

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

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

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Bill be returned."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.* ✓

### ✓ THE BUDGET (MYSORE), 1971-72

#### *General Discussion*

#### ✓ THE MYSORE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1971.

#### ✓ THE MYSORE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1971

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We may take up the next three items together—the Budget (Mysore), 1971-72, the Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1971 and the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1971.

HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

✓ THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore for the services of a part of the financial year 1971-72, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore for the services of the financial year 1970-71, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The questions were proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Nawal Kishore will speak after lunch. The House stands adjourned till 2 p. m.

The House adjourned for lunch at fifty-eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock. The VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair.

✓ SHRI NAWAL KISHORE (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Budget of the Mysore State for the year 1971-72 was laid before the State Legislature, but could not be passed due to certain political developments there. This ultimately culminated in the creating of the President's Rule and the necessity of its being raised before this House.

For the present, Sir, only Vote on Account for four months is being sought, just to facilitate the administration of the State. I am sorry, that the progressive State of Mysore has also been placed under the President's Rule. I know, Sir, that the Constitution, under Article 356 provides that if the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, he, by Proclamation, may assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State. But, Sir, this provision in the Constitution was meant to be used only under unavoidable and exceptional circumstances rather in very emergent cases. The framers of the Constitution never envisaged that it would become the order of the day, and would be used by the Central Government in a casual and routine way, as has been done during the last few years, and at times also even when there was no necessity.

I, for one, see behind it a clear trend of planned and organised intervention and interference by the Centre in the State Administration, thus, evading the very autonomy of the State and reducing it to a mockery and farce. Sir, I could understand the case of West Bengal where the conditions were so disturbing and there was justification for the President's Rule. But Mysore is not West Bengal and I personally feel that this imposition of President's Rule there is unwanted and uncalled for and could have been conveniently

avoided if the situation would have been handled tactfully.

Now, with your permission, Sir, I want to go into the details of the background and the conditions and the climate in the State just before the President's Rule was imposed there. Mr. Viren Patil was the Chief Minister there. He enjoyed the support of 124 Members in a House of 215. Even after the mid-term elections of the Lok Sabha, his strength was 118. It is a fact that Congress (R) won majority of the Lok Sabha seats in that State and no other party whosoever, including my friend C. P. I., got two seats there. And though this election, from my point of view, had no bearing whatsoever on the composition of the State Ministry, still as soon as the election was over, the demand was made that Mr. Veerendra Patil should resign because he has lost the mandate of the people and the people's verdict was in favour of Congress (R). I do not feel shy in saying that this devastating defeat of the political parties naturally created some despondency, confusion and frustration also in the members of the Opposition parties including Congress (O). And then there were all sorts of allurement shown by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Sidda Veerappa, including the offer of offices and there were other things also called horsetrading.

श्री कल्याण चन्द (उत्तर प्रदेश) : जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में है।

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE : My friend wants to know something about U. P.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : It is too early.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE : There also horsetrading is going on and its fate would be known either this evening or tomorrow morning.

So I said on the one side there was despondency and on the other side there was allurements and members started going and joining Congress (R). Finding that his Government was in minority, Mr. Veerendra Patil chose to resign and I congratulate him on this sportive step. Though the Governor accepted his resignation, he asked him to continue till

an alternative Ministry is formed. As soon as the Ministry's resignation came, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Sidda Veerappa, pressed his claim before the Governor that as he now enjoyed the support of the majority members in the House he should be invited to form the Government. But then came the repudiation and condemnation from the organisational wing of Congress (R). Mr. Devraj Urs openly condemned and repudiated the claim of the Opposition Leader and he also castigated him for alluring members with offer of offices and other kinds of things. So it became a fight between the two groups, the organisational wing and the legislative wing. While one group favoured the formation of the Government, Mr. Devraj Urs was against it, may be, on principle, may be, due to personal rivalries and personal ambitions. I do not want to go into that. But the fact remains that a Government should have been formed if there was a majority. But it was not formed because of the internal dissensions, factions, conflicts and rivalries in the Congress (R) Party. Mr. Sidda Veerappa claimed that he commanded more than a comfortable majority. But Mr. Devraj Urs said 'No'. He said the strength stood at 56. He is the chief of the organisation and he has not admitted any member to his party from outside. He maintained that the strength was only 56 for Congress (R). The Congress (R) was in minority as per the declaration of the chief of the Congress (R) there. One side claimed that it had more than 120 members and the other side said it had only 56 because they had not admitted any new members. So this struggle continued. And the High Command at the Centre was, as usual, indecisive and vacillating and could not resolve the differences between the people of the two wings of its own party. Naturally after long parleys it was decided that the Government could not be formed there. Meanwhile the leader of the SSP in Mysore put forward his claim that he had the support of more than a hundred members in the House. Therefore, the Governor should invite him to form the government. On the one side there are 56 Members and on the other side there are more than 100 Members and he says there is a possibility that he can get the support of more. But the Governor did not

[Shri Naval Kishore]

give him an opportunity. He recommended to the President that the situation has arisen as envisaged under Article 356 of the Constitution and there should be President's proclamation on President rule.

My objection is that it could have been much better if the Governor could have given an opportunity first to Shri Siddhaveerappa, if he was prepared to form the government. But he was not and he was refused to do so by his own High Command. After that, the other man who was prepared, should have been given every chance and opportunity to form the government. The basic spirit of the Constitution is that we should not disturb democratic functioning of parliamentary institutions. The Congress creates this situation not because it is unavoidable, but because of its own inner dissensions and inner factions. I do not mind if the President's rule is there only for a short span of time. But there are some leaders in Mysore State who want to throw the State into another mid-term poll for the Assembly and they may try to manoeuvre with the Governor to get the dissolution of the House. The general elections are already scheduled for 1972. It is only 8 to 9 months more. But there are some people who unnecessarily want to throw the State of Mysore into tumult and turmoil. What I want to convey through you is that the Central Government should ask the Governor to be cautious so that he may not fall a prey to the madness of the ambitious politicians. If the Houses are to be dissolved like this, I fear it may undermine the sanctity of these democratic institutions and reduce them to playing instruments in the hands of either the Central leaders or unscrupulous people in the State. I will have no objection if the Governor, after satisfying as to which leader commands the majority, calls upon him, even if it is Shri Siddhaveerappa or any other man nominated by the Congress (R) party, to form the government. I would then congratulate him. But, Sir, if the party fails to resolve its own differences, then other parties should not be made a scapegoat, even if they can combine together and form a majority. In such a situation, they should not be denied the opportunity to form the government.

It is a fact that the ruling party has got

very massive support of the people. And if the verdict of the nation is in their favour, it should not make them arrogant and irresponsible. The forces of law and the forces of the Constitution must be observed, in spite of this huge majority.

Now, Sir, just a few words about this Budget... (*Time Bell rings*)

You will not have to ring the bell again. I will conclude.

I find there is this deficit budget, like the budgets of so many other States. And I do understand that in a developing economy we often have such deficit budgets. But to me it seems that it is becoming a common practice in the States to present deficit budgets. That, Sir, is not something very healthy, because deficit financing means over-drafting. The States over-draft. I was just reading in the present Budget papers that States have already over-drafted to the tune of Rs. 112 crores. If this practice goes unchecked, there would be no limit to it. This over-drafting would give rise to deficit financing. And when there is deficit financing, there would be inflation, and ultimately again we have to resort to devaluation. So why go into all these things? I just want to hint that this practice should be checked and some kind of financial discipline should be imposed on the States, and should also be observed by the Centre.

Now, Sir, a few words about the outgoing Ministry. I want to congratulate the outgoing Ministry for some very progressive measures that it took. For example, the idea of land-tax remission was not only given but it was put into practice to some extent. When there was an exemption of land-tax up to a ceiling of 10 acres...

(*Interruption*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Let him finish.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE: I can only expect that so long as this President's rule lasts and the Governor is there to administer with the help of his officers, he would see that progressive measures are taken for the betterment of the underdog.

In the end, Sir, through you I would again appeal to the Central Government not to unnecessarily prolong the President's rule in the State and try to end it as soon as possible. You should not bother as to who is going there to form the Government. If they can form the Government, well and good. My best wishes are with them. But if they cannot form the Government, for their own political dissensions, their own inner differences this State should not be put under President's rule and should again be restored to a proper Ministry.

Thank you.

**SHRI JOACHIM ALVA (Nominated) :** Sir, I am astonished to find my esteemed hon. friend, Shri Nawal Kishore, who was formerly a U. P. Deputy Minister for Home Affairs and a leading Congressman of the old days advocating the cause of Mysore. Shri Gurupadaswamy, now the Leader of the Opposition and Dr. Nagappa Alva, President of the Congress (O) in Mysore, are both absent from the benches. They have run away from their job. The entire opposition bench is almost empty. This is a funny situation. Those who opposed the Prime Minister during the last Election have run away from their duty now. Dr. Nagappa Alva wrongly abused her that the Prime Minister was coming under Russian influence, and he maliciously suggested even money. But all that has been cast asunder by the unprecedented Election, the greatest in history all over the world.

I have often said here and outside, and I have been the first to say, knowing the law of defamation, that no President of the Congress, while sitting on the Presidential seat, has been attacked for his character and integrity so much as Shri Nijalingappa. Had he learnt to be out, the country would have been greater, the Congress would have been greater but the spirit of corruption is always hanging round his body and he could not get out.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN)** Let us not go into that.

**SHRI JOACHIM ALVA :** I am sorry, I want to give the whole background. I am surprised my friend found only two good things about the Mysore Ministry, about the land tax which came on the eve of the elec-

tions and something else. He forgets that the Chief Minister, Mr. Patil, the Finance Minister, Mr. Ramkrishna Hedge especially both and the other Ministers had carried contractors behind them. I had said this not here but in the presence of the entire High Command immediately after the 1967 elections when these ex-Ministers were present. Now did they permit the contractors following them? Do you ever hear of Ministers being followed by contractors? The great Sir Visweswarayya kept Contractors at his feet, away from them all down at the door though he knew all about engineering. Mysore is a great State. It consists of great people but it has been reduced to ashes by the corruptions of this Ministry and it is good that the Ministry is out and the Governor had seen through the trouble and sent a good report on the 26th March to Rashtrapati and the President has brought the Proclamation on the 27th March, immediately thereafter. I must say that the Governor has perhaps profited by the lessons of Calcutta in Mysore. I was not here and I was in the U. N. I think it was a quick election then decided in Calcutta when some people were not ready for it but I will not go into it. Perhaps profiting by that example the Governor has taken carefully and he has sent an able report and he has gauged the situation and that is the only way we can get along. I am sorry, I cannot but talk about the Ministry the old Mysore was known for its corruption. All the Calcutta Sharks have been brought to Mysore. The Government industrial units have been sold to the pockets of these people. What business had this old Ministry—I know it personally because my friend, Dr. Tendulkar, was in jail for five years and I am not concerned with it, he was a very enterprising man—but Sardar Patel and then Bombay's Chief Minister Kher the first to take personal interest in Dr. Tendulkar. Bagalkot Cement Company which they promoted was as a Government concern sold over to Mr. Shantiprasad Jain. How much money did pass for passing this into the hands of the tycoons? Do you bring the Government institution, build them up with Government money and then pass it on into the hands of notorious men who are under Government enquiry committees and Courts. They are political risk and you pass them into their hands. What has happened to the character

[Shri Joachim Alva]

of Mysore? Then you bring in Mr. Hedge who goes even to Nepal and brings some more tycoons from Calcutta. For what, for whose benefit? It is not for the benefit of Mysore. This is the Government that is out. This is a Government which my friend, Mr. Newal Kishore, has not referred to. This is the Government that is out. This is the Government that had to go. They had the audacity to question the integrity of the Prime Minister. Dr. Nagappa Alva talked entirely rubbish things that the Prime Minister had gone into Russian hands. What are the people of the country, the people of Mysore and of India thinking? I remember when she entered Mysore and she looked victorious, though she had run 300 miles, there was a look of triumph which wrested 27 Lok Sabha seats for her. I was in Mysore, touring my constituency of Karwar and I saw people on the election day between 18 and 25 years flocking the polls. That is the younger generation that has taken care of this election, not you and me. I never saw those youngsters in all the three elections that I faced in my constituency but the new generation of 18 to 25 have flocked to the standard. They have taken care of the votes. They now make up the constitution of India. You and I have nothing to do, nor the Chief Minister and the Finance Ministers who are corrupt and are followed by contractors and living in Ashoka Hotel not in Mysore Bhawan. These are the things somebody has to pay for some time or the other. How do the Ministers who had not even houses build houses for Rs. 10 lakhs? How do they do it? I want the new Ministry, whenever it comes to have an enquiry into the fortunes of the past Ministry. I want the present Government if it is there for a long time, to make an enquiry into the fortunes of the Ministers who have been swept of.

Mr. Denis Healy, the former Labour Defence Minister of U. K., a senior Minister of the British Labour Party, he was a big man in the Labour Party. He himself took the lorry after the elections and drove it out himself and took away the luggage from his house and went home. Here are Ministers who went to have the highest standard of living, who do not want to have fastest biggest cars but who want to maintain the standards of

the ordinary people. This Government must bring down Ministers to the level of the people; otherwise you will not be able to deliver the goods. The last Mysore Government has set the worst standards of corruption in public life. Sir, Mysore is a very great State, Hindus, Muslims, Christians, all communities live there in extreme friendship and harmony. But what has the Government done there? I know Mysore right from Udipi, my birth place the seat of the famous temples. I would implore the leaders not to hand over the Government to anybody from the two foremost communities. I have great love for both the communities. This time in Mysore the Prime Minister has worked a miracle and the Prime Minister can create another new miracle in Mysore by not having anyone of either community as Chief Minister. If somebody else is made a Chief Minister of Mysore we can have a clean Mysore and succeed in breaking this communal canker that has overtaken Mysore State. The new Government must take care of these things; otherwise we cannot put these things right. I have great love for both the Lingayats and the Vokkaligas, the two communities that are dominant there. I would implore their leaders to take up a statesman like attitude and give up the power and gracefully hand it to some other hands so that we can build Mysore on new foundations. What have you not got in Mysore? It has got one of the largest waterfalls in the world. Western India Match Company, the largest Match Company uses Karwar timber for its match sticks. You have got rich river power schemes and so many other things including gold. But you cannot get golden character there. How can you get golden character with the sort of Ministers whom I described graphically on the forum of the AICC when the Prime Minister, Mr. Chavan, Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. Nijalingappa were all there in 1967. How can you do anything when Ministers are followed by contractors? And do you know what they do? People whom they do not like are dropped out of the AICC. Today my seat in Karwar was given to a panwallah merchant in 1967 by Mr. Nijalingappa and Mr. Hedge. He was routed and is now prosecuted for misappropriation of some Bank account. This is the kind of democracy. All these people must

be out ; they cannot deliver the goods. And that is why those are empty, gloriously empty today.

There is another thing I want to say. The voters should be protected. The last Ministry has had the help of various people and the voters should not be oppressed by the people; they should not be harassed or tormented by petty officials who owe their use to these Ministers. Mr. Nijalingappa talked of the generosity of his community. The Prime Minister knows what it is. Mr. Gopalan, leader of the CP M and the Congress leaders of Kerala over three years ago went to the Prime Minister and said that in the forest of Shimoga where land is plenty some 500 Kerala families settled. And you know Kerala, how their women folk go even as far as NEFA to work in hospitals. Wherever there are hospitals there are Kerala women. We know how they reacted. Some 500 families had settled in the thick interior forests of Shimoga but these people in Mysore as CPM there headed by then C. M. Shri Nijalingappa maliciously acted "we will not allow them to stay on." He brought all kinds of laws and drove them out and destroyed even their church. Of course this kind of thing always get punished somehow somewhere. He should never have done such inhuman thing. Then Chief Minister Nijalingappa did all that. Now he hugs the Birlas but did not allow these poor people in Shimoga. Previously the Birlas were never to be seen in Mysore State. It is all right that Birlas have a House in New York, in London and all that but now they have built a big palace in Bangalore. Mr. Hedge, Mr. Veerendra Patil, Mr. Nijalingappa, why have these people brought these suckers man there? Is it to bribe the M. L. As, to defile Mysore and corrupt the State? I belong to Mysore, every part of it, but I am an Indian and I feel as an Indian that these are the things that have to go. Sir, the Prime Minister is associated with the most triumphant election in the history of the world. I have seen Kennedy's Presidential election in U. S. A. I went with Prime Minister Nehru in the same plane and I must say that the American election is one of the largest elections in the world. I also saw Mr. Michael Foot's elections in Wales in U. K. I also witnessed Chancellor Adenauer's election in Germany in 1950.

But believe me there has been no election of the type we had here last time under Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She beat her father's record. We have got a tradition of honour and we have got to guard that tradition. I am sorry that Mr. Sidhaveerappa is not able to take charge of the Government of Mysore. He is a capable man. But what is happening is that Mr. Urs also has his own opinion. Mr. Urs also urged things in a different way. The credit is due to him for the success of the New Congress organisation in Mysore. If Mr. Sidhaveerappa is not able to carry on, it is not due to his fault. Many blacklegs have entered the organisation. We shall not allow these blacklegs to sabotage the organisation.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (राजस्थान) :  
उपसभापति महोदय, मैसूर के लिए वोट आन एकाउंट पेश किया जा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से अपेक्षा करूंगा कि जब सदन का दुबारा सत्र बुलाया जाय तो उससे पहले ही मैसूर राज्य के सम्बन्ध में एक निश्चित निर्णय लें और इस सदन को दुबारा बजट के सम्बन्ध में विचार न करना पड़े। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करती है। बंगाल के चुनाव हो गए, उड़ीसा के चुनाव हो गए। दोनों की विधान सभाएं अपना जन्म लेने के लिए तैयार हैं, बाकी स्थानों में जहां चुनाव हुए, जैसे मद्रास के अन्दर विधान सभा ने अपना कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है, लेकिन बंगाल और उड़ीसा दो ऐसे प्रान्त हैं, जहां विधान सभा का निर्माण हो जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन उनको जन्म लेने से हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार रोके बैठी है। जहां तक मैसूर का प्रश्न है, वहां अजीब अवस्था सरकार ने पैदा की है। वहां पर विधान सभा थी, मंत्रिमंडल था। जो नई कांग्रेस है, इसने पहले इस सदन से वादा किया था और देश की जनता को वादा किया था कि हमारी राजनीति के अन्दर जो डिफेक्शन्स की, दलबदल की गन्दगी पैदा हो रही है, इसको रोकेंगे। एक समिति का निर्माण किया गया, उसने रिपोर्ट दी है लेकिन सरकार ने जान बूझ कर इस रिपोर्ट पर अमल

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर]

नहीं किया। इसलिए अमल नहीं किया; क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार जानती थी कि नए चुनाव होंगे, नये चुनाव के बाद परिस्थिति हमारे पक्ष में न हुई और हमने इस प्रकार का कानून बना दिया और दलबदल को रोक दिया, तो आने वाले समय में गुजरात के अन्दर, मैसूर के अन्दर, अन्य प्रान्तों के अन्दर जहां हमारी सरकार नहीं, वहां उन सरकारों को तोड़ने के लिए हमारे हाथ बंध जाएंगे। जिसके लिए पहले स्वयं समिति को निर्माण किया कि हम देश के अन्दर से इस प्रकार की गन्दगी को हटाना चाहते हैं, बाद में उसी समिति की रिपोर्ट को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया। केवल इसलिए नहीं किया गया; क्योंकि आम चुनावों के बाद हमको इस प्रकार का स्वयं पाप करना है और उस पाप का प्रारम्भ मैसूर में हुआ। मैं श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि जब उन्होंने देखा कि सदन में उनका बहुमत नहीं है, तो सच्चे प्रजातंत्री के नाते त्यागपत्र दे दिया।

श्री कल्याण चन्द : उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं दिया।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : उत्तर प्रदेश में आज फैसला हो जायगा, विधान सभा चल रही है, जो गन्दगी आपने फैलाई है उस गन्दगी का परिणाम देखा जाएगा। आपकी गन्दगी सारे देश में फैल चुकी है। तो, उप-सभापति महोदय, वीरेन्द्र पाटिल ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया और त्यागपत्र देने के बाद जो स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया होनी चाहिए थी वह स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया अपनाई नहीं गई...

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (बिहार) : स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया क्या है ?

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस से वहां से टूट कर जो लोग दूसरी कांग्रेस में शामिल हुए उनको सरकार बनानी चाहिए थी।

क्यों नहीं बनाई गई ? इसलिए नहीं बनाई गई; क्योंकि आपको स्वयं विश्वास नहीं था कि विधान सभा में आपका बहुमत है, आप विधान सभा भंग नहीं करना चाहते थे और न चुनाव करवाना चाहते थे। क्या चुनाव एक-एक प्रान्त में नहीं हो रहे हैं ? चुनाव केरल में हुए हैं, दूसरे प्रान्तों में हुए हैं, मैसूर के अन्दर नए चुनाव हो सकते थे, लेकिन चुनाव नहीं कराए गए, विधान सभा भंग नहीं की गई, एक नया तरीका निकाला गया, विधान सभा को मूर्छित कर दिया गया। विधान सभा मूर्छित अवस्था में पड़ी हुई है और तलाश की जा रही है कोई हनुमान जी संजीवनी बूटी लेकर आएँ विधान सभा को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए। एक तरफ सिद्धवीरप्पा लगे हुए हैं, वे कह रहे हैं कि मैं संजीवनी ला रहा हूं, लेकिन हनुमान जी के रास्ते में जैसे राक्षसी आ गई थी, इनके सामने देवराज उर्स आ गए हैं कि तुमको बनने नहीं देंगे मुख्य मंत्री, दूसरी तरफ गोपाल गौड़ा आ रहे हैं, वे कहते हैं कि मैं संजीवनी लाया हूं। वहां धर्मवीर बैठे हुए हैं, जो बंगाल के अन्दर बदनाम होकर आए थे, वे धर्मवीर वहां भी धर्म नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। क्यों नहीं विधान सभा का सत्र बुलाते, जिससे अपनी-अपनी ताकत की परीक्षा हो जाय, लेकिन वे चाहते हैं कि इस बात को ऐसे ही चलने दिया जाय, परिस्थिति केन्द्र के हाथ में रहे, विधायकों से दल बदल करवाएं, इसी अनैतिक काम को करवाने में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसूर में लगी हुई है। अभी वोट आन एकाउन्ट लेकर आए हैं, लेकिन जो मैसूर की शिकायत है, मैसूर के साथ आर्थिक दृष्टि से जो पक्षपात किया गया था, मुख्य मंत्री ने जो आरोप लगाये थे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता, है आज भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से जो सारे आर्थिक नियोजन की स्थिति आई है, उसमें भी इन्होंने किसी प्रकार की योजना नहीं रखी है। तो मैं उपसभापति महोदय, आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस

देश की राजनीति में एक सबक लेना चाहिये कि उनको किस प्रकार से प्रजातंत्र के अन्दर बोट मिले हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि नई कांग्रेस जीती है और इसीलिए हमको उसकी विजय को सहर्ष स्वीकार करना चाहिये और इसके लिये उसको धन्यवाद देना चाहिये। लेकिन उस विजय के परिणामस्वरूप जिस ढंग से प्रान्तों की सरकारों को बदलने के लिये, अनैतिक काम करने के लिये, गलत ढंग से प्रांतीय सरकारों पर दबाव डालने के लिये जो रास्ते अपनाये जा रहे हैं, वे किसी प्रकार से उनको पेश नहीं करेंगे। आपके सामने भी ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। जिस प्रकार से प्रांतों में आप डिफेक्शन्स करवा कर यह स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं, वही स्थिति एक दिन आपके सामने आ सकती है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में ही निवेदन किया था कि आज हम बोट आन एकाउन्ट पर विचार कर रहे हैं, सदन में अगला सत्र जब हो तो माननीय मंत्री निश्चित रूप से उसके पहले कहें, स्वयं कहने की स्थिति में न हों तो गृह-मंत्री जी जो पोछे बैठे हैं वे कहें और वे भी न कह सकते हों तो सरकार का कोई भी प्रतिनिधि कहे कि हम आने वाले सत्र के पहले वहां पर जनप्रतिनिधियों के द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार को सत्ता सौंप देंगे और अगर सत्ता नहीं सौंप सकते, आज वे देखते हैं कि वे सरकार नहीं बना सकते, तो विधान सभा मूर्छित मत रखिये, विधान सभा को भंग कर के उसके नये चुनाव करवा दीजिये। इस प्रकार की स्थिति समाप्त होनी चाहिये। जब वहां लोगों का ईमान बेचा जा रहा हो, लोगों को खरीदा जा रहा हो और इस प्रकार से लोगों की खरीद व फरोस्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के इशारे से हो रही हो, तो इससे ज्यादा बुरी बात और क्या हो सकती है। इस स्थिति में जबकि प्रजातंत्र में आप को बोट मिल है, मैसूर स्टेट में आपने 27 सीटें जीती हैं, तो यह हो सकता है कि अगले चुनाव में विधान सभा की आप ज्यादा सीटें जीत सकते हैं। लेकिन सही तरीके

अपनाइये, गलत तरीकों से देश की राजनीति को भ्रष्ट और गन्दगी मत करिये, आपके द्वारा मैं, श्रीमन्, यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, in the year 1910 Mysore had an economic conference inaugurated by the late Sir M. Visveswaraiya. In that year the problems of economic development of Mysore were taken up. But now we find in the year 1970-71 conferences after conferences being held in Mysore not with the objective of improving the economic conditions of Mysore ; on the contrary both the wings of the Congress, the so-called 'Syndicate' and 'Indicate' have been busy trying to horse-trade in terms of defections from each other in order to continue in power and perpetuate their misrule in the State.

I am very grateful to the hon. Member Mr. Alva when he expresses sympathies with Keralites settled down in Mysore. But I do not agree with his conclusions regarding the problem of corruption. He tried to argue as if corruption is something which has come from the blue. Corruption has been there for 23 years of the Congress rule. Is it true that corruption suddenly occurred in Mysore on one fine morning when Congress was split between 'Indicate' and 'Syndicate'? Corruption has been the bane of politics in Mysore, not for the people but for the various factions within the Congress. It is true that contractors have been making money. It is true that while Ministers were busy formulating the so called paper plans, the economic development of the State did not take place. I have got figures to show that in the First Five Year Plan a meagre amount of Rs. 2.06 crores was allotted for industrial development, but in fact only Rs. 1.3 crores, that is hardly three per cent of the total plan investments, were expended for industries. In the second Plan the same story was repeated. The plan outlay given to industries was Rs. 10.39 crores but the actual money spent was Rs. 8.87 crores. In the Third Plan again the same story was repeated. Despite 23 years of Planning Mysore has remained one of the economically and industrially backward areas. I will quote from the Economic Development of Mysore-1956-69 :

"During the third five year plan, the outlay for the development of industries was



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Rs. 13.55 crores. But the road-blocks... " I repeat "the road-blocks"

"... which slowed up industrial growth during the second plan were still present. Therefore, the provided amount was not fully utilised."

Which were the road-blocks to development, particularly industrial development? It is a matter of fact that 23 years of misrule was the main hurdle in the long path of the State towards economic advancement. With a total population of 5.3 per cent in India, Mysore's productive capital is only 3.8 per cent of the total Indian productive capital. A State with 5.3 per cent of population has less than 4 per cent—3.8 per cent to be exact—of the total productive capital. Sir, with such an industrial backwardness, what did the Congress Governments, both the undivided Congress and the Syndicate which came later on do? The fact of the matter is that districts after districts—particularly I refer to Bijapur, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bidar and Tumkur—have remained economically backward and neglected. One of the studies shows that in all the three sectors of the economy, the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector, there is a wide range of variation in income as between the districts. In the primary sector it was between 31.2 per cent and 79.5 per cent. In the secondary sector it was between 3.6 per cent and 25.6 per cent and in the tertiary sector of the economy it was between 16.9 per cent and 43.2 per cent. A number of districts in Mysore have remained economically backward. There is the question of disparities not only between districts and districts but also between regions and regions within a District. Between the rural and urban sectors there is a wide disparity. According to the 18th round of the National Sample Survey during 1963-64, 71.8 per cent of the rural households and 54.8 per cent of urban households had a monthly expenditure of less than Rs. 100. If you include also households with Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 income per month, it is 23.8 per cent of the rural households and 35.2 per cent of the urban households. In other words, a substantial proportion of the people are poor, and 23 years of Congress rule in the State has increased the poverty and misery of the people there. There

is growing inequality between the urban and rural areas, as I have pointed out. What about land-holdings? 79.9 per cent own only 37 per cent of the cultivated area in Mysore. On the contrary, a small number of 20.1 per cent of the households own among themselves 63 per cent of the total cultivated area. This, the inequality in terms of ownership pattern in villages is one of the most important factors which should be taken into account in this debate on Mysore Budget.

Mysore forms one of the leading States in India in the field of minerals barring Orissa and, may be, a few other States. Mysore has one of the best mineral deposits, particularly items like gold, silver, manganese, chromite, and even in the case of non-metallic minerals it has not clay, limestone, dolomite and so on. Already a number of pre-investment depth surveys have been conducted in respect of structural fabricating plants, aluminium, foundry grade pig iron, stainless steel pipes and tubes, ferro-chrome and pulp and newsprint plant. In addition small industries have been suggested in various studies. I would like to ask the Minister where did these pre-investment depth studies go? Are they still in the cupboards of the Congress Ministers, Syndicate and Indicate combined?

If you look at the resources given to the States both by the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission, it is one of the most tragic facts, and Mysore and Kerala have been the only two States which have been discriminated against very badly by the Fifth Finance Commission. This discrimination continues in terms of resources. (*Time Bell rings.*) Sir, I will take only two minutes.

Mysore has a deficit Budget. That Budget is being presented to this House. How is it that the deficit of Mysore continues unabated? It is a matter of fact that Mysore State, along with other States in the Indian Union, is increasingly getting indebted to the Centre. Repayment of obligations as a proportion to fresh loans from the Centre is increasing continuously in very menacing proportions. In a number of States it is 50 per cent., 60 per cent., 62 per cent., 80 per cent. and so on. The increase in the indebtedness of the States to the Centre is the

most important fact which the Minister should take into account. Is the Minister prepared to look into this question of Centre-State relations, particularly the fact that Mysore and also Kerala were discriminated against by the Fifth Finance Commission?

I am thankful to Mr. Alva for raising the question of Malayalee settlers in Mysore. But I do not agree with his conclusions regarding corruption of the Ministers. I ask this question again, is it not a fact that the Vidhan Sabha in Bangalore, that single piece of waste, and corruption, was initiated by none other than Mr. Hanumanthaiya? Both Mr. Hanumanthaiya and Mr. Nijalingappa comprise the same political coverie of landlords and capitalists, indicating that both the Indicate and the Syndicate are birds of the same feather. Our party has always criticised their capitalist feudal policies. To my mind, there is no difference between the tweedledum and the tweedledee.

**SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA** (Mysore): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is indeed a sad day for me, a person coming from Mysore, to be here to participate in the debate of the Budget for 1971-72 for the State of Mysore. As every one knows, Mysore is one of the premier States in India which has enjoyed democratic set-up even from the time of the Princely State. Even then there was a State Assembly and we all know that it is one of the States which never, till now, had the misfortune of coming under the President's Rule. Any way, Sir, it is very unfortunate that it has happened and we are here now debating on the Budget which has been prepared by the Finance Minister of Mysore.

Sir, explanations have been given and interpretations have been provided about how the State of Mysore came to be under the President's Rule. Sir, it is a fact that every body should accept that there was a land slide victory for our friends on this side during the last Parliamentary elections when they bagged all the 27 seats in spite of the fact that the State of Mysore was the strong hold of the Syndicate Congress with Mr. Nijalingappa, the past Chief Minister and the President of the Congress (O), and his own lieutenants, Mr. Veerendra Patil and others, who were in

power. That shows that there has been a swing towards the Congress (R). Nobody can deny that. But, Sir, what happened after that?

Just before the mid-term poll, as also during the election, there was some floor-crossing. Some of the M. L. As. from the different political parties have crossed over and some M. P.s. also resigned from their parties and crossed over. They stood as candidates for the Congress (R). Members from the Praja-Socialist Party, the Swatantra Party and other parties crossed over the floor. After the elections there was a clamour from the other parties to move in to the Congress (R). What could the Congress (R) do? Since they had already committed themselves before the elections they could not say "No". And another point was, there were some political parties which decided to merge as political parties with the Congress (R) and it was difficult for them to say "No", even though it may be under consideration now. Members from Congress (O) started going over and it is true that Congress (R) allowed many of the members to come in and that is how they claim majority for their party before the Governor. Suggestions have been made here that there were some attempts from the Centre to topple the Government there. I am connected neither with Congress (O) nor with Congress (R) and as an impartial observer I should say, I do not think there was any attempt from the Centre to topple the Government there. Actually I heard that in the organisation of Congress (O) itself, there is an opinion which is in favour of complete merger of Congress (O) with Congress (R). So, what can we say? The situation is very fluid. Then, when certain people were admitted and Congress (R) was thinking in terms of forming a Government, certain dissensions arose among them. Certain people said that other party people should not be allowed to become members of the ruling Congress straightway; some said that they should call for a mid-term poll; others said that they should form a Government and then call for a mid-term poll. So, in this confusion they were not in a position to form a Government. And the Vote on Account had to be passed before 31st March. What could the Governor do in these circumstances? The only alternative before him was to promulgate

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President's rule, and I think he has been right in promulgating that. In the meantime, three days back I heard that there was a proposal to form an S. V. D. with the S. S. P. as the sponsor. The S. S. P. has only three members. I was surprised that the same S. S. P. which is trying to get out of the S. V. D. in U. P. is trying to form an S. V. D. in Mysore. Again even if that happens, there is still the question of the Congress (O) member who either went over to Congress (R) or remained with Congress (O) joining the S. V. D. In any case, I cannot say it will be a stable coalition and I am not very hopeful about such an S. V. D. government being formed. In the circumstances, it is best that after the Vote on Account is passed, time may be given for the parties—whether it is Congress (O) or Congress (R) or the S. S. P. or any party—to find out whether there is any possibility for them to form a Government. Let members form other parties who are coming in join them as ordinary members. Nobody can prevent other party members from joining a particular party as ordinary members. If they come for gain, if they are induced to come in with the attraction of office, then it is a different matter. But how can anybody be prevented from going over as an ordinary member? I am not worried whether it is Congress (O) or Congress (R) or the S. S. P. As Mr. Nawal Kishore said, let them come and show their majority and form a Government. I will be only very happy because by then the interim Budget would have been passed and a responsible, popular Government in the State will be in a position to decide about the regular Budget. And it will be the function of a democratic Government there to work for the progress and development of that State.

Now, I would like to come to some of the points about the Budget itself. There is a supplementary demand for an expenditure of Rs. 39.5 crores and the interim Budget for four months seeks an appropriation of Rs. 180 crores. Sir, in this connection, I would like to mention that even though the Government of Mysore has taken up quite a number of developmental plans in the State, the industrial development of the State, as my friend Dr. Mathew Kurian said, has been lagging

very much behind the other States in the country.

This is a matter which has to be looked into. With the new set-up coming in and with the Central Government deciding on the Budget now, I would suggest that more attention should be paid towards that.

Sir, as a matter of mention about my own area, I would like to know what has happened to the Kudrimukhi iron ore project. The project has been sent to the Central Government. I want to know at what stage it is because it is one of the big developmental projects of Mysore State and a great foreign exchange earner. Coupled with that, I would like to know at what stage the Mangalore harbour development scheme is. That harbour development scheme which has been there for many years has been making a very slow progress and I understand that certain changes have been made in it. I want to know why those changes have been made and whether they visualize bringing down the capacity of the harbour. As I understand, Sir, originally the Mangalore harbour was designed for a 60,000 tonnes draught but later on it was revised that it should be able to accommodate 100,000 tonne draught and I now understand that again they are revising it. I do not know why and I would like to have some information on that.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : All the rich people from that area have cheated.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : Mr. Alva, you yourself come from Mangalore.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : All the richest fellows come from Mangalore. But I am not rich.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : Sir, then I would like to know what has happened to the Hospet steel plant. Actually, while very recently—just before the elections—the three steel plants were awarded to the three southern States, that is, Andhra, Madras and Mysore, I understand that for the steel plants of Andhra at Vizag and of Madras at Salem the foundation stones have already been laid and work is in progress. But so far as

Hospet is concerned, nothing seems to have been done—probably because at that time the Government was a different one. The laying of the foundation stone might have been bogged up and there might have been any delay but...

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : Laying of the foundation stone's no problem. If it is a question of stone, it is available.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : Dr. Kurian, without laying even the foundation stone how can there be any further progress? It is a tradition that the foundation stone should be there. Madras got it; Andhra got it... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Let him proceed and finish.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : So, I would like to know whether they are going to expedite it, when they are going to do it and what is the progress made on that, in laying the foundation stone for the construction of the steel plant.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal) : You can go and lay the foundation stone; it is a very simple affair.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : Then I come to my own area called the Malnad area of Mysore which comprises several districts where the rainfall is very heavy—Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Hasan, Coorg and part of Mangalore. At a time, several years ago, there was a Malnad Development Committee which was specially formed by the then Government of Mysore. It was expected to look after the development of Malnad more or less on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Scheme or any other river valley project but, unfortunately, nothing has come out of it. At that time it was a non-statutory committee and the idea has been given up. I would suggest here that special attention should now be paid to the Malnad area and some development scheme should be taken up immediately. These are the Malnad areas or the plantation districts of Mysore State where foreign exchange earning capacity is there—commercial crops like coffee, tea and rubber are grown there and they need special attention. In the

Budget I find no special attention being paid for that area, particularly with reference to communications. I would like to mention here about the Kudrimukhi project which passes through the plantation area. The condition of the roads there is most appalling and it is very necessary that the State Budget should include additional finances for the improvement of roads and other communications there. If necessary, additional Central grants and allocations should be provided.

3 P. M.

Sir, you will have to give me a few minutes more. I am the only person from Mysore apart from Mr. Alva who has already spoken.

So far as river valley projects are concerned, there have been controversies. My friend referred to the traditional drought and famine affected areas and the dry districts which will greatly benefit by the Upper Tungabhadra project. But the work on this project has not been progressing at all. I would suggest that the Central Government should take greater interest and sanction these projects along with the Haimavati and other projects and in spite of the fact that there has been some controversy over the Cauvery river these must be given additional attention. If you really want progress in the Mysore State these things should be tackled on a war-footing.

I would like to point out that there has been discrimination so far as the devolution of Central aid and other grants is concerned for many years. Even the Fourth Finance Commission was not fair to the State of Mysore. It was hoped that the State would receive under the Fourth Finance Commission's award grants more than sufficient to meet the revenue gap during the Fourth Plan. It was again hoped that something would come in the Fifth Finance Commission. But actually we found that what we got from the Fifth Finance Commission was much less than what we got from the Fourth Finance Commission. To quote the figures, the Third Finance Commission provided Rs. 81 crores, the Fourth Finance Commission during 1966-71 provided Rs. 215 crores and the Fifth Finance Commission for 1969-74 provided only Rs. 197.42 crores. This is discrimination which should not have been

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there. Along with Kerala I urge that such discriminations should not exist and sufficient funds must be made available from the Centre to the State of Mysore so that its industrial progress will continue and its overall development will be on a par with the other progressive States.

So far as the actual Budget is concerned, in his speech the Mysore Finance Minister mentioned about the abolition of octroi which comes to about Rs. 6 crores. I congratulate the Government of Mysore on having come out with that. I would like to say that after having done that there should not be any other alternative levy to cover that gap; otherwise, it will defeat the very purpose for which it has been done...

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : The Finance Minister's speech was hooted at and he had to resign.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : I do not know, Mr. Alva, what happened to Mr. Ramkrishna Hegde. Now it is Mr. Ganesh here who is piloting the Bill. I am requesting him to look into that matter. After you have abolished octroi, you should not try to out some other tax to make up that loss. I am making this suggestion to the Finance Minister at the Centre, not to the one in Mysore. Again it was provided in the Budget that every taluka would get a 25-bed hospital in the State of Mysore. I would like to have a categorical assurance that this will be accepted by the Government here and that it will go ahead with the plans for having a 25-bed hospital in every taluka because many of the backward areas, particularly Malnad areas, are suffering for want of medical aid and this is one of the greatest necessities in the State of Mysore...

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON (Kerala) : What is your State doing ?

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : My State has been doing it and it has done. That is why I am saying that it should not be lost sight of (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Order, order please.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : Sir, before I end—thank you very much for having given me more time—I would like to mention here that the Central Government is the Government of Congress (S). We have to call it Congress (S), the Congress led by Mr. Sanjivayya. There is Congress (R) Government in the State of Maharashtra also. It is the supporter of the Central Government. And in Madras the DMK government is a supporter of the Central Government. Also in Kerala the Achutha Menon Ministry is the greatest friend of Congress (S). When such healthy situations are there, let me hope that they will find a peaceful solution for the Maharashtra-Mysore border dispute, the Mysore-Kerala border dispute and the Mysore-Madras Cauvery water dispute. I also hope that the President's rule will not continue for long. After the interim budget is over, we hope that some stable government will be formed in the State of Mysore.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (Kerala) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, compared to the happenings in UP at the political and ministerial levels, it was certainly good and graceful on the part of the ex-Chief Minister of Mysore to have resigned, even though I would state that his resignation was rather delayed. He ought to have resigned when the 27th result in the Lok Sabha election in his State was known. If a vote of confidence could be given against the Chief Minister and his Ministers in the Assembly hall, there was a greater massive vote of no-confidence in the Mysore Ministry and the party that was supporting that Ministry. Therefore, certainly there was no moral competence on the part of the Chief Minister to have continued in office after these election results were known. Even then, the Mysore Chief Minister had submitted his resignation on the 18th March and yet the letter addressed by the Governor of Mysore to the President is only as late as the 26th March—hardly 4 or 5 days remained for the Houses of Parliament to pass this vote-on-account and appropriation Bills. It was reported in the press that the Mysore Governor is said to have stated that so long as the vote-on-account Bill has got to be passed by Parliament and only after it is passed, he would look into the question of a fresh Ministry being form-

ed in that State. I should think that that was a wrong approach on the part of the Governor. If a Ministry could be formed within his State, that Ministry ought to have been formed because it is far better to have a Ministry in the State rather than no Ministry at all. And it is undoubtedly better that the House of the Mysore legislature are enabled to consider the budget rather than Parliament looking only at the figures provided in these two booklets and ultimately pass the provisions of this Bill.

In Mysore a very complex situation has arisen. There is split in almost all the parties. There is bench crossing, there is political party crossing and what is more, even with the Congress (S), two distinct groups have been formed, the legislature wing and the organisational wing. These are certainly unfortunate. Defections galore are taking place in Mysore. There is not only defection of individuals; there is defection of parties, groups, etc., and in this situation it is very difficult to prophesy whether any stable Government would be formed after all. But even then the possibility of a Government being formed in that State should be explored, because, otherwise, the State may have to continue under President's Rule till the next General Election. There has been, Sir, a massive vote of confidence in favour of the Congress (S), and it is being interpreted that it is a vote in favour of socialism, the philosophy and the principles of Socialism. I would maintain, Sir, that it is not. It is a vote in favour of political and administrative stability at the Centre. It is a most conservative vote that any country in the world has witnessed, so far as the generation of youth from 13 to 25 are concerned. It is a vote in favour of stability. It is a vote against the misrule or non-rule of the various coalition Ministries that came into existence in this country after 1967. It is a warning to the regional parties. It is a warning to the Right reaction. If anything has happened which I am personally happy about, it is the rout of the Right reaction and the communal reaction in the course of this election. I am unhappy that the socialist parties have not come up. But my unhappiness is compensated to a large extent by the fact that these reaction and communal reaction have been wiped out in this country. We find, Sir, that there is now an attempt to say that here is a massive vote in

favour of Socialism. I don't want to question that. I don't want to go into that controversy. But I would take this opportunity to warn the Government that if socialist policies are not implemented, if the hopes and aspirations that they have given particularly to the youth of this country in this General Election are not compensated for by actions, deeds and administrative work in the course of the next few years, the hit-back would be as tremendous as the victory of 1971.

I submit, Sir, that more and more President's rule being imposed in more and more States would certainly be an obstruction to the implementation of socialist policies. It will not be possible for the Centre and for the Governor to implement progressive policies, unless and until there are Ministries and Legislative Assemblies functioning in the various States. The aftermath of the General Election has shown that in Orissa and in West Bengal there is difficulty in constituting Ministries. The results of election have shown again that U.P., Bihar, Gujarat and Mysore are already in political and administrative trouble, unless the people of this country and the parties of this country behave in a greater responsible manner and see that every State in this country should be provided with a stable administration, more than any thing else. What is happening in Pakistan may happen in this country also.

Thank you, Sir. ✓

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Shri K. R. Ganesh.

✓ SHRI K. R. GANESH : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate and made their contribution.

Sir, there have been tremendous political overtones as far as this debate is concerned. It is not my intention to answer each and every political point that has been raised. The House is fully aware of the circumstances in which this House has been called upon to discuss this Vote on Account for the four months of the current financial year.

Sir, Mysore is the one of the clearest cases. There was a Ministry. The Chief Minister lost his majority. An attempt was made to

[ Shri K. R. Ganesh ]

form an alternative Government, and when this attempt could not succeed, the Governor recommended to the President that at least for the passing of the Vote on Account the President should take over the administration of Mysore.

Sir, it has been said that there has been horse-trading in Mysore and in other States...

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) :**  
Horse-trading or elephant trading ?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** Members who speak of horse-trading forget one very basic factor that has emerged after the midterm elections the massive vote given by the people for a programme, for a policy of change. Sir, I do not agree with Mr. Chandrasekharan who made an eloquent speech that it has been a conservative vote. It is not a conservative vote. It is one of the most progressive vote that the Indian electorate has given, and the vote has been for a change. The vote has been for a rapid and quick change. The vote has been for the advance of national values which our country has put forward, which our national movement has put forward, and on the basis of which the Indian State was organized.

Sir, after the General Election, its results and its effects were bound to be felt in some of the States. For instance, in Mysore where the Congress Party won all the parliamentary seats, its result was bound to have effect as far as the State Government was concerned. So I repudiate the charge of horse-trading because a certain political climate has emerged after the mid-term elections and that climate is having its own effect in most of the States. It is the intention of the Central Government to see that popular Governments are established in all the State as early as possible. It is for the Governor to assess the situation and report to the Central Government whether popular Ministries could be formed.

Coming to this Budget, apart from other features, one of the main features is that apart from the State Plan, there is a Central outlay of 12.50 crores on Centrally-sponsored schemes. About Rs. 8 crores will also be provided by the Centre under special programmes for small and

marginal farmers and agricultural labour as well as special schemes to relieve rural unemployment. Another feature is the Kalinadi hydro-electric scheme which has been cleared by the Central Government. There is a big programme for water supply in Bangalore city of Rs. 30 to 35 crores. About 20,000 irrigation pump sets are to be energised. Mysore, as it is, is very progressive as far as rural electrification is concerned but the Budget says that efforts will be made during the next 5 years to cover all villages as far as rural electrification is concerned. It has also been said that there has been discrimination as far as Mysore is concerned in terms of industrial investment. We are aware that there is a regional imbalance, that certain States during the last 20 years have advanced and certain States have remained relatively backward and it has been said even as late as in the speech of the Finance Minister introducing the interim Budget that it is the intention of the Government to see that this regional imbalance is removed. However it should be pointed out that as far as Mysore is concerned, there are many industrial undertakings like the HAL, HMT, the ITI and BEL. Though in 1970-39 new industrial licences were given, the provision for industries were increased from Rs. 180 lakhs in 1970-71 to Rs. 350 lakhs in 1971-72. And out of this Rs. 50 lakhs are for development of industrial estates.

Sir, there are certain other specific points which Hon. Member have raised with regard to their own areas. Shri Nawal Kishore spoke about the deficit budget that has been put forward. I wish to inform him that Mysore has followed a prudent financial policy and its efforts at additional resources mobilisation have been appreciated by the Planning Commission and the Government of India. Because of substantial investment in power and irrigation there has been some concern about the State's resources but efforts will be made to see that additional resources are raised.

Shri Gowda raised a number of points relating to his own area. I am sorry he is not here because I had get the officers to prepare answers for him. Probably he is not very much interested when he raises these points. However, about the steel plant, it is known that in the interim Budget itself provision has been made

for all the three steel plants. It is not a question whether the foundation stone is laid or not. The major thing is that provision has been made and work will be started in all the three plants including the Hospet steel plant in Mysore.

He has also mentioned about Malnad which is a backward area. For his information I would convey that in the State's Fourth Plan itself provision has been made for the regional development of Mysore itself.

With these remarks I hope that popular Government will be installed in Mysore as early as possible and I commend this Budget for the consideration of the House.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) :** The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore for the services of a part of the financial year 1971-72, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) :** We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 and The Schedule were added to the Bill.*

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

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Bill be returned."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) :** The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore for the services of the financial year 1970-71, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) :** We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 and The Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.*

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be returned."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

# **RESOLUTION RE CONTINUANCE OF THE PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE 19TH MARCH, 1970 UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF WEST BENGAL**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :-

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 19th March, 1970 under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of West Bengal, for a further period of six months with effect from the 1st April, 1971."

The Proclamation issued by the President in respect of West Bengal on March 19, 1970, would continue in force till the 31st March, 1971. Elections to the State Assembly were held earlier this month and the prospects of the formation of a stable Ministry in that State are still being explored. Since the formation of a Ministry may not be possible before the 31st of March, it is necessary that this Proclamation should continue in force beyond that date till such time that it becomes possible to restore a popular Government in that State. Although the effect of the approval of this Resolution would, as provided in article 357 of the Constitution, be that the Proclamation may continue in force for a period of six months, the Procla-