

kept in view when this question is taken up. 15.34 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two substitute motions moved by Mr. Mohanty, Nos. 1 and 2. I shall put them to vote.

The question is :

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :

"This House, having considered the Eleventh Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1968 to 30th June, 1969, laid on the Table of the House on the 31st July, 1970, is of the opinion that the office of the Commissioner for linguistic Minorities be abolished as it has failed to properly investigate the problems of the linguistic minorities with a view to safeguard their constitutional rights as contemplated in article 350B (2) of the Constitution." (1)

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :

"This House, having considered the Eleventh Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1968 to 30th June, 1969, laid on the Table of the House on the 31st July, 1970, is of opinion that—

- (a) special efforts should be undertaken to safeguard the constitutional rights of the Oriya speaking minorities residing in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar ;
- (b) the State Governments should insist upon knowledge of regional language as a prerequisite for entry into State services, in keeping with the Central Government's insistence for knowledge of the official language for entry into the Union Services." (2).

*The motions were negatived.*

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :  
CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF  
MYSORE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
K. C. PANT) : I beg to move :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, in respect of Mysore issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 25th November, 1971."

The House will recall the circumstances in which the Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution had to be issued in relation to the State of Mysore on the 27th March, 1971. It was approved by this House on the 24th May, 1971 and by the other House on 25th May, 1971. In accordance with clause 4 of article 356 the Proclamation will remain in force till 24th November, 1971. It will be possible to revoke the Proclamation only after the elections were held to the legislative assembly and a popular Government comes into office.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Bell be rung.

Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I was saying that it would be possible to revoke the proclamation only after elections are held to the Legislative Assembly and a popular Government comes into office. The Election Commission has undertaken intensive revision of the electoral rolls which has been recently included in the State of Mysore. The House will agree that it will be appropriate to hold elections in Mysore at the time when elections are held to the other Legislatures in 1972. Therefore, revocation of the Proclamation in relation to that State will be possible only after February next year. I have, therefore, come before the House with the request that a further extension of the

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Proclamation for a period of six months may be granted. I am sure that the Resolution will be approved without any objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House has agreed that one and a half hours will be devoted to this discussion. As there are a large number of speakers, I request them to be as brief as possible, if possible to confine themselves to five minutes each.

Motion moved :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, in respect of Mysore issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 25th November, 1971."

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : Mr. Pant himself has said that President's rule would be over as soon as the election is held and the democratically elected Government is constituted. The Election Commission has already fixed that the election will be held in the middle of February. Only three months time is necessary for that. So I do not understand why it is necessary to extend it by six months. It may be made three or four months.

We have found that after the land slide victory of the Congress (R) the dark days for the common man in India have started. The first result of Mrs. Gandhi's landslide victory on the slogan of *g iribi hatao* was the imposition of President's rule in a number of States by bringing down non-Congress Ministries through heinous methods, by creating defections. This shows that the ruling Congress is not going to tolerate non-Congress Governments in the States, particularly non-Congress Governments which are not readily agreeable to serve the class interests to which the ruling Congress is very faithfully wedded. The imposition of President's rule in Mysore State is only a pointer.

The ruling Congress have got an overwhelming majority in Tripura State. Out of the total strength of 33, 30 are Congress M.L.As., but due to their internal quarrels very recently, on 27th October, they have dissolved the Assembly and introduced President's rule there also. This is because

they could not settle their quarrel among themselves.

So far as Mysore is concerned, this is the result of concerted efforts made by the ruling Congress to curb the democratic rights of the people there and also to topple the non-Congress Government in that State. This is very objectionable. The second casualty of their landslide victory in the mid-term poll is, instead of giving relief to the poor people, they are adding to their trouble by driving out the small coins. People have to pay more, because particularly in my State there is tremendous shortage of small coins.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What has that to do with the President's rule in Mysore ?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I want to say that this Government is not functioning in the interests of the common man and prices of essential goods are very high. Shortage of small coins has added to the misery of the people.

15 42 hrs.

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

The heavy taxation also leads to high prices. Then, they have enacted the Maintenance of Internal Security Act just to curb the democratic rights of the masses.

During the six months of President's rule, the burning problem in Mysore—the Cauvery water dispute—has not been solved. Our party has suggested clearly how this can be solved. But this Government could not settle this issue. Whenever the Congress Party faces certain difficulties in a State and some non-Congress Government emerges, the only panacea they know is to introduce President's rule, so that they can re-establish their own power. Mysore is also a victim of that. That is why we oppose tooth and nail the imposition of President's rule there.

Taking my own State, it is unknown in the history of this country where a party was commanding 30 out of 36 seats in the Assembly and yet it was dissolved. The Lt. Governor had convened the Assembly and it was to meet on 17th November. But

on 20th October, they introduced President's rule without giving an opportunity to the Chief Minister, Mr. S. L. Singh, to prove his majority in the Assembly. I am not giving any alibi for Mr. S. L. Singh; he has committed so many wrong acts and I am not supporting him.

If you want to develop a democratic atmosphere and a democratic climate in the country, then you must respect at least those norms which the Congress Party advocate and want to develop inside the country. But that was not done in that State. That is why we oppose this motion, particularly in the context of the announcement by the Election Commission that the elections to the State Assemblies would take place in the middle of February. So, we do not see any necessity for the government coming forward with this proposal for continuance of President's Rule in Mysore for another six months. Therefore, we oppose it.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before the proclamation of emergency under article 356 of the Constitution, the administration in Mysore State could not be carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution. But after the proclamation of emergency the administration in that State is not carried on according to the principles of democracy. The Governor is acting arbitrarily without the aid of any adviser whatsoever. He is appointing politically unfit and unworthy persons to high political offices in a manner which irritates the people and their elected representatives in Parliament. He says one thing and does another thing.

For instance, he is talking of a tourist centre in a place called Maravanthe. But he has been evicting poor fishermen in a place called Malpe with a view to have a tourist rest house in a particular place for reasons best known to himself. As a matter of fact, the Governor stands between the people and their elected representatives in Parliament. As a result, the people cannot get any benefit at the State level in spite of their massive support to the Congress in the mid-term elections. The crash programme for rural employment and the scheme for educated employment are not implemented in Mysore State so far. The Malnad area in Mysore is very backward.

श्री हुकूम खन्दा कछवाय : सनापति महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में गए-भूति नहीं है।

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

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : The Governor is doing nothing to develop the backward Malanad area which covers seven districts in the State. For instance, the South Kanara District is a Malanad area and was always treated as a Malanad area but recently it has been declared as a Maidan area to deprive the people of South Kanara of certain benefits.

No attempt has been made to have a passenger steamer service between the ports of coastal Mysore and Bombay or Cochin. Thousands of fishermen's families are suffering for want of fish-catcher for the last three or four years. The Government is doing nothing to help the poor fishermen.

The Mangalore Fertiliser Company has been spending lakhs of rupees without showing anything material. The dream of having television in Bangalor is yet a dream. We do not know when the citizens of Bangalor will get television though Bangalor is most suited for this amenity.

There is corruption in the State everywhere. There is corruption at the highest level. There is corruption in the public services and there is corruption at the highest level in the Directorate of Public Education.

It is a sad thing that no meeting of the Consultative Committee has been convened so far by the Centre. Thousands and thousands of agricultural tenants, who have voted for the Congress Party, are crying for the amendment of the Mysore Land Reform Act so that they may become owners of land that they are tilling. There is need for other pieces of legislation also. There is need for exemption of land revenue to holders of land below certain limits. I, therefore, request the Central Government to convene a meeting of the Mysore Consultative Committee for Legislation as early as possible without any further delay in the matter.

The fact that the nightmare of Govern-

[Shri P. R. Sheoay]

nor's rule is coming to an end soon gives me a sense of relief. Therefore I support this resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have all along opposed it. Now you support it.

\*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Motion seeking the approval of this House for extending the President's rule for a further period of six months, I would like to say a few words.

Immediately after the elections to Lok Sabha in March, 1971 the Mysore State came under President's rule and now it is sought to be extended for a further period of six months. It is in fact extending the rule of Shri Dharam Vira, the Governor there. All the Members in this House are aware of the dispute between Tamil Nadu and Mysore State regarding sharing of Cauvery waters and as that dispute is before the Supreme Court now, I would not refer to it. But I would like to refer to the role of the Governor in such a major political issue.

Before he was appointed to the gubernatorial posts, Shri Dharam Vira was the Cabinet Secretary here and he earned a name for himself as a distinguished and able administrator. But, soon he became the Governor of Mysore State, he started speaking and issuing statements like an elected Chief Minister of a State ; in fact he feels that he is more than a democratically elected Chief Minister.

While he was in Delhi on 23-4-1971, he issued a statement that the Cauvery water dispute could be settled amicably within the four corners of 1924 Agreement. After a few days on his return to Mysore State, he stated on 14-5-1971 that the contention of Tamil Nadu about the use of Cauvery water was quite unjust and untenable and the Tamil Nadu's plea was unprecedented. Again, on 14-7-1971 he emphatically stated that the construction of dams on the tributaries of Cauvery would be continued at any cost. If the elected Members of Parliament had made such statements, I would not have bothered. If the former Members of the Assembly had taken recourse to issuing such statements, I would

not have taken notice of them. But I am really pained that the Governor of State, appointed by the Central Government, should talk like a politician.

When he was the Governor of Punjab, the State was split into two—Punjab and Haryana—and everyone is aware of his notable contribution in that. After he became the Governor of West Bengal, the law and order situation took a worse turn and chaos and confusion became the order of the day. The popularly elected Ministry was dismissed by him and the President's rule was imposed in West Bengal. Till he became the Governor of Mysore, for 24 year after independence there was the rule of democratically elected Ministry in Mysore. The Ministry was made to resign on account of internal dissensions and defections in the ruling party. The President's rule was imposed in Mysore on the advice of the Governor Shri Dharam Vira. From then on he has the unfettered freedom to talk like a politician on major political issues concerning the neighbouring States. Instead of engaging himself in strengthening the existing cordial relations between the neighbouring States he has been sowing seeds of enmity by declaring from house-tops that Mysore would not give up its claims. I would appeal to the Central Government that they should issue directives to the Governors that they should show restraint in issuing statements on political matters.

I would also like to suggest that all the rivers in the country must be declared as national rivers. Such an action will put an end to unsavoury disputes between the States regarding the use of river waters. We have nationalised 14 major banking institutions. We have nationalised General Insurance business in the country. The Life Insurance was nationalised a decade ago. If all the rivers had been declared as national rivers, then there would not have been any necessity for the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Mysore to take the issue to the Supreme Court. If the rivers are declared as national rivers, then the States would not suffer unnecessary financial loss and waste their time and energy in taking the issue to a court of law.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Motion is

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

very simple. It is seeking the approval of the House for extending the period of President's rule in Mysore for another six months. The hon. Member will get so many other opportunities to refer to river water disputes and border disputes between the States. I would request him to confine to the issue under discussion.

**SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN :** The reason for my referring to this issue is that the Governor appointed by the Centre here is talking and acting like a politician elected by the people of the State. I would like to urge that this tendency on the part of the Governors must be curbed by the Government here.

16.00 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गरापूति नहीं है ।

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Krishnan, may continue.

**SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN :** In the last session of Lok Sabha, the Members of Parliament coming from Mysore wanted the removal of Shri Dharam Vira from Mysore. They urged that he should be transferred from Mysore. I would like to request the Central Government here that they should issue a directive to the Governor asking him not to engage himself in political affairs of the State, but confine himself to the administration of the State. Before I conclude, I would urge that the rivers in the country should be declared as national rivers and no State should be allowed to construct dams without getting the express sanctions of the Centre. If this is done, there will be no disputes at all about the river waters between the neighbouring States.

With these words, I conclude.

\***SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA-PPA VEERABASAPPA (Shimoga) Mr. Chairman.** Sir, while supporting the motion which seeks the approval of the House for the continuance of proclamation in Mysore in State I would like to place before the

House a few points for the consideration of Government.

Till 1957, the administration was efficient in the State. Since the formation of Karnataka till the end of Shri Veerendra Patil's rule, the administration was slowly deteriorating. People expected a better administration under the President's rule. But their hopes are now belied. Today the administration is in a complete mess.

The main reason for this state of affairs is that we have, at the helm, an I. C. S. Governor. He is a puppet in the hands of a few powerful bureaucrats. The extent to which the administration has deteriorated is evident from the mismanagement prevailing in the various Departments and I would like to highlight some of them.

The question of land revenue has brought imponderable difficulties. Recovery is effected from them at the pleasure of Revenue officials. During Patil's rule provisions of the Act relating to recoveries were not strictly enforced with a view to getting continued support of the people at the time of election. The situation has now changed, as instructions have been issued to the Revenue officials to recover the amount in one lump. This has caused undue hardships to the farmers. When we represented to the Governor we were assured that they would be lenient in this respect and that the arrears would be recovered in instalments. Unfortunately this was only on paper. I have, before me, a proof to show how the village officials have been compelled to recover the arrears forcibly from the cultivators in one lump failing which the revenue officials would be liable to suspension. I am passing this order to the Home Minister so that he will know the factual position. Evidently this is done under the specific instruction of the Governor who, I am unhappy to say, was inclined to favour the Government that was in power before the President's rule just to discredit the Party in power at the Centre.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ । सदन में गरापूति नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : गरापूति के लिये बन्दी

\* The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[सभापति महोदय]

बजाई जा रही है—अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

**SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA VEERABASAPPA :** In the matter of 'Takrar Takte fines' levied on the landless people who are in possession of unauthorised land, it is exorbitant and irrational, so much so that the amount levied ranges upto Rs. 500/- per acre. The worst affected people are mostly Harjans. In case of a dispute, the harijan has to file an appeal before the Mysore Revenue Appellate Tribunal which consist of Government officials. He is subjected to severe harassment by these officials and the case is dragged on for years. The office of the Tribunal is located in Bangalore, which is far away from the remote villages. The cultivators are finding difficult to go to Bangalore and have to incur heavy expenditure. T. T. fines is not a regular revenue to the Government. The Government are aware of the unauthorised cultivation and it is in their own interest from the point of accruing steady revenue that this unauthorised occupation be regularised. The poor landless people are, at present, put to unbearable hardships without any prompt remedial measures in spite of my repeated representations made to the Governor.

Sandalwood smuggling is rampant in the State and there is no proper check to control this. As a result of this, the State is losing about Rs. 3-4 crores annually. It has come to my notice that with the co-operation of people as much as Rs. 7.5 lakhs worth of sandalwood was seized during the last few days. There is suspicion in the minds of the people that the smuggling activities are encouraged by the Government officials of different Departments in order to derive benefits. When smuggler is caught he is sentenced to simple imprisonment of 2 years. We have represented to the Governor to amend the Act by issue of an Ordinance providing for a deterrent punishment in such cases, but no action has been taken so far.

In rural areas, there is great demand for Higher Secondary Schools. The Government is showing absolute apathy to the enthusiasm of the people. People have to run these schools with great difficulty due to paucity of funds. The Government is not

prepared to bear the expenditure on the schools. If the school has to be run by the villagers, they need about Rs. 3 lakhs for five years and the Government is not prepared to bear this expenditure. In other States such as Bombay and Madras, there is no such rule. The Government should come forward to give all out support so that none suffers for want of education.

श्री हुकूम खन्म कछबाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : गणपूर्ति के लिये घन्टी बजाई जा रही है—अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

**SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA VEERABASAPPA :** A large number of schemes and projects under the Public Works Department require urgent attention. Some of the schemes although they are very important have been abandoned in the name of the economy under the direction of the Centre. The rule of economy for executing these projects is being applied in a haphazard way in as much as the Department takes up only these important schemes which leads to the development of the areas where Mr. Nijalingappa and Mr. Patil have interest. It is therefore necessary to take up immediately important projects so that the development of the State is not retarded.

In the matter of giving extension or re-employment of superannuated Government officials, there is discrimination. Genuine cases are completely ignored and extensions are given to few favourites. I would like the Home Minister to personally look into the matter and set right the administration.

Draught areas have been totally neglected. Drinking water is an acute problem. Unfortunately no tangible step has been taken in many areas except in one or two districts. In this connection, I would like to point out that Shiralakeppa, Udagane and Thalagondahalli of Shikarpur Taluk are seriously affected. The implementation of borewell irrigation schemes is pending before the Government for many years. This needs urgent attention.

As regards tract roads from the canal to the field areas at far off places, the existing arrangement is so poor that it is difficult even for the bullock carts carrying inputs to ply on the road. This needs immediate improvement. For example, Anjanapura and Ambligola projects in Shikarpur Taluk and Bhadra project which serve vast areas of irrigated land, but for want of tracts, irrigation potential could not be augmented. These projects are being developed only at the initiative of the progressive agriculturists of these areas Government efforts is nothing as compared to Tungabhadra project, which is an adopted son of the Government.

The tenure of the present Governor of the State would be over shortly. I would humbly suggest to the Home Minister that in appointing a Governor, they should not select an I. C. S. or I. A. S. or I P. S. official, but anyone with ability and integrity who would be able to run the Government serve the needs of common man and who would tone up the administration and bring them on sound footing and bring social justice. With these suggestions, I support the motion.

श्री अर० दी० बड़े (खरगोन) : सभापति महोदय, मैसूर में राष्ट्रपति के शासन को एक्स-टेन्ड करने का जो प्रस्ताव मंत्री महोदय ने रखा है उसके बारे में मुझे केवल दो तीन बातें कहनी हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ और मुझे भरोसा है कि इसी प्रस्ताव पर पहले उन्होंने जो भाषण दिया था, उसको इन्होंने जरूर पढ़ा होगा। उसमें उन्होंने कहा था :

"As I have said, it will be possible to hold fresh elections in Mysore on the basis of the revised electoral rolls only after October this year".

अक्टूबर में इलेक्टोरल रोल तैयार हो जाएंगे, ऐसा उन्होंने कहा था और तब इलेक्शन करवा दिये जायेंगे। अक्टूबर में ये रोल तैयार हुए या नहीं हुए, इसके बारे में अपनी स्वीच में उन्होंने स्पष्ट कुछ नहीं कहा। अगर नहीं तैयार हुए तो क्यों नहीं हुए, इसका कारण भी मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ। उस वक्त मैंने यह भी कहा था :

"Let democracy have a long holiday

and the good administrator a long working day."

डेमोक्रेसी को सांच हाथिड़े देकर यह केसना चाहिए कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अच्छी तरह से चले। लेकिन जो वहाँ पर गवर्नर हैं उनके बारे में आप ने भी शिकायत सुनी होगी। काली शिकायतों की गई हैं। यह शिकायत की गई है कि कार्रवारों से जबर्दस्ती बकाया की वसूली हो रही है। मैसूर की जो समस्याएँ हैं वे भी आपके सामने हैं और उनका विस्तार से वर्णन मैसूर के एम० पीज ने किया है। वे भी हल नहीं हुई हैं।

एक दो और वहाँ विवाद हैं जिनके बारे में आपने यह कहा था कि जल्दी उनका इमीकेवल सैटलमेंट हो जायेगा। महाराष्ट्र मैसूर विवाद है। महाजन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई उस विवाद को लेकर। उसके साथ साथ कावेरी जल विवाद है। इन विवादों को भी लटकाने रखा गया है। पिछली बार भी जब मैंने इन विवादों का जिक्र किया था तब आपने कहा था कि इनका एमीकेवल सैटलमेंट हो जाएगा। वहाँ जनता को तथा उसके प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर गवर्नर पूछेंगे और इन विवादों को हल करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन विवादों के बारे में वहाँ के गवर्नर ने क्या अभी तक कुछ किया है? आपने एक कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी बनाई है। उसमें हमारे बल के श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस कमेटी की कोई मीटिंग बुलाई गई है? अगर नहीं बुलाई गई तो क्यों नहीं बुलाई गई? अगर नहीं बुलाई गई तो वह कमेटी बनाई ही क्यों गई थी? उसका फायदा ही क्या?

मैसूर में मैं गया था। वहाँ मुझे गवर्नर के बारे में दोनों प्रकार की रिपोर्टें सुनने को मिलीं। एक कह रहे थे कि भ्रष्टाचार कम हो रहा है। दूसरे कह रहे थे कि वहाँ जनता बढ़ी दुखी है। जनता के ऊपर बढ़ी ज्वायती हो रही है। लोगों का यह भी कहना था कि हमारे जो प्राबलैन्ज

[श्री आर० बी० बने]

हैं वे हल नहीं हुए हैं और अफ़स़ार बठना जा रहा है। अफ़स़रों के ऊपर गवर्नर का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। यह शिकायत भी वहा सुनने को मिली। गवर्नर के राज्य को कितना धीर एक्स-टेन्ड करना है यह सवाल हमारे सामने है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र-मसूर विवाद और कावेरी के जल को लेकर जो विवाद हैं, उन विवादों को आप कब तक हल कर लेंगे। गवर्नर राज होने के बाद भी अगर इनको हल नहीं किया जाता है तो कब हल करेंगे? एक कमीशन नियुक्त हुआ। अब क्या दूसरा कमीशन आप नियुक्त करना चाहते हैं? गवर्नर इन विवादों को हल करने के लिए वीन गे उपाय ऋगनाना चाहते हैं? उन्होंने कहा था कि वे लोगो को बुलायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या लोगों को बुलाया गया है? यदि उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया तो ऐसे गवर्नर को रखने का क्या लाभ है? कावेरी जल विवाद एक विकट मवाल है। मैं मसूर में गया हूँ, तमिलनाडु भी गया हूँ। केरल भी उस विवाद में शामिल है। मसूर और तमिलनाडु बाने दोनो कहते हैं कि उनको इसका पानी नहीं मिलेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह विवाद भी हल हो।

आपने कहा था कि अक्टूबर में इलैक्टोरल रोल तैयार हो जाएंगे। क्या वे हो गये हैं, यदि नहीं हुए हैं तो कितने महीने में हो जाएंगे? छः महीने आप क्यों चाहते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इसलिए छः महीने चाहते हैं कि छः महीने में आपकी इच्छा इनको तैयार करने की नहीं है। क्या यह सब है? जो दो विवाद हैं इनको आप कब तक हल करने वाले हैं? साथ ही कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग क्यों नहीं अभी तक बुलाई गई है? इनको छः महीने का समय नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। एक दो महीने का दे दिया जाए और फरवरी में बाकी स्टेट्स के साथ यहाँ की इलैक्टोरल हो जाने चाहियें, यह मेरा मुझाब है।

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan): Sir, I appeal to you to provide me at least 10 minutes because this is an interesting subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You begin first, and then let us see.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Sir, while supporting the motion moved by the hon. Minister in the interests of smooth administration and in order to strengthen the hand of the Central Government in the particular and peculiar circumstances where the Central Government is confronted with, in not conducting the election for reasons best known to the administrative machinery of our Government, I want to bring certain interesting points in the interests of the people at large in our country.

The first and foremost thing is that my friend Shri Dasaratha Deb has made certain comments and criticisms which are most unwarranted in the context of the extension of the President's rule in the State of Mysore. I do not know how my friend has taken this opportunity to make a coverage of all the presidential issues where this Governor or that Governor might have played this game and made this mistake or that mistake. We are not concerned with any individual case, but so far as the President's rule in Mysore State is concerned, he must remember this. There was a landslide victory which has been gained by our party. Out of the 27 seats contested, all the 27 seats were won by us and so we are here in Parliament to implement our policies and programmes. We can assure our hon. friend that our policy and programme is going to be implemented. Let there be no botheration about it, and our people have implicit belief in these policies and programmes and we are working for the implementation of them. Even if our Governor and other systems of bureaucracy either in the State of Mysore or elsewhere, are going to be an obstacle, we are going to throw a challenge to them and then the administrative machinery will be set right in a day or two. It is only a question of time. We have got able leaders and an able machinery and with the ablest Cabinet we are confident that our policies will be implemented. Our party is strong and we have got firm conviction that we will del-



nately implement those policies even to the satisfaction of our friends who raise a hue and cry here and elsewhere.

There has been no failure of our party or of our Members. We have come out successful, in all the 27 seats, to Parliament and we are very effectively functioning in the State of Mysore on behalf of the people, and we are voicing the grievances of the people both before the Governor and the Officers. There is no botheration on that score and we can assure the hon. Members about it, in this context.

But, at the same time, we are not going to forgive any person, whether an official or any other, who is going to cause any hindrance to the progress of our policies and programmes and in their implementation. Therefore, I would like to make some suggestions here, in this Parliament, which is the proper forum, the constructive forum.

We have to do certain things. When we are having a bureaucratic system, and now, when President's rule is there in Mysore State, and if there are obstacles in the way, the only way to remedy them is to make constructive suggestions and not to make any unhealthy criticisms.

I was expecting particularly from our Opposition friends some valuable and constructive suggestions on how Mysore could be benefitted during this period. Unfortunately no such suggestions have come. The DMK friends spoke about the subject matter which is before the Supreme Court and another friend referred to the Mahajan issue. In other words they referred to Kannada land and Kannada water.

The Congress (O) leader Mr. Veerendra Patil who was the Chief Minister then had himself voluntarily resigned and that led to the imposition of the President's rule in Mysore. It is not at the instance of the Central Government or the Indian National Congress Party, I make bold to say. We are prepared to go to the elections any time. No body need have any apprehension that the Central Government or the Congress Party is delaying the election. I along with the other 27 members from Mysore can say that we shall sweep the entire Assembly seats in Mysore. One or two stray seats may be won either by money or by foul practice, not on the basis of policies or programmes. Mysore State set the ball in motion for the whole country

in the matter of policies and programmes and stood behind the hon. Prime Minister, Indiraji. It will do so again. We are not Naxalites; we are moderate people... (Interruptions.)

Having said that I want to make some suggestions. It is unfortunate that there is a machinery which was trained by the (O) Congress people in the irrigation matters. When the Central Government was interested in clearing non-scheduled projects, when the hon. Minister Dr. K. L. Rao declared categorically on the floor of this House during the debate on my motion on irrigation in the last Lok Sabha that the non-scheduled rivers would be cleared, the irrigation Secretary in Mysore who formed part of the bureaucratic system never cared to forward such projects for clearance. Such a thing cannot be tolerated. We are going to fight for the cause of the people. This is a warning for such people.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। गरापूति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Bell be rung. Now there is quorum.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : I was referring to nationalisation. This is an all-India policy that the banks should go to the aid of the oppressed, and suppressed, that their economic standards should be raised and living conditions improved. But in Mysore it is only helping purely speculative trading and hoarding by the business and industrial sections. The money from the nationalised banks does not at all go to the needy and deserving sections of the people. This has happened because of the bureaucratic system which was very well trained during the days of Virendra Patil and Nijalingappa who were only singing the slogans of socialism but misusing the bureaucratic system of the Government for furthering capitalism. This our Governor could not stop and this is a failure on his part, but the removal of the Governor or the abolition of the institution of the Governor is different from extending the period of President's rule which is the limited question for consideration of the House now.

So far as the effective implementation

[Shri N. Shivappa]

of programmes is concerned, we can appreciate it if something is done for the common people. Here I have to congratulate the Home Minister on the fact that in Mysore hoarders of essential commodities were swept away in one day and hundreds and thousands of them were brought to book. We want such officers. Real incentive should be given to them.

I want to say a word about student unrest in my State. Many of my communist friends spoke very vehemently yesterday about it to which the youngest parliamentarian and All India Youth Congress leader effectively replied and threw many challenges which could not be rebutted at all. We are proud of having such youths in this country. Education is a State subject. The College students in Mysore want that there should not be fees taken for three continuous and consecutive years which is a harassment of the student population, and that it should be reduced to only one year at the time of the public examination. Since their reasonable demand has not been acceded to, there is unrest among the students. But Virendra Patil says that these disturbances have been created by Congress (R). It is not so. He was the man who was singing Kannada Rajyotsava slogans, but he has forgotten that he is an Indian, he has forgotten the national outlook. He was only talking about *nala* and *jal* and taking it to the Supreme Court. We will take it, we will get it done.

Similarly, in the industrial sector, there is laziness on the part of the officers in Mysore. No paper will move from one table to another unless an MP or MLA sits there for three months. There is a gang of officers who have to be properly dealt with. I am not prejudiced against any officer. We only want that the officers should work for the common good of the people and implement the programmes. We suggested the formation of a Cauvery Water Board. If the State Government or the Centre do not give the money, there are so many agencies like the World Bank to give the money and the Board can be formed. They do not come and consult us. Why should they go and make statements to the press? They could have discussed it in the Consultative Committee and consulted the MPs. On all these vital issues, there must be consultation. We do not want to

be consulted for our personal benefit but only for the common good of the people, under the ambit of constitutional provisions. Therefore, we appeal to the Government that the problems of Mysore, whether it is the question of irrigation projects, industrial projects or any other matter, which are going to be brought to their notice should be properly dealt with till a popular Government is established there.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, President's rule has been in existence in Mysore for six months and we have no objection to its being continued for six more months. In between, if there comes into existence an elected body, that body can take care of the governance of Mysore.

Two points have been vividly brought out in the course of this debate. The first is the point made by Mr. Dasaratha Deb, who was kind enough to enlighten us immensely about the existence of President's rule in Tripura, while the debate was about the continuation of President's rule in Mysore. The second is the frequent interruptions made by our friends, Mr. Kachwai, which showed whether this Parliament or this Government has the real will to administer adequately territories and States under President's rule. Otherwise, this tremendous amount of disinterest the House has displayed in this debate about Mysore would not have been much in evidence. For that, as suggested by Mr. Shivappa, if the machinery is at fault, namely the President's rule through the Governor, the solution for the break-down of the democratic apparatus in any State, big, small or medium, will have to be found in the amendment of the Constitution, if necessary.

A solution has to be found, if necessary, by changing all this apparatus of an appointed Governor. As long as we are going to expect in this country from time to time a break-down of the State apparatus or democratic apparatus, it is time for us, for this House to consider once again, at this particular juncture, whether the effectiveness of an appointed Governor will have to be given an evaluation at the end of 24 years of our independence and 20 years of our Constitution, so that wherever necessary and wherever there is break-down of the constitutional machinery in a State it would be possible for us to resort to having an

ected representative of the people to run and manage the affairs of that particular State which is democratically in distress.

I now come down from the general to the more specific. What is it that we, the Members of Parliament, expected particularly in regard to the State of Mysore? Although we are more concerned about the whole country, to a limited extent we are concerned with our own State. At the present juncture when we go to our constituency and meet the people we are receiving brickbats because of the maladministration in the State of Mysore. These brickbats are received, not by the high-ups or the officials but the elected representatives. As a result of my contact with the masses in the State of Mysore during the inter-session period, I have had the impact of the venom on account of the dissatisfaction of the people with President's Rule or the Governor's administration.

What is it that the people expected in the imposition of President's Rule or Governor's Rule? First and foremost, the people expected that corruption would be rooted out during the interim period, particularly when there was no scope for interference by the elected representatives, not even elected representatives at the State level, because of President's Rule in the State of Mysore. But still we have reason to doubt that corruption has not only not been stamped out but, on the other hand, it has been on the increase, particularly in some of the departments like police specially in regard to traffic.

Secondly, we had expected that during this period of President's Rule the Governor would be able to probe into some of the specific areas of corruption nepotism, graft and misrule in the past. But in spite of repeated requests both oral and written, it is my personal experience that he has been maintaining the *status quo*, in regard to general policies and he has been persistently refusing to open up those cases where there have been persistent rumours as well as strong allegations of misrule in the past.

When the administration of Mysore is responsible to the Centre, which is responsible to a party, which in its turn is responsible for carrying out and implementing certain policies and programmes, it is a matter

of regret that nothing has been done in this direction.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** He should conclude now.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK :** I will take only one more minute.

Coming to North Kanara, we are at the butt end. "Besides maintaining the eucalyptus plantations raised already to the extent of 2,12,000 acres with potential of 20 lakhs tonnes of raw material available for paper and pulp industries by the State Government, the Corporation will take up 2 lakhs acres for plantation over a period of next ten years, thus ensuring supply of another about 40 lakhs tonnes of raw material for various industries." A large portion of this plantation is going to be in the district of North Kanara. It has been proved that eucalyptus plant has been responsible for making the earth dry. Our wells are getting dry and our rivers are running dry. Yet, for the purpose of fastening certain vested interests in the form of paper industry, in this district as well as elsewhere the entire Forest Department and the governmental machinery has been geared up for the purpose of growing more eucalyptus plantations.

In sum, while I do appreciate certain difficulties, I also feel that somehow or other the State of Mysore, fortunately or unfortunately I say, more fortunately does not seem to attract the same attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs at the Centre as, for example, the more turbulent State of Bengal does, and has remained its blind spot for the good reason that we are more peaceful. However, I request that in regard to some of the fundamentals regarding the governance of a State during President's rule there is a definite need of re-evaluation whether the machinery is functioning properly or not, whenever the democratic apparatus has failed. Under these circumstances, while supporting this resolution, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs once again to the dire need for further attention in the State of Mysore.

**\*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question of extending the period of President's

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S. A. Muruganatham]

rule in Mysore by another six months is before the House now. At the outset, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Communist Party of India, I strongly oppose this Motion. I would urge that this practice of extending the President's rule in a State must be given up. The people of Mysore State were hoping that the President's rule would come to an end in November and therefore the present Motion seeking the approval of the House for extending the President's rule in Mysore State for a further period of six months is not acceptable to us.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Government headed by Shri Virendra Patil was in Mysore, they had a scheme for distributing surplus cultivable waste land of about 11,00,000 acres to the landless in the State. For this purpose Taluka level committees comprising of the local M.L.A.'s, M.L.C.'s, Chairman of Taluk Boards, officials and other representatives of the people were constituted. Shri Dharma Vira, the Governor of Mysore, on the plea of activating the work of surplus waste land distribution to the landless, disbanded these Taluka level Committees and assured that Deputy Commissioner and Taluk level Officers would be appointed to attend to this work. While 10,000 acres of surplus land was distributed till April, 1971, not a single piece of land has so far been distributed during the regime of Shri Dharma Vira. He is all the while claiming that he is expediting the work of distributing surplus waste land to the landless, but nothing tangible has so far come out. Shri Dharma Vira declared that by 30th December, 1971 all the surplus waste land in the State would be distributed to the landless poor. But the steps to which he has taken recourse have proved futile. Therefore, I would suggest that the Taluka level Committee comprising of the representatives of the people and the local officials should be revived at once, to distribute waste land amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In the note circulated to the Members, there is a reference to a scheme for advancing financial assistance to the co-operative societies formed by Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes for the purpose of starting coffee plantations. It is also stated that the loan money would be recovered after five years. I need not stress the point that

the tribals and Scheduled Castes have neither land nor money of their own to embark upon any such venture. I would urge that land should be given free to these people and in addition, liberal financial assistance should be extended to them. The prescribed procedure for recovering the loan should be extended from five years to 20 years. The loan should be recovered not after 5 years, but after 20 years. Then only they will be able to derive any benefit from the operation of this scheme.

The Karnataka Trade Union Congress has been agitating for long for the fulfilment of their 13 demands. The Mysore Government's note shows that a sum of Rs. 1,34,69,000 was allocated for the E.S.I. schemes. This amount has not been spent for the purpose for which the provision was made, but surrendered. The workers in Bangalore, Mysore and Bhadravati have been demanding for a long time now that E.S.I. hospitals should be set up in these areas. This legitimate demand has so far not been acceded to. I would earnestly appeal that E.S.I. hospitals should be constructed in these places forthwith. I would also suggest that a suitable legislation providing compulsory gratuity to workers; as is obtaining in Kerala and West Bengal, should be enacted during the period of President's rule in Mysore. The workers have been demanding for quite a long time that such a compulsory gratuity scheme should be introduced in the State of Mysore. I would urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to implement this long standing demand of workers.

In Mysore, recently the public transport charges have been raised considerably. The Home Secretary of the Mysore Government convened a meeting of the various leaders of political parties, in which all the leaders unanimously objected strongly to the steep rise in bus fares. When they were confronted with the question of a loss of Rs. 1.25 crores, which necessitated the increase in bus fares, they said that this loss was due to inefficiency, malpractices and corruption in the Department. On 11-8-1971 in an all-party meeting, it was decided that the increase in bus fares should be opposed. As compared to other States, the rates are very high in Mysore and therefore I am strongly of the view that they should be reduced.

Sir, according to the note, as on 30th September, 1971 the number of unemployed on the rolls of Employment Exchanges was 2,70,360. It is axiomatic that if you want to solve unemployment of this magnitude, industries should be set up creating employment opportunities.

Though there are schemes formulated for this purpose, it is regrettable that they are all on paper only and not implemented vigorously.

In Mysore State, 275 villages have been afflicted by severe famine and drought conditions. To ameliorate the sufferings of the people of this area, continuous relief measures should be undertaken and fair price shops in large numbers should be opened. The recovery of cooperative and other loans from the peasants should be suspended for the time being. This alone will help the people in distress. It is also necessary that such steps should be taken immediately. The people of this area have also been demanding the implementation of certain minor schemes. The Central Government should extend direct financial assistance for implementing these minor irrigation schemes.

The Mysore Language Committee has recommended the name of Karnataka and Karnataka language for Mysore. I request the Government that this recommendation should be accepted and implemented.

The Bangalore University and the 48 affiliated colleges have remained closed for six weeks now, which is regrettable. Students had levelled about 22 charges against the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar. It speaks volume of the Governor's rule that it took six weeks to resolve the problem. Now, belatedly the Government has come up with the proposal of Rajamannar Committee.

Shri Dharma Vira's regime in Mysore is a classic example of the type of administration that a State has under the President's rule. That is why we are opposed to the continuance of President's rule in Mysore.

**SHRI S. B. PATIL (Bangalkot):** I would like to support the resolution moved by the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs with regard to extending President's rule in Mysore.

I am very sorry that so far Mysore Members of Parliament have not been taken into confidence either by the head of the

State of Mysore or by the Government of India. Why I make this observation is that because during the last six months, many things have happened in Mysore. I do not want to go into controversies whether Governor's rule is good or bad or into the political affairs of Congress (O) or Congress (R). But, for the last six months, in the administration of the Governor I have observed the following.

I will confine my speech only to some points.

The first point is that most of the bus routes in Mysore have been nationalised for the last 15 to 20 years, but, now in the nationalised highways and district roads and the taluka roads, hundreds and thousands of buses and mini-buses have been licensed and are permitted to run. I do not know why this policy has been adopted by the Governor or by the Chief Secretary or by the Government of Mysore.

Secondly, lakhs of rupees have been spent on private roads. For example, a private road to the Godavari Sugar Mills in the Bijapur District costing more than Rs. 2 lakhs has been laid by the Government of Mysore.

I was told by my responsible friends from Bangalore about 4-5 days back that one private road has been constructed by the Mysore Government to a private coffee estate

In Mysore, now the Government offices observe five-day week. For this the Government of Mysore has given some reason in their booklet on 'The Working of the Departments of Government of Mysore' for the period March 27, 71 to October 31, 1971. The reason is:

"With a view to relieving the pressures on transport services during peak hours, the question of staggering the office-hours was considered by the Government."

Nowhere in the country, nowhere in any State we have this five-day week. Only in some foreign countries they have got the five-day week. I do not know why this has been adopted by the Government of Mysore.

Then crores of rupees have been spent on scarcity works in drought-affected areas like construction of rural roads, etc. But I have also seen a number of scarcity works in the drought-affected areas in these scarcity works. The authorities are giving this piece

[Shri S. B. Patil]

work to contractors and sub-contractors. The labourers are not getting adequate wages, either the boys or the ladies or the men.

Then one word about the Gokak Cotton Mills in the Belgaum district.

The lease period has already expired. But I am told by some reliable people that the Government of Mysore are going to sell every leasehold area to the British company of Gokak Cotton Mills. I would request the Home Minister that at least this issue should be discussed in the consultative committee on Mysore legislation in the near future.

There are big irrigation projects going on in the Mysore State, such as the Upper Krishna project, the Chataprabha project and the Malaprabha project. But, so far, no rehabilitation work has been carried out. In the rehabilitation committees or development committees, no non-official representative is there. Neither the MPs nor the MLAs are there on those committees. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider this matter so as to give representation to the MPs or MLAs on these committees.

The Government of Mysore have approached the Planning Commission to increase the outlay on the State's fourth Plan from Rs. 360 crores to Rs. 375 crores. I would request the hon. Minister to consider the proposal of the Mysore Government favourably and increase the outlay to Rs. 350 crores.

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Kanakapura) :** While supporting the resolution moved by the hon. Minister, I would like to submit that, of course, the extension of the period of the President's rule is inevitable. I would also like to support this, in view of the notification already issued by the Election Commission that elections to the Mysore Assembly are going to be held very soon, and we are going to have our own Government in the State.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that everything is not all right with the administration of Mysore. The officers have gone too bad. I would say that there are many mini-Gangulis in the Mysore administration, and no one need be surprised at that. This is so because

of the long association of these officers with Mr. Veerendra Pail and Shri Nijalingappa for a period of about twelve years. Unfortunately, the Governor of Mysore, Shri Dharam Vira could not set right the administration to the expectation of the people of Mysore or the elected representatives of the people such as the Members of Parliament from Mysore. You would be surprised to learn that even today, the officers of the PWD still accompany Shri Veerendra Patil wherever he goes on tour. He is the president of the other faction of the party .

**SHRI P. K. DEO :** Let him not be petty-minded.

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :** Engineers are still accompanying him and they have been helping him in raising funds for his party.

We have brought this matter to the notice of the Governor, but, unfortunately he has not so far been able to set right these officers. I would request the hon Home Minister that he should advise the Governor not to rely too much on these officers but to set them right. Unfortunately, we have to face these officers for another one or two months. But I am proud to say that the people of Mysore have got faith in the leadership of Shrinmati Indira Gandhi and her policies and programmes, and we are sure that we shall be able to have our own Government there. So, it does not matter if the officers come in our way or the Governor comes in way, because we are going to have our own Government, and if the Governor is not able to set right the things there, when we take up the reins of administration of the State, we shall set things right.

17.00 hrs.

However, I do not want the common man to suffer at the hands of these bureaucratic officers. I want the Home Minister to advise the Governor to set these things right.

As for communication and irrigation works, they have been very badly neglected particularly in the Bangalore rural districts and Kanakapura parliamentary constituency which I represent. I have made several

representations to the Governor but to no effect. However, I am happy that people have not lost hope ; they feel assured that things will improved in future when we will have our own government. But I request the Minister not to overlook Mysore. As Shri Nayak pointed out, the people of Mysore are peace-loving. They do not make much noise like our friends from West Bengal. But that should not be construed as weakness and their problems ignored and the people left to the mercy of the bureaucratic officers.

Once again, I request the hon. Minister to advise the Governor to set right the maladies in the administration so that the people get the remedies they are seeking for at the earliest.

**SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA** (Chamarajanager) : While supporting the motion moved by Shri Pant, I would like to make a few observations.

First, I regret that no meeting of the Consultative Committee on Mysore has so far been held in the course of these six months. Also most of the suggestions made by M.Ps from the State during the last discussion on this very subject have not been looked into by the Minister. According to me, the Governor is there just to administer ; he cannot make policy changes. There should be a convention that whenever there is President's rule in any State, at least the M.Ps and the Legislative Council members from the State should be consulted with regard to policy matters. I do not want them to interfere in day to day administration. But this will be a healthy convention and I would like the Minister to examine it.

No one who spoke has referred to certain aspects, particularly relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I will confine myself to this only. Since a very long time, there was a roster of vacancies maintained for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Governor has dispensed with this during his regime and the reason given is the Supreme Court judgment in *Devdas vs. Union of India*. As a matter of fact, that judgment referred only to one aspect of the question, that is that when making reservation, the percentage should not exceed 50. This has nothing to do with that. On account of this, I think the Scheduled Caste candidates

are going to suffer very much. This should be immediately looked into and remedied.

Secondly, so many committees have been constituted and reconstituted during the regime of the President's rule in the State. There was a convention that ordinarily a member of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be put in every committee. But now what has happened is that instead of continuing the same old convention, under the Governor's rule, even in some committees in which there were Scheduled Caste members, they have been removed and others have been put in. I will give one example.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : The hon. Member's time is over.

**SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA** : I shall finish in a few minutes. In the Mysore Housing Board, there was a member of the Scheduled Castes. That member has been dropped and somebody else has been taken in. This Governor has appointed so many committees, but no Scheduled Caste member has been appointed as Chairman of any Committee. That is an important thing to be taken note of.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : There are so many speakers waiting to speak. There is very little time.

**SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA** : Within two minutes, I shall finish. Mysore is the first State in India which produced a Scheduled Caste member who became a High Court Judge. There is now a chance of another Scheduled Caste member becoming a High Court Judge in Mysore. You know from among the District Judges, some are appointed, promoted, to the post of High Court Judge. At present, the senior most District Judge in the State belongs to Scheduled Castes. His service records are so nice and best, and in the ordinary course, he has to be promoted, but we hear that because he belongs to the Scheduled Castes, attempts are being made to by-pass him and somebody who is fourth in rank is going to be appointed. It is a very serious matter. I do not think that the people will tolerate this kind of injustice at the hands of the Government particularly.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : You refer it to the Government. Please conclude.

**SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA :** Lastly, with regard to lawlessness which is growing in Mysore State, I wish to say a few words. I am not going to give my own information in the matter. I will only refer to page 122 of the report which has been given to us. At page 122, they have given a comparative study about the crime position, from 15-3-1970 to 30-9-1970—during the last year—and from 15-3-1971 to 30-9-1971. For example, in the case of murders for gain, the number has increased from 14 to 15; murders for other motives have increased from 345 to 409; dacoity, from 43 to 49; robbery, from 72 to 75. This is what is going on, and the total will be .. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** What has it got to do with this subject here ?

**SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA :** During President's rule, in the Governor's regime, lawlessness and other crimes have increased, and the Home Minister should look into the matter. It is a very important thing. If it is not relevant, I do not think any other thing here will be relevant in this discussion. I am sorry for your interference.

**SHRI D B. CHANDRA GOWDA (Chikamagalur) :** Sir, I rise to support the motion that has been placed before the House by the Home Minister, and in doing so, I have to bring certain aspects of the Mysore State which, I stress, should not continue hereafter. The Governor of Mysore being an ICS officer, has no faith in the democratic system. Everything is done according to his own whims and fancies. I can say that he has almost become a democratic dictator in the sense that, while with a Cabinet, even a popular government with a Chief Minister, has to conduct itself on the advice of the Cabinet as a whole, in the Mysore State, unfortunately, not even an advisory committee is there and even advisory members are there. Therefore, the Governor has become almost a democratic dictator. Many officers in the State, encouraged by the attitude of the Governor, have become highly inefficient and corrupt. Mr. Naik has rightly said that the Governor could not have removed corruption. I would add that the Governor has almost encourages corruption in the Mysore State. The net result of these two things is that this vicious circle is being

created among the richer sections of society in collusion with the bureaucratic set-up of the administration. This circle is almost coming in the way of the common people, peasants and the lower sections of the society.

To quote certain examples, we have been making repeated representations right from April 19, that the Malnad people have a privilege called MRP, the Malnad Ryots Privileges, which gives them permission to take out some fuel and wood material for their use. But the Governor and the Secretary had never cared to take steps to issue the permission in this matter.

Secondly, so far as Darkast applications and coffee plantations are concerned, they have fixed Rs. 800 00 per acre as land value. We made repeated representations even to the Governor himself personally on this particular aspect that only the richer sections of the society can apply for such land paying Rs. 800.00, but not the poorer sections of the society. They have not heeded to our request.

Sandalwood is a cheap product of Mysore forest and that is being smuggled out at large rate. I am given to understand when I went to my Constituency that sandalwood worth about 2 crores had already been removed from the forest and had been taken away.

The Bhadravati iron works has been incurring loses and the Government had done nothing to set it right. The Governor has failed, to approach the Central Government and make out a proper case for Central aid to drought affected areas and places affected by sea erosion in the coast of Mysore.

I have said on the floor of the House while I speak on the Mysore Budget that Malnad has a separate entity with that of Wynad areas and therefore I suggest once again that the Malnad Board should be constituted for the uplifts of the people living in those areas.

I conclude by supporting the motion.

**SHRI K. K. SHETTY (Mangalore) :** I am surprised that a simple and a formal motion to continue the President's rule for another 6 months should produce so much heat and provoke so much of discussion. The Governor's rule was there for six months and at best he will continue for



another three months or so. Within this short period the Governor cannot work miracles. The trouble is that people with class outlook and old ICS people are appointed as Governors and they move among certain sections of the society.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Bell be rung.

There is quorum now. How can continue.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY : At the beginning he was considered to be an efficient administrator and he began well, but the atmosphere of Bangalore is such that any man, leave alone the Governor, can be supplied by the surroundings. I do not hold any brief for the Governor, I have my own differences with him. But to say that he has done everything wrong is not correct. I do not approve of it. Having known him personally for some time, I can say that he has done some good. He is enthusiastic in carrying out his administration efficiently, within his own limitations of class outlook.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Government two important matters. One is land reforms. The Land Reforms Act is condemned by every section of the people, both by the landlords and tenants, and is found unworkable. I am told that a Bill was prepared by the Mysore Government and sent here. I request the Central Government to take immediate steps to change that Act and bring a new Bill so that the tenants who are suffering badly and being evicted even today, may have some relief. When I toured my own constituency in South Kanara, hundreds of cases were brought to my notice of forcible evictions benami arrangements and so on.

Another important factor which I want to bring to the notice of Government is the distribution of land to the poor landless people.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. He may continue.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY : In my district, I have got information from the Deputy Commissioner that he has got so far 24,000 applications for assignment of land from two taluks, but so far only 240 people were able to get land. In South Kanara and Coorg, there may be over 50,000 landless people who had applied for a piece of land of 10, 20 or 30 cents, since the last 10 or 12 years. Our efforts to have a special staff to assign the lands to them have not had the desired effect. As soon as I requested the Governor, he appointed a special Assistant Commissioners and revenue inspectors for the special job of assignment of lands within six months, but they were not able to crop with the problem ; They could not even touch the fringe of it. Therefore, two things are now urgently necessary. The Land Reforms Act should be properly drafted and brought before the consultative committee as early as possible and enacted. Secondly, immediate steps should be taken to assign lands to the landless people. When rich coffee Planters apply for even 100, 200 or 300 acres, they get it within three months, but the poor landless people and Harijans are not able to get any land for several years.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ । सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell may be rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY : In some cases police are becoming instruments in evicting the tenants. I have brought it to the notice of the SP, IGP of Mysore. Everywhere in the villages, there is a tendency on the part of landlords to evict the tenants. Therefore, I request the Government to issue instructions to see that at least the police do not become instrument in evicting the tenants or landless people who have occupied the land and made some improvements since 10 or 15 years.

Another regrettable thing is the tussle between the Mayor of the Bangalore Corporation and the Commissioner. It has

[Shri K. K. Shetty]

become scandalous, officers publicly indulging in issuing statements against the Mayor. The Mayor also is going to the press and giving a reply to that. The Governor was not able to settle this matter. I am sorry that such a state of affairs exists in a premier corporation. I would request the government to enquire into the matter why an officer like the Commissioner should be allowed to indulge in public statements and allegations instead of representing his case to the Governor and getting them redressed. Now it has become a public controversy and a scandal. This has to be stopped.

With these words, I thank you Sir for giving me an opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

SHRI K. C. PANT Mr. Chairman, Sir...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय के भाषण के लिये सदन में गणपूर्ति करा दीजिए।

SHRI K. C. PANT Mr. Chairman, the Resolution before us has a very limited objective, and that is to extend President's Rule in the State of Mysore for another six months. I think that almost everyone who spoke accepted the need for this Resolution. There were a couple of discordant voices but, by and large, all the speakers accepted the need for the Resolution. But a number of speakers took the opportunity to refer various matters of interest to them and of interest in the development of Mysore. I welcome the suggestions that have been made. I fully understand and appreciate the anxiety of members, on this side of the House in particular, with regard to the implementation of our policies and programmes, the policies and programmes of our party. I can fully appreciate their anxiety and I propose to discuss with them in detail later on how the implementation of these policies and programmes can be speeded up, and where bottlenecks have been noticed by them, how best to overcome those bottlenecks.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति

महोदय, मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का क्या हुआ ?

सभापति महोदय : मैं गिनती करा रहा हूँ। अगर कम सदस्य हुए, तो मैं घटी बजाने के लिए कहूँगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या आप को मेरी गिनती पर विश्वास नहीं है ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I can understand their desire to implement the land reforms. I can also understand their desire to implement the projects earlier.

Various matters relating to specific areas have been mentioned like Malanad, like the problem of communications and water supply by one hon. Member in his constituency and other such matters. As I said, I hope that I shall have an opportunity to discuss these matters individually, because if I have to deal with all of them here, it would be difficult. I do not have the facts in some cases. Even in these cases where I have the facts, if I go on narrating them, it will take a long time. I do not think I should tax the patience of this House to that extent.

The limited point, as I said, was the extension of President's Rule by six months. One hon. Member raised the point why we were not having elections straightway. I think he is aware of the fact that the elections are to be held in various States and the Chief Election Commissioner has indicated that he would like to hold the elections in all these States simultaneously.

That is the reason why in Mysore also the elections will be held along with other States, as I said, in February, 1972.

My hon. friend, Shri Bade, raised the point why the electoral rolls have not been prepared when I said earlier that they would be prepared by October. I think, he did not listen to my statement carefully enough. What I said was :—

"The Election Commission has undertaken intensive revision of the electoral rolls which has been recently concluded in the State of Mysore"

Therefore what I said is entirely consistent with what I have said earlier,

SHRI R. V. BADE : You had said that within three months it was going to be concluded.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Therefore, I do not think you can have any cause for complaint.

Shri Bade and some other hon. friends asked why extend it for six months ; why not extend it for four months when our intention or rather the Election Commissioner's intention is to hold the elections in the month of February. May I remind these hon. friends that under article 356(4) it can continue for a period of six months, neither more nor less. The wording is :—

“ . . . if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall, unless revoked, continue in force for a further period of six months from the date of which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operate, but no such Proclamation shall in any case remain in force for more than three years :”.

Therefore, there is no provision for having it only for four months, it has to be for six months.

Reference was made to the Cauvery dispute I do not want to go into the details because, as one hon. friend said, it is before the Supreme Court. But the background is known to those hon. friends who are particularly interested in this dispute. They know that the Chief Ministers of the States concerned had held discussions and further discussions were proposed to be held, but President's rule was promulgated in Mysore State and in the absence of an elected government in that State it has not been found possible to bring about negotiations with States to a conclusive stage. Even an expression of opinion by the Governor which has appeared in the press—I do not know whether it is correct or not—has been objected to by Members from other States . . . (Interruptions). I think, it is very difficult—perhaps, it is not even proper—for the Governor to attempt to solve these inter-State problems. It is an elected government which can solve these problems and therefore, we shall have to wait for the elections before proceeding further with inter-State disputes.

Another point which was raised was with regard to the Consultative Committee. I want to assure the House that we were keen to hold the Consultative Committee meeting as frequently as possible. I know that Members have been very anxious. I am happy to inform them that a meeting has been fixed for the 7th December. So, we shall be able to take up many matters, which have not been able to take up in detail today, perhaps at the Consultative Committee meetings though it is open to us to take up those matters outside also.

Mr. Shivappa referred to the matter of banks. It is really very difficult for me to say anything about it. That is a matter which he will have to refer to the Finance Ministry.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Why for so many months the Consultative Committee was not called ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am calling it now. I hope it will satisfy you.

Mr. Siddayya raised a point about representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members in the Committees. I have made a note of that. He mentioned one particular Committee where a Scheduled Caste Member was replaced by a non-Scheduled Caste Member. He will have to give me instances and I shall certainly look into them. I do feel that it is a healthy convention to have Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members in these Committees and this convention should not be broken.

Lastly, Mr. Naik said that the Home Ministry has a blind spot for Bangalore. It is very difficult to be blind to such a beautiful spot as Bangalore. I can assure him that we are not only conscious of the problems of Mysore, we are not only making whatever efforts we can to tackle those problems, but if Mr. Naik would like us to proceed fast with this cooperation, we would be willing to go as fast as our legs can carry us.

With these words and with an assurance that the Resolution will receive the support of all sections of the House, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, in respect of Mysore issued under article 356 of

[Mr. Chairman]

the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 25th November, 1971."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.37 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.  
APPROVAL OF DECLARATION  
OF WEST BENGAL FIRE  
SERVICE TO BE AN  
ESSENTIAL SERVICE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
K. C. PANT) : I beg to move :—

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 (No. 59 of 1968), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs S. O. No. 3335 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 8th September, 1971, declaring West Bengal Fire Service to be an essential service for the purpose of the said Act."

The efficient functioning of fire services in West Bengal was adversely affected in the beginning of September, 1971. Although the State Government had taken necessary steps to look into the grievances of a section of the Fire Service employees, it was found that certain employees went on strike. It was hence considered essential to issue the Notification under sub-clause (ix) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968. It has been tabled in the House on 15th of this month.

The situation on our borders and, particularly, in West Bengal continues to be grave and it is necessary that the fire services should not be affected by any strikes. This is necessary not only to prevent the danger due to normal fires but also due to any action of our hostile neighbours or their agents. We cannot at this stage afford the risk of a strike in these services. I would hence urge this House to accord its approval to the action of the Government and pass the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1963 (No. 59 of 1968), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs S. O. No. 3335 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 8th September, 1971 declaring West Bengal Fire Service to be an essential service for the purposes of the said Act."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to oppose this proposal which has been brought here in the form of a Notification inasmuch as this is nothing but a plea to suppress the long-standing right of the workers by declaring a strike in the fire services illegal.

In this connection, I must say that resort to a strike by workmen is not a fun. To go on a strike is the last resort when the workers and employees do not find any other way. When all the steps are exhausted, in that case only, they resort to a strike. And it is a constitutional right. But, here, by this Notification, this right has been taken away. Why this necessity? Only yesterday, intervening during the discussion on the Motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu on law and order situation in West Bengal, Shri K. C. Pant said that the situation in West Bengal was improving. But only one day after, he is coming forward asking for a power to declare a strike in the Fire Services illegal. No. strike will be allowed. While giving us the reason for this notification, he himself stated that there were some grievances of the workers.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) :  
सभापति जी, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ,  
सदन में गरापूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The quorum bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon Member, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, may continue.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I was just mentioning in the reasons that have been adduced by Mr. Pant in support of this notification, he himself is admitting