करा दिए जाएंगे, वहां पर एक डेमोक्रेटिक सरकार को स्थापित करने का अवसर दिया जायगा ताकि मैसूर राज्य की डेवलपमेंट स्कीम्स को अनावश्यक रूप से रोकने का कोई कारण भी न बने और गवर्नर के शासनकाल में ऐसे निर्णय भी भी न लिए जायं तो लोगों की सार्वजनिक और जनतंत्री भावना के विरोध में हों। यह आश्वासन जरूर आ सकता है, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसूर राज्य के चुनाव नवम्बर के महीने में ही कराने का इस समय कैटेगोरिकल आश्वासन दे।

इन्हीं विचारों पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए, मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से मैसूर राज्य की जिम्मेदारी सम्भालने का मौका केन्द्रीय सरकार को मिला है तो ऐसा कोई काम न किया जाय जो भविष्य में दूरगामी दृष्टि से दृष्टपरिणाम लाने वाला हो। साथ ही मैं यह चाहूंगा कि ऐसे कामों को जल्दी करवाने की कोशिश की जाय,

जिससे मैसूर के जनसाधारण की आर्थिक उन्नति और पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने में हम सहभागी हो सकें। अगर ऐसा हो सके तो मैं समझूंगा कि संसद् में मिले इस अवसर का हमने सदुपयोग किया है।

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : Sir, I want to..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Afterwards only.

We have got a lar r of Mem- who want to speak on the Mysore Budge: and Appropriation Bill. We have mish the Mysore Budget as well as the Western Bengal Appropriation Bills

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The West Bengal Appropriation Bill we can take up toraoi i

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : How can it he? Tomorrow we have General Appropriation Bill. Mr. Thillai Villalan.

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN (Tamil lu) : Mr. Deputy Chairman; Sir, I have heard the speeches made by hon. Members, Dr. Nagappa Alva, Shri Kem-paraj and Shri Bhandari with rapt attention. Before I proceed. I want to remove a misconception regarding the dispute oi sharing water of Cauvery..

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN : Tamil-Na.lu lias a popular Government, There is no necessity of presenting the Budget or Appropriation Bill here. There is a popular Government, and also Government, growing stronger and stronger.

When the budget of Mysore is pi ed, we note with great concern that ibis includes a provision of Rs. 7.12 crres as non-Plan expenditure on certain irri gation schemes in the Cauvery basin which have been continued ft sons years. But we all know, Sir, that these are the schemes which are under dispute between the Governments of Tamilnadu and Mysore. The schemes have not been given clearance by the Centre or given consent or concurrence by the Governcl of lamil Nadu. It is not lair on the part

of this Government to allow this amount to be included in the budget and say that the provision of Rs. 7.12 crores is on the non-Plan side. It is not a grant, which has been made by the Government of India. No grant or no allocation has been made. No provision has been made by the Government of India. As far as the Plan side is concerned, the Government has not been committed. If it is allowed by Parliament, Sir, the interpretation will be different. Therefore, Sir, this amount should not be included in this budget.

As I have stated at the outset, I want to remove certain doubts raised regarding the Cauvery waters sharing dispute between the States of Tamilnadu and Mysore. Sir, we are not at all against construction of dams or reservoirs in the tributaries of Cauvery in the State of Mysore. But we are only agitating to safeguard our own age-old irrigation interests of Tamilnadu. We want to (cording to the agreements entered into by the two States in the year 1892 ad 1924. We failed in a mutually negotiated settlement and, therefore, we want the dispute to be referred to the tril under the Inter-State Water Dispute Act of 1956. We are not against the dams on Hemavathi, Kabini, Lakshmana-thrrtha, or Swaranavathi. We want the assurance for the flow of the guaranteed gague of water under the 1924 agreement. Is it not a just demand. Mr. Bhandari?

SHRI S. S. BHANDARI : I want division. You have already too much.

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN : No. no. The fact is that Tamilnadu has utilized all given under the Agreement, but Mysore has not. The State of Mysore not utilized what they got under the Agreement. We used in Tanjore and Tiruchanapalli. We irrigated innumerable acres of land. That's not the fault of Tamilnadu... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt.

SHRI PITAMBER DAS : He wants more water to create floods.

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN; No, for irrigation.

If you consider it otherwise, the remedy lies in referring the issue to the tribunal. If they have got a just demand, they can face, but they are hesitating, they are opposing?

What is the essence of those agreements, Sir? It has been recognised by both Mysore and Tamil Nadu that the Id irrigation entitlements under the Cauvery in Tamil Nadu is the first charge on the Cauvery waters.

Secondly, the uninterrupted flow of water which is of vital importance to Tamil Nadu should not be disturbed by constructing new irrigation work by Mysore without concurrence and consent of Tamil Nadu. The spirit behind the agreement of 1892 is that nothing sht be done in Mysore which would have the effect of curtailing the customary supply 'of Cauvery waters to Tamil Nadu, who long recognized the riparian rights.

When the Government of Mysore proposed to construct Krishnaraja Sagar dam, the dispute arose and was referred to arbitration in 1914. Sir Henry Griffin appointed as arbitrator. Against his award, the Government of Madras appealed. Then at last both the States entered into an agreement in the year 1924 by which they constructed Krishnaraja Sagar Dam and Meitu'r dam in their respective States.

The terms and conditions of this agreement were strictly followed by both the States for a long time. But, now, the Government of Mysore attempts to violate them.

Sir, the Government of Coorg, when it was not a part of Mysore State, wanted to construct a reservoir on the Lakshma-nathirtha within its boundary. The Governments of Mysore and Madras protested against this since the upper rip right of Coorg would affect the lower riparian right of Mysore and Madras. This was in the year 1951. The attempt to build a reservoir by Coorg in Herangi also was opposed and shelved. It v formed that reservoir in Kabini was to be built by the Government of Mysore on 15-5-1956. They invited the Chief Engineer of Madras to participate in the discussions. In 1959 also, in reply to

a reference dated 4th November, 1959, from the Government of Madras, requiring full particulars of the Hemavathi and other projects on the scheduled rivers governed by clause 11 of the 1892 agreement, the Government in their reply No. 5871/N/59-3 dated 2-12-1959 stated that those schemes were being investigated and that details in the cases covered by the agreement and to the extent found necessary would be furnished in due course.

Again in 1964, they submitted a project report of the Hemavathi to the Government of India. It was categorically admitted that it is not possible to utilise the entire quantity of water as the Hemavathi river is a scheduled river governed by the agreement in 1924. They admitted that the agreement was valid in 1951, 1953, 1956, 1959 and 1964. But, now they say that this is outmoded and this is to be reviewed and reconsidered. They cannot blow hot and cold at the same time.

It is highly regrettable. The lame excuse for delay put forward by this Government is this that there is no popular Government in Mysore. What did this Government do when the Virendra Patil's Government was there in Mysore? According to the Ruling Congress this may be unpopular but it is by the elected representatives of the State. There is unnecessary delay in settling the dispute. They want a popular Government to be there in Mysore. For argument's sake I do agree but in the Centre there is a popular Government now. We want that further construction to be stopped till a final settlement is arrived at. This decision should be taken by this Government but this Government is hesitating even for this. How can the State of Tamil Nadu tolerate this situation? This is the basic principle of jurisprudence. That is not accepted by this Govt. • When a *fail accompli* will take place, what will happen? The Governor, Shri. Dharam Vira is there in Mysore. His utterances regarding the Cauvery Water Dispute is self-contradictory and confusing and disputing with each other. On 23rd April 1971 Shri Dharam Vira at Delhi expressed his belief that the Cauvery dispute

with Tamil Nadu and Kerala could be resolved within the 'four corners of the 1924 agreement but after a few days he remarked that Tamil Nadu was propounding a new theory that lower riparian areas had a right to all the waters while the upper riparian areas where the river take their birth should have nothing. Again he says :

"This is new riparian theory which has never been enunciated in the history of the world." This is absolutely false. We never claimed any such unjust demand as described by Shri Dharam Vira. It is stated that there is no popular government in Mysore but here is an unpopular Governor there. He went to Punjab and created unsettlement. He went to Bengal and there he created chaos.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Why do you want to bring in these ? Refer to Mysore only.

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN : We say there is no responsible government in Mysore but an irresponsible Governor is there. His self-contradictory statements will show that in him there is neither Dharma nor Vira. He should not be allowed to talk in this way by which the people of Mysore should be incited or induced against the people of Tamil Nadu. Is this the way to national integration? How can we achieve emotional national integration? The rivers are national assets and they should be shared among the people amicably. We should not wage war for waters like two different enemy countries. When the no amicable settlement what is the alternative? The only remedy is to refer the dispute under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act. The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, said in Mysore during elections that the Central Government would be compelled to refer the Cauvery Water dispute to a tribunal as there was no agreement among Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala States on the issue. We never wanted to get a tribunal when negotiations were made continuously by the late Dr. K. L. Rao, the Irrigation Minister. Our Chief Minister, Mr. Karunanidhi met the Chief Minister of Mysore, Mr. Patil once, twice and thrice. He agreed to abide by the terms

and conditions of the 1924 agreement. Then he changed his tone. He even went so far as saying that there was no necessity for getting the consent of Tamil Nadu for the construction of reservoirs scheduled rivers. He had order-construct them without clearance from the Centre and consent from Tamil Nadu. Then only the two Houses of Tamil Nadu unanimously passed a resolution requesting this Government to send it to a Tribunal as there is no other remedy left. They wanted the Government of India to reply categorically within 15 days. The Prime Minister has written a reply to the Chief Minister and she had also stated in the other House that the Government is committed to send this dispute to a Tribunal. We want to know the exact date when it will come, whether it will come before or after the elections in Mysore. That should come soon and set everything at rest. If the Mysore Government thinks that its stand is on just footing, why it should oppose the sending of it to a Tribunal?

I appeal to all the Members from Mysore to make every endeavour to settle the dispute amicably. This is a life and death problem for Tamil Nadu. With-iter who can survive? Think over. Finally and then decide. Don't make it an eyesore on the face of the State but make it a source of national integration of the country. Therefore, Sir, I oppose the returning of the Budget with the specific provision for Rs. 7.12 for unauthorised irrigation schemes in the Cauvery basin.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA (Nominating Member, Mysore) : Sir, I support the Demands made for Mysore for the year 1971-72 which cover about 55 items. Mysore, as you know, is one of the best and the largest in India as natural resources are concerned. It has got most of the gold mines in the country. It has got the second largest waterfall in the world. It has got wood of the finest type which goes for the manufacture of match sticks and also to feed the paper mills. Mysore has got all varieties of animals right from the elephant down to the small cattle in a way the others do not possess. So far as harbours are concerned we have got the 7-674RS/71

Karwar Harbour which is in my constituency. It is one of the best in the world and fish from the ports of Mysore State ports feed the masses of India. Then we have got coffee, pepper, cardamom etc. and as for minerals we have got Manganese and iron ore of the finest quality. All these things have to be tapped and handled in a proper way, by proper means, without that rampant corruption which has been seen in many of the projects of the past Ministry that has gone.

Now, Sir, I would like to come straightway to my points. First is about the steamer service. How far the Government is going to do in regard to transport is the question. The poor people of Bombay most of whom are from North Kanara, South Kanara and the Konkan coast have to come from Bombay on buses though they cannot afford to pay large sums for travelling by bus. If there is a steamer service it would be of great benefit to these poor people. I want the Minister of Shipping and Transport to expedite this matter so that there will be a steamer service touching Cochin, Mangalore, Malpe, Karwar and Bhatkal of course it travels from Goa to Bombay. He should expedite the matter so that the service can start from early part of September when the steamers start plying so that it could be of real benefit to the people there. I believe that Shri Raj Bahadur is already personally engaged in seeing that this service is provided for those poor people. On account of the pressure we have brought to bear on him.

About the bridge on the Kalnadhi river in North Kanara some crores of rupees has been spent but the bridge is not there. I had written to the Governor of Mysore. Large number of men, women and children cross in launch boats each of which carry more than 100 persons. If due to any mishap the boat goes down they will all go 100 feet down because the river there is very, very deep. I asked the hon. members what would happen to their mind, and souls if their wives and children went down into the boats, when over thirty people were drowned a few years ago in Honavar river where at last a bridge has been constructed after several years. I think

[Shri JOACHIM ALVA]

Gannon Dunkerley was incharge of the job but they went into liquidation and they took away the money. Now they cannot get a contractor. The contractor is hand in glove with the Minister and the Chief Engineer and the whole racket goes on like this, and (he result is the poor people continue to suffer.

Coming next to roads, I have been fighting in the Lok Sabha for roads in the Kanara District. They spent about 3 to 4 crores but nothing was there after I met their representatives, the former Chief Minister, Mr. Nijalingappa, also the then PWD Mr. Verendra Patil and the Chief Engineer and I asked them : You say you have spent 3 to 4 crores of rupees but why are the roads gone? And you want to start the whole thing over again. Then crores of rupees have been spent, perhaps more, I cannot tell you the exact figure, but ten or more crores of rupees have been spent on doing and redoing the roads in North Kanara. The roads were once full of potholes before the second construction. With this kind of thing we cannot carry on. I think my hon. friend has got more particulars. I also know of projects where the past Ministers and officials have eaten up the money. Unless you put these things right, unless you put them on a different footing in the New Ministry next year the results cannot be achieved,

Then, I come to the needs of Bangalore. Bangalore needs a large quantity of water. Some of the largest factories of India are located there. Some of the largest aeroplanes are built in Bangalore in Mysore State. Power and water are needed, and in the suburbs the slum dwellers are put to great inconvenience. I would like to say that the Bangalore Municipality should get at least Rs. 10 crores as subsidy or grant or loan, whatever it is, so that they can go ahead with their work and Bangalore can have less mosquitoes and more water. Their popular Mayor was here on this errand. More drinking water for the people of Bangalore needed for which my friend, Mr. Kemparaj, has fought. I would like to join him in this case where the owners of the free, private colleges make

money. How many Scheduled Caste students have been admitted into these colleges ? I want the Mysore Congress and the gentlemen behind them who pull the strings to see that the Scheduled Caste children are admitted into these colleges. Respectable boys and girls have no money to produce Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000. I want to know the figure, as to how many Scheduled Caste students have been admitted, boys and girls, into the privately-run medical and engineering colleges in Gulbarga, Manipal and Bangalore. It would show how far these great pioneers, who have been making an enormous amount of money, have helped the poorer sections of the people. Some of them have secured money till 1980 in advance for children yet to be born. I do not know how the Scheduled Castes area going to be benefited.

Then Sir, let me come to the-industrial part. I must get back to the point of the Thapars, the great family of Thapars who have made money by blackmarketing in selling paper. They have the Shri Gopal Paper Mills (*Interruptions*). I will have to tell you a long story. Mr. Mani knows that we have to pay money in the blackmarket. The Times of India and the Indian Express get enormous, unsurpassed newsprint. Some day we shall have another big debate on paper. I am a poor man and I cannot pay money in the black-market. Let us not talk about it. . .

SHRI RAJNARAIN : On a point of order.. .

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : The Thapars are coming to Karwar. The Thapars have got an investment of R>. 131 in India and they have not paid Rs. 2 crores of the provident fund belonging to the mining workers of Bengal. Many of the workers are not even paid. I would tell the labour leaders here that they have not paid their provident fund workers contributions made by the workers themselves. But the Thapars are going to come to Karwar with a Rs. 15 crore project for a caustic soda plant. Government *h* going to give them six thousand areas

of land in and around crowded KUMTA and what will happen to the poor people where will they go ? Why should we allow these people to come into our State? We do not want these Marwari exploiting to come into our State, where the people are poor. The poor people carry on with just one rupee a day. There are many families that live on Rs. 2 a day. They catch fish from the sea and eat it. Should this man come*: in who does pay Rs. 2 crores to his mine work He should not be allowed to open factory there. (*Tunc bell rings*), Why should the industrial projects in Mysore State go into the hands of the rich people? There is a paper factory in Mysore. The Government owns it. Is it going to be handed over to another Marwari exploiter? I want to know why you are going to give it to them when you had got great men of the calibre of the late Sir Visvesvarayya and other pioneers. If you do like this you cannot put our country right at a national level. I want to know why. Thapars who have made enormous amounts, they bought up Greaves Cotton and they are now coming into Mysore State along with Somans already flourishing And they are coming to Karwar. I have seen Karwar in the earlier times, wading through the thickest forests with my deceased wife in the early hours of the morning. I have seen it now. We have not passed through heavy and difficult days so that these lands may be offered to super mine owners and paper black-marketeers, offered in the hands of rich people. Why should they come a And my friend was no doubt worried because his great friend, as some people say, has gone and bought it. The Bhagalkot Cement Company was hidden by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Kher and my friend. Dr. Tendulkar, who is no more there. The Bombay Government put in the money. It was passed on to the Mysore Government. And Mr. S. P. Jain goes there and he gives money to the Congress \ I which has been kicked out now. He wants to interfere now. Why does he want to interfere now ? This cannot go on. As I told you, the Bhagalkot

I Cement Company was a great company started by the Bombay Government under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Kher and Dr. Tendulkar who was in jail for five years And now the whole company has been handed over to the Times of India owner. Why should it be handed over from father to son ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA: When I speak you say this. When other you do not say so. It is a very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA: I am sorry. Sir. I have been speaking for twenty Very great Speakers in the Lok Sabha and here have never interrupted me. Excuse me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to finish.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : No. Sir. When Rajnarain blackmailed us, you did not throw him out. He should have been thrown out of the House, And then you can ask me to keep quiet. You should have thrown him out and kicked him out. No man in Parliament would have behaved like that in any part of the world. You should have thrown him out.

When a rich man . . .

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमान, प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर ।

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA: I finish my speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN . have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA: I am . Sir. I have been speaking for twenty years.-. Very great speakers have never interrupted me. Excuse me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have to finish

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : No. Sir. When that man blackmailed us, you did not throw him out. He should have been thrown out of the House. And then you can ask me to keep quiet. You should have thrown him out and kicked him out. No man in Parliament

u'ichim Alva!

i ive behaved like that in any part of the world. You should have thrown him out.

When a rich man...

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, पोइन्ट आफ आर्डर ।

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA: I will b my speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. mania Mi

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON

श्री राजनारायण . खत्म कर दी? खैर, मैं आपसे एक संसदीय प्रथा के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ । क्या सदन में एक आदमी इतना पागलपन करेगा, अनावश्यक समय, बेसमय, कुनमय जो चाहे बोले? खैर, मैं आपको सचेत कर देता हूँ कि ऐसे आदमी को बहुत कम बुलाया जाय । इनके पास कोई सेन्स नहीं है ।
(Interruption)

:[K. P. SUBRAMANIA ME-
,: Sir...

SH
NON

श्री राजनारायण : इसलिए मैंने पूछा था कि क्या राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा नामांकित जो आदमी है उसको निकाला जा सकता है । सदन का फैसला ले लिया जाय । हमारा प्रस्ताव है कि अल्वा साहब को सदन से खारिज किया जाय ।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : वे आपसे बड़े अच्छे हैं, वैठिए ।

(Kerala) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, one of the criticisms levelled by the Ruling Congress against the erstwhile Government of Mysore led by

ilingappa's Congress was that it was reactionary, it was against the people, it was for big business and so on. One would have expected that when the pro-

gressive Central Government of Mis. Indim Gandhi brings a Budget for the Mysore State, it will contain something new, something progressive and something different from what Mr. Virendra

Patil would have submitted. But I find that there is hardly any difference between the earlier Budget and the present Budget. In fact, if you take the situation into account, out of about Rs. 131) crores of taxation revenue, only just Rs. 20 crores come from direct taxes, and the rest comes from indirect taxes. Now, -this itself is an eloquent testimony to the fact that the Central Government while it has got some progressivism, otherwise follows all the reactionary policy which it has been following all these years. Therefore, Sir, there is nothing to commend this Budget to this House more than any other Budget introduced *if* am other State Government. The only thing is that these people here shout more while those fellows do not know how to shout.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to *one* problem in Mysore, and that is the question of agrarian reforms. As you know, the Central Government and Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, have been going about calling 'for agrarian reforms in a big way. Now here is an opportunity for the Government of India to carry out agrarian reforms in the Mysore State to their heart's content. The problem in the Mysore State is that there is one ceiling legislation and then there are certain tenancy legislations. But, unfortunately, none of these legislations have been properly implemented. Not only that, the ceiling legislation is highly defective in the sense that 18 standard acres has been fixed: there are many categories minimum being 18 standard acres. And a large number of exemptions are given for good cultivations, tube-well cultivation etc. All sorts of concessions are given so that there is enough scope for evading ceiling legislation.

Secondly, Sir, even if evasion is much less, the point is most of the tenants have found it difficult to get the ownership right etc. because of the long procedure involved. I hope the Government of India will try to simplify the procedure for transferring surplus "lands m the big landlords to the poor pea¹ sants.

Sir, a third point that I want to refer to is the question of implementation of India labour laws especially because of the State also in a big way.

Both in Mysore and Kerala there is a large number of bidi and cigar workers. What happens is that the bidi factory owners in Kerala try to avoid labour laws, especially the Bidi and Cigar Labour Act of the Central Government. When the Kerala Government tried to enforce the law, they shifted the factories to the nearby areas in South Calicut, about ten miles. Sir the duty of the State Government to protect labour, their working conditions and their minimum wages. But, unfortunately, we find that the Mysore Government has not been implementing Central labour laws pertaining to bidi and cigar workers. I hope that the Central Government will now see to it that labour legislations are implemented in Mysore also so that there will be no difficulty for the labour in Kerala or Mysore to assert their rights to get their due from the bidi manufacturers. Thank

SHRI HAMID ALI SCHAMNAD

(Kerala) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, President's Rule has become a normal thing in India. For the first time the President's Rule has been imposed in the Mysore State. What we find today is that one State or the other is brought under the President's Rule. Even though five months have elapsed since the President's Rule has been imposed in Mysore, there is no indication when elections will be held there. Somehow or the other elections must be held as early as possible. The Government should take immediate steps to see that elections are held as early as possible. This is a strong rumour in the country that the election will be put off and the election in Mysore will be held in 1972 with the rest of the country. I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Government

some of the communal disturbances and disorderliness in Mysore State. In some places in Mysore there was no law and order. Law and order had been disturbed and there was communal disturbance which the authorities did

not deal with properly. When I say this, I want to bring to the notice of the House a communal disturbance in Virajpet in Coorg district. Many houses of Malayalis who have settled in Virajpet, Coorg district, for years together, have been demolished and their shops have been looted. And the Government has not done anything to compensate them. Their life and property were not safe in Virajpet even though representations were made to the Governor and the Prime Minister. I think the Government would be in the know of things now and they should at least see that such a thing is not repeated in future.

Another incident—a most astonishing incident—has appeared in a Kannada weekly "Jagadarshi" published from here. This incident has happened in Hassan district. I have here a copy of this weekly. This incident is shocking. A Muslim belonging to a poor family died of a very bad disease, of leprosy or some such disease and his body was buried in a graveyard. The people of that locality belonging to particular sects decided that the dead body should be taken back and burnt. Otherwise, they said there would not be rain in the country. They went to the House of this poor man and told the family members that the dead body should be taken back from the graveyard and should be burnt. The family members refused because nobody can tolerate the dead body of his brother or son being taken back from the graveyard and burnt ignoring the sentiments of the family. But these people forced this dead body to be taken from the graveyard 40 days after his death and then it was set on fire. The members of the family asked the police for help, but the police did not do anything. This has really wounded the feelings of the minority community of Hassan district and it has also spread to the neighbouring villages. A big headline has been given in this paper. If the Government wants it, I can submit it to them so that

line this thing and necessary actions and to see that this is not repeated in future. Prevention is always better than cure.

[Shri Hamid Ali Schammad]

Another important matter that I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is the pitiable condition of the Muslim minorities in Mysore State. They are perhaps the most backward people in the whole of India. In spite of that, the Muslims have been classified as a forward community by the Mysore Government. There is a list with the Mysore Government stating which are the communities which are backward and which are the communities which are forward, for the purpose of giving educational concessions. In South Canara district Muslims are known as Biyaries. They are poor people. They are workers in plantations. They are workers in factories. And mostly they are half-starving people. Even such people have been classified as a forward community in Mysore State. So I would

request the Government to reclassify the Muslim community in Mysore State as a backward community so that they may also get concessions and other facilities which are being extended to other backward communities in that State.

Speaking on education, if you go to one taluq it is difficult to find even half a dozen graduates, leave alone female education. Muslim female education is unknown in Mysore State and it is difficult to find one Muslim girl who passes her 8th standard in Mysore State. In spite of that, knowing very well all these things, they have classified Muslims as a forward community in Mysore State. So in the interests of justice, in the interests of equality and good conscience, in the interests of bringing this backward community to the level of forward communities, in the interests of enabling them to participate in the building up of India, it is absolutely necessary that this community should be reclassified as a backward community and they must also get all benefits extended to other backward communities.

Now one word about the Cauvery dispute. The only thing is Kerala State should not be ignored. Kerala should get its due share in waters. That is the only thing I should like to say. With regard to the 1924 agreement, I say that not much importance need be given to it

because that was an agreement between the Madras State and Mysore, not between Tamil Nadu and Mysore State. Madras State in 1924 means the entire Andhra, the entire Madras, three districts of present Malabar, *i.e.* Palghat, Calicut and Cannanore, and two districts of Mysore State, *i.e.* South Canara and Bellary. All these constituted the former Madras State when this agreement came into force. Now more than 50 per cent of that Madras State has gone away. So what is the fun of saying that '1924 agreement should come into force.' Another thing I would like to say is that this issue should be settled in an amicable way. After all, we are members of a big family, a big nation. And this should be settled by sitting around the table amicably. This is all I wanted to say. Thank you.

SHRI K. S. MALLE GOWDA (Mysore) : Sir, at the outset I want to point out that the award of the Fifth Finance Commission was most unjust to Mysore, and as a result, even the interim Budget of Mysore presented to Parliament showed an overall deficit of Rs. 34.46 crores. If there are a people docile and peaceful in these troubled days in India, it is the people of Mysore. If there is a little of a heavenly place in our turbulent sub-continent of India, it is the State of Mysore. I would appeal in the Government of India, in the interests of good Centre-State relationship, to treat the States on equal terms, as parents are expected to treat their adult sons, and concede the just claims of the docile Mysore State with regard to the special accommodation of Rs. 20 crores requested for by the Government of Mysore for this year. I would like to say also that the people of Mysore are happy that the Government of India have permitted an expenditure of Rs. 7.2 crores under non-Plan expenditure for the irrigation projects.

I would like to say a few words about the unnecessary inter-State quarrels over the river water use. Members of Parliament must be knowing that irrigated area in Mysore State is poor and development of irrigation in that State had not been given due attention for nearly

18 years after independence. Mysore State produces nearly 60% of the total ■is of the Cauvery Basin, up to the Grand Anicut. And the area of the Cauvery Basin lying in Mysore State is about 50% of the total area of the basin. In spite of these facts, irrigation in Mysore is only of the order of 4 lakhs of acres including minor irrigation whereas the area developed in Tamil-nadu is nearly 24 lakh acres. Have the Government of India no concern for the poor agriculturists in the rion-irri-gatcd, and chronically famine affected tracts of Mysore, and do they want to persist in practising imbalanced development in the country, all the while piously talking of the urgency to take up special projects in the backward regions of the country? May I point out here that Central clearance has been given to the projects in Tamilnadu for Amara-vathi, Bhavani, Pullambadi, etc. without consulting Mysore? But the same CenfJ-al Government denies clearance to the projects like Hemavathi, Kabini and Harangi in Mysore? Is this not a glaring discriminatory treatment? Can the national government of India behave in an un'statesmanlike manner?

I would like to point out that there are other projects like Harangi, Yagachi, Votenole etc. which pertain to non-scheduled 'rivers. Even in accordance with the 1924 agreement, Mysore has the absolute right to construct any project across them. Is it not a matter for surprise and dismay that Centre is holding up clearance to these projects for over three years? Do these political acts of commission and omission by the Government of India not smack of imperial heritage of 'divide and rule' policy, whereas the well-being of all the people of all States should be of paramount interest and concern- to the Centre? It looks as if politics is the main cause for making a mountain of a molehill of the river disputes. In truth, the people of Tamilnadu and Mysore are most friendly. Mysore is the haven for the rich and poor surplus population of Tamilnadu. It is only the Tamilians who in large numbers construct these projects. A good number of devotees from Tamilnadu come to Coorg to wor-

ship Kaveri Mata, their life-giver. I was Deputy Commissioner of Coorg and I know that it is the rich Chettiar devotees from Tamilnadu who have constructed an educational institution and a choultry at Talacaveri in Coorg, the birth place of Cauveri. at considerable cost.

It is the expert opinion that by minimising wasteful use of water by the farmers and by cement-lining the canal and feeder channels, 20 to 25% more land could be irrigated. I appeal to the Centre to take up projects to increase the irrigation potential in this way, and give immediate clearance to the Mysore projects pending for over years with them. Without such beneficial action, how can you hope to eradicate poverty in the country? Let not the people of Mysore lose faith in the Central leadership, for, the present mood of the people can change in the next five years if their just demands are persistently ignored. It is possible to solve this vital problem of the millions of poor people without referring the matter to a Tribunal, but with the help of experts going into the question, and the Central leadership acting in a statesman-like manner.

I want to refer to another pious declaration of the Government of India that in Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Year the rural water supply programmes should be speeded up and that there should be no village without at least one well at the end of that year. There are, today, quite a good number of villages in our country where people trek one or two miles to get drinking water, or are drinking dirty water. Therefore, in practice, this pious declaration has been given a go by. In Mysore several estimates sent to Government after the concerned village panchayats had credited 10% of the estimated cost of the works, have been kept pending as the Government have exhausted the allotment. I would urge the Government of India to give a special grant of Rs. 5 crores immediately to the Government of Mysore for taking up those works in 1971-72 under national rural water supply programme.

I Shri K. S. Malla Gowda]

Now I would like to speak about a vital social problem in relation to the 'socialism' that we would like to usher into this great country. It is understood on all sides, at any rate, by the sensible Members of Parliament who are expected to know something of the situation brewing in their country, that the 'socialistic pattern of society' envisaged by Nehruji has come to stay, and there is no going back on it. In the context of that accepted fact, I would like to tell some simple truths about that vital social problem, the great land problem, though I am too small a person, even if I am a Member of Parliament, to talk about that great social subject, unfathomable as it is.

Sir, the land problem is one which, though directly concerned with rural economy and the rural social conditions, concerns the entire Indian society. The health, wealth and well-being of our entire people is founded on the agricultural economy. To put it in an understandable way, the prices of our daily necessities, namely, rice, 'da!', ghee, milk, butter, fruits, sugar, coffee, cotton, tea, etc. depend on agricultural and trade policies. Whether the economically sapped out and the socially stunted villages of ours continue to wither away or grow to fullness, in other words, the economic and social growth of the village-dwellers entirely depends on the minimum and maximum of opportunity, in terms of the size of land holdings, as that of the wage-earners and the government servants, depends upon the minimum and maximum wages or salaries they get.

The land reforms have been already introduced in all the States in India so many years back. There is no manner of doubt that the land reforms already introduced have not been implemented fully in good many States. A very large number of tenancy cases are pending in the Courts for years leaving both the tenants and the land-owners poorer for it. In quite a large number of cases, the compensation payable to the land owners has not been determined. The tenants have not been conferred the ownership rights. These certainly re-

quire the immediate attention and solution by the States so that there are no uncertainties to both the parties concerned and there is every justification for urging for the speedy implementation of those reforms.

Here again, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the fact that the land-owners who are becoming entitled to compensation are often poor themselves and some of them at least very much need to be rehabilitated by States concerned.

Now, Sir, I would say a few words about the proposed ceiling on land-holdings, in other words, the ceiling on the income of a citizen of India who would, may I say, foolishly remain in agricultural profession hereafter? Only yesterday, the Deputy Minister for Finance, while replying to the debate on the Budget of Gujarat State, stated that the maximum net income proposed for an agricultural family of five is Rs. 3,600 per annum. May I bring to the attention of this august House that a sweeper or a scavenger in the steel industry or a bank gets Rs. 240 a month, *i.e.* a net income of Rs. 3,000 per annum. You are giving a net income of Rs. 20,000 annually to the Chief, that is, the *G* Cook of Ashoka Hotel, here. Do you demean or debase the noblest agricultural profession thus? Do you think that agriculture does not need expert knowledge and that it does not need experts and experimentation to produce better yields? Do you not want an agricultural graduate or any other graduate to go back to his village and live on his land? Then, to that graduate and his family of five, where at least three people are expected to work, you would give all the three together a net income of Rs. 3,600 p.a. only and you would start an agricultural graduate on Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 6,000 per annum in a city, but you expect him to go back to his dark and dingy village

live there on his land with a maximum income of Rs. 3,600 for all the three working members. Is this your idea of socialism in this country? Will not the educated in the village India re-

and rebel against this invidious

treatment meted out to them in the name of socialism? I may add that a discerning era has dawned. People will readily understand the lop-sided development in our country, the invidious policies of the Government, injustice done to any section of the so. and the imbalance in its development. The continuing and glaring imbalance in the development of the major section of the society, such as the Indian rural society, is fraught with danger. The newest example of the bitter feelings of the people to the continuing neglect and exploitation of one part of the people by their own Government dominated by the other part of the people and the revolution it can set fire to, is in the Bangla Desh heroic mass struggle against Pakistan's blind oppression of only a very short period of 23 years. This modern mass freedom struggle has astonished the world which has seen good many revolutions. It is a lesson and a forewarning to the rulers and leadership of our country to rethink about their plans and policies as between urban and rural sectors of our country.

I would like to make a particular mention of what Mr. Subramaniam, Planning Minister, stated in London re-tly, as it is timely and is of great import to our country from the point of view of its balanced socio-economic development. He said that if the ceiling on land-holding was reduced unduly, agricultural progress would be halted. He cautioned against the temptation to reduce the ceiling every second year "to appear to be ever, more progressive" and said that otherwise investment in land would be deterred. Thank you, Sir.

*SHRI B. P. NAGARAJA MURTHY (Mysore) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while welcoming and supporting the Mysore State Appropriation Bill, I would like to submit a few points for the consideration of the House. On the question of distribution of Cauvery waters, some hon. Members have expressed their views in support of Mysore. I shall not dwell on that point, I would like to submit to hon. Members

"Original speech in Kannaua.

hailing from Madras that it would be better if the people and Government of Madras shake oil' their selfish feelings and adopt a wider outlook to relieve the poor people of Mysore of their sufferings. If they had done so, this serious problem would not have arisen. The adamant attitude which they are adopting, relying on the Agreements of 1892 and 1924, cannot be termed as just. Today, when we are contemplating a general amendment of the Constitution and doing away with the covenants entered into with the ex-rulers of India, it is not very proper to attach so much importance to the age-old Agreements of 1892 and 1924. Since then numerous geographical and political changes have taken place in both the States, It is,

lore, under these circumstances that we are going to have an opportunity within the next three years to reconsider the Agreements. Even then, till today the Mysore State has constructed its canals, etc. for irrigation purposes according to the provisions of the 1924 Agreement. The supply of water to Madras State will not at all be affected by these. It is not proper for the Madras State to hinder the irrigation programmes which the Mysore Government has undertaken on the basis of 1924 Agreement. Similarly, the delaying tactics to which the Central Government are resorting in according sanction to the projects of Mysore State, are justified.

Now, I would like to submit a few points about the development of Mysore State progress of Mysore State probably been hampered in one way or the other after the split in the (

This fact must have already been known to the august House. The essential cordial and sympathetic relations between the Government in power in Mysore State and the Centre could not continue after the split in the Congress. As a result thereof, the Mysore Government could not get the necessary help for their development programmes which they had placed before the Centre. Apart from this, along with the question of Cauvery Water Dispute and Mysore Border Dispute, the award given

I Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy] by the Fifth Finance Commission to the Centre was also not given due consideration, and I can say that the State has suffered a lot on that account. Today we do not have a popular Government in Mysore State. Hence, there is enough scope for the Centre to do something. Therefore, a hurdle should be created in the implementation of the schemes of Mysore State. It was said in the Lok Sabha that during the President's Rule in Mysore, the Governor is acting against the policies of the ruling Congress. But this is not true. As a matter of fact, the Governor has been appointed by the Central Government and it is not correct to say that he would act contrary to the policies of the Centre from where he derives his powers. This sort of criticism is unfortunate. Whatever he is doing, is at the instance of the Centre. In a situation like this, the Governor should perform his duties without caring for criticism from any quarter.

The Mysore State Electricity Board has drawn an outline for itself and proposes to provide electricity for 30,000 irrigation pumps and for 2500 villages during 1971-72. They have prepared a budget with an outlay of Rs. 13 crores out of which they will contribute about Rs. 4 crores and there is a shortfall of Rs. 9 crores. This amount must be paid to the Electricity Board by the Government otherwise their scheme is sure to fail. The Mysore State Electricity Board was being given a sum of Rs. 50 crores, and there was a proposal to give some more funds to it and the Mysore Government had agreed to the proposal and now the question is before the Parliament, I would like to request that the loan of Rs. 74 crores asked for by them may be sanctioned without any hesitation.

It is a well known fact that Madras State, which is creating hurdles in the solution of Cauvery Water Dispute, is pushing many poor people into Bangalore city. As such, many places in Bangalore city have become health hazards and a good number of slums which have come up there, are affecting the beauty of the city. The Bangalore

Corporation has requested the Centre to get those slums cleared and they have also asked for funds for that purpose. Action must be taken in this respect.

The amount of deficit shown in the Deficit Budget which has been introduced in this House could be reduced by curtailing the expenditure on the administration of Mysore State. Although the Legislative Assembly in Mysore stands dissolved, yet the expenditure on Mysore Legislative Assembly has been increased by 30 or 40 lakhs of rupees in comparison to last years. It could also be curtailed. Similarly, the administrative staff could be reduced. Above all, the pay-scales and D.A. of the employees of Mysore State should be re-examined and they should be given the same pay-scales and increased D.A. as is being paid to the Central Government staff posted in Mysore. More funds should be allocated for this purpose. The recommendations of the Finance Commission appointed by the Central Government are being disregarded and adequate financial assistance is not been given to Mysore. The attempt to hamper the progress of Mysore State by not including their irrigation schemes in the Five Year Plan must cease. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI R. T. PARTHASARATHY (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Deputy Chairman. Sir, after listening to the speeches of the hon. Members from Mysore, I feel a bit sorrowful to say a few words on the Mysore budget before this august House. I said "I feel sorrowful" because much has been made with reference to the use of the Cauvery waters, when particularly that issue is not a people's dispute; it is a dispute between the politicians of the two States. If you go to the Cauvery basin of Trichy and Tanjore in Tamil Nadu or to the areas surrounding the Krishnaraja Sagar in Mysore and ask the peasants there who actually use the water, all of them would, with one voice, say that they have absolutely nothing with reference to the use of water. "Let that be used by all to their own advantage"—that would be the common man's point of view. With that background I would like to say

that the issue of Cauvery waters has been brought into the Budget in the form of Rs. 7.12 crores as a non-plan expenditure for the construction of reservoirs within the Mysore State on the Cauvery river and its tributaries. I concede that all these projects are necessary and I am one with the Mysore Government and the Mysore people that these reservoirs could be constructed for the use of the Cauvery water in a better way for the Mysore State but the boiling point of this issue is this, namely, what is the quantum of water that has been let out to Tamil Nadu for over 70 or 80 years and what is the quantum of water that they have been using for nearly 2000 years which is undisputable because the Grand Anicut in Tanjore, the first dam to be constructed is as old as 2000 years. The lower riparian owner's rights can never be destroyed in any part of the world not only in this country but in any part of the world. It has been recognised in internal law fact to be conjured with, as a factor to be accepted by the upper riparian owners. I do not say that the upper riparian owners cannot use the water. Certainly they can make the best use of the water that is available but to that extent only but not to the extent of reducing the quantum of water that Tamil Nadu people are enjoying from time immemorial. That is the whole issue. If the Mysore people are going to use the water to any extent of 60 or 70% I have no quarrel with them but they cannot under law, under the agreement of 1924 or 1892 or the prescriptive lower riparian rights reduce the water that we are already enjoying. So this is not a people's dispute. The politicians, the Government's representatives will have to sit on both sides of the table and evolve an agreed formula by which the water to Tamil Nadu will not be reduced, by which the water available for Mysore, the entire water could be better used without affecting the rights of the Tamil Nadu people. So it is easy of solution. It is only the will that should be there and that is why the Prime Minister, last week, when this matter was debated on the floor of the Lok Sabha, came out with a categorical statement after the Cut Motion was defeated

I by 71 to 37 votes that she will make an honest effort to see that this dispute is settled between the people of Mysore and Tamil Nadu after a popular Government was installed in Mysore and if that be not possible, then as per the terms of the 1924 agreement this matter will have to go before a Tribunal. I wish it does not go to a Tribunal. I do not want that it should go to the Tribunal because in the use of water between the people of Mysore and Tamil Nadu the human aspect and the economic aspect should be taken into consideration and not the political aspect. So the use of water can be best obtained by consulting the irrigation experts and if they are not in this country, you can get irrigation experts from any foreign country and abide by their advice. Once it goes to a Tribunal, that decision will be binding. We have in this country experience that a tribunal's verdict had affected the people and brought their ill-temper out so that violence had resulted in many parts of the country. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister and the Tamil Nadu people have taken the right stand that if negotiations should fail the only other alternative was the due process of law would have to be obtained and the due process of law as per the 1924 agreement is to refer the matter, under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, to a Tribunal. There is no escape from it. So I would like that the entire House should agree with me when I say that this matter should be decided not as a political issue capitalising the political vendetta if there should be any such between the two parties but we should, in a calm atmosphere, settle it as an economic issue to see that the waters of the Cauvery are best used without detriment to either party and the two States of Tamil Nadu and Mysore. May I, before I conclude, make a reference to a portion of the speech in the form of a reply given in the other House by the Minister of State for Finance? He compared the Cauvery river to a damsel waiting there and wanting that the youth of Ganga should come and unite but I say, Sir, to the people of Mysore that the damsel is waiting at the Grand Anicut in Tanjore and the youth of Mysore is waiting at the Krishnarajasagar. Can

[Shri R. T. PARTHASARTHY] they not meet ? If they meet the problem will be solved. Well, it is for the House to decide. Time alone is a solver of problems. Thank you.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA (Mysore) : Mr. Deputy Chair. Sir, as usual I have been given time last. Anyway, I am not sorry about it but I hope you will give me sufficient time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : About ten minutes: instead of five minutes you will get ten minutes.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : Sir, I am really very sorry that we have to debate and pass the Mysore Budget here. Mysore is one of the premier States known for its administration and it has been having a steady and stable Government for so many years. Lately it has been brought to this state by my friends, Mr. Kulkarni and others on that side and by Mr. Nagaraja Murthy, Mr. Gurupadaswamy and others on this side. Because of their family quarrel we have been brought to this sorry position of the Centre having to debate and pass the Budget of Mysore. This does not do any credit either to Mr. Kulkarni and his party or to the other section. I wish it had not happened but it has happened and I hope this will be the last time when we will be passing the Budget of the State of Mysore here.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Dh.irma Vira's party.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : In fact Dhaima Vira's party is as a result of your quarrels. It is because of you people; otherwise we would not have come to this state of affairs. I would not have bothered if you had ruled the State. But you could not do it. Even now we do not know what the position is going to be. You are just trying to patch up your quarrel. I hope something will come out of it and some one will be able to form a Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You join them; the problem will be solved.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : What has happened is. after hav-

ing passed the vole on account for iour months we are now debating this Budget. Looking at the Budget I find that have a Budget which shows a revenue surplus of over Rs. 7.78 crores ar-d a capital expenditure of about Rs. 38.9 crores but resulting in an overall deficit of Rs. 15.72 crores. My friend, Mr. Bhandari, has already made r to certain salient features. One of the important matters which is a n< congratulation is thai some efforts to have been made for cutting u expenditure and augmenting the re-sources of the State. Even though it had to be done in such a short time, I hope that efforts will continue to be made so that our liabilities could K duced.

I find that a sum of Rs. 72.25 c has been allotted for Plan outlay current year but it is regrettable that mobilisation of resources has -been only to the extent of Rs. 2.5 crores; inc. in revenue estimates as a result of h ; devolution from the Centre is Rs. 2.23 crores, excise collection Rs. 2.93 crores, electricity department Rs. 2 c and sales-tax Rs. 1 crore. This has done in a short period of time no dcubt but I feel sufficient effort has not exerted. More efforts should hi\ made for mobilisation of resources and also for collection of revenue income. With regard to this I would like to say here that criticisms have been made the Government of Mysore runs into overdrafts and that sufficient '-esc. are not being mobilised. But, Sir, has to take into consideration the culties. All the loan.-: that have allotted to the Government of My have been long-term loans, partici for slow-yielding items like big irrig projects and the returns from thei rather poor. Mysore has naturally not been able to get sufficient returns, matter >^i fact we find that the I V taking a little more than what is to the State. Sir, reference h,> made to the Award of the Fifth Finance Commission. I would just like to tion here that i: has been \ u to our State. Under the Award of the Fourth Finance Commi we had Rs. 215.42 crores as devolution but it

h' been reduced to Rs. 197.42 crores under the Award of the Fifth Finance Commission. When every other State is able to get the benefit of larger contribution from the additional Rs. 1381 crores it is only Mysore which has been denied this.

This is very unfair and, after having said that, it is stated that the returns from the State are not satisfactory. I would just like to quote from the statement showing the *per capita* allocation of taxes and grants from the Fifth Finance Commission's Report. We find almost every State has got an in-adequate allocation. Take, for example, Andhra Pradesh. It has got an increase of 44.85 per cent over that of the Fourth Finance Commission's Report. Bihar has got 106 per cent, Nagaland 38 per cent, Rajasthan 69 per cent, West Bengal 86 per cent. Every other State has got substantial increase. Kerala got only a marginal increase of 2.56 per cent. What about Mysore? It is minus 8.36 per cent. This is grossly unfair. This is the treatment to the State of Mysore. The Central Government should take some responsibility for the lack of development in Mysore to the extent desirable. I am only pointing out the unfairness of the Fifth Finance Commission's recommendations. I have also included you, Mr. Subramania Menon. Your State has got an increase of only **2.56 per cent**. My State has got minus 8.36 per cent.

Now, coming to the actual provisions in the Budget, it is really creditable that the Mysore Electricity Board has been able to mobilise Rs. 9.6 crores for the Plan allotment. Out of the 1971-72 Plan allotment, Rs. 72.25 crores account for the State Plan and the Centrally-sponsored ones amount to Rs. 12.54 crores making a total of Rs. 84.79 crores. A sum of Rs. 5.51 crores is provided by grants and the Rs. 9.6 crores have been made available out of the Mysore State Electricity Board's own resources. I join with my friend, Mr. Nagaraja Murthy, in saying that, when the resolution comes up for increasing the borrowing

capacity or borrowing powers of the Mysore Electricity Board from Rs. 50 crores to 75 crores, all the Members should wholeheartedly support it because the Mysore State Electricity Board has very big schemes of rural, electrification, irrigation through pumps sets and other programmes.

Then, I come to roads. The road mileage in Mysore as on 31-3-70 is 39,900 miles. In the 1961-81 all-India road plan we should have had 42,565 miles. Construction work on roads, particularly the district roads and roads connecting the taluk Headquarters and the roads in the Malnad areas which have a heavy rainfall is lacking. We need special attention to be paid for these roads and I hope the Government of Mysore will pay special attention. So far as the National Highways are concerned, only 758 miles are there now as against the road plan of 2,418 miles. Even out of this National Highway No. 13 takes away 260 miles. National Highway No. 13 stops at Chitradurga and I would suggest that it should be extended to go via Chickmagalur and connect Mangalore. This is very necessary because Chickmagalur is a plantation district with a heavy traffic. We are also denied the opportunity of having a railway line. Actually speaking on the Railway Budget I mentioned that what should have been the Kadur-Mangalore railway line was converted into the Hasan-Mangalore line during Mr. Hanu-manthaiya's Chief Ministership. He replied by saying that he had given us 25 miles of cement concrete road. I would like to suggest that National Highway No. 13 should be extended to Chickmagalur and connect Mangalore. Also, there is the Bangalore-Hanover road, which passes through Kadur. The extension of the Bangalore-Hanover road from Kadur to Mangalore should be made a National Highway.

Sir, you will have to give me some more time. I have also asked the SSP friends. You should consider my request because this is about Mysore and generally I do not speak on many other subjects.

[Shri U. K. Lakshmana Gowda] Sir, then, out of the 13 new highways which have been suggested, action should be taken for implementing the decision. And as I have already stated, the road connecting Kadur and Mangalore should be taken up as one of the schemes of the national highway construction. Then the major district roads and other roads are 8*700 and 5800 miles and they are mostly in a bad shape and they need tarmaced. These loads should be so aid as to cover all the taluk headquarters and all these roads should be made tarmac, particularly in the northern part of Mysore, in Lhe Main ad areas, which are affected because of heavy rainfall.

Another point that I would like to mention is this. Prior to 1957 there was a non-statutory board called the Malnad Development Board which was entrusted with the work of developmental activities of the Malnad Districts of Mysore, that is, Chickmagalur, Coorg, South Kanara and others. That nonstatutory Board worked only for some time and it was given up. I would like to urge here that it is very necessary that a statutory Malnad Development Board should be constituted and it must be entrusted with the development work in the Malnad area. As it is well known the Malnad areas are very backward but at the same time they have very rich potentialities because all the plantations are situated in the Malnad Districts of Coorg, Chickmagalur and Hassan and they are one of the largest earners of foreign exchange for the country, and also they yield a high agricultural income-tax revenue to the Mysore State, which is between one and a half and two crores. And it is very necessary that such a Board should be constituted to look after the developmental work in the Malnad area.

Another thing is, Mysore is a State in whose, economy, plantations have a considerable role. We know that nearly 80 per cent of the coffee grown in the whole of India is produced there. So special attention should be paid to the development of the plantation industry there, particularly coffee though we have a little bit of tea and carda-

mom. And one of the immediate necessities there is belter road communication, extension of electricity, etc.

Sir, I come to the public sector industries. In Mysore State we have four statutory boards and 19 Government companies which involve an investment of Rs. 159 crores. Out of that, there are several establishments like the Mysore State Electricity Board, the Remco, the Mysore Iron and Steei Works, the Government Electric Factory, Mysore Silk Mills, sugar factories, etc., and also the match factory, which amount up to Rs. 148 crores of investment. It is very regrettable that many of these are working at a loss. It is common knowledge that recently certain malpractices were found in the working of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. Certain investigations are, I am happy to say, going on, and the Government of Mysore has taken that up. I hope something will come out of that and that will be a lesson to the other public sector undertakings also, and I hope they will be brought to a position of profit-earning concerns, instead of continuing with loss, thus resulting in a loss to the Mysore exchequer

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Your last point now.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : One minute. I am going to the last point. This is a matter which should be taken very seriously because with the concept of extending public sector undertakings in the country by the present Government here, which is the Government new controlling the Slate of Mysore, they should exert enough effort to see that all the public sector undertakings will be made to earn profit. Some time back there was even a suggestion by the erstwhile Finance Minister. Government of Mysore, that he was tired of the public sector undertakings and that he was thinking of handing over some of them to the private sector. I may mention that we should not give a chance for such a thing to happen,

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Say something about land reforms.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt.

SHRI U. S. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : Just two or three points more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Only one point more.

SHRI U. S. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : I have to answer Mr. Villalan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 17 minutes. So, now only; one more point.

SHRI U. S. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : I will continue up to 5 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please finish within two minutes.

SHRI U. S. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : So far as the Cauvery waters are concerned, I would like to mention that we are not two different countries. We are the same country. There is so much affinity between the two States. Take, for example, the number of people from Tamil Nadu who are working in the State of Mysore. If you take even the population of Bangalore considerable population of Bangalore is from Tamil Nadu. Therefore, this should not be made an agitational issue to bring about discord between the two States. Fortunately, we have been having very good relations between the two States. This matter, as my friend, Mr. Parthasarathy, stated is for technical experts and should not be made a point for agitational approach either by the State of Madras or by the State of Mysore. But what I would like to mention here is this. My friend* Mr. Parthasarathy, said that it was a question of agreed limit flow of water to be made available to the State of Madras. Now, according to the 1892 Agreement the scheduled rivers are Cauvery, Kabini, Hemavati and Subarnavati etc. Now the 1924 Agreement stipulated that Tamil Nadu will get 45 TMC of water and Mysore will also get 45 TMC of water. It is really creditable that Tamil Nadu went ahead with their irrigation projects and utilised their allocation while Mysore could not for various reasons. Mysore could not utilise it because

that they would complete the projects to utilise the 45 TMC of water by 1974 when this Agreement came to an end. So all these projects were started a few years ago only. But then it is a pity that the Central Government did not give clearance to these projects in time. Actually it was not a question of utilising anything more than 45 TMC of water. Actually the Hemavati project is expected to impound water to the extent of TMC and Cauvery less than 6 TMC. That will not go beyond 45 TMC of water for which the Government of Mysore has a right. Here I may refer that in the 1924 Agreement what was stipulated was that in 1974, after the Agreement came to an end, the surplus waters which were available could be a matter of discussion and settlement later on. But, unfortunately, there is a certain opinion even now which I think that no surplus water will be available at all for utilisation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI U. S. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : I agree with Shri Parthasarathy that this is a matter which should definitely be settled by negotiation and not by a reference to the Tribunal. Clearance should be given for the construction of these projects. Now a sum of Rs. 7.2 crores has been provided because it is a work which has been going on and a continuing and should not be interfered with. If the budget had not come here, what would have happened in the State of Mysore? They would have sanctioned Rs. 7.2 crores and they would have carried on with the work. So, there is no point in saying that we do not agree to that. I request my friend, Shri Villalan, not to press that point, but let us all put in our efforts to see that a negotiated settlement will come through. Just the other day, the hon. Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, stated that after certain discussions the difference have been narrowed down. I sincerely hope the differences will be further narrowed down and they will be in a position to come to a negotiated settlement.

[Shri U. S. Lakshmana Gowda] So far as Kabini and others are concerned, they are offset dams and, according to the 1924 agreement when Amaravati and Bhavani and other reservoirs were put in, the Government of Mysore had a right to build offsets to the capacity of 60 per cent of those dams of reservoirs built in Madras.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Will you please conclude now.'

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : That is why the Kabini reservoir is being built as an offset dam with the other few reservoirs which are on the non-scheduled rivers, that should not cause any anxiety to my friend from Tamil Nadu.

So far as Kerala is concerned, I would like to make a particular point. My friend, Mr. Schamnad, raised the

point that so far as the Kabini project is concerned, when it comes up it will inundate some of the Kerala lands. But for that there was a suggestion made by Dr. K. L. Rao I think, when there was a discussion, that Mysore would utilise 20 T.M.C. out of that water and Kerala will be provided with 15 T.M.C. feet of water. So this should not cause any heartburn between Kerala and Mysore. We should not have any difficulty over that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please sit down now.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA: I would appeal to my friends from Tamil Nadu to give up the agitational approach, come to a settlement and let us continue to be friends. This is a matter which ought to be settled across the table and I hope this will be done.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN CHARGE,
MINISTRY OF FINANCE/ वित्त

मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (SHRIMATI HILA ROHATGI) : Mr. Deputy Chairman. Sir, I endorse the views of the Members of the House that it would have been more befitting if the budget that is debated here was debated on the floor of the Assembly in Mysore.

I also agree that conditions ought to be normalised so that a popular Ministry is installed at the earliest possible time, but for that it "is not the Central Government which can assist; it is the Members of the various political parties who can pool their wisdom together and create such a condition that normalcy is restored and stability is ensured for the future of a State • which deserves the very best of the country.

After all, we are discussing the budget of Mysore, Mysore which conjures up before us the picture of a beautiful State, a State of temple. State of elephants, a State which has the very best of us of our country.

We think of flowers, we think of gardens, we think of flashy silks which were the pride of the entire country and the envy of many foreign countries: we think of those architects and those traders, those visionaries and other people; we also think of the aroma of its coffee which is world famous. So, when we are discussing Mysore, I think, for some time we can pool our energies together and create a circumstance where all our party affiliations are lost, and stand united in creating a state of normalcy to restore a popular Government there. I can only say on our behalf and on behalf of the Government that not a day will be lost if the condition is brought about there and if the Governor suggests that the President's rule must be revoked no time will be lost here and a popular Ministry will be established there.

Apart from that, before I go into the various arguments that have been put forth by the Members, I would like to just sum up in a very short manner the financial and fiscal proposals here.

We are very glad to say that recently a number of steps have been taken which have improved economy in the administration, and for that the Government does deserve congratulations. The total revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 281.57 crores as against an earlier estimate of Rs. 273.05 crores. An improvement of Rs. 8.52 crores has resulted because of the larger divolu-

lion from the Centre. Collections which are expected from excise duty are Rs. 2.93 crores, sales tax Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 2 crores from electricity schemes. Rupees 2.15 crores reduction is due to economies in various departmental expenditure. Plan outlay is provided to the tune of Rs. 72.25 crores. A provision of Rs. 7.12 crores is included as non-Plan expenditure on irrigation schemes in Cauvery Basin. It is a continuing scheme which had existed earlier. An outlay of Rs. 12.54 crores has been provided for Centrally sponsored schemes. Rupees 8 crores are provided by the Centre for special programmes for small farmers, agricultural labour, to relieve rural unemployment, special schemes for alleviating problems of educated rural unemployed.

About industries—and when I speak of industries I must also speak of the silk industry; about 80 per cent of the production of silk comes from this particular State—Rs. 5 crores have been kept by the Government to assist this industry since it is necessary to subsidise these concerns which are running at a loss. In order to encourage public sector undertakings a number of measures have also been taken. Some steps have also been taken to encourage entrepreneurs and concessions are extended by way of revision of sales tax on raw materials, power tariff, water rates, octroi, etc. In the Mandya National Paper Mills an investment of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 crores has been made to encourage it and run it economically. And I think these are measures which will be welcomed by Members of all parties.

Certain doubts have been raised about rural works and so on. One of the honourable Members in the Opposition has said that probably reduction in the provision on Public Works might be responsible for unemployment. I would like to tell him that there is no such fear. All these doubts may be thoroughly allayed.

Rupees 3.68 crores for Central schemes for works in drought affected areas have been kept and they have been taken up in ten districts. In the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs. 15 crores has been 674RS/71 -8

envisaged and during 1970-71 an expenditure of Rs. 1.16 crores was incurred under this programme.

For Crash Scheme for rural unemployment Rs. 2.38 crores have been provided in the Budget. And this scheme is to get hundred per cent support from the Centre. This will provide employment to 19,000 persons. I think this should receive the approval of all Members of the House. As regards Shri Bhandari's argument that this might have led to unemployment, I think he should rest at ease that there is no real fear accruing from this.

Then some honourable Members referred to the construction of new roads. Coming from a State like U.P. where the conditions of rural areas are extremely bad, I know the pain in the hearts of the honourable Members there. I would like to say that the construction of new roads and repairs has received special attention and Rs. 9 crores have been sanctioned for this. Land Development Bank has made very good progress and LIC has extended financial assistance in the execution of schemes costing about Rs. 25 crores covering urban areas, water supply and drainage.

For irrigation purposes the Budget includes a provision of Rs. 22.50 crores for major and medium irrigation projects, and a provision of Rs. 6.38 crores for minor irrigation.

On Planning Commission's recommendation a provision has been made for projects like Ghatta Prabha, Mala-prabha and Tungabhadra.

About education an honourable Member was worried that probably justice has not been done to our Harijan brothers. For his information I would like to say that for the education of backward classes a Budget provision has been made—for schools and hostels for Harijans Rs. 79.48 lakhs, for building houses for Harijans Rs. 41 lakhs, for Scheduled Tribes, etc. Rs. 43 lakhs. Award of scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Rs. 51.03 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 177.51 lakhs. It was again said that there has

[Shrimati Sushila Rohtgi]

been a reduction; but even this reduction is 10 lakhs more than last year's Budget, and I think the honourable Member need not feel concerned on that account also.

Then for education, pension schemes have been extended to teachers as a social security measure.

For rural electrification the Electricity Board is working upon an ambitious programme to electrify 2,500 villages, started in 1971-72. It is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan all villages in Mysore would be electrified. We are all looking forward to that day. We shall all welcome it. Rupees 9.60 crores have been provided for the current year. Some hon. Members have mentioned about abolition of octroi. All that I can say is that a Bill to replace octroi has been prepared and that will be placed before the Consultative Committee of the Parliament.

Land revenue was another point which was agitating many hon. Members. I would like to say that in order to assist the small farmers, the popular government had announced the decision to abolish the land revenue on holdings up to 10 acres. This can be given effect to from the next land revenue collection season. Before that it is proposed to make suitable amendments to the Land Revenue Act. The budget anticipates a consequent reduction in revenue to the extent of Rs. 2 crores. This is another reason why popular Ministry should be installed in Mysore as early as possible.

Another complaint was that there is financial discrimination against the State of Mysore. On this also. I would like to place some facts before the House. This was Shri Gowda's complaint against the Fifth Finance Commission's award. The Finance Commission's recommendation is based on norms and criteria which are applied uniformly to all the States. In so far as the Government of India is concerned, they have accepted the Commission's recommendations as an award. Mysore government has

genuine difficulties and these are taken special care of by giving special loan assistance on the basis of assessment of its resources position. The amount thus given was Rs. 17.50 crores in 1969-70 and Rs. 18.05 in 1970-71. The State's need for the current year will be assessed by the Planning Commission during the course of the year because we do realise certain difficulties of Mysore and we have to fight against these difficulties.

Coming to various charges that have been levelled by hon. Members from time to time, I can only say this much. Shri Bhandari has mentioned about certain orders being sent from here and not communicated regarding the Cauvery Basin. I am sorry, this is about Cauvery issue. Normally water is a healing matter. Water is supposed to be soothing and cooling and something which washes away the wound and which heals the temper, something which is cleansing and purifying. I think water should not be set fire to. Whenever and wherever water flows, it must be of a healing nature. When passions are roused, we should not decide such issues. That is not the time to decide it. We should sit calmly and collectively and discuss such matters. I hope wherever water goes, either now or in future, it will heal everything and this Cauvery issue should be decided based upon the assurances given by the hon. Prime Minister and the Irrigation Minister.

The hon. Member from DMK said that this amount of 7.15 crores should not have been given. Does he mean thereby that all the works should be stalled? I do not think that that is his desire. If that is what he means, I do not think how far it will be correct in the context of this at present.

A point was made about reduction in the amount. It has been clarified that the reduction in the provision does not affect employment opportunities as Shri Bhandari has said. Even the reduced provision for public works of Rs. 18.29 crores will be about Rs. 90 lakhs more than what was provided for in the last year. Even on that point, fears should be allayed.

The other point mentioned was whether the realisation of arrears was ordered or not. There is nothing very specific on this and we are trying to make enquiries. No specific communication has been sent from here. I think we shall make further enquiries on that.

About retrenchment of 200 professors and teachers. I would like to say this much. This was agitating some hon. Members and I am also concerned with his problem because I have something to do with the educational field. This is said to be due to increase in their hours of duty from 12 to 16 hours. The university is an autonomous body. It can prescribe hours of teaching for its professors and teachers. It is not clear how this was done because we have no information regarding this. Therefore, we are not in a position to say how the matter really stands. Sir, another point an hon. Member mentioned is about the pitiable conditions of the minorities especially in the Hassan District. He has reported about the death of a lepper and said that the matter was taken up at a very late stage, after 40 days or so, and that it has caused some ill will. I would only say, Sir, that it is not my intention to start any communal feeling and I hope that it would be reciprocated by the hon. Members of the House. I would only request him that since we have not received any such information, he would be kind enough to write specifically to the Home Ministry and I think the necessary inquiries will be made.

Sir, Mr. Alva mentioned about the construction of a bridge across the Kali river and said that it has been held up when the contractor-firm went into liquidation. Sir, an alternative agency for completing the work has been up and the work is expected to be finished very soon.

Sir, the only thing that I have to say is that all of us would agree that conditions will be made conducive for the creation of normalcy in the State and I would only beg of the hon. Members and I would appeal to them that on such vital issues they should rise to the occasion and they should rise above party

affiliations irrid remain united "or this purpose. With these words, Sir, I wish to conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore for the service-, of the financial year 1971-72, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopt**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, let us take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 end the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the, Hill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir. I move—

"That the BLU be returned." *The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ■ It is quarter past five now and we have to finish the Bengal Appropriation Bill today so that we can start the discussion on the General Appropriation Bill tomorrow. In that case, we will have to sit a bit longer, perhaps up to 7 o'clock today. Since we have to start the important discussion on the General Appropriation Bill tomorrow, I think the House will agree, to sit a bit longer today, so that we can finish this financial mess and we can have about three clear days for discussion on the General Appropriation Bill. So, I think the House agrees to this proposal. Yes. Mrs. Rohatgi.

THE WEST BENGAL APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE/ वित्त मंत्रा-
लय में उपमन्त्री SHRIMATI SUSHILA
ROHATGI) : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain