

to say a few things about the main Resolution.

I thought, Sir, that a good lawyer as the hon. Home Minister is, he could have, if he had wanted, made a better case even of a bad case which he seems to have in so far as this Resolution is concerned. I had the pleasure of listening to him in the debate which went on in the House of the People on the 12th. I had also the occasion to go through the entire published debate and I tried to find out from him today if he could better his argument for that case. But all that he was able to tell us was the coming in and going out of Ministers and what may be called the proselytisation of Congressmen or other men who were taken in as Ministers. But beyond that he was not able to tell us—unless he has got information which he does not want to give us—that there is a state of affairs in the State of PEPSU which calls for such a drastic action as he has taken already through the President.

Now, apart from these crossings of the floor in the Legislature, he touched somewhat on the law and order situation and some other matters. But it appeared to me that he seemed to have made a very big case of a very small matter because, as he knows, it is not only inside the PEPSU Legislature that such things have happened, but it has been happening all over the country. I am sure he will agree with me—unless he wants to make a big case for himself and his party—that in his own party there have been and there still are Members who have crossed the floor either to his own party or away from his party for the sake of positions. In fact, in any Legislature in India today and particularly in the States of Madras or Orissa or any other, you see this drama being enacted everyday. But that is not, in my opinion, a very big thing.

If the hon. Home Minister thinks and if he is convinced that the law and order situation is such, the administrative machinery is such that some drastic measure will have to be taken to set things right, especially in
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a frontier State, then I would say that although it is an extreme step, it could be condoned in the interest of security and well-being of the whole country and the State itself. But it appears to me, Sir, that he seems to be, for his own reasons, screening some things and some personalities and not giving us the true picture as it exists in the State of PEPSU. Apart from the crossing over, what is the law and order situation? Who are responsible for it? I do not believe, Sir, that even if the Communist Party has set up 70 or 80 panchayats, as he says, and if they are trying to attempt another Telangana in the State of PEPSU, that is a situation which calls for an extremely drastic action which he wants to take and I do not believe also—there is some reference made to the state of the administrative machinery—that a step like this could be justified on that ground alone. If we look at the history of PEPSU, if we look at the history of the personalities who have been in the political and administrative picture of PEPSU and who continue to be so, we will find that there is something more rotten than what the hon. Home Minister wants to make out and what he thinks is the reason for the President to take over powers of the Government of PEPSU.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is now 3-30 and the Deputy Finance Minister will present the Budget.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BUDGET OF PEPSU GOVT, FOR 1953-54

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR FINANCE (SHRI M. C. SHAH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a Statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the year 1953-54. [Placed in Library. See No. IV. O. 1(79).]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF PEPSU GOVT., 1952-53.

I also beg to lay on the Table a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Government of Patiala and