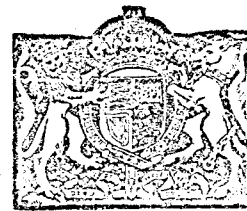


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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

THURSDAY, 4TH MARCH 1948

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, the 4th March 1948.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Reclamation work among the 'Criminal Tribes.'

* 24 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) what arrangements have been made to carry on the reclamation work among the 'Criminal Tribes' after the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act;

(b) who the authority still is in charge of reclamation work;

(c) whether the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways, has submitted a comprehensive scheme to meet the situation that has arisen after the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act;

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, what the scheme is and how far it has been implemented; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to transfer the reclamation work from the Police department to any other department engaged in social welfare or to create a separate authority for the purpose?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“(a) The Government have decided that the existing arrangements for reclamation work should continue after the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act.

“(b) The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways, subject to the control of the Inspector-General of Police.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) The scheme proposed by the Deputy Inspector-General does not differ materially from the existing scheme. His proposals are still under consideration of the Government.

“(e) The Government have under consideration a proposal under which the settlements will continue under the control of the Police department and the rest of the reclamation work will be transferred to the Labour department.”

Maintenance of roads by the Highways department.

* 25 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the length of the roads taken by the Highways department from the various municipalities for maintenance;

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(b) when they were repaired last; and

(c) whether the Government have recently received representations that vehicles are being damaged and pedestrians are inconvenienced by the non-repairs of the roads?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) to (c) A report in the matter has been called for from the Chief Engineer (Highways) and its receipt is awaited. The Government have received representations about the bad condition of roads within certain municipal limits and the Chief Engineer has been asked to report on them. Necessary action will be taken on receipt of the Chief Engineer's report.”

Enforcement of Non-Power Factories and Shop Assistants' Acts.

* 26 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) when the Non-Power Factories and Shop Assistants' legislation passed by this Council will be brought into force and what the reasons are for the delay in their enforcement; and

(b) whether any representations have been made to the Government for the immediate enforcement of the said enactments and what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) The Non-Power Factories Bill is still awaiting the assent of the Governor-General. The Shops and Establishments Act has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th February 1948, and the preliminaries such as agency for administration, inspection, etc., are being got ready before it is brought into force.

“(b) Some representations have been received from certain workers' organizations and action as stated above is being taken by the Government.”

Representatives from the Province to the Industries Conference held at Delhi.

* 27 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representatives from this Province attended the Industries Conference recently held in Delhi for promoting peace in Industry;

(b) who those representatives are;

(c) whom they represented and what their credentials are; and

(d) whether any representatives of Labour from this Province attended the Conference, by whom they were sent and what their credentials are?

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) to (d) Myself, Mr. K. G. Menon, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Development Department, the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, and the Chief Engineer (Electricity), Madras represented the Madras Government at the Industries Ministers' Conference. Besides the representatives of the Provincial Government, the Government of India also invited representatives from certain Chambers of Commerce, Associations, etc., on their own initiative. The Government have no information regarding the other representatives invited to the Conference.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know whether the Government of Madras were consulted with regard to the representatives of the associations, etc., who were invited to the Conference from this Province?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“As I have already stated, the Government of India on their own initiative invited various people but not in consultation with or through the Madras Government.”

Import of manure into this Province.

* 28 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : “Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of manures imported from abroad during 1946-47 and 1947-48;

(b) the agency through which the manures are imported and the price paid;

(c) whether tenders are called for for importing manures;

(d) whether the department of Agriculture called for tenders for handling and distribution of imported manures;

(e) whether any firm or firms have been appointed for clearing, handling and distribution of ammonium sulphate without calling for tenders;

(f) if the answer to (e) is in the affirmative, why the Government preferred to resort to direct appointment without calling for tenders; and

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to make a statement regarding the procedure followed for obtaining, clearing, handling and distributing imported manures?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) The Government of India allotted the following quantities of imported chemical fertilizers to this Province :—

		1946-47. TONS.	1947-48. TONS.
Ammonium sulphate	—	60,800	50,000
Ammonium phosphate	..	3,200	1,500
Di-ammonium phosphate	—	..	1,250
Ammonium nitrate		..	3,900

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" (b) The Government of India imported the fertilizers from abroad through the International Emergency Food Council. The fertilizers are sold at prices approved by the Director of Agriculture calculated on the pool price fixed by the Central Government adding commission, handling charges, freight and sales tax. The price will vary to the extent of the railway freight from the port of landing to the sales centre. The current pool prices for different manures are given below :—

		Per ton Main Port, Madras.
		RS.
Ammonium sulphate ..	--	271
Ammonium phosphate ..	--	308
Ammonium nitrate ..	--	371
Di-ammonium phosphate ..	--	Price not yet intimated by Government of India.

" (c) As the Government of India are importing chemical fertilizers from abroad through International Emergency Food Council no tenders are called for by the Provincial Government for importing the fertilizers.

" (d) The answer is in the affirmative. The tenders were for distribution within the Province of a portion of the ammonium sulphate allotted to this Province.

" (e) & (f) The Madras Government have not appointed any firm for clearing and forwarding. The Government of India have appointed Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Madras and Messrs. D. S. Narayana & Co., Madras as their agents for clearing, handling and forwarding the quota of chemical fertilizers allotted to this Province. They appear to have made the appointments after calling for tenders.

" (g) The procedure followed by the Government of India in obtaining, clearing, handling and forwarding imported chemical fertilizers is indicated in answer to clauses (c), (e) and (f). The clearing agents forward the fertilizers according to the despatching instructions given to them by the Director of Agriculture. As regards the procedure followed in the actual distribution of the quota of chemical fertilizers, the following principles are generally adopted :—

Ammonium sulphate (quota allotted for 1947-48—50, 000 tons).

(1) To manure mixing firms for preparation of manure mixtures. A quota to be decided by Government, with reference to the total allotment. The quantity allotted for 1947-48 is 9,371 tons.

(2) To sugar factories. Full requirements are met as far as possible. Quota given for 1947-48 is 2,122 tons.

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- (3) For sale to ryots as straight fertilizers through private firms. Fifty per cent of the balance. The quota for 1947-48 is 19,253 tons.
- (4) For sale to ryots as straight fertilizer through the Agricultural Department. The same quota as in item (3).

Ammonium phosphate (quota allotted for 1947-48—1,5 tons).

- (1) To manure mixing firms for preparation of manure mixtures. Fifty per cent of the quota. The quantity allotted for 1947-48 is 750 tons.
- (2) For sale as straight fertilizer through Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Limited, Madras. Eight per cent of the quota. The quantity given for 1947-48 is 120 tons.
- (3) For sale as straight fertilizer through the Agricultural Department. Forty-two per cent of the quota. The quantity given for 1947-48 is 630 tons.

Di-Ammonium phosphate (quota for 1947-48—1,250 tons).

This quantity has been distributed to the manure mixing firms.

Ammonium nitrate (quota for 1947-48—3,400 tons).

Of this quantity, 2,400 tons have been distributed direct by the Government of India themselves to the planters in this Province. The balance of 1,000 tons have been distributed by this Government among the manure mixing firms."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" It is a long answer which the Hon. Minister for Agriculture has given. Am I right in thinking that in respect of certain manures the Government of India made the distribution direct and with regard to certain other manures, the Madras Government made arrangements for distribution? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" One allotment of ammonium nitrate was distributed direct by the Government of India as it is highly explosive and dangerous."

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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—NEW PARTY IN THE COUNCIL.

SRI L. SUBBARAMA REDDI :—“ May I know whether any new party has been formed in the House? ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I was just about to mention it. The hon. Member has forestalled me. The House will be interested to know that the following Members have written to me on the following lines :—

‘ The following Members have constituted themselves as the party known as the United Democrats consisting of—

Dr. V. K. John,
Sri M. D. T. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar,
Abdul Latif Farooki Sahib Bahadur,
Dr. Syed Tajuddin,
Mrs. M. N. Clubwala,
Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao,
Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu, and
Sri H. M. Jagannatham.’

“ Subsequently Sri D. Manjaya Hegde has joined the party. The party has naturally written to me to make the necessary seating arrangements. This letter was received by me on 25th February. On that very day I had this communication shown to the hon. Member, Mr. Uppi Sahib. On 27th a communication was addressed to him on these lines :—

‘ The communication received by the Hon. President announcing the formation of the United Democrats Party was shown to you on the 25th February. The Hon. the President wishes to know whether there is any change in the present strength of your party and its position in relation to the newly formed Opposition Party to enable him to decide whether any change in the leadership of the official Opposition is called for. A reply may be sent before 2nd March since any change, if necessary, will have to be given effect to on 3rd March when the Council meets.’

“ Till now I have not received any intimation from the hon. Member, Mr. Uppi Sahib, nor is he present in the Council now. I wish to know from the Leader of the House or Dr. Subbarayan whether we can proceed to allot seats to the new party.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ May I know whether any communication has been sent individually to hon. Members of the old party? ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I have ascertained personally from the hon. Members, Dr. Syed Tajuddin Sahib and Mr. Abdul Latif Farooki Sahib that they have joined the new party. Now the Members of the Main Opposition Party are only four :—

Mr. K. Uppi Sahib,
Mr. K. T. M. Ahamed Ibrahim Sahib,
Mr. V. Hameed Sultan Maricair, and
Mr. S. K. Shaik Rowther Sahib.”

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Some more hon. Members are likely to join the party.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The only difficulty in my way is the present Leader of the Opposition has not replied to my communication. I am only thinking whether I should wait for some time to get his reply.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ May I just bring to your notice that it is much better that Mr. Uppi Sahib who is still the Leader of the Opposition is present here. It may be that he may have some difficulty, but he is not present here. We may have to hear what he has to say. It may be that some of the hon. Members who joined him would like to remain independent. I will leave it to you, Sir, to decide. I am saying this simply because the present Leader of the Opposition is not present here and after all there is no urgency. What I learn from my colleague, Dr. Subbarayan, is that the parliamentary practice is that any Member who has the largest following in the Opposition will be considered the Leader of the Opposition.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Your Hon. Colleague can himself tell the House what the position is.”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I scented the formation of this new party but I thought it rather delicate to speak on this matter, as I am not a Member of this House, though I am entitled to speak on this matter. In the House of Commons it is usually the practice that the Member who has the largest group as his followers is called the Leader of the Opposition. Of course the Leader of the Opposition there is paid and naturally there is competition for it. When General Election took place after the last war all the Liberals went out, and the Labour Members in the Opposition were only 13 in number and still these 13 Members of the Labour Party were the official Opposition. Following that precedent it is the convention and the right of the Leader of the largest party that he should be called the Leader of the Opposition, though no payment is made to him here.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I have no doubt on that point. I simply wanted to know whether the House felt that it need not wait further but proceed to allocate the seats.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Sir, you have given an opportunity to the present Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Uppi Sahib. Probably there were some difficulties for him to send in his reply in time. Before you give your final decision, may I also suggest that individual communications may be sent to other Members to ascertain what their position is.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I received a communication from the Secretary of the new party. I was not quite satisfied. I wanted to have requisitions from each and every Member of that party. I received a communication signed by all the nine Members saying

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that they had all formed themselves into a new party. Have you got that communication (turning to Mr. H. M. Jagannatham). You took it from me."

MR. H. M. JAGANNATHAM :—" Yes, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I have got requisitions signed by nine Members that they have formed themselves into a separate party and that they should be given a separate place. There is no difficulty about that. There are only four Members in the present Opposition and I do not see any necessity for writing to them separately."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I would point out respectfully, Sir, that you have nothing to do with the party or to ask any Member, in consonance with your dignity, to which party he belongs."

(SOME VOICE : ' Dr. John expects two more defections from that party '.) (Laughter.)

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The only point I was considering was this : This communication was sent to Mr. Uppi Sahib's mufassal address. I do not know whether it has reached him or not."

(A VOICE : ' He is in Delhi '.)

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" A new party called the United Democratic Party of which I have the honour to be the leader has been formed. I am very much inconvenienced by moving about every time for purposes of consultation with my colleagues. I personally consulted the Leader of the House and I expressed to him that I could not be moving about every time. I wrote to the Leader of the House that the purpose of a Government and the purpose of an Opposition is the same and requested that all the Ministers should be present in the House when the discussion of the Budget is on. I informed that our criticisms would be directed to assist the Government in this important session and that it is also our right as the largest Opposition to be assigned that place which the present Opposition occupies. We are at present nine members. In future we expect it go up to fifteen. But you need not rely on that expectation. Whatever it is, we are nine in number and the other Opposition was a communal Opposition and some of those members thought that it should not function and therefore it broke up. Now there remains only four members in that party and we are nine. As Hon. Dr. Subbarayan said we should be given that place. When you Mr. President have intimated Mr. Uppi Sahib the very moment that we have constituted ourselves into a party, he ought to have said out of courtesy—' We may be given another place and the nine members who have constituted themselves as the largest party are entitled to come to our place.' Instead of doing that he has kept quiet. The budget session is the most important of all sessions in this House and I suggest that sufficient time should be given for Members to discuss the various matters arising out of the budget and the right of the official Opposition

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to it in the place which it is assigned to them must be given effect to by you immediately. We should be given that place to which we are entitled; otherwise we shall be only inconvenienced very much in functioning as the official Opposition."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I have no doubt on that point. It is a matter which I could have decided myself, but I thought that in an important matter like this the House must feel interested and so I wanted to be guided by the sense of the House. It is in that view that I wanted to take the sense of the House."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" May I know whether Dr. John is anxious to get into the seat of the Leader of the House?" (Loud laughter.)

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The only point is this : I showed the letter of the present Democratic Party to Mr. Uppi Sahib on the 25th and I did not expect any opinion from him at that time. Afterwards, I thought it would be better if I wrote to him and ask him to reply. That was sent to him on the 27th and we do not know whether it reached him. However we need not wait any further . . ."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" We will wait till to-morrow."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I had a communication from Dr. John announcing to me that a party had been formed. He insisted that the Opposition should have the privilege of all the Ministers being present here during the debate. Even without your (Mr. President) sanction I had the information communicated to the Leader of the Opposition, and I am obliged to the Hon. Ministers who are present here."

(SOME VOICE : ' After all it is a mere change of place that Mr. John is asking for. ')

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Even without official recognition I was helping hon. Dr. John."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Thank you very much."

(At this stage the President said that discussion on the Budget might be resumed.)

III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR 1948-49—cont.

* SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, the budget that has been placed before us is a very important budget, because of two points. First of all, it has not given us any additional taxation and we are asked to go on with the monies we have got; and secondly, it is what I may call a constructive programme budget, because more prominence is given to nation-building activities such as Village Uplift and Harijan Welfare. We feel that this year Government propose to do a lot of repair work which has hitherto never been undertaken. We are also feeling that there are items in the budget which go to show that we are returning to our normal condition in the country.

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"One feeling in my mind is that these activities require a lot of advertisement before we can appreciate the good work done. For instance, many of our Councillors and Members of the Assembly may not know what work is being done in various firkas which have been marked for such ameliorative work. It is already two years since this Government have come into power and we would like to know how really the villages are affected and how the Harijan uplift is helping that community and so on. Sir, what I feel at the moment is, three important things have to be done if really our country should prosper. First of all, we must have sufficient water-supply. There is a feeling that no improvement has been made in respect of rural water-supply and that the water-supply that people in the villages get is neither good nor sufficient for their needs. I know, Sir, there is a water-supply fund but we should see that work is done rapidly so that really the villages may be helped. In this connexion, I would like to request the Government to take up the water-supply of the Tirumalai Hill station, near Tirupathi and see that good water-supply is given to that famous religious centre. It is a place where lakhs and lakhs of people are going and what they get is only unfiltered water and unless the Government come to our rescue we will not be able to give them that water-supply that is necessary. People from various parts of the country go there and if sometimes an epidemic occurs there will be great loss of life. I have already requested the Government to help us and the Government is taking some time over it and I would request our Endowments Minister, the Hon. Premier, to give up all red-tapism and take up this work on hand and see that water-supply is given at least in the next year. Sir, during the war when there was so much difficulty, the Satyamurtisagar or Poondi Reservoir was started and so it should not now be difficult to take up this small water-supply scheme. Perhaps it may cost 20 or 30 lakhs. I am pointing this out as an instance to show that here is a case where there is money but only the Government should give the personnel to see that a good water-supply is given.

"My second point, Sir, is electricity. We must see that as many villages as possible get electricity, because it is only by giving electric power that we can expand the various activities of the villager including the supply of food and therefore this must be given a very high priority in the work for the next year, i.e., supply of electricity to the villages.

"My third point, Sir, is this. I feel there should be greater sanitation in the villages. We must have good latrines put up everywhere. As a matter of fact, in this City we have taken very great pains to see that there is very good latrine accommodation provided throughout the City. In this country we have got a very bad habit of defecating in public places and it is a very common spectacle in our villages that every morning we see people sitting at various places so that others may laugh at this practice. This has to be remedied and that is a thing which I want this Government to consider, especially the Public Health Minister. I have

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seen in many public health exhibitions various special types of latrines which will be popular if introduced in every village. It is very necessary to have these public latrines introduced into the villages, so that the habit of people committing nuisance in public may be avoided.

"Then, Sir, coming to the City itself, as a City Member of the Council I would like to impress upon this House some very important matters which are necessary for the City. I see a big danger coming to the foreshore of Madras because the Harbour authorities want to extend the harbour to the Napier Bridge. Yesterday, Sir, through the courtesy of the Chairman of the Port Trust we visited the whole area and we saw the various sketches and we found that opposite the Secretariat buildings there are going to be a number of railway lines, warehouses and there will be lot of smoke caused by trains passing this side and that. It looks as if it is going to be a dockyard. I do not know if it is proper to deprive us of this little open space, this bright spot of Madras, the Marina opposite the Fort. I do not mean to say that we should not expand the harbour but what I suggest is, we should go towards the north and not towards the south because with a little more money, I am sure, the harbour can be developed towards the north."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"The report in this morning's papers shows that with the exception of a few of the Councillors, the Municipal Council was in favour of it. Is it so?"

* SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAYUDU :—"I have not seen the report myself and if it is so, Sir, I emphatically contradict that statement and as the Leader of the Congress Party, I know the mind of the members of my party and the majority of the Councillors are against it. We do not want this important piece of land in Madras should be deprived to us. You know, Sir, that thousands of people from Georgetown and North Madras go to the beach opposite the Fort each evening for some recreation. Of course, we have not been able to keep this sea-front in a proper condition. For this I must also blame the Government because they have brought trucks and other things and dumped them in that place and have made it impossible for the people to make the best use of the place. If they want, there is the Island ground and other such places available for the purpose of storing these trucks and not the sea-front, which is mainly intended for the enjoyment of the people of free and fresh air and thereby reduce the incidence of death mostly of respiratory and other kinds. If they really want to avoid this inroad on the sea-front the Government should, if necessary, approach the Central Government and see that the harbour is extended towards the north side. Perhaps it may only cost a little more money for extending the harbour to the north.

"Sir, then there is another important thing with regard to the City of Madras which I would like to point out. There is an Ophthalmic Hospital which is one of the best hospitals in the

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Province, and what is the accommodation we have got there? There are only 140 or 150 beds while there are more than 500 patients there every day. I have been a member of the Advisory Committee of this hospital for a number of years and though we have been requesting the Government for increased accommodation, I am sorry to say, this hospital has not received as much attention as some of the more fortunate hospitals in the City have received at the hands of the Government. There seems to be a habit of helping those that are already rich. There is no nurses' quarters in the Ophthalmic Hospital and there is also no possibility of its expansion either. I know, Sir, there is some place opposite the hospital which is likely to be sold in a day or two and it is necessary that Government must acquire that block for the expansion of this hospital. Sir, eye is important and so eye hospitals are very necessary and as only very few such hospitals are there in this Province if you do not pay the legitimate attention to this aspect of administration, I say, we are not doing the best by the medical aid which the Government should give.

"We are glad, Sir, that in Madras the Government have taken over the transport services and I am sure if all the bus routes are taken over by them people will be very happy. They are very luxurious in their accommodation and people are really thankful to the Government for introducing these buses, but what I feel is, their number must be increased and the work must be made as efficient as possible. There is another thing in this connexion which I would like to mention. There is a bus-stand in the heart of the City, next to the Burmah Shell Co., and though the City Corporation have been trying for years to improve it and make it a first-class bus-stand, the Central Government and the Local Government did not give them permission to do so. Now the Local Government have taken over that plot saying, we want to make it a first-class bus-stand, but even to-day it is still in the same condition. Perhaps it may require about 2 lakhs of rupees. It is very necessary that in a capital town like this we must have a first-class bus-stand like a railway station. So, Sir, I hope the Government will see to it that the work on this bus-stand is started during this year, because at present people have to stand for hours and hours together in the open without any shelter from sun and rain; there are no waiting sheds and no restaurants either. So, Sir, this bus-stand requires immediate attention at the hands of the Government.

"Sir, on this occasion, I must thank the Government for the help they have rendered in trying to provide more houses for the people. Next to food, housing is a very important problem and it is so in the cities. A number of housing co-operative societies have been started in various places in the Province and they are doing some good work in that direction. This work can only be completed with Government's active co-operation and by their continued support. Sir, we should feel gratified for the Government help and we hope that very soon these societies will be able to give a number of houses to the people of Madras.

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"Another thing, Sir, is, we must have more of industrial expansion in the Province. What is proposed to be done this year, I find, Sir, is not sufficient. There is a great possibility of industrial expansion in this country and it is therefore worth our while to make a good start in this direction and see that we start as many industrial concerns as possible in the Province. So, Sir, I think, we must make very vigorous efforts in regard to industrial expansion during this year and the years to come and for this purpose it is very necessary to do a lot of propaganda. For this a lot of money is of course needed. Though I find this year's Budget does not give sufficient promise in regard to the expansion of industries, I hope that at least in the course of the next year Government will take steps to see that some big industries are started.

"Sir, we have got a Publicity Department and I am very glad to note that we have begun to work in right earnest in regard to publicity, but I think we have to do a good lot more before we can really make our work effective. Now, Sir, this Budget was prepared by people who have confidence in Gandhian ideology and their great effort is to see that the Gandhian ideology is given the fullest possibilities of expansion. We must realise the fundamental principles of Gandhiji, viz., truth, ahimsa and satyagraha. To-day, what we find is that Gandhian ideology is not noticed by people and people are feeling that we are living in a time when there is more violence creed than non-violence creed. Now, Sir, we have passed a Bill very recently, that is the suppression of Disorders Bill, where we took power to see that disorders are put down with a high hand. Why there is so much disorder in the country? When we find out the psychology behind it, we find that we have no faith in satyagraha but we feel that we want violence and it is only through violence that we can succeed. This is really not a thing which this Government wants and instead of giving more money for Armed Police or taking powers for suppressing disorders, it is necessary to educate our people in the right direction. I think that we are all having in our mind the idea to see that we perpetuate the memory of Gandhiji. So many people are thinking in so many ways. In Bombay they thought of having a big statue of Gandhiji to be erected, perhaps as in Saravana Belgola. There is a big statue there, the biggest statue in our country. Similarly, they want another statue in Bombay. That shows their large heart and their feelings towards Gandhiji. We must now see that Gandhiji's principles are put into effect and see that this violence creed is eradicated from this country. For this purpose, a lot of propaganda is necessary and that is the greatest work which our Education Minister can do and our Minister for Propaganda also can do, so that we can see that we are wise enough to follow Gandhiji. It is only then that we will really be having what we want and really we will be saving a lot of bloodshed in this country. I know why Gandhiji was killed. It is because everywhere there were outbursts of violence creed, that even the greatest man of the world was affected

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by it. Now, we find that this country which was so peaceful, so much disciplined and so much amenable to order, is in rebellion. Revolution is in the air. And it is that influence which is working among our unfortunate people which rouse them to action and this violence creed is imbued more and more. But really what happened is this. What we did not have under the British Rule we are having under our Swaraj. We fight against each other and kill each other. This is the most important matter to which the Government should give attention and to real education on the lines of Gandhian principles. We must tell the people and the masses and make them realize that only through non-violence we can live once more in peace and happiness.

"Sir, the other day, my hon. Friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was not very favourably inclined towards the mention of religious instruction in the Budget. I feel, Sir, that my hon. Friend need not be afraid of religious instruction. Because the idea behind the Government is, I suppose, that each man thinks something on religion and something on God. That is all. It is not right to say that this religious instruction is bringing more troubles into this country. I think, this must be the idea of Mr. Suryanarayana Rao and that is not certainly the case. Really if we only remember God and if we have got that spiritual background in our day-to-day life, then we will become better men. That is why, the idea of religious instruction is there. Sir, I have nothing more to say. But I have given a few points which are of very great importance. I hope that the Government will see to it that these points are borne in mind and that we are able to have a good, prosperous year."

* MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, it is the custom in this House to congratulate the Ministry in general and the Finance Minister in particular on drawing up a budget. I think, we can very reasonably congratulate both the Ministry and the Finance Minister, on the Budget presented for 1948-49."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"Is it because it is the custom?"

* MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—"Sir, with due respect to you, I think I am right in saying, it is the custom in this House. The only points that I have to remark upon are those that do not deal with a spirit of adventure in the Budget. Sir, this Budget is out for security and security is certainly very necessary for the Province at this time. The Hon. the Finance Minister in presenting the Budget says, it is drawn up taking no heed of such things as drought, famine, rainless monsoons and other misfortunes of nature. It is drawn up for normal times under normal conditions. But, Sir, I would maintain that times have changed and security may not be the only way for a budget of this type. What we need is a budget that goes forward, may be adventurously, but with security and reality hand in hand. Does this budget face realities? And there are one or two points where I feel, perhaps, in the Supplementary Budget, that the Hon. Finance Minister will accept the suggestions that a certain amount of additions may

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be made. In this House, we are all of one family. It seems to me that we have got a very happy spirit here. There are no serious differences on one side or the other. I think that you, Sir, are more like a sun that shines benignly on us all—members of the Treasury Bench and Members of the House—on the just and the unjust and we revolve round your orbit."

(AN HON. MEMBER : 'Who are the unjust?')

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—"May I ask who are the just and who the unjust?"

* MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—"Sir, it is left to the hon. Member to suggest himself as to who may be the just and who the unjust. I do not know, nor would I care to draw the line. Now, Sir, I feel that at this time we have to look to things that are coming at the future, just as a growing family needs to lay emphasis at different times on the growth of different children. We have now moved on from the age of providing for those who have got great scholarship, great wealth or capital, to the age that cares for the needs and the income of the ordinary person. This Government is most representative of the people, far more representative than any other Government has been. But I still maintain that the lower middle classes, the illiterates, the reasonably poor and those on the border line of respectability have not been sufficiently thought about in the Budget that is before us at this time. I will illustrate this by a few points.

"But before I do that, Sir, I would like to call your attention to the fact that peace and harmony depend on security, and security can only be maintained if food, clothing, a reasonable amount of education, and chances for expansion are available to the people of this Province. As regards the matter of average workers, let me take example first, from the Education Budget. The Hon. Minister for Education is like a watch-dog and keeps the education of this Province up to a standard and a level that is envied by other Provinces. But I wish that he would give a little more elasticity to his grants-in-aid. It has been already put up by an authority greater than myself that aided institutions find it extremely hard to allow for additions in their budget and for the increase in salaries of teachers and expansion of any sort. For all aided institutions, whether for the normal child or for the blind, the underprivileged, the deaf, the dumb or for any other school privately run, the grant-in-aid always comes at the end of the year. That means that the whole amount is to be found by that institution at the beginning of each year, before they receive fees from students or grants. I do not think, Sir, that is quite easy. Times have changed. In the old days there were reserve funds and scholarships to fall back upon; in the old days we know where we were and now we do not. We cannot go back to the old days nor do we want to for we look for better days to come than any already in the past. I ask the Hon. Minister for Education to consider something in the nature of a loan, for instance, a lump

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sum for 40 years at 3 per cent interest. I know this proposal has been put forward by better brains than mine, but it may be the files have not yet come to the proper place. Yesterday, Sir, a good deal was said in this House about the length of time files can take to reach their proper destination. A three per cent loan for 40 years would be reasonable, Government first paying the whole amount required to aided institutions and recovering it on a uniform basis without any danger of waiving the amount due any year. This allotment would be of genuine help to institutions. The Hon. Minister for Education would thus be constantly receiving interests and paid-up loans and he could therefore expend that money in hand for fresh institutions. Sir, I do not claim that I would be able to follow this out logically or financially but I know the Hon. Minister will be able to call upon those who can give him much help in this matter, and he is, I am sure, a man of vision. We will not live 40 years to see the end of the loans that are floated now but our children will surely profit by this scheme. I repeat that if the Treasury Bench could float this loan I think that would be a way out of the difficulty that faces aided institutions. Now, Sir, I rejoice to see in the Budget Memorandum, page 12, from (a) to (o) a list of most interesting ways in which education is about to be helped by the Hon. Minister for Education, and our electorate will thus be prevented from being exploited in different forms. I feel, that I should here mention the needs of elementary education, adult literacy, technical education, professional colleges, privileges to different communities on different grounds, backward or under-privileged, and of the urgent problem to-day for education, which is accommodation in hostels. Young men and women—not so much boys and girls because people pity and provide for them—are wandering about looking for places to stay in and study in from July to April each year, and this will be the problem right up to the following year if the Government cannot float a loan for hostel building. Government could ask people to build hostels just as certain hostels were built previously on the understanding that they would be taken up by the Government or by the institutions concerned on a paying basis. These hostels should be encouraged not only in the City but also for all those places where we have got a nucleus of education because this Government must depend on education as a future weapon for elections which will depend on the literacy of the future citizens. All our elections, all our franchise is going to depend much on literacy and adult franchise should mean that the literate adult man and woman can go straight to the newspaper and form their own opinions and judgments of the doings and sayings of Ministers and of the Government, for that is the sort of citizen, whose vote is worth having. And I feel that adult literacy is not a scheme for private bodies nor for Universities but primarily for Government enterprise, for ultimately the Government alone profits by the literacy of a Province. Professional colleges come under the care of the University and I expect that will be dealt with the later by other members.

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With regard to concessions and privileges, I would like to suggest to the Hon. Minister for Education that in giving privileges and concessions to communities or individuals that the standard of education must be maintained; all concessions and privileges may be on the financial side, on the side of providing accommodation and giving wholehearted support to certain people who under certain conditions have need of them, but it should not interfere with the standard of education which he, above all, is anxious to preserve.

Sir, I will now pass on to another matter because in spite of your indulgence to us, I know that time is limited. I take the subject of public health, water-supply, food inspection and hospitals as these are the outstanding things which require first preference. The Hon. Minister for Public Health is most graciously going round and seeing for himself conditions in hospitals and I congratulate him on doing his best for each one, but I would press him to notice one or two things specially. From the statistics all over the world, we see that there is one form of disease which is specially mounting up, a disease which makes the ordinary citizen unfit to carry on his ordinary work, and that is the disease of the mind. The Mental Hospitals at Calicut and Vizagapatam need expansion. That in Madras needs more accommodation and staff. Many members have supported the demand for a nucleus of trained workers not only for mental hospitals but also for the ophthalmic hospitals and the tuberculosis hospitals. There is need in these hospitals for special treatment and a nucleus of trained doctors and nurses should be left in each place but reserves may be built up by sending there when others are trained for the work. General practitioners should not be moved to and out of these particular hospitals. There is need for trained special staff for the purpose, and it is for the Hon'ble Minister to see that this is carried out both for doctors and nurses.

An hon. Member yesterday supported the idea of giving conveyance allowance for Nurses. I maintain that living conditions for nurses should be improved and that is far more important than even the grant of conveyance allowances. The Madras University has instituted a Degree of Nursing and we are trying to get a better type not only of nurses, male or female, but also aiming at a higher standard of nursing which will compare with the best in the world. That cannot be done unless they are given good accommodation, and some place to relax. In one of the hospitals in the City, right on the high road where accidents are likely to take place, and where far more patients are accommodated than Government allows for, nurses are very badly housed. Three or four nurses share a room. They have to do both day and night duty, and it is they who need a room to themselves. When one nurse is sleeping in the room, the screens have to be let down and all the others in that room have to attend to their personal work like washing their hair, and mending clothes and so all their personal work is done on the verandah where the families of patients pass to and fro. Special facilities should be provided for

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them, if we aim at a higher standard of nursing to attract the girls from good families. I do not say this in a spirit of criticism, bit in a spirit of helpfulness.

"Then with regard to the responsibility of the Department of Public Health to the needs of the country in markets, shops and restaurants—

"I went to the Veterinary College Hostel this week and saw about three hundred or four hundred students there. They are very excellently trained and keen on their work and anxious to serve the nation. These are the people who should be employed in sufficient numbers to inspect meat, milk and other things required for the health of the City, so might I ask the Government to make it compulsory that some members of the profession of Veterinary Science should have certain circles or wards or areas in this and other towns of this Province attached to markets for inspection at regular intervals. In the City or in the suburbs or in urban districts and in the mufassal wherever there are markets, these should be inspected by those who know more about conditions of health than the average buyers, who can tell whether a particular kind of vegetable or fish or meat should be placed on the market. In Kodaikanal, they have a system of fixing seals on various articles, and everybody who buys there, knows whether they are buying first, second or third class articles. Therefore everywhere this method should be insisted upon especially with milk. And here I must congratulate the Hon. Minister concerned on the Co-operative Milk Supply Union. That is a wonderful institution which should not only be expanded but multiplied throughout the Province. Surely, this would be one firm means by which malnutrition and deficiency of vitamins might be combated. I will leave the question of water-supply to those who know more about it, but I may say that coming from Avadi to Madras, I see that covered pipes for water-supply are being brought through the Reservoir in Kilpaik. We feel that this should be done over and over again not only in this City, but throughout the Province so as to tackle the outbreaks of cholera and typhoid, so prevalent every hot weather. It is no good enough to go on inoculating our children against cholera if conditions that keep the infection are not changed.

"I would like now to come to the Department of Welfare for women. The Government is spending a large amount of money on this Welfare Department. I congratulate the Government on this, not because it is a women's Department but because through the women and through the welfare of their children, it can get to the husband and the future father and parent who is the working person of the home. This Welfare Department covers the needs of the Province to a great extent. A provision of two lakhs and fifty eight thousand rupees are allotted to it for the coming year. I am very grateful for this.

12 noon. "But why then are the other women's departments equally important, treated rather shabbily? I say this in good faith. For instance, the Vigilance Association is extending its influence

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throughout the Province and its function is the rehabilitation of women who would otherwise drop out of society and be a burden on the very people who would like to support them now. For all their work, surely they need workers and amounts of travelling allowance and pay equal to the other departments. We have reached a stage where money does not mean status and sacrifice is definitely necessary; so nobody says that because one lady is getting Rs. 200 and another lady gets more than that amount, the lady getting Rs. 200 is in any way inferior to the other. But what I feel is that first-class travelling allowances must be given to every woman who has to do provincial service and first-class consideration in all matters. In vigilance work many of the nights are not spent in bed by the workers, and a great deal of work has to be fitted in on each day of a provincial tour. You, yourself, Mr. President, know what has been done by the welfare worker in Chittoor and we all wish this work to continue and to expand. Not even three-quarters of a lakh, not even one lakh has been allotted to the entire organization for the whole year for the whole province. May I ask that in the supplemental budget that comes up in October, this 72,000 rupees will be multiplied by two and by three if possible, and certainly by two, because it is a very important work. Government has been graciously pleased to provincialize the Association and we are also grateful for the great progress the Minister has brought about in looking after juvenile delinquents but that comes under another head which will be spoken about later in the session so that I will not touch upon it now because I know that with all your leniency, Sir, you have to watch the clock.

"My last point is Commercial taxes. The sales tax is said to be a very reasonable tax. That does not affect the rich but what about the poor? I want to urge that essential articles like salt, jaggery, rice and things that have to be used by any and everybody like turmeric, chillies and tea and coffee should be exempted from sales tax altogether."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Salt is not subject to Sales Tax."

* MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—"Coffee and tea?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"They are."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Then we can eat more salt and less of tea."

* MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—"If the hon. Member will set the example, the poor may be able to follow it."

"There may be many people who can buy by the pound or the viss, and sales tax in their case is reckoned at so many pice per rupee. But there are others who go to the shops to buy an anna or two annas worth of articles and they have got to pay a pice every time they go. This is the wrong way. We have asked the women to go to the shop in groups or to let one woman buy things for them all for one rupee, so that the others may only have to pay in

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their turn. We have also asked dealers to add up the particular items bought by each and only when they get a rupee's worth to charge the sales tax from the consumer. But these things are not practical and they only exist in the mind and in reality the full tax is paid for every bit that is bought and each time articles are bought. I feel that you, the Ministers of the Government, might exempt three or four articles from the sales tax, and those may be the sort of articles that the poor buy for their day-to-day use; it does not matter that I do not name them here or that such articles are bought by those paying the Corporation tax or the income-tax; Government themselves might arrive at a finding on this matter. If this is not possible, I have an alternative. By an amendment of the Sales Tax Act itself it may be mentioned that the consumer is not to pay the tax in respect of this class of articles."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" Then the tax will go into the price of the articles."

* MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—" Government have said that a certain gentleman having an annual turnover of more than Rs. 10,000 should pay something more than those whose annual turnover is less than Rs. 10,000. The intention is not to help the people who buy to pay the tax for those who sell. It is not a matter of generosity but of necessity to ask the dealer to equate his demand to what he is supposed to pay to the Government by way of sales tax and not penalise the public. I am not speaking of those who can afford to pay for luxuries—let them pay the maximum for cars, radios and gramophones. For the rest, I suggest that for three or four things which Government at their own will might determine, it might be definitely understood that the consumer may not be obliged to pay; I am putting this forward as an adventure.

12-15 p.m. " The Victoria Technical Institute is an outstanding example which I will commend to Government to copy. It is run on an excellent basis. It takes a twelve and a half per cent from each article. It is run by reliable men, well trained men, and some women too, those who can be depended upon to take an interest in the expansion and development of the work. I wish people would come forward and do that sort of work. Why should not the cottage industries and co-operative societies and things of that sort be run on that basis, so that the middlemen may be eliminated. Why should a group of middlemen in this Province flourish for the mere act of transferring a commodity from the producer to the consumer? It seems to me the time has now come to stop it. I do not ask Government to do anything this year. I only wish the Ministry to explore this matter and see whether they cannot run some industries on the model of the Victoria Technical Institute, so that in future middlemen may be eliminated, and the producer may be well paid.

" Finally, Sir, I ask, this budget, as it is framed now, should not be the only criterion for next year's budget. The future of the nation should also be explored and examined. I know the Ministry is in a difficult position this year, having a great many

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adventures to pass through, like Prohibition. I am one of those who on this side of the House, as well as members on the other side of the House, wish Government success in all their great adventures and in their schemes to come, specially Prohibition, which is going to cost a great deal of money, and yet save, I hope, much of the energy of the Province. I will end with a request for reasonable consideration of the points put forward by me, because I speak not in a spirit of criticism but in a spirit of helpfulness, so that we on this side of the House as well as those on the other side may work together in spending the money of the Province for the good of the people, thus helping a Ministry that seeks to bring about a more fair distribution of wealth for the many and not preserve it for the few."

* SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM :—" Mr. President, Sir, the budget presented to us by the Finance Minister is of the usual staff such as we have been accustomed to in the old bureaucratic times, the only difference being, as has been pointed to us by the Minister himself, that the 'charged' expenditure has been reduced from 7 per cent to 5 per cent of the total expenditure of the Province. There is nothing radical or revolutionary about it to suggest that the party in power are earnest about implementing their election pledges.

" Sir, even though political freedom has come to us on the memorable day of 15th August 1947, and the Council of Ministers have had the fullest opportunity to mould the destinies of this province in the manner they have promised the country during the last election, there is nothing in the budget to enthuse the common man, much less the outcaste and the untouchable that deliverance has come to him, and that he can confidently look forward to have work, wages, food, clothing, shelter, education and the elementary amenities of life assured to him. [It appears to me, and I say this as a representative of the depressed classes, that though we have got a change of Masters our miseries and hardships continue unabated, nor is there any hope that the Congress Party which is composed of men who are comfortably situated in life are earnest about giving us the maximum social and economic opportunities for which we have been pressing and claiming all along. There is no doubt that the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon the definition of liberty and that makes all the difference in our outlook.]

" Mr. President, the budget contains references to firka development, rural reconstruction, intensive Khadi scheme, co-operative housing scheme, and so on. But they are all nebulous and nothing tangible has been attempted, and the results are remarkably sterile. They are only camouflage to buttress up the tottering fortunes of the party and its members. There is no breadth or boldness of conception behind it; only it gives abundant opportunities for distributing patronage among the members of the party. I shall only deal with the way in which the question of Harijan uplift has been dealt with by the Ministry to illustrate my point.

[Sri H. M. Jagannatham] [4th March 1948]

"In the budget for 1946-47, it was proclaimed as an earnest of your solicitude for the down-trodden masses of my community that you have set apart a crore of rupees. But that was only a mere paper provision and it remained purely as a paper provision right up to the end of the year. Out of this fund it is observed that the department has spent nearly Rs. 10 lakhs in 1947-48. Even this Rs. 10 lakhs has been swallowed up by establishment and maintenance charges of the concerned departments, and nothing has trickled down to the masses whom it was intended to benefit.

"I know there are difficulties and hindrances in the way of execution of schemes. But these difficulties are there to be surmounted by men of courage, decision and imagination. The persons in charge of Harijan Uplift are the old gang and they will only think in the old conventional groove. I wish the portfolio of Harijan Uplift were taken away from the present incumbent and entrusted to some other Minister of progressive views and ideas and dash. It seems to me one of the reasons for complacency on the part of the Government is this: they seem to think: "look here, we have appointed one of your own men to look after your welfare. We have also set apart one crore of rupees. Why bother us? If work is not progressing satisfactorily, the responsibility is his. Are you going to disown your own man." It looks as though we have been gagged and precluded from criticising the inaction on the part of the Government and I would very much wish for this reason that this portfolio is transferred to some Minister with push and dash."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Why not some pull also!"

* SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—"That way lies our salvation. The way in which the Ministry have been dilly-dallying with the question of Harijan Uplift suggests that it will take centuries and centuries for any real measure of amelioration to be brought about. Removal of social disabilities is not enough. Opening temples for Harijan entry will not allay the pangs of hunger to the starving millions of my community. On the other hand by your throwing open these temples, you have put them to more difficulties and hardships as are evidenced by the numerous petitions received by my hon. Friend, Mr. Kurmayya and the Hon. Premier.

"My community could be lifted up from its present plight of slavery and distress and slumdom if you give us (1) each family 5 acres of wet land or 10 acres of dry land, (2) free high school education and I say that all children of school-going age belonging to this community should be brought under the scheme of compulsory education with the supply of free clothing, meal, books and slates, (3) all boys and girls who pass out the S.S.L.C. should be absorbed in Government and other services and (4) all graduates should be given gazetted posts forthwith."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Don't you ask for executive appointments in the Secretariat?"

SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—"Yes, we want them also. Unless these things are done, Sir, I do not think the Government would be doing a tangible service to my community.

"I might say here that even the few gazetted and non-gazetted officers belonging to the scheduled castes in service are not getting their due share of promotions to higher posts. They have no god-fathers and without god-fathers their claims are passed over."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Please give some instances."

SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—"Yes, I shall give in writing. The little hope that we, the members of the Scheduled castes had in the Congress has now been shattered now that Mahatma Gandhi's chastening influence and presence are no more available to guide the Congress. What more suitable memorial can you think of to perpetuate the illustrious memory of that great benefactor of Harijans than this? To complete his work on behalf of the Harijan community, raise them socially and economically to your level. For that purpose not one crore, but ten crores should be set apart every year and men of sincerity, drive and initiative put in charge of the work. Will the Government do this? I hope they will."

* SRI M. D. KUMARASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, regarding rural water-supply, I have to point out that in spite of large sums of money spent year after year, conditions have not improved and proper protected water-supply is yet a failure. The attempt to introduce a large number of tube wells year after year especially in my district is nothing but a failure and waste of large sums of money. Normally they go out of order for want of proper and adequate attention and periodical repairs. To add to this they are subjected to a lot of abuse by children and even by adults. The reasons are very many, ultimately resulting in the tube well not working at all for an indefinite period until a hue and cry is made to the authorities and they ultimately pleaded their inability to put them in order for want of proper materials, being not available and divided responsibility. The result is that people are compelled to draw water only from open wells and nearby irrigation channels. I would therefore suggest that a number of small draw wells in different places in the village are dug with adequate drainage. Then the problem will be solved to a great extent, and the people will not also be put to the necessity of rushing to one or two wells in the village. Under the name of protected water-supply, only the contractors are benefited. The village is not having the required number of wells to meet the demand. The Public Health department is against open wells on the ground that they are not protected. With the staff available with them I am sure they can take all preventive measures in attending to the proper keeping of open wells. I therefore request the Government to look into the matter and see a large number of small wells are

[Sri M. D. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar] [4th March 1948]

provided in various places in villages. Merely placing it in the priority list is no good. I request the Government to take early action to provide water-supply both to Palamcottah and Tinnevely Municipalities in my district. In some places tube wells are sunk during rainy season. Then water is available at a fairly easy depth. But on the approach of summer it dries up. The tube well is not of any service. In other cases the inner tubes are removed for repair in view of the large demand for pipes. Out of two pipes, one is fitted and the other finds a market with the result, during summer the tube in the well is far above the water level and the pump does not serve the purpose. We can avoid all the difficulties in the open well and it will be of use to the public. I am for protected water-supply to the extent it is possible and practicable.

"I learn, Sir, that there is a proposal to shift the Government Training School at Tinnevely to Siermadevi, the firka development area in the district. In such a case I request the Government to hand over the building and premises to the municipality for running a girls' high school, which is very keenly felt by the public of Tinnevely. There is no doubt a college at Palamcottah, but one in the heart of the town will serve the high school education and also induce people to send their girls in large numbers for education.

"I am indeed happy to see that large sums of money are provided in the budget under roads. I have necessarily to point out that the roads in the presidency in general have deteriorated to a considerable extent ever since the war. To add to it, we have difficulties for labour, high cost of materials and failure of monsoon, etc. The district roads were good some years back. In my district I have to point out the very unsatisfactory condition of the roads, and it is very necessary that very early steps are taken to put them in order, at least to the existing width. The question of widening them may be taken up stage by stage. I am not against widening. I am for it in view of the ever-increasing fast moving vehicles.

12-30
p.m.

"To maintain the existing length of roads, necessary funds are not forthcoming and so it is necessary that other items are taken up step by step. There are innumerable villages to be connected by roads and they should be given priority and villages must have easy communication for the progress of the villages. The extension of electrical energy should not be taken merely on remunerative basis alone. The need for the locality has also to be taken into consideration which will certainly give additional facilities to grow more food especially at a time when the food position is so very acute. In the wet areas where the heads of departments have their own interests there has been indiscriminate extension of wiring in spite of the hue and cry from areas where pumping is most essential. The want of materials seems to be the main ground for postponement. I would urge the Government to do all that is possible to expedite extension of electric wiring to the various parts in the Presidency wherever possible. I am glad, the Minister in his

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speech has mentioned that the Government have provided for extension of electrical energy in six main lines. I am anxious to know the details.

"Several panchayats are allowed to go on functioning as panchayats though they are best suited to be converted into municipalities. Owing to the influence of a handful of interested men in the locality who feel that they will have to pay a little more of tax, they are not yet made municipalities. Without proper payment, they cannot have all conveniences and they cannot postpone the same indefinitely, under some pretext. I request the Government to take suitable action on all such panchayatdars for preventing their conversion into municipalities and give all necessary relief to the improvement of the places in all directions.

"One thing more and I shall finish. There is a longfelt need for protected water-supply in the Palamcottah Municipal area in the Tinnevely district. I know that it is placed in the priority list, but still the work has not yet been taken up and is delayed unnecessarily. I would urge the Government to speed up the matter.

"Lastly, I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you have given me for speaking on the Budget."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO:—“అధ్యక్షా, ఈ శాసన సభలో మాట్లాడ వలసిన అవసరం కలిగినప్పుడెల్లా భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్రాలు ఎంత అవశ్యకమో నాకు స్ఫురిస్తుంటుంది. ఎందుచేతనంటే ప్రజలు ఏ భాష మాట్లాడుకుంటారో, ఏ భాష వారికి సులభంగా అర్థమవుతుందో ఆ భాషలోనే ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు జరగడం అవసరము. అప్పుడే ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వము ఒకరి నొకరు సులభంగా అర్థం చేసుకోగలిగుంటారు అని నా ఉద్దేశము.

“ఇప్పుడు ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలుగు భాషలో అర్థమవుతున్నట్లు నేను వీలు తెలుసు. కొన్ని కొన్ని శాఖలలో తెలుగులో అర్థమవుతున్న వస్తే వాటిని తెలిగి పంపివేస్తున్నారని కూడా వింటున్నాము. ఇవి చాలా విపాదకరమైన విషయం. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులను తొలగించడానికి భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణము అవసరము.

“అంధ రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ విషయమును గురించి మాట్లాడుతూ (అసెంబ్లీలో) రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారు తీర్మానమును పంపించినారని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారు చర్య తీసుకొని నిద రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏమీ చేయలేరని ఆధికారాభిమంతులగు చెప్పియున్నారు. ఈ భాషా ప్రయత్న కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వముమీద ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఈ విషయంలో రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం కూడా తగిన శ్రద్ధ వహించాలి. రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలు ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వాలు కాబట్టి వారు ప్రజాభిప్రాయానుగుణంగా ఆచరించవలసిన చాధ్యత వారిపైన ఉన్నది. కాంగ్రెసు భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర నిర్ధారణ ఇదివరకే అంగీకరించింది కనుక అంధ రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణం విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎక్కడ శ్రద్ధ వహించవలసినదిగా కోరు చున్నాను. అంధ్రులు రాష్ట్రంలో 30 సంవత్సరాల నుంచి అందోళన చేస్తున్నారు. ఎప్పటికప్పుడే అలశ్యము జరుగుతోంది. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయంలో ప్రజలలో కలుగుచున్న అసంతృప్తిని గుర్తించి రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము వారికి తెలియజేయడం సత్వర అంధ రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి చాధ్యత వహించడం అవసరము.

[Sri M. Narayana Rao]

[4th March 1948]

జోన్స్ ఇస్తామని ప్రకటించారు. ఆ రోజులు రాష్ట్రంలో సరిపోయినంత ధాన్యం లేక కొరత ఏర్పడినటువంటి రోజులు. రైతులు ప్రభుత్వానికి తోడ్పడాలనే ఉద్దేశంతోనే తొందరగా కుప్పలు గూర్చి ధాన్యం అమ్మారు. దేశంబరు 7 వ తారీఖు తర్వాత ప్రభుత్వం వారు హెచ్చుధరలను ప్రకటించారు. ఈ హెచ్చుధరలవలన దేశంబరు 7 వ తారీఖు తరువాత అమ్మినవారికి లాభం కలిగింది. కాని ప్రభుత్వాధిపత్యాన్ని గౌరవించి, ప్రభుత్వానికి సాయపడదామని ఉద్దేశించి ముందుగానే కుప్పలు గూర్చి ధాన్యం అమ్మినవారికి బస్తాకు రూ 0-13-0 లు, రూ 0-14-0 లు తక్కువ వచ్చింది. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ తేడాను గుర్తించి దేశంబరు 7 వ తేదీకి పూర్వం ధాన్యం అమ్మినవారికి కూడా ఈ హెచ్చుధరలను ఇవ్వడం న్యాయమని నా అభిప్రాయము.

“ఇంకొక విషయ మేమిటంటే మా ఉభయ గోదావరి జిల్లాలలో రైతులు సన్న ధాన్యం పండిస్తారు. కాని ఒక నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో పండితుంటే మొలకొలుకు లకే హెచ్చుధర ఇస్తున్నారు. మా జిల్లాలలో పండించే సన్నక్రిష్ణకాటుకలు, కిదిలీసాంచా మొదలైనవి కూడా చాలా మంది రకాలు. వీటికి నెల్లూరు ధాన్యం మీద ముగుగు రూ 0-5-4 లు తక్కువ ఇస్తున్నారు. ఈ తేడాను ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించి మా జిల్లాలలోని సన్న ధాన్యాలకు కూడా హెచ్చుధరలు ఇప్పించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత ప్రభుత్వంవారు వార్ధా విద్యా విభాగానికి ప్రోత్సాహమివ్వ తలపెట్టి నారు కనుక బాటికి నా అభినందనాలు. ఇది చాలా ముదాపహమైనటువంటి విషయము. బ్రిటిష్ పరిపాలనా కాలంలో మన దేశంలో ఉన్న విద్యా విభాగము ప్రభుత్వ అధీనులలోను, కంపెనీలలోను గుమాస్తాలను తయారుచేసేటటువంటి పద్ధతులమీదనే ఉన్నదిగాని విద్యార్థికి స్వయం పోషక శక్తి కలుగజేసే పద్ధతులమీద లేదు. ఇది దేశానికి అనర్థదాయకమైనటువంటిది. ఇది ప్రజాప్రభుత్వము. కాబట్టి ప్రజలకు వివిధమైన విద్య అవసరమూ, 7 తరగతులు చదివేసరికి విద్యార్థికి స్వయం పోషక శక్తి ఎటుల కలుగునో ఆ పద్ధతులమీదనే మన విద్యావిభాగము ఆధారపడి ఉండాలి. తదనుగుణంగా ఈ సంవత్సరం బడ్జెటులో basic schools ను స్థాపించటానికి డబ్బు provide చేసినందులకు చాలా సంతోషం.

“ఇంతే కాకుండా మద్రాసులో ఇప్పుడు తెలుగు విద్యార్థులలో మాతృభాషలో చదువుకోవటానికి చాలాకష్టంగా ఉన్నది. ఎందుచేతనంటే కార్పొరేషన్ (Corporation) schoolsలో తెలుగు sections తీసివేస్తున్నారు. తెలుగు పాఠశాలలు లేకుండా చేస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి మద్రాసులో ఆంగ్లంకు తెలుగులో విద్యాభ్యాసము చేసే సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయుట ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క ధర్మమని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయుట Corporation వారి చేతులలో ఉన్నదని అంటున్నారు. Corporation కు ప్రభుత్వంవారు grant లు ఇస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి Corporation వారిని తెలుగువారికి కూడా విద్యా సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసినదని చెప్పుట ప్రభుత్వ ధర్మమని నా అభిప్రాయము. మద్రాసులో ఆంగ్లంకు, తమిళంకు సమానమైన సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయకపోతే ఆంగ్లంలో అశాంతి అసంతృప్తి ఏర్పడుతుంది.

“ప్రభుత్వంలో అనేక శాఖలు సెరిపోయినాయి, చాలా డబ్బు ఖర్చుగురించి అని ఆర్థిక శాఖా మంత్రిగారు చెప్పి ఉన్నారు. ఖర్చు తగ్గించుటకుగాను నేను కొన్ని సలహాలు చేయదలచాను. ముఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు కొంతమందికి మొదటి తర

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[Sri M. Narayana Rao]

X0 చేటా travelling allowance ఇస్తున్నారు. ఇది అనవసరము. వీరికి రెండవ తరగతి ఇస్తే చాలా కాగుంటుంది. వీడైన మన దేశంలో ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులకు రెండవ తరగతి చేటా ఇస్తే చాలు. ఇప్పుడు శాసన సభ్యులకు రెండవ తరగతి చేటా ఉన్నవారు. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులకు కూడా రెండవ తరగతి ఇచ్చిన చాలును.

“నా మిత్రులు గోవిందా చార్మలుగారు మా జిల్లాలో అనవసరంగా, నిర్దోషులైన వారిని చాలామందిని, వారు రాష్ట్రంలో నేవక సంఘంలో సభ్యులనే కారణంచేత జైళ్లలో ఉంచారని మనవి చేసినారు. వారి అభిప్రాయాన్ని నేను బలకరమచున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలో చాలామంది ఈ సంఘము మత సంబంధమైనటువంటిదని, చుర్రాన్ని గురించి తమ విశ్వాసాన్ని వెంపొందించుకొనదామనే ఉద్దేశముతోనే దానిలో సభ్యులుగా చేరారు. కాని వారికి ఇతర ఆక్రమమైన సంఘమని తెలియదు. వారందరు నిర్దోషులు, మహాత్ముని హత్యలో ఈ సభ్యులెవ్వరికిని ఏ విధమైన సంబంధములేదు. వీరందరు మహాత్మునిమీద గాఢ విశ్వాసము, భక్తికలిగినటువంటి వారు. ఈ సంఘాన్ని ఎప్పుడైతే ఆక్రమ సంఘముగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు బహిష్కరించారో వెంటనే వీరందరూ ఆ సంఘంలో వారి సభ్యత్వాలకు రాజీనామా ఇచ్చారు. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలోకూడా చాలామంది నిర్దోషులను, పెద్ద మనుష్యులను పోలీసువారు నిర్బంధించారు. ఈ విధంగా నిర్బంధించబడినటువంటి వారిలో కొంతమంది విద్యార్థులుగూడా ఉన్నారు. వీరు ఈ సం 15 వ తారీఖు University examination కు వెళ్లాలి. వీరందరూకూడా ఈ R.S.S. సంఘానికి వారికి వివిధసాను సంబంధంలేదని వారు నిర్దోషులమని జిల్లా కలెక్టరుకు పోలీసు అధికారులకు వ్రాసి కంప్లెక్స్ ట్యుగా తెలుస్తోంది. కాబట్టి వీరి సందరను వెంటనే విడుదల చేయించవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇదివరకు, ఒకటి రెండు పర్యాయములు ప్రకృతి వైద్యానికి ప్రభుత్వము వారు ప్రోత్సాహ మివ్వవలసినదిగా కోరినాను కాని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ విషయంలో ఇంత వరకు ఏ విధమైన సహాయం చేయకుంలేదు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇంగ్లీషు వైద్యానికి గాను, అనేక లక్షలు, కోట్లు ఖర్చు చేస్తున్నారు. కాని దేశీయ వైద్యమయినటువంటి ఈ ప్రకృతి వైద్యానికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏ కొంచెము సహాయమైనను చేయడంలేదు. ఇది చాలా అధర్మము. ప్రభుత్వంవారు మందులిచ్చి మనుష్యులను పాచుకేసే విదేశీయ వైద్యాలను ప్రోత్సహిస్తున్నారు కాని, ముఖ్యంగా సూర్యరశ్మి, మన్ను తోను తేలికగా వైద్యముచేసేటటువంటి దేశీయ వైద్యానికితగిన ప్రోత్సాహ మివ్వకపోవడం ఆశ్చర్యంగా ఉన్నది. ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో అనేక ప్రకృతి వైద్యశాలలు ఉన్నాయి. వీటికి ప్రభుత్వ ప్రోత్సాహము లేక వెనుకబడి ఉన్నాయి. ముఖ్యంగా ప్రకృతి వైద్యానికి వివిధ ఖర్చులేదు. ఎక్కువగా ప్రకృతి వైద్యము పంచభూతములమీద (ఛృధివాగ్ధు, నైజోవాయ, రాశాశామీద) ఆధారపడి ఉంటుంది. ఇది చాలా చేరినటువంటి, వీడల అందు చాటులో ఉండేటటువంటి వైద్యము.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ఇంత ఖర్చు లేనటువంటి వైద్యానికి డబ్బు ఎందుకు ?”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ఈ వైద్యాలయాలకు హెచ్చు గ్రాంటులు ఇవ్వమనటంలేదు. కావలసిన దల్లా చక్కటి భవనాలు మంచి గాలి వెలుతురు వచ్చేటటువంటివిగా కట్టబడుతున్న ఇటువంటి ప్రదేశములను (స్థలములను) కొనుక్కొనుటకును మాత్రమేకాని వీటికి ఇతరములైన మందులను కొనుటకు డబ్బు ఇప్పించమని ఆడగటం లేదు. ఇంతవరకేనా వాటికి ఆర్థిక సహాయం చేయడం ప్రభుత్వ ధర్మమని నా అభిప్రాయము.

[Sri S. Jayaram Reddi] [4th March 1948.]

மான காரியங்களுக்கு அனுகவேண்டியதாக இருந்தால் பழய காலம் மாதிரியாகவே ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஜனங்கள் ரொம்பவும் புரக்கணிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறார்கள். இது விஷயம் ஒவ்வொரு மந்திரிகளுக்கும் தெரியும். ஆகையால் மந்திரிகள் இது விஷயத்தில் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையைப் பார்த்தால் ஆகஸ்டு 15-ம் தேதிக்குப்பிறகு சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த பிறகு கூட ஒரு மாறுதலும் ஏற்படவில்லை என்பதைத் தாழ்மையுடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தடியாக மருத்துவ விஷயமாக இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கிராமங்களில் பிரசவ காலத்தில் உதவி வேண்டுமென்றால் 10 மைல், 15 மைலுக்குப் போகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி போவதற்கு அங்கிருக்கும் ஏழைகளுக்குச் சிலவுக்குக் கூடப் பணம் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். நான் சென்னைக்கு வருவதற்கு நான்கு நாட்களுக்கு முன்கூட ஒரு கிராமத்தில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு 8 மைலுக்கு அப்புறம் இருந்த ஒரு பிரசவ கேஸ் ரொம்பவும் மோசமாகப் போய் உதவிக்கு ஆள் கிடைக்காமலிருந்து அந்த நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். பிறகு நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து அங்கே ஒரு டாக்டரை அனுப்பினோம். அவருக்கு ரூபாய் ஜாஸ்தியாக கொடுக்கவேண்டியதாக இருந்தது. நாங்கள் அதிக ரூபாய் கொடுத்து அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்து அந்த கேஸை ஓரளவு சமாளிக்க முடிந்தது. ஆகையால் இந்த மைலுக்கு ஒரு இடத்திலாவது ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி அமைக்கவேண்டும். வேண்டிய வைத்திய வசதி கிராமங்களில் இருக்கவேண்டும். இதை உடனே செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய Local Board, District Board இவைகளைப் பற்றி கொஞ்சம் சொல்லுகிறேன். District Board, Advisors காலத்திலிருந்து போலவே இருக்கிறது. Election ஐ நடத்தவில்லை. ஒருக்கால் வயது உந்தவர்கள் ஒட்டெடுப்புக்காக நிறுத்திவைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் போலிருக்கிறது. அதன்படி Election நடத்தவேண்டுமென்றிருந்தால் சீக்கிரமாக ஏதோ ஜனங்களுக்கும் District Board நிர்வாகத்திற்கும் ஒரு தொடர்பு இருக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். கலெக்டர்களிடத்தில் போகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. Revenue Inspector இடம் போக முடியாமலிருக்கிற ஜனங்கள் Collector இடத்திலும் Special Officer இடத்திலும் போய் எப்படி காரியங்களைச் செய்யமுடியும். அவர்களுக்குப் பிற்பட்டு சலுகைகள் காட்டுவதற்கு வேண்டிய வழியை கண்டு பிடிக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய யோசனை செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு non-officials, அதாவது உத்யோகப்பற்றற்றவர்களை நியமித்தால் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். பழகுவதற்கும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

“சட்ட மந்திரி அவர்கள் Department ஐப்பற்றி கொஞ்சம் சொல்ல வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது சில கேஸ்களுக்கு assessors என்று சில பேர்களைப் போடுகிறார்கள். Special jury என்றும் போடுகிறார்கள். அநேகமாக யாரும் இவைகளுக்குப் போவதில்லை. போலீஸ் காரன் வந்து கேட்டால் எங்கேயோ போய்விட்டார், பட்டணம் போய் விட்டார் என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஏன்? ஏனென்றால் அவர்களுக்கு அதில் அவ்வளவு அசௌகரியங்கள் இருக்கிறது. ஒரு பெரிய மனிதராக இருந்தால் போலீஸ்காரன் அவனுக்குப் பின்னால் case conviction ஆக வேண்டுமபடியாக சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஒன்றிரண்டு தடவைகள் போனாலும்கூட திண்டாடவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் சிலர் போகவேண்டுமென்றே அங்கு இருக்கும் clerk ஐ சரிப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு assessors போகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி போகிறவர்களை கண்ணியமாக நடத்தப்படுவதாக இல்லை. சாதாரணமாக assessors சொல்லும் அபிப்பிராயத்தை ஜட்ஜுகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியதில்லை என்று இருப்பதால் இது விஷயத்தில் சிரத்தை இல்லாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அநேகமாக பெருந்தன்மை வாய்ந்தவர்கள் போவதே கிடையாது. அத்துடன் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு நாளைக்கு 6 அணா, 8 அணா தான் allowance கொடுக்கிறார்கள். காப்பி சாப்பிடுவதற்கே 8 அணா போதாமலிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் அவர்களைக் கண்ணியமாக நடத்துவதற்கு 2, 3 ரூபாயாவது கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் அவர்

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கள் இந்த 6, 8 அணா allowance வாங்கும் கஷ்டத்தைப் பார்த்தால் மிகவும் சங்கடமாக இருக்கிறது. இது மாதிரி சிலவு விஷயங்களில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“What is your suggestion.”

SRI S. JAYARAM REDDI:—“I am for abolition or increase of allowance consistent with their dignity.

“நம்முடைய தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். மந்திரி அவர்கள் வேலைக்கு வந்தபிறகு, என்னுடைய நினைப்பு, மாகாணத்தில் ஏதாவது தொழிலை உற்பத்தி செய்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தேன். உற்பத்தி செய்திருப்பது மிகவும் குறைவுதான். எத்தனை தொழிலை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்? ஒன்றும் பண்ணவில்லை. பண்ணுவதற்கு சௌகரியமில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி சொல்வதில் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. பண்ணிக்காட்டினால்தான் கெட்டிக்காரத்தனம். ஒரு முடிவான காரியத்தைச் செய்துகொடுத்தால்தான் அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஜனங்களை ஏதாவது திருப்தி செய்ய முடியும். இந்த மந்திரிகள் இருக்கும்போது செய்யாவிட்டால் வேறு யார் வந்து செய்யப்போகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஏதாவது தொழில் உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இது விஷயத்தில் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். சாதாரணமாக கிராமங்களில் பார்த்தால் ஆறு மாதத்திற்குதான் வேலை கிடைக்கிறது. மற்ற காலங்களில் வேலை கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஏதாவது தொழிலோ, factory-யோ ஏற்படுத்தினால் அதன் மூலம் அதில் ஈடுபட்டு பொருள் சம்பாதித்து ஜனங்கள் கேடிமமாக இருப்பார்கள். அரசாங்கம் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தி ஜனங்களுக்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

“நமது உணவு மந்திரியைப்பற்றி பலபேர்கள் பலது பேசிவிட்டார்கள். அவர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்தான் என்னுடையதும். Decontrol செய்ய வேண்டியது அவசியம்தான். ஆனால் decontrol செய்யக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லுகிறவர்களை கேட்டால் அதற்கும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. Majority பேர் decontrol செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதைப்பார்த்தால் அதையும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது இராமநாதபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி, மதுரை ஜில்லாக்களில் பார்த்தால் ஒரு மணி தான்யம்கூட கிடையாது. Decontrol பண்ணினவுடன் மதுரையிலிருந்து ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மூட்டைகள் போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தது. இது விஷயத்தை Collector இடமும், கனம் Kala Venkata Rao விடமும் ரொம்பவும் கேவலமாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னோம். அங்கே இருக்கும் செளக்கிதார்கள் சரியாக கவனிப்பது இல்லை. ஒரு மூட்டை இருந்தால் அதைப்பற்றி கவனிப்பது இல்லை. Right என்று சொல்லி விடுகிறான். மூட்டையில் என்ன இருக்கிறது என்பதைப்பற்றி கவனிப்பது இல்லை. பெரிய மனிதனைப் பார்த்தவுடன் கிட்டகூட வருவது இல்லை. அவர்கள் மந்திரியாக இருக்கலாமோ அல்லது சட்டசபை மெம்பராக இருக்கலாமோ என்று சும்மா இருந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால் காங்கிரஸ் பதவிக்கு வந்தபிறகு தட்டில் இல்லாததால் அவர்களுக்கு யார் என்று தெரியாமல் போய்விட்டது. செளக்கிதர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கும் சம்பளமே குறைவு. அவர்களுக்கு பணம் ரொம்ப கிடைக்கிறது. வேலையை சரிவர பார்ப்பதும் இல்லை. இப்பொழுது எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் அறுவடைகாலமானதால் தான்யம் கிடைக்கிறது. அநேகம்பேர்கள் கொண்டுபோகிறார்கள். சாப்பிடுவதற்கு இப்பொழுது கிடைக்கிறது. நாலு மாதம் ஆனபிற்பாடு எப்படி கொண்டுபோக முடியும். அப்பொழுதுதான் விநியோகிப்பதற்கு கூட கிடைக்காது. இப்பொழுது தாராளமாக கொண்டுபோகிறார்கள். செளக்கிதர்களை எடுத்தால்தான் தேவலை. ஒன்றும் அவர்களாலும் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. நெட்டியப்பட்டி, விருதுநகர் முதலிய இடங்களில் போனால் இந்த செளக்கிதார்கள் எங்களைப் பார்த்துவிட்டு ஏதோ பெரிய முதலாளிகள் போலிருக்கிறது என்று ஒரு பெரிய கும்பிடு போட்டுவிட்டு போய்விடுகிறார்கள். ஒன்றும் பண்ணுவது இல்லை. பத்து படி அரிசி கொண்டு போனாலும் கேள்வி கிடையாது. அவர்களால் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடிய

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வில்லை. லாரியில் 50, 60 மூட்டைகள் கொண்டபோனால் ஏதோ 8 அணு கொடுத்துவிட்டால் போதும். ஒன்றும் செய்வது இல்லை. ஆனால் கொடுக்கா விட்டால் கீழே இறக்கவேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள். Counterband சாமான்கள் இல்லாவிட்டாலும் 8 அணு கொடுக்காவிட்டால் கீழே இறக்கச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்தக் கஷ்டத்திற்காக கொஞ்சம் கொடுத்துவிட்டு போய்விடுகிறார்கள். அந்தமாதிரி காரியங்கள் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். இருந்தாலும்கூட கவர்ன்மெண்டார் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தி ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டும். பார்ப்பதற்கு ரொம்பவும் கேவலமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுதே சமாளித்துக்கொள்வதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்துகொள்ளலாம். இதை உடனே செய்யவேண்டுமென்று எல்லோரும் எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“நமது போக்குவரத்து மந்திரிக்கு ஒன்று சொல்லவேண்டும். பஸ்வில சட்ட சபை மெம்பர்கள் வந்தாலும் டிக்கட் கொடுப்பது இல்லை. Short distanceக்குப்போனால் டிக்கட் கொடுப்பது இல்லை. இரங்குவதற்குள் பணத்தை வாங்கிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இரங்குவதற்கு ரொம்பதூரம் இருந்தால் டிக்கட் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ரொம்பவும் மோசமாக நடக்கிறது. நமது பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் சொன்னால் எல்லாம் தெரியும் ஒன்றும் சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அவர் ஒரு pessimist ஆக இருக்கிறார். ஒன்றுமே சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை என்று அவர் 24 மணி நேரமும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பஸ்வில இனிமேல் nationalize பண்ணுவதாக இருந்தால் உண்மையானவர்களை போட்டு நடத்த வேண்டும். நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தவேண்டும். நல்ல ஆள்களை போட்டு check செய்துவந்தால் நன்றாக நடக்கும். Private enterprise எவ்வித நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தினார்களோ அவ்விதம் நடத்தவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் வருமானம் உயர்வாகவரும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். மந்திரி அவர்கள் செலவுகள் போக 12½ சதவிகிதம் வந்திருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார். அதற்கு counter-statement கொடுத்தார்கள். Private enterprise ஆக இருந்தால் income-tax இருக்கிறது Petrol tax இருக்கிறது. இவைகள் இருப்பதால் 12½ சதவிகிதம் வரவில்லை என்கிறார்கள். அதை நாம் நம்ப வேண்டாம். சரியானபடி ஆள்களை வைத்து நடத்தினால் லாபம் கிடைக்கும். நல்ல மிச்சம் கிடைக்கும். நல்ல நிலைமையில் கண்காணிப்பில் வைத்து நடத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக ரிவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் இப்பொழுது தாராளமாகவே உழைத்துவருகிறார். அவரும் நல்லதாராள நோக்கத்துடனேயே இருக்கிறார். இப்பொழுது அவர் Estate Abolition Bill ல் இருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் கல்லாகத்தானிருக்கிறார். ஜமீந்தார்களாக இருந்தாலும்கூட யாராக இருந்தாலும் சரி கிடப்போய் பேச முடியவில்லை. ஆனால் பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் இரக்கப்படுபவர்போல் தானிருக்கிறது. தான் எடுத்த காரியத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு ரொம்பவும் பிடிவாதமாகத்தானிருக்கிறார்.”

THE HON. MR. PRESIDENT:—“Does the Hon. Minister understand you?”

SRI S. JAYARAM REDDI:—“தான் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட காரியத்தை முடித்துவிடவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணமுடையவர். இடையில் அவருக்கு என்ன அசௌகரியங்கள் வந்தாலும் அதை பாராட்டாமல் முடிக்கக்கூடியவர் அவர்.

“எங்கள் இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா பூராவும் ஜமீன்தான். அங்கே அடிக்கடி தகரூகள் ஏற்பட்டு எங்களைக் கூப்பிட்டு சமாதானம் பண்ணச் சொன்னார்கள். ஒருதலை Collector கூப்பிட்டமைத்தார். மற்றொரு தலை திவான் கூப்பிட்டு பஞ்சாயத்து பண்ணச் சொன்னார்கள். ஜமீந்தாரைக் களுக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் ஏற்பட்ட தகரூகளை பஞ்சாயம் பண்ணச் சொன்னார்கள். ‘நீங்கள் சொன்னால் அவர்கள் கேட்பார்கள்’ என்று சொன்னார்கள். நான் அருப்புக்கோட்டைக்கு போனேன். அங்கே வாரம் கொடுப்பதை கவனித்தபோது ரூ. 120 கொடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ryotwari rate 8 ரூபாய் தீர்வையாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி கொடுப்பதற்கு ஜனங்க

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ளுக்கு மனது இல்லை. கடைசியாக நாங்கள் ரூ. 50 ஆக கொடுத்து விடுவதாக சொன்னோம். பாருங்கள் 8 ரூபாய் எங்கே இருக்கிறது ரூ. 120 எங்கே இருக்கிறது. இதை ஒழித்தால் ஏன் ஜனங்கள் சுபிட்சமாக இருக்க மாட்டார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

“நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு மறுபடியும் நன்றி செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். அவர்கள் அடுத்த வருஷம் இந்த முறையில் பட்ஜெட் இல்லாமல் இன்னும் நல்ல திட்டங்கள் அமைத்த ஒரு budget கொண்டுவருவார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“In the united Madras or in the divided Madras.”

SRI S. JAYARAM REDDI:—“Wherever you are.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MU ALIYAR:—“He will have no place here if there is a divided Madras.”

SRI S. JAYARAM REDDI:—“எங்கிருந்தாலும் நல்ல பட்ஜெட்டாக சமர்ப்பிக்கவேண்டும். நீங்கள் பிரிந்துபோனாலும் அதைப்பற்றி ஒன்றுமில்லை. ஆந்திரர்கள் சௌகரியமாகவே பிரிந்து போகலாம். எங்களுக்கும் சந்தோஷம்தான். ஆனால் ஒன்றைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். போகும்போது கண்டபடி பேசிவிட்டு மக்களிடத்தில் கலசல் இல்லாமல் போகவேண்டுமென்றுதான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தமிழர்களிடம் சண்டையிடாமல் போனால்போதும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆந்திரர்கள் அவர்களுடைய காரியத்தைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டுபோனால் போதும். நம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒரு வாலிபர்தான். இனிமேல் கொண்டுவந்து சமர்ப்பிக்கும் பட்ஜெட் போற்றக்கூடியதாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய சிறுநரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m.”

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

MR. PRESIDENT:—“It looks as if the Government have absolutely no opposition! (Looking at empty opposition benches.)”

* SRI K. NATARAJAN:—“Mr. President, I know that all the hon. Members of this Council would have read in the papers about the merger of the Pudukottah State in the Madras Province and thereby in the Indian State. It is more a gain to the Pudukottah State. We may also congratulate ourselves on the fact that about 1,200 square miles of new territory will form part of the Madras Province. The question now is, as I understand it from the papers, whether it is to be amalgamated either in whole or in part to the adjoining districts of Tanjore, or Trichinopoly or Ramnad. Of course my plea may be a parochial plea, but my plea is that it must be amalgamated with Tanjore district.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Tanjore is already big.”

* SRI K. NATARAJAN:—“Sir, there is an impression prevailing which I shall try to eradicate in the course of my speech, about the very affluent circumstances in which the Tanjore district is situated. I shall try to say that it is not in such a very happy

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situation that we are placed. Apart from all this, it is a matter for congratulation that the Pudukottah State has become part of the Madras Province.

"Coming to the Budget, Sir, I read in the papers about your remarks about the speech, even before the discussions took place, that the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister was an exhorting speech and that the whole House applauded it. I was very much moved, Sir, when I was in Tanjore on reading about the applause and your appropriate remarks. It is my duty now, Sir, to congratulate the present Ministry and the Hon. the Finance Minister on the very excellent budget he has presented to this Council and to the Assembly. I cannot conceive, Sir, whether it would have been possible for any Advisers' regime or any other party in power to have put forward such a budget bristling with the ideas for which the Congress Nationalist Party has been striving through the guidance of the Great Mahatma Gandhi. As has been pointed out by one of the previous speaker . . ."

(Enter Dr. V. K. John.)

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I was just telling the Government that they had no opposition at all." (Laughter.)

SRI K. NATARAJAN:—"Sir, this is a budget in which we have practically the enforcement of Prohibition throughout the Province—it may take effect from 2nd October next, Sir, but we may say that we have got it already—we have also got the establishment of a Provincial Harijan Welfare Fund Committee for the proper utilization of the one crore of rupees set apart for Harijan uplift. We have the working of the intensive Khadi programme in seven centres and 35 sub-centres as against the target of 49 centres. We have an overall plan for rural reconstruction by the Provincial firka development scheme, the formation of the 27 firkas and 7 centres and the allocation of decent, though cautious and prudent, sums for the development of the firkas. We have got also the intensive scheme for the development of cottage industries. Originally the idea seems to have been for the development of 32 industries but somehow or other it was considered by some of the officers who investigated the question that it was rather an ambitious measure and therefore it is now a question whether it is to be 7 or 14. If all these things are taken into consideration, I have no doubt that no one who has not got these ideas of national uplift as dictated by the Congress programme ingrained in him, can bring forward such a budget. It must be in the blood and bone of the Hon. Ministers who have been the authors of the budget and therefore they rightly deserve the thanks of the entire community and also of those Congress followers who have visualized the schemes and the constructive programmes in all its aspects for having brought into existence a budget which will satisfy those requirements as far as possible.

"I am also glad to see that the poor have been given prompt attention too and that an overall five-year plan for the increase of

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food production with a target of an annual 6.5 lakhs of tons of rice as been conceived. That is a great thing which will go a long way towards relieving the distress in the land.

"Many speakers before me have adverted to the fact that in rural parts although several are very enthusiastic over the attainment of freedom on the 15th of August 1947, they still have the idea that their lot has not been improved so that they may say that there is really a change in the circumstances in the country. But this provision of an overall plan for increasing production will certainly meet their demands. Of course every thing cannot be conceived of or much less perfected in a day or in a very short period. We know and we have heard that Japan conceived of the 5-year plans and 10-year plans, Russia also did the same and also Germany. All those countries had certain plans by which they have within a certain period made their ideas into accomplished facts. I very much welcome such a plan being formed. Though the initial investigation may cost something by way of detailed plans, etc., yet they are worth trying. In that way these plans have been formulated and the schemes have been set out and public money will not be ill-spent by these formations which we devoutly wish would soon become accomplished facts.

"On this occasion I want to place certain suggestions of mine before the Council in a humble but at the same decidedly helpful manner. There is an impression—and this was adverted to by the speaker who just preceded me—that the people do not feel that the method of administration so far as the villages and the mufassal are concerned has changed in spite of there being a popular Government at the head of affairs. They feel that the present machinery is dominated by officialdom with red tape, routine. Delays must at once be tried to be eschewed from the scheme of administration. I cannot do better than refer to two or three illustrations in support of the fact that before the advent of the Congress regime decidedly red tape, routine and official domination were the causes for the retardation of the progress of the country. I cannot do better than take an illustration from the Report of the Water Supply and Drainage Committee presided over by Sri Kaleswara Rao. This is what they say: There is inordinate delay in the progress of any scheme calling for improvement.

... defective procedure obtaining hitherto in the matter of investigation, design and execution has impeded progress of schemes at every stage. It is left to a municipality or other local body to take the initiative for its water-supply or drainage scheme. When a municipality approaches the Government for having the scheme investigated, the Government and their engineering department take their own time to respond. The Sanitary Engineer will have a preliminary investigation made and report to the Government on the probable cost and feasibility of the scheme. The municipal council is then asked to establish its financial ability to pay its share of cost of the scheme. If it succeeds in doing so a regular investigation will be ordered at the cost of the municipality. The investigation drags on for a long time. The report on the investigation with details of alternative schemes and costs then

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passes from the Sanitary Engineer to the Chief Engineer and to the Government. The local body has then to choose between the alternatives and settle on its methods of financing the scheme . . . Very often the local body finds itself unable to shoulder heavy expenditure. . . . It also feels nervous to levy the additional taxes required. . . . The scheme is often dropped sine die. . . . If the local body shows its capacity to bear its share of the burden then the Government orders the preparation of plans and estimates for the scheme. Then time is taken for preparing plans and estimates. . . . Then they plead want of staff. . . . Sometimes re-investigation is proposed in part or in full. . . . Then the officer concerned prepares the designs in pencil stage. Then they are scrutinized by the Chief Engineer. . . . Then there is checking and re-checking, etc. . . . And finally, when plans and estimates are ripe for execution and everything else is ready, the Government must feel the ability or inclination to dole out their moiety of the cost of the particular scheme before they include it in the Budget.' Of course the committee being an official committee has not employed any emphatic language about the delay caused and about red tape and routine. So far as Tanjore district is concerned, I may give you two or three illustrations. In the report of the Drainage Committee it has been mentioned that Kumbakonam in Tanjore district did not have a drainage scheme for a long time. The importance of this drainage scheme was recognized even half a century ago. The Committee gave its report in August 1947. No scheme has so far been drafted. I have got before me a list of post-war schemes; and I find that the drainage scheme of Kumbakonam is placed second in the order of priority. Of course, it has not yet taken shape. I request Government to take up that scheme immediately. Visitors to Kumbakonam have felt the immediate necessity to push through this scheme.

"When the Hon. Minister for Public Health was in Tanjore, the Tanjore Municipality presented a memorandum to him. Sir, Tanjore town drainage scheme was, to my knowledge, being considered for the last 20 years. It was undergoing several changes which are referred to in the Drainage Committee report. There was no doubt some fair chance of the scheme reaching a half stage but that could not be on account of the war. When the Hon. Minister for Public Health was in Tanjore, I think they took him to places where there was no drainage, namely, Manambuchavadi, Pookara Street and other places. It was pointed out to the Hon. Minister that people were suffering for want of drainage facilities. Of course the Hon. Minister promised sympathetic investigation of these facts. I find in the list, Sir, Tanjore is allotted the seventh place. I do not know what will become of this afterwards. I am referring to the point that hereafter there must be no delays. The delays that were usually attributed to the previous Advisers' regime should not be attributed to the present Government also. There should be no necessity for circuitous, repeated and unnecessary discussions. There must be quick despatch of work. You must see that the schemes adumbrated in the Budget are brought into force during the year and not postponed to subsequent years.

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"I wish also to bring another instance to the notice of this House. It is not a case of a local body or municipality. It is the case of a ryotwari village, namely, Nadagudi in Tanjore district. In 1918 the villagers complained about want of drainage. It does not suffer for lack of irrigation facilities but suffers from want of drainage. If one would take into account all the several drainage schemes which are appended to the report, he will see that suffering is more on account of the insufficient drainage facilities. So far as Nadagudi is concerned, if only you will look into the matter, you will see exactly what has happened. As the Drainage Committee mentioned in its report, here also there was 'investigation'. One scheme was first announced. It was given up by a succeeding officer as if it was not properly thought of. Then again it was given a trial for two or three years, and finally it was given up. One says that water may be taken to a river, but afterwards he complains that there has been silt gathering in the lower reaches. Then also that scheme is given up. Therefore from the year 1907 it has been a question of adopting alternative schemes; one engineer not agreeing with his predecessor, and so on. In the old Legislative Council, Messrs. Sivasubramania Ayyar and Nadimuthu Pillai repeatedly put questions on this subject. Of course, promises were made and reports were called for. But till now nothing has been done. When the Hon. Minister for Public Works was in Tanjore three months back, the residents of Nadagudi village represented these facts to him, but so far nothing has been done. Of course, it is not proper for me to blame the present Government or the present Ministry for that. I only warn them—if that warning is in any way useful or worth their while—that red-tapism and delays cause ruin to hundreds of villages in Tanjore and other parts of the country. It is also not proper for the Ministers to entirely rely upon the reports of subordinate officers. They should take courage in their hands and see that the plans they formulate are speedily put into force. This is my first request to the Hon. Minister.

"I want to say now a few words about one aspect of the Budget, and that is the separation of the judiciary from the executive. My hon. Friend, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao also spoke on that yesterday. I know that a committee was constituted for this purpose when Mr. K. Bhashyam was Minister in charge of Law and Order. That committee sent its report on 7th November 1946 and afterwards the present Minister for Law seems to have taken up that question. It appears from an answer given by the Home Minister to a question put by a Member of the Legislative Assembly that the Record office prepared a historical note on this question, and that the report could not be placed on the table of the House. The historical note, I dare say, is very comprehensive. Then, Sir, it is said that the report from the district authorities did not come in as quickly as they expected. That is where I say you must show a difference between your Government and the previous Advisers' Government. The district authorities have no business to delay things. There may be some cases where some delay may be condoned, but

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after 7th November 1946 and after the note of the record office, the district authorities have no fresh materials to go into, and therefore have no reason to delay. When criticisms were advanced in the Legislative Assembly, the Hon. Minister for Home seems to have said that there were certain other matters which had to be considered in connexion with that, and therefore they were not in a position to give effect to the scheme, and that anyhow it would be brought into force as clearly as possible. I am glad that at least before the next Budget year we would have seen the separation of the judiciary from the executive. I am not exaggerating when I say that from the year 1885 there has been agitation carried on by the Congress for the separation of the judiciary from the executive. It is as necessary a reform as Prohibition. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi. 'Hear, hear'.) I do not know in what spirit the words 'hear, hear' are said. I feel very enthusiastic about this matter, and I hope the Hon. Minister will pardon me if I am exaggerating. I only wish that priority is given to this reform, and judiciary is separated from the executive at least before the next Budget year. It should form as an important item in the next Budget. (Sri B. Bhima Rao: 'Why not in the supplementary Budget for this year?' I am certainly modest, but my friend Mr. Bhima Rao appears to feel the need for it even now.

"I find in the Budget provision for a number of additional courts. In Tanjore there are two supernumerary courts in existence. There is no necessity whatever for two District Courts in Tanjore district. This has been amply supported I believe by the report that has been called for, and which has come, from the officers on the spot. There is also a report, I understand, that as regards Munsif's courts, one or two may be abolished. It is not in the interests of advocates to advocate the abolition of courts, but from the litigant's point of view, I say that instead of having several courts in one place, all having no work for more than three hours, we can distribute them in the district so that there may be equal work for all, and concentration avoided.

"I want to make one other suggestion. Theoretically speaking, all members of the judiciary—Sub-Judges or Munsifs—may be put in the same level of ability and understanding. But there is difference between Judges and Judges. This can be found out easily from the progress of work in several courts, and it can also be found out what Judges are capable and what others not. Instead of establishing additional courts, I suggest opportune transfers of judges, who have got a reputation for quick despatch without prejudice to the quality of work, to places where they are required. Thus, additional courts and the additional expenditure can be avoided. Of course this proposal requires considerable scrutiny and I hope that at the time of the next budget, Government may find its way, if not to abolish all courts which are declared to be unnecessary in the press, to abolish at least some courts which may be found to be unnecessary on correct investigation of the facts.

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"Then, I have to mention one other point and that is this. As regards retrenchment, I find that a retrenchment committee has been formed and proposals have been submitted. The Hon. the Finance Minister says that if the proposals are given effect to, there will be a saving of one crore of rupees. I am anxious to see that the report is given full effect to and the one crore of rupees may be utilized in the next budget. For my own part, I am giving some suggestions which may be considered by you. There is a feeling that the Board of Revenue is unnecessary to-day."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I think it is a hardy-annual."

SRI K. NATARAJAN:—"Of course, it is a hardy-annual. I have got a book in my hand called the handbook of information on the administration of the Province of Madras. As regards the Board of Revenue, this is what it says. Mr. President, you may remember a question was put to the Hon. the Minister concerned about the functions that are now discharged by the Board of Revenue and whether it was not possible to abolish the Board of Revenue or at least in any way curtail its establishment. The Hon. the Minister gave some sub-headings saying, they are the functions which are exercised by the Board of Revenue. A reference to the headings which are exercised by the Board of Revenue which is contained in the Handbook of Information on the administration of the Madras Province will show that there is no necessity for the Board of Revenue. It is contained on pages 21 and 22 of the book. There are what are called functions that are to be performed by the collective body; then there are functions that are to be performed by two members and then there are others that are to be performed by a single member. I am only saying all these by way of illustration, and not by way of argument. The subjects assigned for disposal by the collective board are (1) Acts and Bills—Will not the popular ministry be able to deal with this?, (2) conduct of gazetted officers other than officers of the Excise department—will not the popular Ministry also be able to deal with this?"

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I think you can take the whole and put that question."

SRI K. NATARAJAN:—"The third item is Deputy Collectors (selection, promotion and retirement.) The next item is creation and re-distribution of districts, divisions and taluks. The next is grant of dry remissions. The sixth item is 'proposals involving any fundamental change of policy and administration' and the last item is Court of Wards (matters of special importance). I ask, will not the popular Ministry be able to deal with these themselves. You must always not forget that the Ministry is at the head of affairs just as the Advisers were at the head of affairs. You can always call for reports from the Collectors and deal with subjects such as 'the Deputy Collectors, their selection, promotion and retirement.' Even about the conduct of gazetted officers, you can get reports from the Collectors and deal with it. So, all these subjects may be dealt with by the Ministers themselves and there is no necessity for the existence of a Board of Revenue. At any

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rate, there should be a curtailment in the staff of the Board of Revenue. It has also been pointed out that the Board of Revenue exists only in Bengal, Bihar and the United Provinces and in other Provinces, there is no Board of Revenue at all. All these things must be taken into account by the Ministry and they must sympathize with the idea. They can certainly give effect to the abolition of the Board of Revenue.

"Then, the next thing, I want to place before the House is about the retrenchment in the Madras Secretariat. We are dealing with strikes of non-gazetted officers in the Secretariat and other offices but that is a different matter. In answer to a question on the 22nd September 1947, the present Leader of the House gave this answer. He stated that in 1939, the expenditure on the Madras Secretariat staff was Rs. 11,97,375 and in 1941, it was Rs. 21,64,202. There has been nearly an increase of 10½ lakhs of rupees during these years. I ask whether the Secretariat cannot be reduced. There is sufficient material to show that this 10 lakhs of rupees expenditure can be reduced so far as the Secretariat is concerned. Then, Sir, I do not find there is any necessity for the many posts of Personal Assistants to several district officers. That matter should be looked into by the Ministry and I think some retrenchment can be effected.

"Then, so far as Tanjore is concerned, I may be failing in my duty to my constituency if I do not present the case of Tanjore before this House—in the first place, I have to thank the Hon. the Premier, the Hon. the Education Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister for providing a decent grant to the Saraswathi Mahal Library. Questions were put both in the Legislative Assembly and in the Legislative Council and a Committee was constituted, for the purpose of improving the library. The Committee gave a report in which they wanted one lakh of rupees for the first year, Rs. 60,000 for the next year and then a recurring grant of Rs. 35,700 in the succeeding years. I am glad the importance of the Saraswathi Mahal Library has been recognized and a grant of Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned this year. The Saraswathi Mahal Library is a unique library and it is one of the best oriental libraries. I do not know whether the grant of Rs. 20,000 made this year will be a recurring grant. If such a recurring grant cannot be made, at least a decent sum must be sanctioned for the proper maintenance of the Saraswathi Mahal Library. A lakh of rupees was set apart for this purpose even by the parties in palace suit before the suit was disposed of. The library consists of very precious material and it is for the Government to judge its worth.

"Then, Sir, much has been made about hospitals in other Provinces. Yesterday one hon. friend of mine said that we are all well-placed so far as hospitals are concerned. But, so far as the local headquarters hospital in Tanjore is concerned, I can only draw your attention to the memorandum presented by the Tanjore Municipality to the Hon. the Health Minister while he was there. A premier town like Tanjore has started what is called Raja Mirasidars Hospital formed out of the funds contributed by the mirasidars

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of the place. It is a very good hospital. The Municipal Council and the Tanjore Town Congress Committee presented a memorandum to the Hon. the Health Minister stating there is not sufficient accommodation for in-patient beds. People from remote villages resort to this hospital but there is not an adequate number of beds. The equipments in the hospital are also not sufficient and are not on up-to-date lines. There is one X-ray Department but the X-ray apparatus is always going out of action and it takes a long time to get it into working order. Then, the medical school is intended to be used as the hospital. I request the Hon. Minister to look into the matter. Of course, from my own point of view, I would say that you should not allow a good old hospital to go into decay and decadence and start a new hospital and experiment upon it. It is a good and exemplary hospital and therefore, it should be maintained properly. So far as the Tanjore District Headquarters Hospital is concerned, the municipal council itself says that there is a good case for giving a decent grant to this hospital."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"What is the harm in converting the school into a hospital?"

* SRI K. NATARAJAN :—"The school has been abolished. There are grants provided but there are no beds. There are no good scientific medicines. Therefore, I do not want the hospital to be put in a new school building at all. If there is a building, make it useful. There was the Prince of Wales Medical School in Tanjore which has been abolished and there is no use in crying over spilt milk.

"Then, Sir, there is a proposal for constructing a tuberculosis sanatorium in Tanjore. There are others in Madanapalle and at Perundurai. The District Health Association with the Collector as President has started a scheme for the establishment of a sanatorium at Tanjore. They expect a donation of five lakhs of rupees. The District Board has resolved to vote ten lakhs of rupees and the Government must also finance the Association for the construction of the sanatorium. Is there anything extravagant in this demand, Sir? Tanjore dust and Tanjore insanitation are in the experience of all Hon. Ministers. Tanjore is not an exemplary town. A tuberculosis sanatorium may very well be sanctioned for the district especially when Rs. 10 lakhs have been voted by the district board and Rs. 5 lakhs are expected to be collected by the Health Association from the people. What more is wanted for the Government to lend a helping hand?"

MR. PRESIDENT :—"Perhaps Tanjore is too wet."

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SRI K. NATARAJAN :—"Sir, it was not very wet at any time. It has now gone dry. As far as the locality is concerned, it has a salubrious climate . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"I am not speaking from the point of view of prohibition. I mean from the point of view of its suitability for a sanatorium."

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SRI K. NATARAJAN :—" That is how I understood you Mr. President."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" For a tuberculosis sanatorium, perhaps the place is too wet."

SRI K. NATARAJAN :—" No Sir, it is not too wet. But consider, Sir, the distance between Tanjore and Madanapalle and Tanjore and Perundurai. Is it not necessary to have a sanatorium at Tanjore when people are ready to provide some money and when the District Board has already sanctioned some amount?

" Then Sir, there is an Agricultural College at Coimbatore and another at Bapatla, but there is none at Tanjore. It is a surplus district, a foremost surplus district, consisting of many mirasidars and ryots who are taking with avidity and enthusiasm to advanced methods of agriculture. They have lent a helping hand to the other deficit districts at times of scarcity. Tanjore was foremost in the production of foodgrains. The majority of the people are engaged in agriculture. That being so, is not an Agricultural College necessary for Tanjore? Should they be asked to go to Coimbatore?

" Then, Sir, there is this threat of legislation regarding ryotwari landholders to the effect that they would be given a secondary place. (Interruption.) Whenever remarks are made by Hon. Ministers, I take it that they are audibly thinking about the answers to be given. (Laughter.) At the same time I am thankful to them that they are closely following our remarks and preparing up-to-date answers for those points. It is not, as some hon. Members in the other House said, that the Hon. Ministers are not following the debates. The Hon. Finance Minister especially has 15 to 20 pages of notes and I dare say that when he replies to the debate, it will be more forcible than the first budget speech. I know, Sir, that he is a genuine nationalist imbued with the ideals of Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi and that next year he will give a good shape to the next budget and carry out the ideals of the Congress.

" Sir, I now want to say a few words about Ayurveda and Homeopathy. I understand that there is some grant made to the School of Indian Medicine and that it has been raised in status. During the previous Ministry we entertained some hopes, some tangible hopes, about the development of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems of medicine. Of course views may differ. There are doctors and doctors. Some say that Ayurveda if not wholly at least in part, is a kind of quack system of medicine. The same opinion is entertained about Homeopathy also. It is not as if the Ayurvedic system of medicine did not give sufficient help to people when Allopathy was not heard of; it is not if the Siddha system or the Homeopathic system did not give sufficient help to the people. I therefore want the Government to view the matter sympathetically and give the necessary help to these systems so that the poor people may, instead of resorting to the allopathic treatment alone, benefit also from the Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic treatments.

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" I close my speech with this remark; " Don't think that Tanjore is in a very very good condition, that it is full of prosperity, that it is the granary, or garden, etc. Don't kill the goose that lays the golden eggs."

Mr. President called upon Dr. U. Rama Rao to speak.

DR. U. RAMA RAO :—" Does the Hon. President want me to speak? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member's name has been handed over to me."

DR. U. RAMA RAO :—" Yes, Sir."

SRI K. NATARAJAN :—" May I just interrupt, Sir. The Hon. the Finance Minister has shown me just now one item in the Budget Memorandum on page 149 which says :

' Increase of bed strength and employment of additional staff in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore Recurring cost in 1948-49; Rs. 59,600 and non-recurring cost, Rs. 43,400.'

I am much obliged to the Hon. the Finance Minister, Sir."

* DR. U. RAMA RAO :—" Sir, first of all I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister for having brought out a budget without imposing any extra taxation. Sir, he is accused for having drawn on the reserve fund. This year is a year of great difficulty. There is no money. The prices of commodities are high and people are not in a position to bear any more taxation. If the reserve fund is not intended to be drawn upon in a year like this, what for is the reserve fund? I am glad the Hon. Minister has not imposed any fresh taxation on the people who are already bearing a great burden, as they have to pay high prices for food and everything they require. The reserve fund is intended to be utilized on an occasion like this; otherwise it does not deserve to be there.

" Sir, I now come to food rationing. It is high time that the food rationing is put an end to. The longer it is continued, the more and more will the blackmarket grow. . . The sooner it is discontinued the better it will be. Rice is available at Re. 1 a measure everywhere. Every morning some women come with 2 or 3 measures of rice which they offer for sale at Re. 1 a measure. The best thing would be to abolish rationing entirely. In the case of poor people the Government may open fair price shops. People getting Rs. 25 or 50 a month may be allowed to buy their requirements in the fair price shops. The people who can afford to buy at higher rates may purchase their requirements in the open market. The ration given now is only 8 oz. a day. I know most middle class and high class people buy rice outside at high prices.

" Sir, I now come to the Education Department. There is a cry everywhere for admission to colleges. From one end of the Presidency to the other, boys go from place to place to get admission to colleges. Sir, if any young man is anxious to continue his studies and seeks admission to a college, we are bound to make

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provision for him. If there is no place in the existing colleges and schools, the Government should open more schools and colleges. If they do not do that, they do not deserve to be in the Government.

"Sir, in Udipi in South Kanara there are 17 high schools. They wanted a second-grade college to be opened there. The University said that they should deposit so many lakhs of rupees if they wanted to open a second-grade college. It is very unfair."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
"That is a matter for the University, Sir."

DR. U. RAMA RAO :—"The University is part of the Government. They give them grants and all kinds of assistance. There is no question about that. If the people of Udipi want a second grade college to be started, why should the University ask them to deposit three or four lakhs of rupees? We do not want big two-storied and three-storied buildings. Ordinary tiled buildings would do. We are already poor and we are getting poorer and poorer. If private enterprise comes forward to start a college, the Government must help it.

"Sir, I now come to the admissions to the Medical College. First-class students are denied admission because they do not belong to a particular community and third-class students are admitted. What is the result? These students take seven or eight years to pass the final examination. If first-class students are admitted, they will finish their course in five years. We want a lot of doctors. Instead of having this communal proportions, let us have, as the Hon. Dr. Rajan did some time back, 50 per cent of admissions purely on merit and 50 per cent according to communal representation. Even there, of course, I do not fully agree. My view is that the best boys must take to medical education and the others must go to something else. That ought to be the policy. Under the rule of communal representation, the best boys are not admitted to the colleges. We get only inferior sort of men trained. We should have the best in everything. I think, Sir, that this communal representation in admissions to colleges should be put an end to. With regard to the Agricultural Department, I wish to suggest that it should be improved. The Government have started grow-more-food campaign. I ask the Hon. Minister for Agriculture how much more food has been grown. It is waste of time. It is waste of money, to advance money to the agriculturists. Instead of that, you should have extensive irrigation works. In South Kanara and Malabar, there are no irrigation works at all. There is heavy rain there and water flows from the hills to sea. We are not at all conserving water. It is impossible to have three crops in those districts. The best thing would be to dam the rivers and conserve water. After the rains are over, allow water from the river so that the cultivators may utilize that water for the purpose of raising the second and third crops. Otherwise the same trouble of want of paddy will continue. There is no doubt about that.

"Coming to the Medical Department I am sorry to say that the mettle of the department has not much improved. Some rural

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dispensaries have been closed. They are demanding more pay. The department is not able to pay more. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will give some more money to the department. There is a way of curtailing expenditure. Honorary men may be asked to man the hospitals. We do not want costly military men. The post of Surgeon-General may be abolished. Civil Surgeons will be able to do the work. We have now two departments, the Medical and the Public Health Departments. They must be combined. I was a member of the Council when the subject was under consideration. I objected to that proposal. My voice was a voice in the wilderness. There is separation now. Why two sets of men? Any medical man can do both work, giving medicine and prevention of diseases. In that way you can save lot of money.

"Another matter, Sir. When you want two medical men, have one paid man and put another honorary man. In that way lot of money can be saved. Give enough of money as much as the rural medical practitioners require for treatment of illness. Then more and more men will come to rural dispensaries. In these dispensaries you must have not only the English system of Medicine but also the Ayurvedic system. That is the best way of improving rural dispensaries.

"We must have travelling dispensaries. There are small villages far away—about 8 or 9 miles from a centre; once in four days the medical man can travel by car with medicines and treat the patients. Medical relief could be extended in that way. People are hard pressed for money; they are not able to pay for medicine.

"Vaccination ought to be done once in five years. It is done now only once when one is a baby. Revaccination is not done at all. According to the latest theory, there should be revaccination once in five years to prevent diseases. Vaccination may be entrusted to rural medical practitioners. They may be paid small sums. For 100 cases of vaccination they may be paid something. They must go all over the place two or three times.

"Most of the big towns in the Madras Presidency have no good water-supply. Mangalore is a thriving city. It does not have protected water-supply. They are drinking water mixed with drainage water. Unless there is good water-supply, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery and all sorts of diseases thrive. There is no good water-supply not only for Mangalore but also for other places in South Kanara. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will make enough provision for this purpose. By preventing illness, our expenditure can be lowered.

"I am extremely glad that prohibition will be enforced in all the districts. Drinking is the cause of much illness. Drinking is one of the causes of madness. The introduction of prohibition costs a lot of money to the Government; but I am glad that we will be having prohibition all over the presidency. It will stand to our credit. I expect that in the course of three or four years there will be less illness in the country. I know illicit drinking is going on. I know that in South Kanara they distil alcohol from the cashew

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fruits; they go to the hill-tops. They have small distillery there. Such illicit drinking is going on all over the place. It must be stopped. The present conditions are much better than having no prohibition at all. If there is prohibition lot of people will not be able to drink. I expect that by the end of this year there will be much improvement.

"In the City of Madras there is heavy over-crowding. Some years ago we had five lakhs of people, now we have 14 to 15 lakhs of people. They are all crowded in the city. We have not sufficient houses. People have to live in small rooms 10 feet by 12 feet. There is no accommodation elsewhere. People cannot charge more according to the Rent Control Act. They take in more and more tenants so that they can earn more money. You must provide plenty of houses. It would not do if we go on at the present rate. For the last two years the Madras Corporation has built about 150 houses. Each house costs 10 to 20 thousand rupees. These houses can be useful only to higher classes and not to the lower classes. Poor classes cannot go to these houses. They require only single tenement thatched houses—one room, one kitchen and one parlour. Houses should be built as they will suit poor people. At the present rate it will take another 30 years for the Corporation to provide necessary houses. This will not do. You must encourage co-operative building societies and advance money to them to build a number of single tenement houses. That is the only way in which the scheme will fructify.

"There is another matter that has to be attended to. There is overcrowding in hospitals. There is not enough accommodation in them. So, patients are lying on the floor. In a ward in which 40 patients can be accommodated, 60 patients have to be provided for, because there is no other accommodation. It is the duty of the Health Minister to provide enough beds. One way of meeting the extra expenditure is this; 50 per cent of it can be made up by appointing honorary medical men. The money that is saved in that way can be used for purchasing medicine and for providing accommodation for patients. I have nothing more to add."

* SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, though I have been declared a member of this August Upper House as early as April 1940, this is the second budget in which I am able to take part. The Hon. Finance Minister has said that this is the first budget after 15th August 1947 when we got our independence. Yes, we got our independence. I am independent. The Hon. Finance Minister is independent. Every member of this House is independent. I am glad that the national flag flies on the flagstaves in Fort St. George and other places. That is a clear indication that we have got our independence. Union Jack has been displaced by the national flag. This is our independence. This is our freedom. Does it extend beyond that? The hon. Member from Ramnad said that the ryots who go to the taluk office are suffering enormously. The ryots in the villages really feel they have got freedom and independence. I wish to ask the Hon. Finance Minister and the Revenue Minister what is the

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independence we have got. The Revenue officials and the Police officials are in the same old groove. They were the servants of the old foreign bureaucratic Government. Even though freedom has come and even though there is the people's Government, these permanent officials of the old bureaucratic Government do not think they are the officials of the people's Government. They have no feeling that freedom has come, and that people in the country should be treated as free men. I know one or two instances in Porto Novo. When two groups of fishermen quarrelled the Circle Inspector of Police took side with one of the groups and took hold of a young fisherman, who is a S.S.L.C. and a typist. The Circle Inspector asked him to grip his shoe with his lips and when the latter hesitated the former beat him on the head with his other shoes. The poor man was thus disgraced. Does that show that freedom has come to the poorest of the poor—the fisherman community there in Cuddalore. Sometime ago in Wannarpet another fisherman young boy—S.S.L.C.—was stripped naked by the Sub-Inspector of Police and beaten in his buttocks with a stick. Does that show that freedom has come to us. Does that indicate the advent of freedom? . . . "

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"Why not take these matters to the court? "

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"How can the men go to court? They are very poor people and are helpless. That is the kind of freedom we are enjoying. In a Police parade the other day His Excellency the Governor while addressing the police gave very good and sound advice as to how they should behave in a free India and that they are people's servants. It is a very good and sound advice if it is acted up to in the discharge of duty by our police officials. If they act up to it, our freedom will be a reality. I cannot but complain that our official world is mostly corrupt. No doubt there are honest men among them but their number is very small. It is just like picking up rice from a heap of stones if you want to pick up honest men from among them. The Premier of last year Mr. T. Prakasam set up an anti-corruption department and stated that it would destroy corruption within six months. I challenged him to say whether he will be able to destroy corruption, not within six months, but even within six years. That Committee has not done anything, and the anti-corruption officers still continue, and super-annuated officers and people who have been soaked in the police administration and other administrations are the heads of the anti-corruption department. If you are not able to put down corruption why do you continue that department? Abolish it and make some retrenchment in the expenditure at least.

"The hon. the Finance Minister said that this might be the last budget before Andhra Desa is separated. At least he anticipated that there might be hopes for the formation of linguistic Provinces, and that this might be the last budget. As for a composite province, I welcome that suggestion, and prefer the continuance of a composite province having seen the difficulties which the

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small states had to undergo in Europe during the war. I would certainly prefer a composite province. But I would certainly not object to the formation of a linguistic province like the United Kerala or the Karnataka. In a joint family, if a member of that family wants to have an individual existence, the joint family members cannot deny that. If certain districts of a Province like Madras want to separate themselves and form a province on a linguistic basis for their own benefit, we have no right to deny that. We are agreeable to give them separate linguistic provinces and as they get them, we also stand to gain our Tamil province. If the Kerala and Karnataka friends feel that they should form an All-Kerala and an All-Karnataka province, certainly we ought to respect their sentiments and we wish them joy. We do not stand against anybody in forming his own Province. If you want the formation of linguistic provinces, you must have friendly discussions for such a formation. There is no use of adopting subterfuges. The Tamilians have no objection to others getting their linguistic provinces. We only object when you trench on our Province. You want to take Madras; you want to take away portions of North Arcot district which have become part of Chittoor district. We object to that. The whole of the old North Arcot district must be a Tamil Province. That is all our objection. When we have achieved our Tamil Province complete and whole, we have no mind to drive out our United Kerala or Karnataka friends from us. We will certainly welcome them unless they themselves are going out. We will not ask them to go. They will be our brothers and they will have all the citizen rights. Even our Andhra friends are welcome in our midst and they all will have citizen rights. Only when you claim Madras as your capital we stand on our rights. That is all I want to say to the Hon. the Finance Minister for his reference to the linguistic formation of the Provinces.

"I want to make a reference to food control, and the food situation. I always felt that the removal of control of food should have been the last thing to come. All other controls ought to have been removed much earlier than food control. Why continue the control on firewood? The Hon. the Finance Minister was emphatic that the control on firewood would not be removed till March 1949. What is the benefit of firewood control now? It only benefits a few officials and merchants. After all casuarina firewood sells at Rs. 50 per ton and other woods at Rs. 45. Of course the Government gives some subsidies. Subsidy or no subsidy, the control price of casuarina is Re. 1-4-0 per gundu and the blackmarket price is not more than Rs. 50 per ton. After all what is the benefit of this control? Why continue this control? Is it only to benefit some officials who are in charge of this department? You may as well retrench the officials of that department. Similarly I would urge for the removal of paper control. The other day the Industries Minister replied that he had written to the Government of India and was awaiting their reply and let us hope that paper control will be removed soon. Now paper control is not working well, the fuel control is not working well and the food control is not

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working well. If we are not able to control these controls let us remove them. As to the kerosene control I have been asking the Collector about this and he was telling me that four bottles were being supplied to the people in the villages per month, but the villagers are complaining to me that three-fourth or one bottle is being supplied to them. In my district kerosene is being sold at Rs. 12 per tin in the blackmarket. I do not know of other districts.

"Then, Sir, about the control of petrol I do not bother myself much. This was introduced during war time and I think this may also go now unless exigencies of the situation in North India necessitate its continuance.

"I now come to liquid fuel. From the Commencement of the war when they controlled all the articles, it is easily imaginable as to why they did not control this article because some foreign oil magnates did not want it. What is the result? From the commencement of the war large quantities of liquid fuel were imported into this country and were hoarded up, and there was no fixity of prices at that time. Now when the oil is not freely coming and it is not available as it was previously, they sell it at very high prices. The oil is brought during nights and distributed in the night itself. It is selling at double the previous rate. The villagers are suffering owing to want of rainfall and on account of famine conditions. Government are trying to get food for them from North India, and other foreign countries like Argentina and Brazil. Why not try to grow more food in your own country? There are number of wells in my district and districts like North Arcot. But the water in wells is at such a very low depth that you cannot easily hale it, because the cattle that are necessary for such hardwork are sold at very high prices, and they are not available to the poor ryots. Therefore the only thing that could be done is to pump out water. Engines and pumps are being sold at very high price because every commission agent takes his share of profit and when they reach the ryots, they will have to pay double the original price. If Government take some interest in this matter and give us machinery and liquid fuel, a lot of rice can be produced in our own country, so that you need not import or subsidise. After all you are not getting good rice from outside, but only very rotten rice. People are prepared to pay a little more price to good locally produced rice than for the imported rice. That is the position. Sometime ago rice was selling in Madras at the blackmarket price of Rs. 1-8-0 per measure, but now the blackmarket price is Re. 0-14-0 and Re. 0-15-0. The prices are tending to go down. Why not remove ration? Nobody subsists at 8 ounces per day and so they purchase in blackmarket to make both ends meet. In order to supplement their food they purchase from blackmarket. If you remove the control it will be an open market. Allow the merchants in districts and the city to come out and purchase rice in the open market and sell the same in open market. Remove all the inter-district and inter-provincial transport restrictions.

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4 p.m. " So, Sir, if you decontrol rice, then there won't be any black-market, but only open market. If you remove these inter-provincial and inter district controls and allow the merchants to go and purchase rice anywhere as they like and do business in the city, good rice will be available to the citizens of Madras at a reasonable cost. That is my suggestion in regard to food control and the way in which ration and control have to be removed. Never think of reintroducing control under any circumstances.

" Then, Sir, I do not know what the Industries Minister is doing. I do not know how much quota of iron and steel he is getting and how he is distributing it. The agriculturists are not able to get the iron and steel required for their purposes. No doubt, the Agricultural Department professes to supply iron and steel to the ryots, but we are not getting them in a proper measure. Besides that, Sir, I have been urging on the Government to get us at controlled rates dynamos and pumps for irrigation purposes, but they are not available and they are selling them at high cost. The Industries Minister can now import more of iron and steel and give them to manufacturers of pumps and dynamos to manufacture them and supply them at favourable rates to the ryots. That is the only thing they can do in the circumstances.

" Coming to the Director of Industries, I do not know what he is doing and what industries he is directing. I ask, why not he start some of these industries, to make machinery and small things like that which the ryot may need with the available iron and steel? That has to be done.

" Sir, I want to say one or two words about co-operation. These are days of co-operation and everywhere we hear of co-operation and the co-operative effort must be made in respect of agriculture also so as to have co-operative marketing for this and other articles produced by the agriculturist. No doubt, co-operation is good, but the officials who manage the organisation and members who have to carry out the movement must be good and sincere men. Any movement depends for its success on the personnel of it. If the persons are not sincere and if they are selfish-minded and if they want to make as much as they can out of the movement for themselves, then co-operation is bound to fail. So, Sir, if co-operation is to succeed there must be good personnel for managing these institutions. We have already the Provincial Co-operative Bank, the Central Banks and several other banks, but what are they doing? Recently the Government—I do not know whether it is the Congress Government or the Advisers' Government—appointed an Enquiry Committee to go into the working of the banks in Rayalaseema area and that committee have made enquiries and reported to the Government. It is long since this report has reached the Government and I do not know what the Government are doing with that report and how are they going to carry out the suggestions made in that report. Sir, I understand that this committee has stated that the banks in Rayalaseema area are lending to the ryots at rates varying from 5 to 8 per cent. Why are they

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charging such a high rate of interest when they themselves get from the Provincial Co-operative Bank at 3 per cent interest? The Enquiry Committee also stated that the much-maligned money lenders are lending at 6 per cent while these co-operative banks are lending between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 per cent. Is it a proper state of affairs, I ask, for a Government clinging to that rate? Cannot they get from the co-operatives banks at a cheaper rate than the $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 per cent? Government must look into the matter and remedy this state of affairs. (At this stage the Deputy President occupied the Chair.)

" The Enquiry Committee have also suggested that these district banks must be abolished and branches of the Provincial Co-operative Bank may be set up in every district to give loans to the ryots at a cheap rate of interest. I do not know what the Government are going to do to give effect to that suggestion.

" Sir, another suggestion of that committee seems to be that the unlimited liability co-operative societies must be abolished, because many co-operative credit societies have failed on account of this unlimited liability. One man who is substantial if he gets into the meshes of the unlimited liability concern nobody comes near it. That is the position today and I do not know what the Government are going to do with regard to that. They are asking the opinion of these banks themselves and some of the directors of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, but I do not know if these people will recommend impartially to the Government what to do. In regard to these unlimited liability concerns, some of the people who are going to consider the matter, I am told, have turned down the proposals of the Enquiry Committee and as they are not themselves members of any of these unlimited liability companies they can easily say they must exist. That is the position and unless the Hon. Minister for Co-operation probes into the matter and renders justice to the recommendations of the Committee nothing will be done. Sir, Co-operation must be based on sound lines so that the primary borrower will be able to get loans at a cheaper rate than he is likely to get elsewhere.

" Then, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister has stated in his Budget speech that he has allotted 50 lakhs for remission of kist in 1948-49 and another 20 lakhs for remissions in 1947 and he rejoices over it. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: I have not rejoiced over it, Sir.) Very well, that will be better mercy. So, Sir, the total amount comes to 70 lakhs for remissions. I do not know whether this 70 lakhs will suffice to meet this failure of monsoons and famine conditions that are prevailing now. And then, Sir, is this remission managed in a proper manner. I understand that already Government have issued orders to stop collections in February and that it should begin only in March. That is no doubt good as far as it goes. But I understand from the revenue officials in the taluks that they are instructing the village officers to collect at 12 annas in the rupee in March—6 annas for February and 6 annas in the rupee for March together—and the remaining

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4 annas in April. I ask, Sir, does it really carry out the intentions of the Government? It would be proper, if you have stopped collections in February, to begin collections in March at 6 annas for March, 6 annas for April and the balance for May. The officials should not be permitted to take the initiative on themselves and issue orders according to their wishes. Then again, I understand the revenue officials are issuing orders to the village officials to collect the whole of the kist for *savi* lands in March. Agriculturists have ploughed their lands with great difficulty; they have thrown all the seeds in the fields and spent much of their money in weeding also and then the monsoon has failed and the crops have become *savi* which the cattle have grazed. No doubt the Government have kindly issued orders to give remission to the ryots, but will it be just or honest to allow the revenue officials to collect these amounts for *savi* lands also, during March and April. So, if remission is made to adjust the remitted amounts in the next year's kist, one year after, is it justice, is it equity, is it right I ask this House, to allow the revenue officials to collect all the remittable amounts and then keep them in the Treasury for next year's adjustment? It is not right and I hope the Hon. the Revenue Minister will look into the matter and issue definite orders at an early date so that it may not be too late.

"Coming to the Bonus scheme, I have always been against this bonus. I have been urging on the Government not to have sanctioned any bonus at all. It is just like a poor man getting alms from the rich man. Why should we have this bonus at all. We toil in the field, we produce food-stuffs and sell in the market and if the agriculturist cannot meet his agricultural expenses by the sale of his produce, the Government must come forward and increase the basic price of the produce and not give us doles in the shape of bonus. After all, are they giving the bonus properly? No. The first bonus sanctioned in May was given only in July and the second bonus was given in October. Then again it takes a long time before the ryot gets it and this can be proved by a reference to the records with the officials. The Prakasam Ministry sanctioned that Rs. 15 may be given for each acre cultivated with short term crop. It happened that though the agriculturists cultivated the lands, they did not get this bonus but the mirasdars got it through the connivance of the officials and village officers. In one village I know 65 acres of uncultivated land has earned a bonus of nearly one thousand rupees and it was divided between the officials. The Treasury was opened after dark in the night and the money was taken out and divided. I do not know if this was repeated in any other place."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Will the hon. Member give the name of the Treasury so that Government may take such action as they deem fit?"

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"In one instance when I gave the name of the person, my hon. Friend, Mr. Adityan took cudgels against me and so I am not prepared to

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give the name. The Hon. the Revenue Minister knows the name. So, Sir, I would advise not to give bonus hereafter but you should increase the basic price if you can and then gradually the prices will tend to go down as soon as you decontrol the rations."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Why not the hon. Member take this House into his confidence and give us the name?"

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Not necessary. I wish to narrate, Mr. President, one instance regarding the Public Health and Agriculture Departments. In a conversation, one friend said that the Health Department is a waste and that need not exist and another joined by saying that Agriculture Department is also of that category and that, therefore, both departments could be abolished. When complaints are made against the Police, we do not say that they must be abolished; but try to rectify it and to make the people honest and sincere in the discharge of their duties. Similarly, I am one of those who want to retain them but they must be made more active and energetic in attending to the needs of the agriculturists and advise them how to grow more ears of corn than they are now producing. The Public Health Department is also needed. I only referred to what happened during the course of a conversation between friends." 4-15 p.m.

"Regarding the Transport Department, I wish to trace the history to the days of the Adviser Regime. They issued a G.O. that only fleet owners owning more than 20 buses can run a route and in accordance with that order, many an individual bus-owner had to sell away his buses to the fortunate few who were able to possess monopoly of routes. What happened was passengers suffered; there was inordinate over-loading and along with that a doubling of rates and insult to the passengers by conductors and drivers. When the Congress Government came to power last April, they issued a G.O. that persons owning three buses can run a route and it was a healthy reform and competition alone could keep the drivers and conductors under control. There was healthy competition and the passengers were contented. But suddenly for what reason I do not know, this G. O. was modified to the effect that when new routes are opened, or new men put up their buses, the convenience of the fleet owner must be consulted and if he objects, Government may reject the application. I do not see why the counter-mandating G.O. should have been issued last year."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"It is your Government."

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"It is my Government and your Government also."

"I am glad that my hon. Friend Dr. John is now the Leader of the Opposition and is occupying the front opposition seat. (An hon. Member: Not to-day but only to-morrow.) That does not alter the position. The Opposition Leader is always likely to occupy the Treasury Benches when occasion arises. So this Government is as much my Government as his."

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"The Transport Department must be overhauled and proper orders must be passed so as to meet the convenience of the travelling public and not the convenience of fleet-owners or individual bus-owners.

"I would urge upon the Hon. Minister for Local Boards to bring in the Panchayat Bill and form new panchayats which are much needed in the villages. There were something like the panchayats in the villages, namely, the Village Food Committees but they were abolished by Government on the recommendation of Collectors and the Collectors relied upon the reports of their subordinates who were prejudiced against these committees from the beginning, in interests best known to themselves. The panchayats are to be formed and I hope the Bill will come in early.

"The Minister must decide the policy regarding district boards and it must have to be stated whether they have to be re-constituted or given the go-bye. My own individual opinion and sincere opinion is that the district boards may go. We can have a network of municipalities and panchayats in the Province and that will be enough for our purpose. The panchayats shall manage elementary education and the Government can manage high school education; district boards are not needed. Roads have been taken up by the Highways Department but regarding the village roads nobody takes care of them, neither the Highways nor the district boards and it is virtually a no-man's land. If the district boards go, the Highways Department will be compelled to take charge of village roads.

"The allotment for basic education is good so far as it goes; but it is not enough. It must advance by strides. It was found on all hands that the present education, elementary education and secondary education, has failed and I think the education expert imported from England, I think it is Mr. Champion, in his report on the reform of education has mentioned the basic education scheme. Our friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao does not know what basic education is; he asked the same question last year during the budget discussion and I replied to him and this time also he has put that question. Whatever it is, I would advise him to read the Champion Report and what he says about basic education. Because Champion referred to basic education, it did not find favour with the Director of Public Instruction and it has not found favour with the Senate and the Syndicate of the Madras University. Basic education was anathema to the Advisers and the University and the Director of Public Instruction turned it down. I do not know if the Hon. Minister for Education follows the Director of Public Instruction. I do not think he will. He has taken up basic education and the Hon. Finance Minister has allotted him money for the same but it is not enough and that is my complaint. He says he has not got personnel, trained teachers to introduce basic education. Very well. Basic education may take some time; let it take five or ten years; never mind; but I ask: Why are you running side by side the elementary education training school; you can straightaway abolish this and save some money.

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What is the need for training two sets of teachers? We have the opinion of experts that the old elementary trained teachers are not good; it is a failure as it were. If some child goes up to a high school or a college, it is in spite of the teachers. Elementary education is not good; abolish it and wait till you get trained basic education teachers to open more schools; for the existing schools you appoint untrained teachers. Already there are thousands of untrained teachers that are teaching and there may be some more thousands of them to carry on elementary education. That is my contention and I hope Government will take up my advice honestly and sincerely given. To run two sets of training schools—for basic education on the one side and elementary education on the other—is just like programming for khadi and also encouraging mills side by side. It is undesirable.

"We must advance khadi. We are all witnessing what kind of strikes are being organized mostly in the interests of labour leaders whatever colour they may be of; and the interests of labourers are not cared for but it is only in the interests of the labour leaders and retention of their leadership that strikes are declared and that is the prime motive and strikes are going galore and Government take the abuse for the strikes and capitalists also. My feeling is that in course of time all these mills will close and no labourer will go and capitalists will not be able to run mills and khadi alone will answer the needs of cloth for the province. If Government are not alert from now on, people will suffer. People also must begin to spin and get their yarn made into cloth. Otherwise they will have to go without cloth.

"My next submission, Sir, is about item XXXVIII in the Budget, 'Commuted value of Pensions'. The first Congress Ministry in 1937 refused to provide anything for it and the then Premier, Rajaji, put a stop to it. Pensioners must get their monthly payments alone and they cannot get the commuted value of pensions. That I think was the decision arrived at by the first Congress Ministry. Our Finance Minister and several other Ministers have been Ministers in the old Ministry also. They must have held consultations and come to that decision in 1937. What has happened now to accept the commuted value of pensions and to include a demand by way of a token demand of a hundred rupees? Have the Ministry changed the policy of the first Ministry? May I then ask what is the necessity for it. I fail to see why they should have changed the policy.

"During the first Congress ministry with Rajaji at the head they decided that re-settlements are unjust and that ryots should not be burdened with re-settlement rates. So they decided upon giving them relief to the extent of seventy lakhs of rupees a year by remitting re-settlement rates. We have got remission to the tune of seventy lakhs of rupees and each district got the benefit of remission of re-settlement rates. We got it for three years. Our Hon. Finance Minister was also a Minister in that Ministry and

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he must have been consulted by the Premier and he must have agreed to it. That Ministry went out of office for the sake of freedom and they were succeeded by the Adviser Government. They promptly put a stop to it and we have had full sides collected. I think we have no right to claim it. This is the second budget that we are discussing and I do not know what prompted the Ministry to ignore the relief to ryots which they agreed to when Rajaji was the Premier. Having come to a united decision on the matter, when the Congress Ministers have again come to power, they are still collecting at the old rates. Is it right? That relief was given when there was no famine. You must give the ryots relief for *savi*. I urged the Ministry to reconsider the matter. You are more or less agreed to give dearness allowance, house allowance and increase in the basic pay to the non-gazetted officers. You are giving all sorts of enhancements to the teachers, labourers and scavengers. Have the ryots become so despicable that they do not deserve your sympathy?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We give them better price."

* SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"You give them better price only when they produce. Are you giving them compensation for the loss of seeds and for the money that they have spent on weeding, etc., when there is failure of crop? You do nothing of the kind. I leave the matter to the Ministers. Let them give relief or let them not do it. I do not mind."

"Much was said in this House about the separation of the judiciary from the executive. I have no doubt that the separation will come, if not earlier, at least a little later. I do not want to labour that point."

"I am insistent on the abolition of the Revenue Board. It is a longstanding demand of the people. The Revenue Board is no good; all progressive schemes find their burial place in it. No other province has got a Revenue Board. Only this benighted Madras Province has got it. Why are you allowing it to continue? The very Congressmen carrying on this Government are committed to the abolition of the district boards and there is an omnibus resolution of the Congress from the year 1900 or so. Abolition of the Revenue Board will also reduce the expenditure. You will have to find some other agency to take its place, but that will not cost you as much as the Revenue Board. This aspect also has to be considered and the reform should be brought about."

"The Chair remarked that there was no opposition to the Government. Though I am a member of the Government, not as a Minister on the Treasury Bench but as a member belonging to their party, I thought I can lay before this Government some of the grievances of the ryots, though it amounts to caustic criticism against them, in the hope that they will rectify them in time. Sir, I have done."

4th March 1948]

SRI NADIMPALLI RAMABHADRARAJU:—"అధ్యక్ష మహాశ యా, గౌరవ సోదర సోదరి సభ్యులారా; మన ఆర్థిక శాఖామంత్రులు బడ్జెటును చక్కగా తయారుచేసి, దానిలో అనేక రకములుగా అనేక పనులకు డబ్బు వినియోగించ దలచినందులకు నా అభివందనములు."

"గాంధీమహాత్ముని నిర్మాణకార్యక్రమ విధానాలలో దేశ సౌభాగ్యము నిమిత్తము గ్రామసౌభాగ్యము నిమిత్తము అనేక విధానాలను, ఆ యాపనులను ఎట్లా చెయ్యాలో మొదలగు విషయాలను తెలియజేసియున్నారు. ఈ పనులను కొద్దికొద్దిగానే చేయవలసియున్నదని చెప్పినారు కాని, పూర్తిగా ఆ కార్యక్రమాన్ని ఆమలుచేయుటలేదు. ఈ నిర్మాణ కార్యక్రమాన్ని పూర్తిగా ఆమలు జరిపితేనేకాని గ్రామాలు అభివృద్ధిచెందజు, రైతుస్థితి బాగు పడడం జరగదు."

"గాంధీమహాత్ముడు 2, 3 నెలలకు పోతారనగా ఆయన దేశములో అప్పుడు ఆమలులో వున్నటువంటి కంట్లోల్లు పోవాలని ఎంతో వాదించారు. వారి అభిప్రాయానుగుణంగా ఆహార పదార్థాలపై కంట్లోల్లును తొలగించారుకాని రాష్ట్రంలో కొన్ని పెద్ద పట్టణాలలో ఈ కంట్లోల్లువల్ల రేషనింగు యింకా వున్నది. ఈ కంట్లోల్లు రేషనింగువల్ల ప్రజలు చాలా యిబ్బందులు పడుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి వీటిని ఎంతత్వరగా రద్దు చేస్తే అంతమందిదని నా అభిప్రాయము."

"గాంధీగారు ఖద్దరు ఉత్పత్తి Village reconstruction, Harijan uplift మొదలైనటువంటి విషయాలలో కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వములవారు అత్యంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసిన చెప్పినప్పటికినీ ఈ విషయములలో కని సక్రమముగా జరుగుటలేదని నా భావము."

"ఈ బడ్జెటు ప్రసంగములో మంత్రిగారు పలుమాట్లు గ్రామ సౌభాగ్యమే దేశసౌభాగ్యమని చెప్పి యున్నారుకాని ఆ గ్రామాదుల గురించి గ్రామములలోని ప్రజలను గురించి వారిమంచి చెడ్డలను గురించి ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనుటలేదని నా అభిప్రాయము."

"కృషిలో నాస్తి దుర్బిక్షం" అని అన్నారు. మనదేశం industrial country కాదు, ముఖ్యంగా agricultural country అందు వల్ల దేశం బాగుపడాలంటే కర్షకుని స్థితి బాగుపడాలి కర్షకులు బాగుపడాలంటేవారికి అవసరమైన వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు పనులపద, వ్యవసాయానికి అనువైన భూమి, సాగుకు కావలసిన నీటి సౌకర్యాలు ఉండాలి."

"కాని ఈ నాటి పరిస్థితులను చూడండి. ఇనుమును కంట్లోలు చేశారు. దీని వల్ల గ్రామాదులలో వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు రొరకటంలేదు పనిముట్లు లేకుండా వ్యవసాయంచేయడం బహు కష్టం. మరొక విషయం చూడండి. ఇదివరలో రూ. 100, రూ. 200, అను వచ్చే ఎడ్లజత ఈ రోజున రూ. 1,000, రూ. 1,200, రూ. 1,300, అను అమ్మబడుతోంది. ఏ రైతు యింత హెచ్చు ధరలను చెట్టి ఎడ్లనుకొని వ్యవసాయం సాగించగలడో గమనించండి."

"దీనికికోడు యిప్పుడు ఋతువర్షాలు (seasonal rains) సరిగా కురియుట లేదు. సకాలంలో వర్షాలు లేక, ఆకాలంలో అతివృష్టివల్ల రైతు పంటలు పాడై రెబ్బ లింట్టున్నాడు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు మనకు వున్నటువంటి పనులలోని నీటిని వ్యవసాయ నిమిత్తము కాలువలు ద్వారా ప్రవహించేటట్లు, అనవసరమైన నీటిని (మురుగును) పోవునట్లు చూడుటకుగూడ irrigation project, drainage schemes కు కొంచము హెచ్చు శ్రద్ధచూస్తేనేకాని రైతులొకము బాగుపడదని నా నమ్మకము."

[Sri Nadimpalli Ramabhadraraju] [4th March 1948]

“క్రిందటి మాటు జనుల విత్తనాల ధరలు వివిధంగా పెరిగిపోయినది. రైతులు ఎంత బాధపడింది ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనించాలి. ప్రభుత్వంవారు బస్తా జనకవిత్తనాల ధర రూ 30 లని కంట్రాక్టు చేశారు. కాని ధర రూ 220 ల వరకు పెరిగింది. ఇటు వంటి వాటిని ప్రభుత్వంవారు check చేయకపోతే రైతుగతి అద్భుతమై పోతుంది.

“ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రజల ఆర్థిక పాపాలను, సలహాలను తీసుకొనడం చాలా మంచిది. ఇందుకుగాను అప్పుడప్పుడు మంత్రులు జిల్లాలలో సంచారముచేసి ప్రజల స్థితి గతులను గమనించి, గ్రామాదులలో జరిగే అక్రమాలను తొలగించడానికి సర్వవిధాలా ప్రయత్నాలు చేస్తే బాగుంటుంది.

“ఈ నాడు గ్రామాదులలో రైతులకు కావలసిన సరుకులను supply చేయటానికి Co-operative Societies లేవు. వ్యవసాయం నిమిత్తం అప్పులు యిచ్చే సహకార బాంకులు లేవు. ఇందువలన రైతు వ్యవసాయ పెట్టుబడుల నిమిత్తం వివాహకారుల వద్దవో నూటికి నెలకు రూ 1-0-0, 1-4-0 లు వడ్డీలతో డబ్బు తెచ్చుకొనవలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. ఈ విషయంలో రైతులకు చాలా యిబ్బందులున్నాయి. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు గ్రామాదులలో సహకార బ్యాంకులను స్థాపించే విషయంలో శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవాలి. ఈ విషయంలో ఈ ప్రసక్తి లేదు.

“ఈ రోజున గ్రామాదులలో వైద్యసౌకర్యం సరిగ్గా లేదు. Rural Dispensaries లేవు. ఉన్నవాటిలో ఔషధాలు చాలా తక్కువగా ఉంటున్నాయి. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు గురించాలి.

“గ్రామాదులలో రోడ్లు లేవు. ఉన్న రోడ్లు కూడా సరిఅయిన మరమ్మత్తు లేక పాడైపోయినాయి. ఈ మధ్య Highways department వారు చాలా రోడ్లు తీసుకొని బాగుపరచడానికి హెచ్చుగా డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెడుతున్నప్పటికీ కూడా చాలావోట్ల రోడ్లు అభ్యాస్తపరిస్థితులలో ఉన్నాయి. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు గురించాలి.

“హెచ్చు ఆహార ధాన్యాలు పండించాలంటేను, వ్యవసాయం బాగుపడాలంటేను హెచ్చుగా నీటి సదుపాయాలు లేనిచోటలలో వివిధమైన ప్రయోగం ఉండదు. Grow More Food Campaign సరిగ్గా కొనసాగదు. కాబట్టి Post-war reconstruction Schemes ను వెంటనే ఆచరణలో పెట్టాలి. ఈ Schemes ను అమలు జరిపే విషయాలలో కొన్ని ప్రదేశాలను ఆశ్రయించేవద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇప్పుడు జిల్లాలలోని అధికారులు శాసనసభాసభ్యుల సలహాలకు వివిధమైన ప్రాముఖ్యము యిచ్చుటలేదు. వీరికొక Statute ఉన్నట్లు లేదు. వారు యిచ్చే సలహాలను జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగాని, డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరుగాని పాటించడం లేదు. ఈ నాడు మనకు స్వతంత్రం వచ్చింది. ఇప్పుడు కూడా ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు నిరంకుశంగా ఉండటం చాలా ఆశ్చర్యంగా ఉన్నది. ఈ విషయాలను ప్రభుత్వం గురించి ఈ నిరంకుశ విధానాలను మార్చుచేయించవలసినదిగా నా కోరిక.

“Harijan uplift అని అన్నారు. ఇందుకుగాను ఒక కోటి రూపాయలు నిరుదేశ ప్రయోగించబడినాయి. ఈ కోటి రూపాయలను వివిధంగా వినియోగించ దలచినది నాకు తెలియటలేదు. కొన్ని కొన్ని చోట్ల హరిజన్ హాస్టల్స్ Harijan hostels కు గ్రాంట్లు యిచ్చుచున్నట్లు కనిపిస్తోంది. ఇందులో ఆనేక అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నట్లు నేను కూడా వక్కాణించి చెబుతున్నాను. ఈ Harijan hostels కు ఉన్న వాటికి లేదా వాటికి కూడా డబ్బు యిస్తున్నారని వింటున్నాము. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు విచారణ చేయించవలసినదిగా నా ఆర్థిక పాపం.

4th March 1948] [Sri Nadimpalli Ramabhadraraju]

“ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం Grow More Food Campaign కు గాను అనేక లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెడుతున్నారు. దీనివలన అనుకున్నంత పని జరుగుటలేదని నాకు బాగుగా తెలుసును. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం గురించగోర్తాను.

“ఈ వ్యా మనము అధికారోత్పత్తి చేయాలని అంటున్నారు. కావలసినంత నీటి వసతులు ఉంటేనే కాని అధిక అధారోత్పత్తి కొనసాగదు. ఇందుకుగాను దేశంలో ఉన్న చాలా నదులలోని నీటిని సక్రమంగా వినియోగించుకోవాలి. పెద్దపెద్ద Irrigation Scheme లను అమలు జరిపించాలి. పెద్దపెద్ద ప్రాజెక్టులను కట్టాలి.

“ఉదాహరణగా రామపాదసాగర ప్రాజెక్టు విషయం చూడండి. ఇప్పటికి చూడు సంచారాలనుంచి investigation జరుగుతోంది. ఇంతవరకు విమిచేయదలచినది తెలియటలేదు. ఈ సంచారం జడ్జిటులో token grant రూ 100 లు యిచ్చారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు కొద్దికాలంలో పూర్తిచేయస్తే ఒక డెన్న రాష్ట్రానికి కాకుండా హిందూ దేశానికి ధాన్యం supply చేయగలమని నా నమ్మకము.

“మదటలో ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణానికి రూ 60 కోట్లు, 70 కోట్లు వదులుతుందని అంచనావేశారు. కాని ఈ నాడు ఎస్టిమేట్లు రూ. 130 కోట్లు వరకు పెరిగిపోయాయి. ఈ విధంగా చేస్తుంటే ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు సంగతి ప్రభుత్వంవారు విమిచేయదలచారో నాకు తెలియదు. నామట్టుకు నాకు చాలా బాధగా ఉన్నది. అందువల్ల Provincial Government వారుకాకపోతే నా సలహా Central Government వారికి ఈ విషయంలో కలుగజేసుకొని ఈ Project నిర్మాణాన్ని త్వరలో పూర్తిచేయడం అత్యవసరము. అందుచే అధిక మంత్రిగారిని ఈ విషయంలో తగినంత శ్రద్ధ వహించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత సంగమేశ్వరం ప్రాజెక్టు, గండికోట ప్రాజెక్టులకు investigation త్వరలో పూర్తిచేయించి Project ల నిర్మాణము కొనసాగించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టులను త్వరలో నిర్మాణము చేయించవలసినదని వైవాన్తి ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

“మరొక విషయం. నా Constituency అయిన East Godavari జిల్లాలో ఆలమారు Bridge నిర్మాణము Post-war reconstruction Programme లో చేర్చబడి ఉన్నది. ఈ బ్రిడ్జికి ఇదివరలో foundation stone వేశారమీ కూడా కాని యుద్ధం రావడంవల్ల పని ఆగిపోయింది. కాని యుద్ధం ముగిసిపోయి ఘమారు 3 ఏండ్లలో ఆపని ప్రారంభించడలేదు. Provincial Government వారు ఈ బ్రిడ్జి నిర్మాణాన్ని Central Government వారికి recommend చేసినట్లు, Central Government వారు ఈ బ్రిడ్జి నిర్మాణానికి అంగీకరించినట్లు తెలుస్తోంది. కాబట్టి ఈపని తొందరగా take up చేసి వంశేన త్వరలో పూర్తిచేయించవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“మరికొక ప్రాంతము. అక్కడ రహదారి సౌకర్యాలు చాలాతక్కువ. ఎక్కడకు వెళ్లాలన్నా బర్లలో వెళ్లాలి. కాని ఈ మధ్యన మా ప్రాంతంలో ఒక Bus transport company ఏర్పడినది. ఈ కంపెనీకి route లు యివ్వవలసినదిగా Transport Minister గారిని అడుగుతున్నాను.

“మరొక విషయం. మా అమలాపురంలో ఒక పెద్ద High School ఉన్నది. ఈ High School లో ఉన్నంతమంది విద్యార్థులు, మన presidency లో ఏ యితర

[Sri Nadimpalli Ramabhadraraju] [4th March 1948]

High School లోను లేరిని వింటాము. ఈ విషయం అనేక మాట్లు అవగాహనలొకం గాఠితో చెప్పుకున్నాము. కాబట్టి అమలాపురంలో ఒక కాలేజీని స్థాపించే విషయం చేయవలసినదిగా Education Minister గారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“Public Works మంత్రిగారు మాజిల్లాలో పర్యటన చేయటానికి వచ్చినప్పుడు అనేక సార్లు రైతులు నీటి వసతులకై ఎంత చాధపడుచున్నది చెప్పినాము. ఇప్పుడు Seasonal rains సరిగా కురియటం లేదు. గోదావరిలో మేటలు వేసినవి. Water-supply సరిగా కావటం లేదు. Grow More Food, Grow More Food అంటున్నారు. కాని నీటి సమస్యాయాలు సరిగా కలుగలేయనిదే ఎక్కువ అహారం పండించడం ఎల్లాగో ఆర్థం కావటం లేదు. కాబట్టి గోదావరి మేటలు తప్పించి సరికయిన Water-supply అగునట్లుగా చేయవలసినదని Public Works మంత్రిగారిని మరల మరల అడుగుచున్నాను.

“నా Constituency రెవిన్యూ మినిస్టరుగారి Constituency కూడాను. ఆక్కడ Island Polavaram అనేచోట ఎకరానికి రూ 10-8-0 లు దగ్గరనుంచి రూ 12 లు వరకు పన్ను వున్నది. ఇంత హెచ్చు రేట్లు తగ్గించమని రైతులు ఆర్జీలు యిచ్చు కున్నారు కాని ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు యింతవరకు చర్య తీసుకొనక పోవడం హాస్యాస్పదము.

“మరొక విషయం. ఇప్పుడు మన రాష్ట్రంలో పరిశ్రమలు Industries చాలా తక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి. ఉన్నచోట్ల పెద్దపెద్ద industries ను జాతీయం nationalize చేసి ప్రజలకు సహాయపడవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వమువారిని అడుగుతున్నాను.

“ఇంతకుముందు మన మంత్రులు నాయకులు, పెద్దలు అయినటువంటి ముత్తు రంగ మొదలియ్యారుగాను linguistic provinces విషయమై మాట్లాడుతూ తమిళులకు ఆంధ్రులు స్నేహితులని అందరూ కలసి మెలసి వుండాలని, మద్రాసు తమిళపట్టణమని అది ఆంధ్రులకు రాదని, ఆంధ్రులు యిక్కడకు వచ్చివుండవచ్చునని అన్నారు. కాని నేను వారిని నాదగ్గరకు వచ్చివుండమంటున్నాను. మద్రాసు నాదని అనగలవాణ్ణి. అయితే తమిళులనుకూడా యిక్కడే వుండమంటున్నాను. ఉభయాలము మద్రాసు అను భవిద్యమని నేను అంటున్నాను. మిత్రులు జయరామ రెడ్డిగారు మాట్లాడుతూ ఆంధ్రులు ఎంత త్వరగా విడిపోతే అంత సంతోషిస్తామని అన్నారు. కాని వారు ఒక విషయం మరచిపోయి వుంటారు. వారుకూడా ఒకప్పుడు ఆంధ్రులే కాని ఈ నాడు వారు రామనాథపురం జిల్లాలో వున్నంత మాత్రంచేత ఆంధ్రులు కాకపోరు. ఇది వారు మాట్లాడవలసిన మాటకాదు.

“మన మండలము గాంధీ మహాత్ముని ఆనుచరులమని, జాతి మత భేదాలు వుండకూడదని ఉపన్యాసాలుచేస్తూ, Tamilians అని, ఆంధ్రులని, బ్రాహ్మణులని, బ్రాహ్మణేతరులని విభేదాలు చేయటం చాలా పొరపాటు. ఈ వివాదాలను పరిష్కారము వివిధంగా తేసుకోవాలి మనకు గాంధీగారు తెలియజేశారు. అవిధంగానే మనం అందరం ఆచరించవలసినదని చెబుతూ నా ఉపన్యాసాన్ని ముగిస్తున్నాను.”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 5th March 1948.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMA-KRISHNA RAJU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—“ Mr. President, before the questions are answered, I should like to make a submission, Sir. Owing to some unfortunate circumstances, whenever any hon. Member arrives late in the House, and when his question comes up before the House first, it is generally passed over. Yesterday I arrived late in the House by about a few minutes and my question was passed over. In the previous Council it used to be the practice that if a Member whose question stands first or second, comes a little late, he had been given indulgence by the Chair to put his question later. May I also request you, Mr. President, to extend the same indulgence to the Members hereafter.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I do not quite understand the hon. Member . . . May I know when he came late and when his question was passed over? ”

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—“ Yesterday I was late by about five minutes, Sir. I was not here in my seat, Sir, when my question was answered and I had no opportunity to put supplementaries. So I request that whenever a Member is not present, or if he comes late, his questions may be taken up last.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I thought that I was showing an indulgence to hon. Members by allowing their questions being answered by the Government, even when they were absent. If that is not sufficient, I shall consider the hon. Member's suggestion for future guidance.”

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Central Nazir, District Court, Chingleput.

* 29 Q.—SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : With reference to the answer to starred question No. 96, dated 21st October 1947, will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the reports called for from the High Court have been received by the Government;

(b) whether the Government are in a position to answer that question at the next sitting of the Council;

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(c) whether it is a fact that the High Court has found the Central Nazir to have contravened the provisions of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules;

(d) whether it is a fact that the High Court ordered the forfeiture of the valuable presents received by the Central Nazir;

(e) whether it is a fact that the High Court found that the steno-typist's complaint was not unfounded or vexatious; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the High Court has yet directed the District Judge to frame appropriate charges for insubordination against the steno-typist?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“(a) A report in regard to the allegations against the Central Nazir has been received. The report on the enquiry against the complainant is awaited.

“(b) The answer is in the affirmative so far as the enquiry against the Central Nazir is concerned.

“(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(d) The High Court has recommended that the valuable presents received by the Central Nazir should be surrendered to the Government or that he should pay their value. The question regarding the disposal of the articles which are now in the custody of the District Judge, Chingleput, is under the consideration of the Government.

“(e) & (f) The Government have no information. They await the High Court's report in this regard.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“Evidently the remarks of the hon. Mr. Sarma refer to this question, because Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar who has put this question is not present!”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“If I may be permitted to intervene, Sir, the usual parliamentary practice is that if a member who has put a question is not present, it is passed over and if he arrives before the question-time is over, his question will be taken up again and he will be allowed to put supplementary questions, Sir. Otherwise the answers will be printed in the proceedings.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“I know that the procedure that I follow here is this. If the Minister is prepared to answer, I usually allow him to do so, even though the Member who has put the question is not present and I hope it has met with the approval of this House. If the Minister has no objection and if he is ready to answer, it does not matter if the Member is not present and I also allow supplementary questions on it. That has been my procedure.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“Sir, in the lower House, the procedure followed is different.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“But here, I follow the above procedure.”

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Government Soap Factory, Calicut.

* 30 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the number of young men trained for soap-making in the Government Soap Factory at Calicut, and the amount spent on them in 1946-47;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start a Government Soap Factory in the Ceded districts;

(c) the quantity and cost of shark liver oil produced in the Government Factory; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to start a shark liver oil factory in any other part in the Province?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Industries) :—“(a) Seventeen students were trained in the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, during 1946-47 and the net amount spent on them is Rs. 10,732-2-7.

“(b) No, Sir.

“(c) Eleven thousand three hundred and eighty gallons of shark liver oil were produced in the Government Oil Factory, Calicut, during 1946-47 and the approximate cost of production is Rs. 99,490.

“(d) No, Sir.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know from the Government whether there is any difficulty in marketing the shark liver oil which they produce?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I should like to have notice, Sir.”

Central Labour Organizations, etc.

* 31 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether the Government deal with any Central Labour Organizations and Federations of Trade Unions and what they are?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Industries) :—“The hon. Member's question is not clear. If the point intended to be conveyed is whether Government will consider representations and views presented by Central Labour Organizations and Federations of Trade Unions, the answer is in the affirmative.”

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—“May I know whether the Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress is consulted on labour matters by the Madras Government, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I should like to have notice, Sir, as the Hon. Minister in charge is not here.”

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Suspension of the Municipal Commissioner, Dindigul.

* 32 Q.—SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Municipal Commissioner, Dindigul, was placed under suspension; if so, what are the charges on which he was suspended; how long he was under suspension; what is the result of the inquiry into the charges; and when were orders on the inquiry issued;

(b) whether any appeal was preferred by the Commissioner; if so, what are the orders passed on the appeal; when was effect given to them; who is responsible for the delay; and what is the amount paid to the Commissioner while under suspension;

(c) whether any extra amount was paid for the period he was under suspension as a result of the order on the appeal of the Commissioner;

(d) from what source was the extra expenditure met; and

(e) who is responsible for the extra expenditure and what steps have been taken to recover the amount from that person?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“(a) & (b) Sri R. Purushotham Sastri, lately Commissioner, Dindigul Municipality, was placed under suspension pending enquiry by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards with effect from 15th May 1947 (afternoon) till orders were passed by Government on charges framed against him by the Inspector. The following charges were framed against the Commissioner:—

Charge I.—That he grossly abused his powers as Special Officer by passing two resolutions regarding (i) the appointment of a standing counsel and fixation of his retainer fee, and (ii) permitting the contractor to levy and collect fees for sale of cattle in the weekly market.

Charge II.—That he neglected his duty as seen from the following omissions and commissions—

(a) omitting to take security deposit in full from Parasuraman, bill-collector;

(b) omitting to restrict collection work to those who had furnished security;

(c) omitting to do his outdoor and office work properly; and

(d) sanctioning cycle allowance to P. Krishnamurti Ayyar, Market Superintendent, when he was not entitled to it.

Charge III.—That he acted in a manner subversive of discipline—

(a) by deliberately defying Government Orders regarding acceptance of resignation from subordinates while disciplinary proceedings were pending;

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(b) by conniving at indiscipline or by culpably neglecting to take proper action to enforce discipline and maintain the prestige of the office, as evidenced by—

(i) his conduct in merely ‘pacifying’ subordinates who conducted themselves disgracefully in his presence when strong action was called for in the interest of discipline;

(ii) his ineffective remarks in the running note file of a clerk’s personal register;

(iii) his action in merely warning the Supervisor under the Municipal Engineer, who had been reported for bad work five times by the Municipal Engineer; and

(iv) his dealing with the clerk under the Municipal Health Officer very leniently when the clerk was persistent in his defaults.

A petition requesting cancellation of the proceedings of the Inspector placing the Commissioner under suspension was received by Government from him, but the Government declined to interfere at that stage and rejected the petition. Government issued orders on 21st October 1947 viewing with extreme disfavour the irregularities committed by the Commissioner warning him severely and directing his reappointment. He was reappointed as Commissioner of the Tirunelveli Municipality on 6th January 1948. There was some unavoidable delay in reposting him as Commissioner, as there was no suitable vacancy in which he could be posted immediately. It was ordered that the period of his absence from the date of his suspension pending enquiry to the date of his rejoining duty should be treated as such leave as he was eligible for and he was permitted to draw the leave salary admissible to him under the rules.

(c) No extra expenditure was involved in his case.

(d) & (e) Does not arise in view of answer to clause (c). ”

Retrenchment of workers in the King Institute, Guindy.

* 33 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Director of the King Institute, Guindy, has submitted any proposals for retrenchment of workers and if the answer be in the affirmative what those proposals and the necessity for them are?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The answer is in the negative.”

SRI P. R. K. SARMA:—“May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that the Superintendent of the King Institute has actually informed several workers, that they have no work for them and that they would be retrenched and that representations have been made on this subject to the Hon. Minister?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“I have no information, Sir, as to what the Director of the King Institute has done.”

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I believe that the Retrenchment Committee called for suggestions regarding retrenchment from heads of departments and perhaps in this connexion certain proposals might have been made by him. However, I have no information direct."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know if there are proposals under consideration by the Government to extend the activities of the King Institute, Guindy? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir."

II.—NEW LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I may inform the House that the hon. Mr. Uppi Sahib has agreed to Dr. John taking his place. I therefore request Dr. John to take the place of the Leader of the Opposition."

(Dr. V. K. John took the place of the Leader of the Opposition amidst cheers.)

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. President, Sir, before I make my statement, I should like to apologize to you, and to this House for not being present here on the 3rd and yesterday, the 4th, owing to some unavoidable happenings. This morning when I opened the papers in the train, I found that my absence in the House became a matter for discussion. Sir, I am very much obliged to you and to the House for the great consideration which you have shown to me and to my party yesterday. It was said that a letter was sent to me, but unfortunately for me, owing to my absence from my home for the last three days, I could not see that letter and I am extremely sorry that an impression was given that I did not reply to your letter, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" There was no such impression; on the other hand, the impression was that the hon. Member was away at Delhi."

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I thank you, Sir, that in spite of my apparent neglect, you have been good enough to treat me with such consideration. However, I apologize to you, Mr. President, for that omission.

" Now, Sir, we, the Muslim League Party was the main opposition in this House till now. It was not of our own seeking. It was a mere accident that we were made the opposition party. The Government themselves will admit that we were not an opposition party, merely for opposition. We were co-operating with the Government whenever we thought that co-operation was necessary and criticising them, whenever we thought that criticism was necessary, but our criticisms were always constructive and not destructive. I assure the Government, that as a party, we will be co-operating with the Government as well as criticising them, whenever we feel that such criticisms are necessary.

" As regards the newly formed party, I wish to say only one word. Let it be a true party. I do not want to say more. How that party is formed is a matter of public knowledge. I congratulate

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my hon. Friend Mr. John for being the Opposition Leader. He is a capable leader and I hope that he will prove to be a capable Opposition Leader also, and I wish his party all success."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I take this opportunity to thank Mr. Uppi Sahib, the Leader of the official Opposition till to-day, for the statement he has just made in this House. I express the hope, on behalf of the United Democrats, that Mr. Uppi Sahib himself with his friends will join this party, because our primary object is the welfare of the common man, and the other objects which we have published can easily be subscribed to by Mr. Uppi Sahib and his friends. And it is also my hope that before long he will take this seat again, because as my friends know, my professional work does not enable me to come here and sit throughout the day, and as Leader of the Opposition, when I ask the Hon. Ministers to be present, I am myself bound to be present throughout the day. It is thus very difficult for me to discharge the functions of the Leader of the Opposition, but however, I have agreed to this for the time being because I was anxious that we must form a party which is non-communal and my friends wanted me to be the leader of it. I once again express the hope that Mr. Uppi Sahib and the other members of the Muslim League Party in this House will join the United Democrats, which is a non-communal opposition and that he himself will occupy this seat before long."

* DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, we have had^{11-15 p.m.} an opposition till now led by Mr. Uppi Sahib. On behalf of the Treasury Benches I must express my thanks and my gratitude for the Opposition Bench that has been under his leadership all these months. We have worked as it were as a happy family with the Opposition here all this one year and more. We divided of course on issues and surely the Opposition voted against us but that is only a duty which the Opposition has got to do. I believe, Sir, that this Government has got to be run not only by us but also along with the co-operation of the Opposition itself and both of us were working together conducive to the well-being of this Legislature and also we had the satisfaction that our discussions had the full weight of the opposition thrown in it so that the judgment we arrived at was always a very considered one and subjected to all possible criticisms. In that view, I must say that Mr. Uppi Sahib has discharged his duties very well and he is entitled to the thanks of the Treasury Benches.

" I am also glad, Sir, that my hon. Friend, Dr. V. K. John, has taken his place. He is a lawyer of reputation and although he regrets the failure of his briefs on account of the tasks he has undertaken, I am sure that it will be a test of his patriotism in the discharge of his duties. After all most of us cannot, and especially public workers cannot be always thinking of briefs and incomes when we discharge public duties. I am glad that Dr. John has after all taken upon himself the duty of sacrificing a little of his income for the sake of public service which he could discharge in this Council. I also congratulate him on this score. I do hope

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that he will also help us in the Council with good criticisms, as he has often done even though he was not actually in the Opposition. I hope that as Leader of the Opposition he would contribute the same amount of vigorous criticisms on Government's policies and throw in his weight of experience and legal acumen in the discharge of his duties. I congratulate him, Sir, on his becoming the Leader of the Opposition here."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I feel I have to join and say a few words on this rather important occasion in the House. Though the Opposition till now was communal in character I am very glad to say that its nature as a communal party never entered into the discussions and our decisions and discussions were never marred by its communal nature. Mr. Uppi Sahib and his party have always been very diligent in their duties to this House and it is common knowledge that whenever it was necessary they gave their whole-hearted support to the Government and whenever they found it again necessary they never flinched from saying what they felt on measures that were brought before the House.

" I must also offer my thankfulness to the Leader who has also been very considerate and shall I say obedient also to the dictates as well as to the requests from the Chair. I cannot recall even one instance when the Chair and the Opposition whether the official Opposition or the rest of the Opposition came to grips on any matter, excepting one such incident which I remember. But that did not arise out of the communal nature of the party. I am glad to say that even on that occasion, Mr. Uppi Sahib and his friends who walked out, came back at my request and took their seats and the only incident which I could think of and which would have marred the proceedings of the House was thus closed. I have very great pleasure in adding my voice to the compliments that have been given to the previous Leader of the Opposition.

" I also welcome Dr. John and his Party as the Official Opposition. I hope the House will agree with me when I say that it is a real opposition and that it is not guided by any communal principles. It is a real political party in every sense of the term. It is not without some feelings of trepidation on my part that I welcome Dr. John into his seat. I have been seeing since yesterday that Dr. John is more active in this than in his old seat."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is very dangerous."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Though not more dangerous, I think it is rather disturbing to the deliberations of the House. I hope Dr. John will take this remark of mine in the spirit in which it is offered and that he will help in the discussions and see that the discussions are not disturbed. I am very glad to welcome Dr. John to his seat and also his party members as the Official Opposition. I hope we will get on as amicably and as harmoniously as we did in the past."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" We offer our sincere co-operation to you, Sir, in all matters."

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III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1948-49—cont.

* MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Government and especially the Hon. the Finance Minister on the Budget, because, as the other hon. Members have said before me, he has not come forward with any fresh taxation. We are very grateful to him for it. More than that, as social workers we are pleased to see that so many of our requests that were made last year are now put into practice. Sir, I am referring to the post of Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Adviser in Child Psychology, the Women's Welfare Department and the grant for a separate Industrial Home for Women who have been convicted under the solicitation clause of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. We see, Sir, that there are extra grants for special schools. I am very sorry to see, Sir, that there is no grant for schools for the mentally backward children. We have received all these children and they are not fit to be sent to normal schools and they are neither so bad as to be sent to mental homes. We hope, Sir, that at least next year's Budget will include sufficient grants for this also.

" Sir, we congratulate the Government on constituting the Women's Welfare Department. I hope, that they will afford the women workers in the department adequate facilities for going to other parts of India and studying the working of other social service organizations. I request the Government, Sir, to allow them to go to America and England and study the social service organizations there, so that they might imbibe and learn things from those countries and when they come back try to adapt those systems to suit the needs of our country.

" The Madras Vigilance Association, Sir, has had a very trying time. The Hon. Mrs. Hensman also referred to it yesterday. I can say, Sir, that it has been on the verge of bankruptcy at least three times during last year and the Hon. the Minister for Finance and the Hon. the Minister for Courts know how many times I had to go to them asking them for aid as we had to draw overdrafts. This has not been helpful. It is not fair to the paid staff or the voluntary workers and they cannot continue to work efficiently having this fear in their minds all the time. I understand that the Government are thinking of provincializing this Home. What we want is this. In provincializing at least see that the voluntary aspect of the work is always kept. With due respect to the Government I say that work of this nature cannot be got done without the aid of socially minded people also. Then, Sir, I would like to say that it would be a grave injustice if the Director of Women's Welfare Department and the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society should have better emoluments than the Women Welfare Worker of the Vigilance Association. I refer to this because I do not want that there should be any appearance of partiality. The work in the Vigilance Association is also of a very delicate nature and the Government should see that these workers are also given

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the same status, as the workers in the Women's Welfare Department and the Children's Aid Society. I make these suggestions with an intimate knowledge of the working of these three organizations.

"I would also like to know, Sir, from the Hon. Minister in charge, as to when the work-house for the convicted women under the solicitation clause is going to be started. The Act has been amended and the amending Bill has become law, and that will enable women to be sent to the work-house. I know that the Government will say that there is no accommodation. I should like to point out that there are various buildings vacant in the military camps and I am sure that if the Members of Government would try they would be able to get them.

"I further trust, Sir, that the curriculum in certified schools will also have an appreciable change. We are all aware that the Government are spending a lot of money on the certified schools but the results are not satisfactory. I would also suggest to the Government that juvenile probation should be separated from adult probation. I have very often made this request. I know that it has not been successful since it was combined. Now the Government have appointed some new probation officers but that does not solve the problem. In the past we used to have probation committees and other social organizations working under the Government and voluntary bodies and the results were far better than what they are now.

"Then I come to the youth camps. The Hon. the Minister for Education has appointed a Youth Camp Committee. We have been sitting and we have been visiting various camps situated in the Province with the idea of starting camps for boys and girls. We have been submitting plans to the Hon. Minister. I hope that the Hon. Minister will not waste time and that he would be able to secure the valuable buildings, especially in Avadi and the Red Hills, which are very good sites for our purpose. Sir, in all these visits that we were making we were anxious to see that these camps were opened for both boys and girls. I think it is high time that we stop giving separate education for our boys and girls in separate schools because I think that it has been very harmful in its own way.

"Here I would also like to suggest to the Government that there should be a common menu and a common kitchen for all classes of children. There should be no separate kitchens. If we want to create a United India, there should be in such camps common food, common rules and common language also.

"The Hon. Minister was very anxious that we should have a united Boy Scouts and Girls Guides movement. We have done our best in that direction and as he knows we have achieved this. I can say with pride that the Girl Guide Organization to which I belong was the first to implement that decision. I see, Sir, that a sum of Rs. 21,000 is allotted for all the three organizations. I think that is very deplorable. In the other Provinces in India they

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get more than twice the amount allotted here, i.e., Rs. 60,000, or Rs. 50,000, etc. If you want that our children also should get proper knowledge and guidance we must have more money. Previously the Hon. Minister challenged us by saying 'If you have a united movement then I will give you more money.' Now we have a united movement. We hope that at least in the next Budget there will be a more adequate provision.

"Coming to military training, I hope the Hon. the Minister for Education will see that the scheme is implemented soon. Military training for our girls also is very important. I know that many women in this Province do not hold the view that we should give military training for the girls. I have said here and in other places that we should have military training for our girls and I hope that the Government will open a military training centre for our girls. (A voice: 'Home guards?') Not only home guards. They should also get military training, something higher than home guards. In this morning's papers I saw that Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi has written to say that girls should be given military training. I am sure that when such a personality as she says that military training should be given to the girls certainly the Ministry should grant the request."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"You want to become a Woman Commander."

MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA:—"No, I will begin with being a sergeant if you want."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The Hon. Minister is leaving me out of the joke." (Laughter.) (Referring to the jocular discussion between Dr. P. Subbarayan and others.)

MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA:—"Then, Sir, I am considered partial in supporting women's schemes in the Council. Now I would like to press the claims of boys' education. I understand from those connected with education that for the last seven years they have not received any grant for buildings. I understand that the Government may give them some loans. After all we have got thousands of children who are waiting to be educated and it is time that the Government do provide more money for education and for health schemes. Other countries spend so much on the education of the youth. I would again press on Government to effectively continue this first step on the importance of social service, that is, there must be a separate department of social welfare in charge of a lady and a separate Minister. Though it is for women's welfare, still the term welfare has come to include both men and women. Besides, the fashionable social service is now gone. Social service is as important as any other Government scheme. I hope the Minister will consider this request, and I shall go on requesting him until it is achieved."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"You want a separate department? If so, it comes under the Premier."

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MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA:—“ Yes, Sir. (Interruption.) But the Premier is a very busy gentleman. We have to go to different Ministers—the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon in respect of Vigilance Home and the Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi for Finance, etc. Therefore, I think there should be a separate department as in other countries. I understand in United Provinces they are having some schemes under consideration. I would like to ask for a school of social service. We have the Tata School of Social Science in Bombay. It is very expensive. We do not want it on those lines. But we can certainly form our own school of social service. Here we have so many individuals who would like to have practical training. A health centre should be opened for giving training. If Government can grant us help in the matter of buildings, I think we will have the workers.

“ Now I turn to medical relief. It is a pleasure to see that more schemes are sanctioned. I am glad that the retrenched nurses were re-employed. We spend lot of money on hospitals, but unless we have adequate staffing, what is the use of a hospital? The hon. Mr. Bheema Rao and the hon. Mrs. Hensman pointed out the need for quarters to nurses. It is but fair that we give them proper quarters and proper recreation facilities. In some of the hospitals, it is shocking to see that 8 or 10 girls have to sleep in a single room. How can they do work and also be fresh for their work on the next day—especially when they have night duties—if 8 or 10 nurses are accommodated in one room.

“ We have a very understanding and sympathetic Minister holding this portfolio. So much does he understand the medical side that he is called Dr. Shetty. (‘ Hear, hear ’.) We are very glad to note the interest he has taken in leprosy and tuberculosis. We would ask the Hon. Minister to make further use of the services of honorary workers. The Guild of Service is working voluntarily in the City and also in the Province. We are teaching therapy and other jobs. We do these things regularly. If you let us work as honorary workers in the out-patient departments and give more patronage for training in St. John Ambulance work, more voluntary workers will come forward. Hence, this is a special request to you. We understand that mobile hospitals are going to be sponsored by the Government. We would like to offer our help here also. May I ask Government to seek co-operation from voluntary organizations? With due deference to M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. I say that there are hundreds of men and women (who are not fortunate to be in this House) who can do a good deal of voluntary work. Therefore, please include them in the various committees on social reform.

“ I am not an engineer and I cannot speak about engineering. But I am glad to see schemes and projects put through by the Hon. Minister for Public Works. I think more lands will be cultivated now in this country, and yield food to build a strong nation.

“ I do not say these things in a spirit of criticism, because we all know that it is very easy to criticize, but when once we sit and

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attempt to do things, it becomes quite a different matter. Therefore, we do congratulate Government and thank them for what they have done and are doing. I would like them to consider the points I have made out and be more generous towards giving us facilities.”

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I should like to begin my remarks with an apology to the Hon. the Finance Minister for my absence when he was delivering the Budget speech owing to unavoidable circumstances. I conveyed my apologies personally to him, and I should like to do so now in public. But one thing he may rest assured, that my very absence has made me go through his beautiful pamphlet with a much greater amount of care and earnestness so that I may say at present I am perhaps as familiar with the facts stated therein as he is. In the course of the discussion, various criticisms were offered and naturally member after member representing the different constituencies spoke about the need for greater amenities in one direction or another—rural water-supply, rural reconstruction schemes, inadequate medical relief, lack of proper maternity facilities, lack of co-ordinated effort in regard to Harijan uplift and various other necessary developments were brought to the notice of this House. I am afraid, Sir, that it is futile to speak about these things at the Budget debate without a clear realization of what the future policy of the Government should be in regard to Budgets and in regard to income and expenditure. The Hon. the Finance Minister did a very clever thing in introducing taxation proposals long before the Budget was brought in, a method which is an excellent example and which I should like to be copied in another place. Having done so, he has presented us a Budget without any taxation proposals. But there is one serious defect. He does not hesitate to dip his hands into the reserve fund. He has actually taken five crores out of the reserve so that he can present a balanced Budget. This indeed was inevitable. But I wish to ask him and his colleagues on the Treasury Benches to consider whether it is possible in the circumstances in which we are at present situated to continue to depend upon dipping one's fingers into the reserve fund of the Government without serious financial inconvenience arising therefrom.

“ I believe that the time has come when there should be a regular enquiry with the help of experts into the financial resources of this Presidency so that we may be assured on what lines financial increases can possibly be thought of and so that we may also be assured of the possibilities of giving adequate relief in regard to essential services, about which so much complaint has been made. There is another reason why I press upon the Finance Minister the necessity for appointing such an expert committee. He has noted very correctly that the resources of the Provincial Government will depend very much upon the future policy of the Central Government in regard to taxation measures. He has also emphasized the fact that he as a Member of the Constituent Assembly has given notice of a number of amendments to the Legislative

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lists proposed in the Report of the Union Powers Committee appointed by the Constituent Assembly. Sir, on a former occasion when I had the temerity to move a resolution that these very proposals should be placed before the Legislatures of the country with a view to permit us (legislators) to give expression to our views—the Hon. the Finance Minister, not being a Member of this House, may not be aware of it—his colleagues on the Treasury Bench stoutly opposed me and somehow they and their followers wished to outherod Herod and said that I was introducing a disturbing element in the discussions of this Council. I can assure them that I am not a person to be deterred by such comments, and that I shall not take those criticisms seriously as I do not propose to take the complimentary criticisms any more seriously. I do feel, Sir, that it would have been wise if, without leaving it to the Hon. the Finance Minister to table his amendment as an individual Member of the Constituent Assembly, he had been given a mandate from the Legislature—it may be the Legislative Assembly—to press for this amendment or to speak on behalf of the Assembly in the Constituent Assembly, not as an individual Member, but as a representative of the Government. I am afraid when he speaks or when he had spoken as an individual, he could not have claimed that privilege, and I consider it a very unfortunate situation indeed—more so because the Constituent Assembly as constituted, is composed of Members elected by the Legislative Assembly, and to that extent he should have taken a definite mandate from the Legislative Assembly if not from both Houses of the Legislature. I am not going to harp on that point. Let bygones be bygones. I wish that he should at present be in a position to appoint a committee of the nature I have suggested who will review the whole financial position of this Presidency and who will also take into consideration the taxation proposals that are to be passed through the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India. That Committee will also take into consideration much more urgently those post-war reconstruction schemes that have been hanging in the air and that are slowly disappearing from the minds of our people. I do not think it is possible for us to have any smoother budgets presented, nor would the criticisms be any more effective, unless we take stock of the situation between now and the next Budget, and apply our minds to the task that is ahead of us. The Finance Department, Sir, has been going on as usual.

“There is one other factor that I wish to refer to, and that is the policy with regard to loans. I believe that it will be left to this committee that I have suggested to review the policy on loans, to decide what loans should be taken, and for what purposes loans should be given. There is the unfortunate tradition that has been handed down from generation to generation by previous Governments that loans are to be taken only for productive enterprises. I think the expression ‘productive enterprise’ has been very unfortunately defined. The Hon. the Finance Minister will correct

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me if I am wrong. Education, public health and such other nation-building activities do not come under productive enterprise, because the Government or the day or the Finance Minister cannot, like a money-lender who sits in the bazaar, immediately cash his interest year by year. If you are to take a long-range view of the whole measure, you will see that there is no more productive enterprise, so far as Government financial resources are concerned, than a well regulated policy of education spread over the length and breadth of this country and a well-regulated policy of public health ensuring better health to the worker, which means better wages earned and better turnover of work and better improvement in sales-tax which the Hon. the Finance Minister has raised on two occasions. To that extent the loans that are applied for these will be as productive as any loans that you give to others.

Sir, I find that notwithstanding the change that has been effected after the 10th August 1947, to which member after member has referred, and all of us have repeated *ad nauseum*, there is very little change in regard to the manner in which the departments are working. Every single department has got to go through the sieve of the Finance Department, and every single proposal, large or small, has to be vetted by the Finance Department, and it is only after that process has been gone through—a process that consumes an amount of labour quite incommensurate with the trouble taken, and a delay which is most unfortunate—that any scheme can possibly find the light of the day. I wish to suggest to the Hon. the Finance Minister the necessity to change this procedure. I do not wish to interfere with the Finance Minister's or the Finance Department's control over expenditure, for I believe we will not be sitting on the safety valve if we allow department after department to run amuck with expenditure. On the other hand, there is such a thing as recurring expenditure and such other things as non-recurring expenditure. Recurring expenditure can and most legitimately should be subjected to serious special study by the Finance Department, but when it comes to non-recurring expenditure, there is a certain amount of latitude that is possible, whereby the Finance Department actually take the steps which they take—nothing from page to page, sending it from member to member, till at last the proposal sent by the Minister in charge is vetted from the lowest grade clerk in the Finance Department right up to the Finance Secretary, before it comes to the Finance Minister.

“Sir, my submission is this. There is a system known as block grant given for various purposes to various bodies. I claim to be very familiar with this system of block grants as one who has been connected with the University for the last 20 years. If only Government will consider the giving of block grants to the departments, they will be controlling all the recurring expenditure on the new schemes. I think this system of block grants will ensure a more quick method of disposal and will possibly be satisfactory both to the Hon. the Finance Minister as well as to the particular department concerned. I speak with a certain amount of knowledge, Sir, on this subject. If you take the Education Department

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into consideration—The Hon. the Minister for Education will himself agree—that for the extension of education facilities, he has necessarily to approach the Finance Department to get the new schemes included in Part II Schemes at the last stage. Instead of this, if block grants were set up, Government will have no difficulty in proceeding with the new schemes with that amount immediately instead of waiting for the investigation and necessary financial adjustment. In this connexion, I may give one instance where I had to plead with the University Syndicate to postpone consideration on a matter pertaining to a Government institution till the middle of February, because necessary sanctions for carrying it out had not been finalized by the Finance Department although it had been approved by the Education Minister long ago. The work of such statutory bodies who have to conduct certain investigations on Government proposals is hampered very much because of the inordinate delay in the Government Secretariat. So, Sir, instead of waiting till the 31st October for the Part II Schemes, the system of block grants would be very useful in incurring expenditure on these new schemes and for their speedy execution. Again, there is also the additional advantage in these block grants, namely, neither the Minister nor the department will be entirely responsible for any criticism with regard to the incurring of expenditure on these new schemes.

Then, Sir, I have suggested on former occasions that Standing Committees to every department and every Minister must be constituted. If we constitute such Standing Committees from the members of both the Houses, it will greatly help the Ministry in a very large number of cases. I know there are Cabinet Sub-Committees formed from time to time but the Ministers' hands are full so far as their own work is concerned, and the Standing Committees will be very useful in giving the necessary advice. From time to time, Committees such as the Provincial Education Board are constituted to advise the Government. In the same way, Standing Committees for every department should be constituted for giving advice and assistance to the Ministers in the discharge of their duties. All that I am anxious is that a certain amount of expert advice is necessary and that advice can come only from such Standing Committees which I have suggested.

Then, Sir, another matter on which this House and the other House are interested is the question of retrenchment. Sir, much really has been made of the Retrenchment Committees. My hon. Friend, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, has already referred to it and said that the Retrenchment Committee's proposals have not been given effect to by the Government. It is not possible for the Retrenchment Committee to know the needs of every department. The department's naturally are not for any retrenchment. I venture to submit from personal experience that the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee is wrong in principle. Government, by appointing such a committee, force them to retrench certain people and they retrench such persons as the peons in the King's Institute about which my hon. Friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao took such a serious objection . . .

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Our peons also.”

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Yes, of course, I sympathise with them also. What I say is that the Government need not take the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee very seriously. My point in submitting this is if the Retrenchment Committee were to make any proposals, those proposals should be examined and placed before the House and no action should be taken on those recommendations without proper scrutiny. Otherwise, the trend will be towards lopsided retrenchment and retrenchment will become the order of the day. After retrenchment, we will be in a worse position than before. I am speaking with some experience of Government offices and also as one connected with retrenchment on three different occasions in the course of twenty years. In saying this, I have no intention of devaluating the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee.

“ Sir, a great deal of criticism has been levelled against the policy of control and de-control. I may tell the Hon. the Minister that different people have got different views in regard to controls and de-controls. One most important factor which we have to determine is whatever may be the policy of the Government, as I have stated on former occasions, the responsibility of the Government is to supply to the common man the ordinary necessities of life. I do not care whether you have controls or de-controls but do not come forward and say that de-control was accepted by the Government because it was the unanimous opinion of the members of this side of the House or both sides of the House. We have a responsibility to the people. At the same time, I must confess that the policy of control has unfortunately been a thorough failure. I know it has really been a thorough failure in the matter of cloth with the result when de-control of cloth is ordered—I am not a shop jay-walker at any time and I cannot afford to be one at this stage of my life but I understand from responsible ladies—(laughter)—that the shops are full of cloth and full of the varieties of wear so much so that people wondered where all these come from and whether they were underground until they were brought to light. That is going to be the policy of those people who want these controls. It seems to me that there is something to be said for de-control for the free movement of goods or the necessities of life which would probably prevent people from hoarding, profiteering or black-marketing. I say, the black-marketer thrives because everyone of us is bringing our judgment against black-marketing and the black-marketers are also joining that judgment (‘hear, hear’), because that is the best method of making it appear that they are against black-marketing while at the same time carrying on their black-marketing. I have no hesitation in saying that if black-marketing prevails, we should make the Chambers of Commerce responsible for such black-marketing. I do not see any reason why the Chambers of Commerce should leave it to the Government to detect cases of black-marketing when they are in a position to control black-marketing. If they are not in a position to control this black-marketing, then let them abolish these Chambers of Commerce. I say, Sir, without any fear

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of contradiction, that there seems to be a number of people who, under the cover of the Chambers of Commerce, are profiteering or black-marketing. Sir, strong action is needed for these purposes.

“ Speaking about law and order, I see, Sir, my hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan has just gone and so, I wish to reserve my remarks about his Department till he comes and I will pass on to the next subject. I see, Sir, that the Hon. the Minister for Industries is not here because, unfortunately, he is not well; but I am sure the remarks that I am going to make with respect to his Department will be conveyed to him. Sir, the position to-day is with the poor resources in the matter of industrial development, our Province is much worse off than any other Province. The textile mills in Coimbatore are not working for a very long period. My information is that about thirty-two mills have had to be closed down and there is no possibility of an agreement and a prospect of these mills being started. Various discussions are taking place between the Government and the managements. I should like to ask what is the policy of the Government with regard to the industries. I realize that in a way it is a matter which has got to be negotiated with the Central Government also. I realize also that the policy of the Central Government in regard to this matter may have serious repercussions on what the Provincial Government may have to say. Sir, the Provincial Government must be given the position, in this as in many other subjects, to advise the Central Government—for, I know that and I say with definiteness on a matter which I would not ordinarily assert—that the Central Government is in very bad need of good advice on very important points. Take it from me that it will be folly on our part if on account of our feelings of loyalty or personal gratitude or personal veneration, we do not in the interests of the country and the common man, give them that advice and give them suggestions which they need in a respectful and firm manner, whether it is in the field of industry or any other field. Sir, the whole question of capital and labour will have to be gone into *de novo*, particularly after the 15th of August 1947 because we want labour and capital to be much more united than they have been before. I was reading only this morning an appeal made by the great capitalist, who knows about labour well, I mean Sir Ardeskar Dalal. Unfortunately, the trend has gone on and a series of political speeches are made by hon. Members with the result that capital is an anathema in this country. Somehow or other, an impression has gone abroad till the uneducated labourer has come to believe that the capitalist is the arch enemy of labour in this life and perhaps even in after-life. I want to say this and I am speaking subject to correction. Of course there are certain difficulties in this country. For, in other countries, for instance, the leaders of labour unions should themselves be persons who have been in that labour. It is one of the primary conditions of labour unions. If there is a railwaymen's labour union, the railwayman who has been an engine driver or the man shoving coal ultimately gets into the position of a leader of the union instead of a prominent philanthropic gentleman with experience to lead. I know a Master of Arts of the University of

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Madras was presiding over a Scavengers' Union but I feel more competent to be their leader than that gentleman for I have done some scavenging in my professional work. The Leader of the House will certainly agree with me when I say that labour differences and labour problems will be understood only by leaders who have come from labour itself because they will deal better in all negotiations concerning labour. I know I shall be criticised for this but I am indifferent to criticism on this matter.

“ Then, Sir, the second point is this. Arbitration should be well thought of in this country. I understand there is a panel of arbitrators. There are also arbitrators appointed on the spur after a strike has begun and there are also arbitrators who have been selected jointly both by capital and labour. But to my mind, it appears necessary that the Government should have a number of arbitrators as a panel and from that panel, they can select arbitrators for any particular arbitration. I may quote something as an illustration. My hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan who has got a keen interest in sports will not dislike my speaking on sports. In all games, to-day, the right persons are selected and a panel of referees is formed, whether it be for cricket, football, hockey or any other game and it is from that panel, people take particular persons when they want them. For, the great advantage of drawing up a panel of arbitrators is that when a strike situation develops you will not be accused of selecting this person or that person because both capital and labour would have agreed to the panel. Sir, it was very unfortunate that in the past the Government had not taken proper care in the selection of arbitrators. I value and I shall always value judicial temperament and experience. But I think that a person who does not know what is warp and what is woof should not be appointed an arbitrator for a textile dispute. It is necessary that the man should know the details of the trade. If the Government are going to draw up a panel of arbitrators, I ask them to bear in mind that arbitrators should be selected firstly for their knowledge of the intricate details of the trade and secondly for the judicial temperament that they would bring to bear on the question.

“ Sir, I now come to the third point. If an arbitrator is appointed what is the duty of the Government? The arbitrator's award must be accepted and enforced both on labour and on capital. If the Government do not do that, they will be failing in their duty; they would be encouraging either the one or the other. Unfortunately, Sir, the whole of the textile dispute in Coimbatore is due to the blunder of the previous Ministry for which I do not hold the present Ministry responsible. I was aghast on a former occasion to find that when the arbitration tribunal had given its award, various other considerations came in and the Government somehow, from day to day interfered with the award of the tribunal. I think, Sir, that that was the worst thing they could do to both capital and labour. Sir, let me make it perfectly plain that you would never be able to settle a trade dispute if you enter into the arbitration of it. The proper course for the Government was not that. They had then a very experienced labour leader in charge

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of the labour portfolio, but I have to say that he did not fulfil our expectations. The proper course for the Government would have been to have had an appellate arbitration tribunal consisting of two or three persons, so that if the arbitrator's award is questioned either by labour or capital for any reason, the appellate tribunal will adjust the differences and give its final verdict. There is no other method of settling labour disputes. I want to make it very clear that unless you take this firm attitude, you will be ruining industries in this Province and creating a situation where you will not be able to maintain law and order notwithstanding the Home Guards; and even compulsory military training for ladies will not be able to help you! (Laughter.)

"Sir, there is one other point on which I speak with some little diffidence, but I am convinced that it is the proper approach if the country is to be salvaged. I want both capital and labour and also the Government to seriously consider this that unless there is profit-sharing motive for labour, there will always be difficulties arising. But how this profit-sharing motive is to be implemented is more than I can venture to suggest at present. Labour should have a voice and an interest in the returns on capital. Even in Government concerns, I venture to suggest that it is a wise policy, because the Government are now taking many industries in the simple belief that when once they take them up, everything will be flowing with the milk of human kindness and the whole temperament of the people would change, as we thought it would change after the 15th of August. But Sir, I being very practical and trying to be a realistic person have no such vision.

"Sir, I now come to the portfolios the consideration of which I have deferred for some little time—Law and Order, Home and Judicial. I wish to assure the Hon. the Home Minister that this House will always lend its full support to any measures that Government feel compelled to take to suppress grave disorders. On a former occasion when a Bill was under discussion in this House, I said that so far as we are concerned there is no equivocation on our part in the willing co-operation that we extend to the Government in any measure that they might find it necessary to pass. temporarily we hope, for the suppression of grave disorders. We welcome the appointment of the Home Guards and we are happy about the assurance given by the Hon. the Home Minister that the Home Guards would be raised everywhere without any tinge of political, communal, religious or other considerations. We hope that everybody will be freely admitted provided as I laid emphasis on a former occasion, we are satisfied that he has the proper temperament and the sense of discipline so essential for an army like this.

"Sir, I regret to have to state that grave crime is on the increase. I had just a few days ago the privilege of looking into the Administration Report of the Police Department. Speaking on Administration Reports, might I say this? I do not think this Government have yet issued their Administration Report. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'It is under preparation.') May I

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know for what year? (Interruption) Sir, the beauty of the Administration Report is that it is always sent out long after the year has passed. I have got the Administration Report for 1946-47 in the month of grace, March 1948, when people would have forgotten everything about the events and when persons who issued the Administration Report may or may not be present to receive our just praise. (Laughter.) I understand that the reason for this is that voluminous statistics have got to be prepared and, therefore, months and years elapse before the report is published. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'The accounts have got to be prepared.') I suggest that the Government should issue the Administration Report first and publish the statistics later on. The Government know that we do not want these elaborate statistics and that nobody peruses them because they are so prepared that nobody can understand them unless he is a Master of Arts in Statistics. What is required of the Administration Report is the essence of administration, the measures of administration, the policies of administration and the difficulties of administration of the year preceding. There should be no difficulty whatever—whether it be the financial year or the calendar year—in any department of the Government issuing its Administration Report within the first quarter after the conclusion of that year. I know it can be done. Sir.

"Sir, I was saying that grave crime was on the increase. If you take murder for instance, a little over 50 per cent of the crimes were detected and the rest were undetected. My point in bringing this to the notice of the Hon. Home Minister is that while the police are not in a position to get abreast of the latest developments in regard to detection of crime, the criminals are rapidly advancing in the methods of committing crime, thanks to the facilities of the cinema theatre. I suggest that proper facilities are placed at the disposal of the Investigation department to detect crime at as early a stage as possible. Two measures are necessary for this. Firstly, in view of the fact that crime is being committed on lines in which it is committed in western countries, some police officers should be sent to foreign countries to get special training in methods of criminal investigation. Secondly it is necessary to implement the scientific advances in regard to detection of crime, without which crime detection will be a very difficult task. It is futile to criticise the police without giving them the sinews of war. I know some attempts have been made in recent years. I am not oblivious to the fact. But they are not sufficient to produce the results we have a right to expect.

"Sir, in this connexion I wish to recall to your minds that hon. Members have occasionally felt that they were not in a position to support a measure which conferred a great amount of—shall I say—authority on the police officers. Then the Members on the Treasury Bench have generally said that it is not right that we should have no confidence in the police. Sir, it is not a question of having no confidence in the police. It is only a question whether certain police officers of a lower grade can rise above the temptations

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and the prejudices of the moment and discharge their duties in a manner in which we expect them to discharge them. Sir, if we could have no confidence in our leaders, why should it be said that in the case of the police we should have so much confidence as to feel sure that a sub-inspector or a constable will necessarily discharge his duties in the light of the impression the Hon. the Mover of the bill has about the way in which he should discharge his duties? I am afraid, that it would be asking too much. It is not fair to them. That is the only reason why we occasionally say that we shall examine the things in the light of the impression of the Ministers.

" Sir, I now come to a very important subject. The Hon. the Finance Minister has referred to the question of the separation of the judiciary from the executive which has been hanging fire for a long time. During the preceding Ministry the question was exhaustively enquired into according to their lights and I understand that proposals are now before the Government. Sir, what is the object of this reform of the separation of the judiciary from the executive which has been agitating the public? It is not that they had such grave doubts about the executive; it is not that they thought that the judiciary were such perfect paragons of virtue. But they felt that it would lead to better administration of justice all over, and that with the implementation of the recommendations, the judiciary will be the pivotal point on which the whole fabric of the State should depend.

" Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Law is perfectly aware that the success of a democracy depends upon three fundamental principles, the most important of which is that the judiciary will be above all questions of control, of suspicion and distrust and that it will be, like Caesar's wife, not merely incorruptible but above the faintest trace of corruption. I use the word 'corruption' in its widest and best conception. The other two of course, we all know: an efficient Treasury Bench and a more efficient Opposition to keep the Treasury Bench steady in their seats with a backbone behind. I regret therefore that the previous Ministry did not constitute a proper committee to look into this question of the separation of the judiciary from the executive. I feel a little diffident to speak on this subject with you in the Chair, Mr. President, but I hope you will give me some indulgence. I do not mean to pass any serious criticism. They are just the remarks from a layman. Sir, with regard to this question the Government thought that it was only a committee of judges and advocates who could settle this question of the separation of the executive from the judiciary. Sir, it was not for the sake of the judges and the advocates that we wanted it. It is for the common man. Therefore I feel that the very constitution of the Committee was wrong in principle because you have not put any member of the public on it. I do not know whether the Leader of the Opposition who is looking fiercely at me is supporting me or not on this point. (Interruption by Dr. V. K. John.) After the change of leadership I have been feeling a little diffident in the matter.

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" Sir, I understand from the remarks of the former Minister for Law that all these posts should be given only to members of the legal profession, and that although there might be many eminent persons who were discharging their judicial duties satisfactorily, who had passed the necessary tests and about whom there was no reproach at all, it was the intention of the then Government to summarily dismiss them and appoint only the members of the legal profession. I can understand the Hon. the Law Minister who is himself a distinguished member of the legal profession must necessarily think of his own class, but at the same time I would suggest that it is not fair that persons who have been discharging their duties efficiently as judicial officers should be summarily relieved of their posts.

" I can understand the relieving of all Collectors or Deputy collectors of their magisterial functions. I do not think it is right that he should have taken the attitude that everybody who was in quasi-judicial department should be relieved.

" Sir, I said before, and I repeat it now, that the essence of democracy is the strengthening of its judiciary. We have now an Indian as the officiating Chief Justice and I hope we shall have the opportunity of having an Indian as the permanent Chief Justice.

" It seems to me that there are certain reforms that are necessary and that lay men who have got to be unfortunately litigants have felt about this: when I say this I do not ascribe any motive to anybody nor that everything is wrong with the judicial administration in this Province. Sometimes the public are under the impression that justice may not be available to us unless certain steps are taken. I submit that even that impression should not be in the mind of the public. When you have separated the judiciary from the Executive, Government should have no control over the judiciary. I wish to make it clear that unless you have a responsible body of person or persons to look into the administration of this province with greater care, there is likely to be delay in justice, sometimes justice may be misplaced and sometimes abused. Regularity and punctuality ought to be the *sine qua non* in all judicial courts. Here I am sorry I have to refer to a recent judgment of an Hon. Justice of the Madras High Court. I hope the Hon. the Law Minister would have carefully seen it. This was when a sub-magistrate who took two or three hours, i.e., from about 5 to 8 p.m. prolonged the case till 8 p.m. and disposed it off. This was a case pertaining to some 77 accused and he convicted them all. All this was done on the same day of the occurrence. The Hon. the Law Minister is supposed to take note of all these irregularities and take suitable action. However certain influential gentlemen who were interested in these accused preferred an appeal to the High Court. The High Court in reversing the judgment of the magistrate passed serious strictures over the action of the magistrate for the manner in which he conducted the case. I venture to suggest that this is not the only case and it is fortunate that this one case has come before the High Court, but there are many others which do not see the light of day at all. I will not

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trouble the House by dwelling on this subject at very great length. However I may refer to one other thing. In 1946 in the United States of America, great sensation prevailed in the minds of the judiciary, the public and the press in regard to the trial of a particular case. This was a sensational case because the person who appeared on behalf of the client concerned in the case happened to have been the partner of the Presiding Judge in that case. It was in the year 1932 that he was a partner and yet when this case came before him in 1946 there was a hue and cry and an appeal was made before the highest Tribunal—the High Court. The High Court said that although they could not interfere, yet they added that it was not correct that a person who once happened to be the partner of the Presiding Judge should have conducted the case before him. I would ask the hon. the Law Member to draw his own inference from the analogy I have just quoted.

"Sir, we are now going to re-orientate the judicial policy in this Presidency, and when we do so, we should see that no person who is intimately related to a presiding judge should ever appear before him either in a civil or criminal case. I venture to suggest with some emphasis that even the impression should not be there in the mind of the clients or the public whether the presiding judges will be biassed or not. From these statements I should not be understood to make any reflection on the part of any particular judge here in this Province.

"Some years ago in the High Court here unfortunately there was an impression that an advocate who was a relative to a presiding judge was appearing before him in a particular case and the papers were wont to publish the name of the particular advocate and the name of the presiding judge, till at last the whole case file was changed over by the Chief Justice from that particular bench to another bench. Now there is the question of separation of executive and judiciary looming large before the public and I wish to commend these suggestions for the consideration of the Government. I am sure that Hon'ble Judges of the High Court and other members of the judiciary will welcome generally the principle I have ventured to suggest. On that score I am not going to dwell further on this subject because I am afraid I am treading on dangerous grounds.

"With regard to the Bar Association I may assure you that they are doing a great deal of good work and I am anxious that as they are the persons connected with judicial administration they should not be overburdened with other kinds of work, because there are other problems which the ordinary citizens have got to face and which these lawyers and the bar associations are expected to champion on their behalf and they are rightly expected to do so, but occasionally it so happens that they deal with other matters and in such matters relating to the public there is a certain amount of friction. It is not desirable.

"The Members of the Bar Association have every right to take part in judicial matters. I belong to the medical profession and I have every right to take part in everything with regard to medical

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affairs and medical politics; so also lawyers with regard to legal affairs and legal politics, and particularly what I think is that whatever may be the nature of the legislation . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"I suppose you have got to speak under certain other heads still (looking at the clock)."

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Yes, Sir. With regard to legal jurisdiction the inherent right of courts over persons and properties should not be taken away by any legislation. Repeatedly criticisms have been offered in this House and the other House that an attempt is being made to take away the rights of citizens by acts of Legislature. Democracy being what it is, and with its necessary and varying denominations in this Province, I would respectfully suggest to hon. Members of Government the necessity, as they are the first prominent political party, to usher in a scheme of democracy, to lay down such healthy traditions that it will not be possible for the successors of the same party or any other party to interfere with these fundamental rights. In that connexion I regret to bring to your notice the judgment of the Hon. High Court wherein trenchant remarks have been made with regard to Governmental interference in matters of a judicial or a quasi judicial nature. This is what they say :—

"The learned Advocate-General suggested that G.O. No. 3898 was issued in the interests of the public but there is an entire absence of any reference to those interests in it. The expression "interests of the public" which is found in the Act relates to the interests of the travelling public for whose convenience and need stage carriages are provided. The manner in which the interests of that public were benefited by the Government Order was not explained.

In my opinion that Government Order was issued without any right or authority and it was naked of any legality and the Boards were under no obligation to obey it."

"I am sure the Hon. the Minister for Transport and the Hon. the Minister for Law are fully aware of the particular judgment which I have quoted just now. I respectfully submit that it is very essential that the Government, whatever their rule-making powers may be, should have restricted powers, because if those powers are used in an unlimited manner, you will be taking away the whole scheme of proper administration of any department of Government. I was not present when an amending act was introduced here with regard to this particular subject, but I regret all the more that instead of taking up the suggestions of the High Court quite gladly and instead of attempting to sustain that judgment which went to protect the rights of the ordinary citizen, there should be an attempt to perpetuate these defects by another piece of legislation. I will not take up any more time on this subject because there will be opportunities for me to refer to this on some future occasion.

"I now come to the last of my topics. The Education Minister has set out the Provincial Educational policy. Many

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suggestions had been placed before this scheme was introduced and I know the Education Minister has given his reasons for the introduction of this scheme. I have not therefore many remarks to offer, but I saw in the papers day before yesterday a proposal or a suggestion that aided colleges should have advisory committees appointed for them. I am sure the scheme has been put forward with the best of intentions. I have visited every aided college within my own area and I may say I am intimately acquainted with all the problems of management, the principals and professors. While there is the problem of management, the problems of students are always before us. I therefore appeal to the Hon. Minister—it is not an advice—to reconsider the position, because the implementing of these advisory bodies will produce a situation where in the students, the staff and the management will each try to get control. Unfortunately in this country many organizations are at present trying to get control over collegiate education. I know in a particular place the various political parties tried to get control. We know the very Ministry of this Province was in a tottering condition then and an appeal was made to the University but fortunately the University adopted an impartial attitude and its final decision was largely responsible to create a calm atmosphere and produce a workable system for that college. I feel, while the intentions in suggesting these committees are very good, a reconsideration of this subject will convince all that the very constitution of these committees will produce more dissensions instead of promoting concord. I would ask the Hon. Minister to consult every institution and I am sure it will be of the same opinion as mine. I am making these statements on the strength of the statements made to me personally by principals and managements.

“I now come to a subject where I must speak frankly, viz., the reference made by Mrs. M. N. Clubwalla that the military training which is now given to boys should also be given to girls. I do not know the exact details of the report which has been presented on this subject. I must say that this subject of military training in schools and colleges has now to be looked after by the Defence Department of the Dominion Government. What might have been our impression on 15th August is certainly not my impression after the 30th January. I said from my place in the Senate with regard to the University Officers' training, that while it is desirable to extend the University Officers' training. I would not be a party to the University controlling that training. Any such control should be taken up by the Defence Department of the Government of India and it should be under their guidance, supervision and control. If these fundamentals are missed, I am sure that the day will not be far off, when in view of the political developments that are taking place in our country, there will be pocket armies, leading to unfortunate results. I am not against military training. The scheme which the Government of India have contemplated, viz., Junior Cadet Corps is an excellent one. On the other hand I feel that physical training should be encouraged. Let me not be misunderstood if I say that the Provincial Government will not be well advised in taking up this responsibility whatever their good intentions may be.

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“Sir, I do not wish to refer at great length to the subject on which Mrs. Hensman has spoken with such brilliance, that is, about grants. The position at present is, more schools and colleges are necessary, whether those schools are going to be technical or academic or whether they are going to be more Arts and Science colleges, professional colleges and colleges of various other descriptions. And although I must confess with gratitude that the general public have shown a great deal of consideration, I feel that unless the Government come forward with some grants it will not be possible for anybody to progress along the lines on which the subject ought to progress. 12-30 p.m.

“Sir, the Hon. Minister for Public Health knows the views of the medical profession and I am grateful to him for accepting their advice on all essential points, but there is only one difficulty, as it is also for the Educational Minister, and that is, they are anxious to accept all our advice, provided it does not trench upon the finances of the Government. It is an excellent piece of advice that both of them have given us and to the limited extent it has been possible. We have been giving the advice—what may be called honorary advice in an honorary capacity.

“Sir, Mr. Bhima Rao is not present here to-day. He was referring the other day to the necessity of training licentiates, the less qualified men of the medical profession and he referred in this connexion to the Bhoire Committee. I wish to make it perfectly clear that the whole of the medical profession—and none more emphatic than the Licentiates' Association themselves—is against the revival of the licentiates' course. My hon. Friend, Dr. Rajan, is being congratulated every year for the excellent thing that he did as soon as he came into office by abolishing the licentiates' course, and it will be a great pity that during his membership of the Cabinet anything like that should again be revived. Sir, my point is simple. There is an impression that the village folk who suffer from disease want a little remedy, whereas the town folk on account of their dress and other habits require more from the medical profession. The fact is, whether it is malaria, typhoid or appendicitis, unfortunately nature makes no difference between the rich and the poor or between the urban and rural worker and it is all the more necessary that in the rural areas they should have competent advice. We feel that such competent advice would be available only with the basic training to which the Bhoire Committee have referred and if such advice is given the villager will recover much more promptly and spend much less. A scheme has been despatched to the Hon. Minister for Medical Relief where in spite of the difficulties it will be possible for the doctor to be made available to the rural population and if only the Transport Minister comes to our rescue and the Public Works Minister comes forward with his highways and byeways there will be no difficulty in the rural population getting into touch with expert medical advice that they need.

“Sir, my hon. Friend in charge of Prohibition and Nationalization of Transport is an enthusiast in that direction and on the 31st of October 1948 I hope there will be a great gathering to

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congratulate him on the historic event that he will usher into existence. (A voice: '2nd October, i.e., Gandhiji's birthday.') I, am sorry, it is on 2nd October. Sir, I have made it clear that once this policy has been accepted I wholeheartedly support it, but I want to mention this, that prohibition is creating great complexities and a headache for the Hon. the Home Minister because of the offences which are already on the increase. The number of offences that are being perpetrated are all offences in regard to illicit production of drink and I want to make the position clear. Do not take the number of illicit drinking in the previous report and compare it with this year's report. Illicit drinking offences according to the previous report, were either with the individual or the form of illicit drinking and the present report may be in respect of an establishment trying to profiteer. That was the reason that boot-legging has come to stay in other countries. What will be the result? We will have to suffer in the long-run once this boot-legging is allowed to develop. Some of those armed and rowdy people will be let loose on society and there will then be the greatest amount of danger."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"May I know what is the derivative meaning of boot-legging?"

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It is an American expression, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I know it."

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"My hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan, who is generally familiar with such expressions will explain it in his speech in the afternoon."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"With all due deference Sir, I may mention, there are 13 volumes of the Oxford dictionary in the Library of the Legislature and the word 'boot-legging' is fully dealt with in that dictionary."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"You don't expect me to read all the 13 volumes. I would like to know what the generic meaning of the word is."

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I shall refer to it and let you know, Sir. (Laughter.) Sir, I am glad this Government is so very solicitous about the moral welfare of the people. They want to observe the Ten Commandments: 'Thou shall not drink; thou shall not bet' and various other things are coming from the Hon. the Home Minister and I wish those commandments were also applied to the Government. 'Thou shall not expropriate' is a very good thing which the Government themselves should copy. (The Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao: 'It is not in the Ten Commandments'.) I hope the Hon. Revenue Minister is not unaware that 'thou shall not steal' is one of the Commandments. (Laughter.) I ventured to put it in the mildest form possible 'thou shall not expropriate.' (Dr. V. K. John: 'There is also another Commandment, "thou shall not covet other people's

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property'.) My hon. Friend, Dr. John, is very familiar with the Bible, I know. Sir, it is expropriation. I would request the Hon. Minister for Transport also to know that in his zeal for nationalization of transport, let him not lightly consider those essential proprietary rights of other people. Nationalization does not mean that the rights of private persons in any sense should be disturbed or taken away. On the other hand, the State should have one moral law for all; it should not be different between one man and another, whether it be between individuals and individuals or whether it be between the State and the individual. Short of that you can have any legislation. You can have the whole bus services in the Presidency under your control; you can have agrarian reforms or any other reform to your heart's content but you should keep this fundamental principle in mind and state how you are going to carry it out.

"Sir, I have almost come to the end of my remarks and I do not want to trouble the House any further, except to say this. The times are not very bad and the situation is by no means as it ought to be and we realize it. I would like to ask the Hon. Ministers on the Treasury Bench to take the House into confidence and see that every time there is anything abnormal we should not be, when we are sitting in the Legislature, privileged to see press reports about some very great event that has taken place in our own Province. I know, Sir, the Hon. Home Minister knows, to what I am referring and I do not want to go into details for the reasons which you know, but I think it ought to be one of the considerations which must weigh with the Government at all times that whenever there is a serious development in the Province, their first duty must be to the Legislature and it must not be given to us to read reports appearing in the press—excellent reports perhaps, reports given under dictation perhaps of some of the speeches made here and there which bring in new problems to the Province. But, we are entitled to ask, what is it that you are doing, how is it you are going to face the situation which is likely to develop. I do not want to say much further on that, because my object is not to embarrass the Government—it was never to embarrass the Government—but only to ask the Government to give this House the information that it ought to get. I wish to state further that whatever may be the conditions, it is always well for the Provincial Government to make its representations fully known to the Centre and to have those contacts with them which are so essential, because the decisions of the Centre which are likely to have repercussions on this Province, must be joint decisions and not dictated decisions. I venture to make this suggestion, for I know the Hon. the Home Minister and the Hon. the Premier are quite alive to the situation and they will take note of it.

"Sir, I would only commend and I hope and trust that whatever may be the differences—of course, I am not touching upon any tender point—we shall have a settled form of Government in this Province and that the persons who are elected to the Legislature will realize their responsibilities and feel that that settled form of

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Government means a certain amount of permanency to the occupants of the Treasury Bench, free from light criticism and a dispassionate consideration of both their difficulties and their defects. In this hope I would like to commend to the Government the discussions that are taking place in this House."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I did not want to interrupt the hon. Member in the middle of his speech when he referred to Caesar's wife. What about other wives?"

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I did not know that Caesar had more than one wife., Sir." (Laughter.)

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, before offering my remarks on the Budget that has been presented for the consideration of this House, I would like to congratulate the Government and particularly the Education Minister, Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar and also the Hon. the Finance Minister, Mr. Gopala Reddi, for having made provision in the Budget for starting an Intermediate College in Cuddapah. I do not want to go at this stage into the history of starting this College at Cuddapah, but it is sufficient for me to say, that all the efforts we took in the past were in vain and it was left to this Government to start an Intermediate College in Cuddapah. At the same time, I would also like to congratulate Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, the Hon. Minister for Public Works, for having taken over the Cuddapah Electricity Supply Corporation. The House is perhaps not aware that the Cuddapah Electricity Corporation had not been functioning properly for the last one and a half years and it was very difficult for the people of Cuddapah either to get drinking water or lighting and it was really very kind of the Hon. Minister for Public Works for having induced the present Government to take over its management and for having assured the supply of electricity to the people of Cuddapah in a very short time. I want to convey here the thanks of the people of Cuddapah for the good that has been done to them by the Government.

"Now, Sir, having said that much, there is one difficulty to which I would like to refer. My hon. Friend, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, has pointed out that it is rather difficult for a Government to proceed only by way of distributing grants and doles as occasions arise, that is, by following the method of the previous Governments in giving relief whenever there has been a deficiency and so on. I thought that with the advent of Independence after the 15th August 1947, Government would change their policy. Of course, there has been a change, I should say, in regard to two matters as stated in the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister. One is the nationalization of the bus transport and the other one is in regard to Education, according to which every district will have a college and every taluk a high school. To that extent, it is true that it is a departure from the previous Budgets, but I should say that the same policy should be extended not only in regard to these two things but to the other things also.

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"Hitherto, the policy of Government has been, as I said, not to do a particular thing in pursuance of the particular policy enunciated previously but to do things as occasion arises resulting in haphazard development and growth. Government did not take upon itself the duty of providing elementary education or secondary education or collegiate education. Between local bodies and municipalities, powers had been divided and revenues distributed and neither Government nor the local bodies had taken the trouble to do their duty properly and there has been failure in so many directions, especially so in the backward areas like Rayalaseema, from which I come. The whole question, as has been pointed out by many hon. Members, revolves upon the question of finance. If you are not able to supply the necessary finance, service of one kind or other suffers. I recall to mind the passage from the speech made by Benjamin Disraeli in the middle of the 19th Century when talking about conditions in England then. 'In England, there was not one nation but two nations, the one powerful and the other powerless, the poor and the rich and the privileged and the under-privileged.' The conditions portrayed in England by Disraeli in the middle of the 19th Century apply in all force to the conditions prevalent in the Rayalaseema. We have two sets of people, the more advanced, the more educated, the rich, the less advanced, the less educated and the poor. It is not a question of mere education alone. If it had been a question of mere education alone, it would not have mattered much. But with education goes a number of other privileges. Education in its wake brings economic betterment. It is a passport to services and a passport for so many things. If one wants to improve one's country, it is necessary that people should have education. If a nation has to grow to its full stature, the people must be educated. On account of want of facilities for education, the backward areas like Rayalaseema have not been able to advance to the extent that others have.

"Sir, I will just illustrate one or two instances. With regard to the irrigation schemes that are now under contemplation, it is rather unfortunate that the higher appointments in the Engineering department either go to people from the north or the southern districts. The Hon. Minister for Public Works is aware of it. We are really glad that he has created what is called the Statutory Irrigation Board in order to scrutinize schemes in the first stage which would be useful and beneficial to the people and after their acceptance and recommendations, it comes up before the Government. I happened to be present at one or two meetings. We sent up proposals recommending that a particular job might be taken up for execution. What happens is that the Executive Engineer who happens to be a Secretary of the Board comes forward with the reply that the scheme has not been investigated. He says, "I have not had the necessary staff because the person posted is on leave and is not likely to come back". When it was put to him, whether it was because the particular officer does not belong to these parts and was not interested in these schemes and whether they were merely marking time; he said, he thought

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it was so and that many people are not coming here and therefore the schemes are held up. If that were so, is it not necessary that some of those people who belong to those particular districts should be recruited for those services so that they may be made to serve those districts. Otherwise, many of the irrigation schemes cannot be investigated or estimated and taken to the notice of the Government at all.

" Sir, I wish, at this juncture, to refer to the points raised by Mr. Bhima Rao and by Mr. Suryanarayana Rao with regard to the question of admission of boys into the Medical and Technical colleges. A complaint has been made that boys are not being admitted into colleges on merit and that those who have not got merit are being admitted, and that therefore the administration is suffering. 'Merit' is a very difficult term to define and I do not know what distinguished educationists or medical authorities will say with regard to it. No doubt, people agree that a man might inherit a particular amount of intelligence but environment has got a lot to do with one's intellectual development. In the same manner, if proper conditions had been created and facilities afforded to the people living in backward areas, you can expect the same amount of intellect and intelligence as other people have. And if that is not done what happens is, facilities for education are restricted and people who have got influence get a start in life. They will get admissions into colleges and people from backward areas will not get admission. After all, what are the colleges we have got. There is one college in Kurnool started with the donation of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and I do not know how that college is functioning. I am really very grateful to the Government for the provision for starting an Intermediate College this year. We have got another at Anantapur and the fourth is at Bellary which is not working very satisfactorily. If that be the state of affairs, how can we expect the Rayalaseema to come up and compete with other people in education. Till facilities are given, till equal opportunities are given to them, it is not possible to uplift them and some reservation must be made. It is not a question of turning out really meritorious people. It is a question of giving opportunities to people who never had any and if they could make the best of the opportunity, certainly they could also improve. Sir, it was said that those people who get a high number of marks have got merit. I doubt the proposition that the boy who secures a high number of marks, has really got merit; he has some merit. That is not the only criterion or the sole criterion for giving admission to colleges when facilities for education are not universal and when everyone cannot get education. I give one instance. Last year, in the case of admission to the Medical College, First-class Intermediates and B.Sc.s joined the Medical College in the Pre-Registration Class. But 40 per cent of these people have failed. All of them have secured high marks and many of them are First Class Intermediates and even B.Sc.s. How could they, who have secured such high number of marks, fail to get the required number of marks in the Pre-Registration Examination which had been held only six months

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after their admission. Therefore, I beg to submit, Sir, that this is one of the considerations. It should not be taken as the end-all and be-all for determining whether a boy is competent or not. My hon. Friend Mr. Bhima Rao waxed eloquent saying: 'The Provincial Government has committed a great sin in not following the recommendations of the Bhore Committee, namely, of reserving 30 per cent of these seats for candidates with merit.' But he forgot to mention that the Bhore Committee also said that medical colleges ought to be started in one of the places in the Ceded Districts. They knew the difficulty that till a medical college was started, people in those areas could not take advantage of this profession. When you deny us the benefit of the other provision, it is not proper to put into practice the other recommendations regarding reservation for merit. If you want to follow implicitly to the very letter, the recommendations of the Bhore Committee, follow it, start medical colleges as they said, so that people in our parts may have the chance of getting into those medical colleges. This Government have pursued the right policy regarding this disreservation of seats and that is the only proper policy to be pursued. Between local bodies and the Provincial Government, the common man's needs and his welfare are forgotten. Secondary education, elementary education and collegiate education are distributed between those two bodies, simply because some people were not able to come forward with the necessary contribution that the Government was demanding for giving grants. What happened was that all the schools and colleges were started only in places which were rich and the other places which could not afford to give the contribution did not have the chance of getting a college. I submit, Sir, that that should not be the policy.

" Sir, reference has been made to the Report of the Rural Water-supply and Drainage Scheme Committee. It has submitted a very exhaustive report. That Committee was asked to go into the question of providing water-supply and urban drainage and see how that could be best executed and financed. I submit, Sir, the unanimous recommendation of that Committee was that inasmuch as local bodies and municipalities were incompetent to discharge their duties for more than one reason, the whole responsibility should be taken up by the Provincial Government. Whatever that might be raised by levying cess or tax in connexion with water-supply and drainage, should be pooled into a provincial fund to be distributed to those municipalities or local bodies as the case may be, and they are to be the agents of the Provincial Government. Water-supply and drainage, they said, ought to be the main concern of the Provincial Government and not municipalities or district boards. Otherwise, these poor districts will suffer. Arguments will be advanced saying: Are we not taking away the initiative from these local bodies and prevent them from exercising their powers? What I say is that till people are brought to a particular stage, this question of centralization or decentralization should not at all trouble this Government. The main idea should be how to improve the economic condition of the people,

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how to improve the educational facilities and how to provide them with drainage and water-supply schemes. The question of the exercise of power ought not to enter into the consideration of the problem. The important recommendation that was made by the Committee was that the provision of pure drinking water to all the people in this Province, must be the concern of the Provincial Government. That principle, I think, should be extended not only to water-supply but to education, public health, medical and other schemes which are necessary for the well-being of the ordinary man. Some difficulty arises with regard to hospitals. Contributions are made by very rich people in the south or the north and hospitals come into existence. The Hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech has mentioned that in some places, the Government have not been able to accept offers of generous donations for construction of hospitals on account of the high cost of materials. It is a very strange proposition. If the Government are not able to get the necessary materials for construction of hospitals, I do not know who else can get materials. The Government have all the powers in their hands and if with all that, they are to decline the donations, I submit, Sir, it is not proper. I think they can readily accept these donations. I do not know how the position stands now."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have since ordered that it may be accepted."

SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The hon. Sir Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar said that so far as diseases were concerned, there was no distinction between man and man."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I think you may stop now and you can continue the speech after lunch."

The House then adjourned to meet again after lunch.

(After lunch--3 p.m.)

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I will have to ration time. I hope you will finish in fifteen minutes."

SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Twenty minutes, Sir. I shall bargain for another five minutes."

"Sir, maintenance of hospitals should be completely taken over by the Provincial Government instead of being left to local bodies and the policy should not be in supplying deficiencies that would occur in case they are run by private charity.

"Sir, I was saying that so far as diseases are concerned, they do not make any difference between the rich and the poor. It is the poor that suffer more from diseases on account of under-nourishment or malnutrition. The diseases, therefore, are more rampant in backward areas than in the richer parts of the Province. They cannot undertake long pilgrimages to places like Madras for their treatment. I therefore plead that every district and taluk headquarter hospital should be equipped with the latest appliances

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and X-Ray apparatus. The Cuddapah District headquarter hospital which is a Government hospital, has no X-Ray apparatus. The other day, in a press interview, I found that the Hon. Minister for Public Health said that every district and taluk headquarter hospital will be supplied with X-Ray apparatus. But I do not see any provision being made for it in the Budget. Anyway, I hope that these hospitals will be supplied with X-Ray apparatus at no distant date.

"Sir, The Provincial Government has accepted responsibility for secondary and elementary education. Local philanthropists have started some high schools from their own finances and in the Cuddapah district they have constructed big buildings but have not been able to extend them. I submit to the Government that some building grants should be given to them towards improvement and also a portion of the cost of buildings that have already been constructed. I find from the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister that in future, grants for schools intended for boys will be given. That policy had been given up some years ago and it has been revived. I am glad and I congratulate the Government on reviving that policy. Otherwise, many secondary schools will not come into existence.

"The Hon. Finance Minister said in his Budget speech that he is awaiting the report of the Developmental Commissioner for Rayalaseema. I would like to submit for the consideration of this House that the Developmental Commissioner will be only a co-ordinating officer and that so far as schemes are concerned, he will not be in any way a better person, than the Ceded districts Economic Advisory Board. That Board has been functioning for the last four or five years and many schemes have been put forward by the Board. I know that many schemes have been sanctioned and for which provision could have been made in the Budget. There is the Badvel Tank which ought to get supply of water from Sogileru river. They have been agitating for this for the last ten or twelve years. At one time it was said that so far as Cuddapah district is concerned, the test of return has been given up and that they were only concerned to see whether a particular scheme will be useful or will confer advantage to the people in the district. So far as this tank is concerned, it will give 1 per cent return and still that scheme has not been taken up. Then, there is the Pullampet Scheme also. It does not also find any place in this Budget. I see in ever so many places, the Government is swearing by the Post-War Reconstruction Schemes. They say, 'we are providing so much here and so much there'. But when it comes to the question of providing for schemes in Cuddapah, they forget entirely the Post-War Reconstruction Schemes."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The scheme is not yet ready."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Are you forgetting the other districts in Rayalaseema?"

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SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“I would not forget. Because we have got facts and figures and how can I forget? (Laughter.) I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme Report where it is said that so far as the Gandikotta scheme is concerned, it will be taken up for execution in 1947-48 and that is a scheme which benefits not only Cuddapah but also Nellore district. Not one pie has been provided for that project in the Budget. That is a report prepared by Heads of Departments sitting for a long time and nothing has been said against it. I find that a token provision has been made in the Budget for the Ramapadasagar Project and the full demand will come before the House in due course. With regard to the Kistna-Pennar Project, they have only sanctioned the preliminary investigation and there is no further provision for it. I am not envious of the provision made for the Ramapadasagar Project but my only complaint is that though Gandikotta Scheme has been mentioned in the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme nothing has been done about it till now. So that suspicion is roused in the minds of people and they feel that there is no justification for keeping quiet. They only want that a big amount of 10 crores of rupees should be set apart in the Budget for the economic improvement of the Ceded districts. I do not know when the Sangameswaram Project will come into being and even if it does which districts it would benefit. It was said with regard to the Tungabhadra Project that it would benefit all the Ceded districts but we see that it is benefiting a portion of Kurnool and Bellary districts only. What I am suggesting, therefore, is that we need not wait for the report of the Development Commissioner. Even now if you want you can set apart ten crores of rupees for the economic development of the Ceded districts. So far as Rayalaseema is concerned, most of the tracts are dry and people have not got much employment, and so they have plenty of leisure and our Communist and Labour friends will not be tired of fighting. But here is a case where they have leisure without any trouble at all; the question is how they are going to utilize their leisure. They are not utilizing it in a profitable manner. The country is poor and they are not in a position to improve their economic condition. So they indulge in frequent quarrels and fights and fights are carried on from generation to generation. The State does not step in before the fight actually starts; it only steps in when a crime has been committed. The investigations are started and matters go before the Court and the culprit is convicted. My submission is: why not we start earlier to interfere? We have seen the warnings that were given before the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. The air was thick with rumour that Gandhiji's doctrine was not liked by certain sections of the people and the man that assassinated Mahatmaji is not an ordinary person; he is an enlightened man; he is the editor of a daily patrika. Why did he do it. The atmosphere was like that. People could have taken the warning and acted. In the same manner, you should not wait till the whole thing flares up and people indulge in violent acts. The magistrate and the police should see that the moment there is some trouble,

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they should go to the place and settle the differences; otherwise, it will gather momentum and things will develop. (An Hon. Member: ‘Do you suggest the starting of security proceedings?’) Security proceedings do not touch the problem at all and I will even go to the extent of saying that your convictions will not solve the problem. I am not suggesting that there should be no courts, no Police but what I am saying is that it will never solve the problem and that the only solution lies in resolving differences by means of consent and agreement. What is it that makes people fight? Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar was in a way criticising the actions of the Police and said that they were acting in such a manner that to trust them with power may not be proper. Every occasion on which a Bill is introduced clothing the police with powers, it is said that there has been change of heart on the part of the police along with the transfer of power or the independence of the Government on the 15th August 1947. But evidence does not show that there has been a change of mentality so far as the police officials are concerned. The Cuddapah District Congress Committee complained a number of times about the ill-doings or misdeeds of the Police on a number of occasions. Petitions have been sent to Government which have been in the usual course sent to the Collector or the District Superintendent of Police for enquiry. But the result of the enquiry has always been that the allegations mentioned in petitions were false. It may be that the enquiry conformed to formalities and procedure but the feeling of the people is that justice has not been done. Instead of the old method of enquiry a new method should be started. If you are going to enquire into such things, you have your own District Magistrate or Superintendents, on whom you rely. My submission is: Have people you can rely on get their confidential reports and take action on the basis of that; the corrupt person could not be got at through the procedure that you adopt in courts; you need not wait for the judicial enquiry; punish even on suspicion. I am not saying that human beings have not got their likes and dislikes. By following the tortuous procedure of judicial enquiry, letting in evidence, and examination of witnesses, many people will escape. It is true that some people may suffer by the method I suggest. This is a case of administration; this is not a case of enquiry. If you don't like a person remove him. What does a private person do? Does he hold an enquiry and record evidence, if he is not satisfied with him? Why not do the same thing here also? I do not believe every Government subordinate is a bad servant. Just as we believe that generally all officers are honest, on that basis you can accept the report of the district officer, and act on it.

“I will now advert to another matter. The police officials are trying to conceal their incompetence by doing so many things. For example, I was perusing the Police Administration Report the other day, and I found a number of serious crimes reported in my district. But that is not the monopoly of Cuddapah district. There are other districts which compete with that. (Laughter.) But you find in Cuddapah district alone punitive Police stationed. Punitive

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tax has been levied on the whole village, because the police are not able to get any evidence of crime. Punitive tax is never meant to be used in that way. It is levied to maintain peace and order in the village. When they are able to maintain peace and order in other parts of the Presidency where also serious crimes are happening, why not they follow that same procedure in Cuddapah? I find from past records reports made by district officers are approved *in toto* by the Government. They do not enquire whether it is necessary at all. It is from that point of view I say, as I said the other day also at the time of discussion of the Suppression of Disturbances Bill, that you are really giving very dangerous power in the hands of the Police. At this rate the final result, after the act has been done, alone will show whether the act is justified.

“One word about nationalization schemes. I welcome the proposal. I am only sorry, along with nationalization of buses, Government did not take all the electric concerns. I feel this nationalization of electric concerns should have been given top priority. Various inefficient concerns are now working in the Presidency. One of such concerns is that of Proddattur. These concerns do not want Government to nationalize electricity. If any scheme is put up, they do not prepare the estimates; and so between the concern and the Government, the people suffer. Any number of wells can be dug and water drawn from there through electric power. But I know nothing has been done in that direction so far. I submit these private concerns should be taken over by Government. If it cannot be done without legislation I would request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to introduce legislation immediately for taking over such concerns to do real benefit for the people.

“One thing more I have to say, and that is with regard to the Highway Department. It is a new-born babe. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister has got any fondness. Till recently roads and water-supply were in the hands of district boards. The district boards had an engineering department under their control, and now after the formation of the Highway Department, the whole engineering department is now out of their hands, with the result, that now the district boards have no technical staff even to prepare estimates for the construction of school buildings. I do not know what the necessity is to have so many departments in the engineering department. There may be some justification for the existence of separate engineering departments during the diarchic regime. The difficulty comes this way: by division of functions, one officer goes along the road and he sees a building in a state of disrepair. He says it is not his concern to look to. I will give one instance. Some time back the Hon. Finance Minister was touring in the Cuddapah district. He was pleased to say in one of his addresses that he was willing to provide necessary financial help for the construction of a science block for the Jammalamadugu High School. This happened in July 1947. I communicated this to the authorities concerned. The plan was prepared after the lapse of five or six months. It was sent to the

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Director of Public Instruction. Probably the Government did not agree with the plan, and so it was sent back. And to this day, after that, nothing has been done. In this way, though funds were given, due to the apathy of the officers, we were not able to take advantage of it. We were thankful to you for providing with funds; at the same time it is your duty to see that the funds allotted are utilized for the purpose for which they are given and not allowed to lapse. Cuddapah district has to surrender all the grants this year for lack of engineering help. This is a matter well within the knowledge of the Ministry, and therefore what I urge is they should take early steps to see that the provision made in the budget is actually spent in the year.

“Sir, the work of the Ministry will be judged by the way in which the administrative machinery moves. No doubt several enactments have been passed. Mere passing of measures will not confer any benefit on the people. It is for them to see that those measures are enforced by the administrative machinery. Otherwise we will never see any of our schemes coming through.

“Sir, mention was made regarding the provision of tractors. I have been trying to find out where these tractors are and what they are doing. I have not been able to get any information. Several people have been making efforts to secure their use but with no success. So they have indented for one such tractor for themselves. Very many of our peasants are small agriculturists. They cannot go in for a tractor of their own. If you are going to improve agriculture and if you want to help agriculturists, it is better you help them to form co-operative societies and purchase tractors on hire purchase system. Unless some sort of compulsion is brought this scheme will not be started.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit.”

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Cuddapah district is a badly treated district.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“That is why I have given some more time.”

SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“Sir, I shall finish soon. Sir, I see for Minor Irrigation Schemes the amount has been increased from 17 lakhs to 37 lakhs. It is a welcome feature; but what I deplore is, there is no provision in it for Cuddapah district. (Laughter.)

MR. PRESIDENT:—“Evidently you are not in need.” (Laughter.)

SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“We are in need of schemes; but the engineers do not prepare the estimates; they say the schemes are costly; they are unremunerative, and so they say, ‘why waste money in preparing estimates’, and in this way they knock the

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schemes on the head. So I request the Government to issue instructions to the engineers to prepare the estimates irrespective of their cost. I hope till we get the major projects we will be given some of the minor irrigation projects.

"Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister, in his Budget speech, has said something about the formation of Andhra Province. I may state that I am not opposed to the formation of the Andhra Province. But I will say that while Andhra Province comes into existence, the Ceded districts want some safeguards to be incorporated—some safeguards for the Rayalaseema."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Not in this Budget, I suppose." (Laughter.)

SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"No; in that constitution. The Hon. Finance Minister is aware of what is called 'Sree Bagh Pact', which says . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member need not go into that."

SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"My submission is . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member has dealt with it at length on the resolution on the formation of linguistic provinces."

SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Then I will say one word about it and stop. I say, we should be consulted at the time of formation of the province. It is our duty to tell the powers-that-be, whoever they may be, that the Rayalaseema people consent to the formation of the province only with provision of safeguards mentioned in the Sree Bagh Pact. Otherwise they are not prepared to co-operate or prepared to be in the Andhra Province."

"One word more, Sir. I know the Hon. Finance Minister has taken very great pains to tide over the present crisis in the province. Considering the difficulties he has to surmount I think he is entitled to our congratulations, and I hope by the time the next year's budget is presented they will disappear and he will make greater provisions for the Rayalaseema in that budget."

3-30 p.m. *SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, at the outset I wish to congratulate the Government and the Hon. Finance Minister on their decision to introduce prohibition throughout the Province from October next."

"Coming to the budget proper, I cannot understand why the scheme of State trading has been put under Revenue Account. It will mean that the capital included under Revenue Account can be treated light-heartedly. But the Government should conserve all capital assets and account for and explain every item of waste or depreciation that occurs therein."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Every item of expenditure is scrutinized by the Standing Finance Committee, the Accountant-General, and the Auditor-General."

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SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR:—"Rice, wheat and other purchased foodgrains enumerated under Demand XXXIX, (page 597) are all assets. It is not understandable why such assets should be written under Revenue Account."

"Expenditure on State Trading Schemes should have been placed in the Capital Account until the whole account is wiped off, or the loss in every year must be ascertained and put under Revenue Account. Having put the whole in the Revenue Account, they treat it as a loss. I want the amount to be taken away from the Revenue Account and put in Capital Account."

"I suggest that the Government should secure the services of the Indian Audit and Account Service to examine the whole scheme of State trading from the time it was taken up by the Advisers and to report to the Ministry."

"Next I like to refer to some general aspects of the administration. On the model of the Government of India I suggest that for every portfolio held by the Ministers an Advisory Council composed partly of members of Legislature and partly of expert opinion from outside should be constituted so that the Government may have the benefit of having all shades of opinion before they launch any new schemes or decide any question of policy."

"Coming to details, no attempt has been made to rationalize the administration. The interests of efficiency and service to the public demand a simplification of the administration, a rationalization of the Secretariat, and a drastic reduction in the number of officers employed in the metropolis. The preliminary report of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee is already before the Government. It has dealt with the general working of about seven departments, besides special pay, conveyance allowance, etc. I plead that the recommendations may be given effect to at an early date, thus saving about 1 crore of rupees a year."

"As a landowner, I am alive to the dangers of the Government's interference in our economy. The report of the Special Officer appointed to investigate land tenure in ryotwari areas is under examination by the Government. We have no idea of the financial implications of the abolition of the zamindaris and estates that are covered by the Madras Estates Land Act. We are hearing the utterances of the Hon. Revenue Minister hinting radical changes in the land tenure in ryotwari areas. We are not averse to the complete overhauling of the land revenue system and placing land tax on a statutory basis, while levying a tax on the net value of the produce sold, subject to a reasonable minimum. We are having plenty of troubles with our labourers, who have been all along loyal and contented, thanks to the Communist agitators. If these agitations are allowed to gather momentum, the cost of production of foodgrains will go up and the quantity of production will go down considerably. I like to warn that the Government are illadvised in disturbing a long established system of tenure without fully examining the implications and consequences on the efficiency of agriculture and food production."

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"Sir, I now come to the subject which is engaging the attention of all the people of the Province and even of the whole country, namely, food. In February 1946, our Province was faced with exactly the same critical food situation as it is faced with this year owing to the failure of north-east monsoon and cyclone in the Northern Circars. The Government then introduced stern measures of rationing and procurement throughout the Province. But this year after having lifted controls and abolished rationing, the Province is faced with famine owing to the failure of north-east monsoon and with the prospect of getting a lesser quantity of foodgrains from the Government of India. The reserve stocks with the people have been taken away during the procurement drive last year. Various Government communiqués issued during the last one month show that scarcity is being felt already in the deficit districts and the latest communiqué shows that procurement has begun to fall. The stocks in villages are flowing very fastly into urban areas, and within a few months, say by May, there will be acute scarcity both in urban and rural areas, and the price will be so high that it will be beyond the reach of the common man. I think we have not yet developed a sense of emergency about this problem. I like to know whether the Government have built up a reserve in each deficit district and whether they are satisfied that there is equitable and proper distribution of foodgrains, especially the imports in the deficit areas, from the point of view of the poor non-producer.

"Let me make a few suggestions in this connexion. A Famine Commissioner should be appointed with necessary staff to be in charge of distribution of imported foodgrains in the deficit districts. If the Government find it inconvenient, some of the members of the Government can take charge of the supervision of distribution in the deficit districts. As for augmenting the food resources of the country, I like to urge that through the medium of the Central Government, a quantity of at least 10 lakhs of tons should be imported. The necessary funds can be transferred from the Revenue Reserve Fund from which some amount has already been drawn. I wish the difficulty that may be created by the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organizations' Conference may be overcome through the intervention of the Central Government.

"Sir, next I like to refer to the Grow More Food campaign. Neither provision for expenditure on the campaign nor the area brought under new cultivation can be a satisfactory solution. We have to find out how many tons of additional food are produced. I am sorry to find that the abovementioned campaign has not really augmented the food resources of the country. As an instance, I quote the answer of the Hon. Minister for Public Works to my question on 21st February 1948 on the floor of this House that out of 64,600 acres that have been brought under cultivation during the faslis 1354 and 1355, only 16,500 acres were assessed for water charge. The chief reason given by the Hon. Minister for not bringing under cultivation a larger extent of land is that, since the special staff who persuaded the ryots to cultivate has

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been disbanded, the ryots lost enthusiasm. I have already pleaded for a thorough investigation to find out how far the Grow More Food campaign has helped the production drive and what remedies have to be adopted in places where it is found disappointing. I wish to urge that the experience gained in working the schemes already carried out should be fully utilized in the proposed schemes to rectify all defects and adopt all precautions.

"Already there is a proposal to extend the area under Cauvery in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. I do not know how far it will help the production drive, when it is found from the answer given by the Hon. Minister for Public Works to my question, that a large area was not cultivated in fasli 1356 in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area owing to delay in the supply of water. Here it is relevant to point out that water-supply in 1356 was delayed only by two or three weeks, that the Cauvery-Mettur Project area is situated on a higher level, that most of the cultivation is usually done only in the latter half of the season and that the north-east monsoon was a success that year. Then there is the question of the nature of the soil which was given as another reason. I like to know whether all these factors have been examined in the case of new schemes.

"Sir, it is a known fact that fish forms an important item of substitute food. I find that no provision has been made for any scheme to multiply the supply of fish. I find from the Administration Report for 1945-46—that is the latest which is available with us—that schemes relating to the supply of smoked fish and cured fish proved a failure, as there was no demand. I shall read a small extract from the report :

"It was however decided to continue production for popularising smoked and cured fish among the civil population. A scheme to this end was sanctioned and Messrs. Essential Services Company of Calicut were appointed as sole selling agents. Production was started in eight centres on the West Coast and two on the East Coast early in November 1945. As the agents could not in spite of strenuous efforts push through the sale of smoked fish as the demand for such fish is very limited, large-scale production was suspended after two months. In the meanwhile, anticipating a keen demand for cured fish, for distribution in famine areas as a rationed article for augmenting the supply of food, all centres went into active production of cured fish and a total quantity of 85,036 lb. was manufactured. As the anticipation did not materialize, production of cured fish by the department was given up and the quantity of fish already cured disposed of at the most favourable rates."

I like to know, Sir, what further steps the Government took to popularize the same and to increase production at this critical time when famine is threatening.

"For the maintenance of communications by the Highways Department, lesser amounts have been provided than those provided by the district boards when they were in charge of the same. Village roads have considerably deteriorated after they were taken away from the control of the District Boards, thereby dissociating the non-official agency.

"Lastly, Sir, I request that the recommendations of the Water-supply and Drainage Committee may be given effect to at an early date."

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SRI G. VENKATA REDDI:—"Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government in general and the Hon. Finance Minister in particular on having presented an artistic budget in an artistic manner with an artistic speech."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I suppose your speech also will be equally artistic if you stop here."

SRI G. VENKATA REDDI:—"In many respects the budget conforms to the constructive programme of the Congress. On that account I am sure there will be an all-round appreciation of the budget."

"I come from a district which is (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'Very near Cuddapah.') (Laughter.) very near Cuddapah, namely, Anantapur, in Rayalaseema. There used to be famine in that district every year. This year also there is famine. A Member of the Board of Revenue visited my district and toured some of the areas. I am sure he will recommend to the Government the opening of some famine relief works besides the usual remission."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I think there must be something in the name 'Anantam'."

SRI G. VENKATA REDDI:—"I think famine also is anantam there. The Government are very particular in spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees on famine relief. But they do not even think of giving permanent relief to the district. Whenever we speak in this House, we bring to the notice of the Government the acute conditions prevailing in the district and beg them to give permanent relief so that the unwelcome visitor, the famine, may be banished from the district permanently. I am glad to note that provision for some projects in my district has been made in the budget. But, whether the works will be started this year remains to be seen. Some local papers of my district have already expressed some suspicion that the works may not be commenced this year though provision has been made in the budget and that they may be taken up only some years later. The urgency for executing the works is there. Hon. Ministers who have visited my district know that it requires permanent relief. The provision made in the budget is not enough for our district. The biggest project for which we have been agitating for and for which provision has been made will irrigate only 8,000 acres."

"Our district is adjacent to the Mysore State; only ridges separate our fields from those of the Mysore State ryots. In the Mysore border, electricity is available and every ryot is installing a pump to bale out water. Only a few yards away on this side water is lifted for cultivation purposes with the aid of picota and similar appliances. The Prime Minister of Mysore State visited our district on the 26th February in connection with some high school celebrations. I, Sri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddi and Sri Kallur Subbarao discussed with him the feasibility of the State supplying electric power to our district. He was kind enough to give us a definite assurance that the State would be willing to

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supply electric power provided the Madras Government took the necessary steps. The State is going to take electric power through the Hindupur Municipal area in the Anantapur district to the Palacole taluk in the Mysore State.

"We want that our Government should start negotiations with the Mysore State and see that they extend their electricity connections to our district. On the previous budget discussions also, I emphasised the same point and urged the Government to start negotiations with the Mysore Government and give electricity to us, but nothing has been done yet." 3-45 p.m.

"We are told that sub-soil water exists in our district. We know that sub-soil water exists and if that water is brought up with the aid of electricity, much of our difficulties would be solved. If that is given, we would not much worry about these projects, because water will not flow in these channels even for a few days in the year. For the last three years, we have been crying that electricity should be brought to our district, but our cry has been in the wilderness. This electricity is the most primary thing for our district which is a poor and famine-stricken district."

"Then Sir, regarding irrigation, the Hon. Finance Minister has stated at page 51 of his speech that the Government have sanctioned the preliminary investigation of the Kistna-Pennar Project and that they attach very great importance to this Project, because it would bring great benefits to the Rayalaseema and considerably reduce its liability to serious famine. I am sure, Sir, the Project, when it is constructed, will bring all the lands in the Kurnool district and a portion of the Cuddapah district also under cultivation. We have no doubt about it. But we are also told that Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot districts are going to be brought under the Project. If that is so, what we are concerned with is that priority should be given to Rayalaseema and that the Government should see the people of the Ceded districts are benefited out of this Project first, before the needs of the other districts are attended to." (Interruption.)

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member need not be diverted by the interruptions by his side."

SRI G. VENKATA REDDI:—"I was saying, Sir, that this Kistna-Pennar Project which is intended mainly to benefit the people of Rayalaseema should be taken up as early as possible and I particularly request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to see that priority is given to our districts."

"Then Sir, as regards industries, as I have already stated, the people of Rayalaseema are poverty-stricken and they have no capital to start new industries themselves. The Government should therefore come to their help and give state aid for starting industries, or start industries themselves, enlisting the support of the wealthy people there, although they are only very few."

"As regards the opening of an Engineering College at Anantapur, I have specially to thank the Hon. Minister for Education who has promised that the college will be opened in the

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month of June next. I am told that necessary equipments are not yet available, but I hope that the Government will be able to rush them up to the College before it is opened, so that the boys may not sit there idly.

"I have also to thank the Hon. Minister for Public Works for having shown in the budget some other projects for the district and I request him to start them as early as possible, so that he could relieve the suspicion in the minds of the people that the people of Rayalaseema are not neglected.

"Lastly Sir, on behalf of the people of the Rayalaseema who are living in the borders of the Nizam's State, all I wish to say is this. We are hearing very often from the Hon. Home Minister, both in this House and elsewhere that if the people in the border are panicky, the Government could not help it; and he also warned us not to get panicky, because a Government behind a panicky people would themselves get panicky. I want to know from him what he meant by panicky people. Does he mean that the people who are most law abiding and who are unarmed should not look forward to the Government for help or that the Government is not in a position to rush the necessary police and military protection to the people in the border? These people have been sending memorials and representations to the Government asking them to provide the border areas with armed guards and it is the duty of the Government to do so. I do not see anything panicky in this. As a matter of fact, I can assure the Hon. Minister for Home that the people in the border are not at all panicky. They are as valiant as any other people in the Province. (Hear, hear.) I should like the Hon. Home Minister just to read the history of the resurrection of the National Movement under the leadership of Narayana Reddi of Cuddapah and the way in which he fought against the British Imperialism and how valiantly he conducted the movement and distinguished himself. But it does not mean that the Government should keep quiet. Let sufficient help and reinforcements be rushed to the spot where dangers and troubles are apprehended and let confidence be restored in the minds of the people of the border, that the Government are there to help them, in times of emergency. That is the way that the Government should act in this emergency and not simply tell the people, 'Oh' you cannot get panicky; if you get panicky, the Government will also get panicky, and all that. They are law-abiding citizens and they simply cannot take law into their own hands and go and fight with the raiders from the Nizam's State. It is the duty of the Government to afford necessary police and military protection. I may also, in this connection, request the Hon. Minister for Home just to see that licences are given to some of the border people to carry fire-arms where there is greater danger. We do not ask that all the people in the border should be armed. Only certain people in some of the villages may be entrusted with guns and fire-arms, so that they may infuse confidence among the people. That does not mean that you will be creating a Fascist organization or that a Fascist organization will spring up in Rayalaseema, if some people are armed. Fascist organizations

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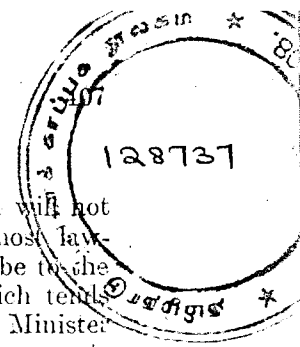
can have no place in these days of democratic ideas and it will not grow in our soil. The people of Rayalaseema are the most law-abiding and democratic people and they will never subscribe to the Fascist creed, nor will they join in any organization which tends towards Fascism. I once again request the Hon. Home Minister that he may be pleased to see that at least some reinforcements are sent to the border, so that the people there may be safeguarded. With these words, Sir, I support the Budget."

SRI L. SUBBARAMA REDDI :—"ఆధ్యక్షా, గౌ. ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారు ఈ కాన్సిలు సభకు 1948-49 వ సంవత్సరం బడ్జెటును తన సహజ సాహిత్య మాధుర్యమును, ఉన్నతా దర్శనమును వెలిబుచ్చుచూ నిపుణతతో నిర్మాణ కార్యక్రమమునకు దోహదము యిచ్చి బడ్జెటును సమర్పించి సమూహ వారిని నేను ఆభినందించుచున్నాను.

"మహాత్మా గాంధీగారి ఆదేశానుసారముగ, మద్యపాన నిషేధమును పూర్ణముగా మన రాజధానిలో ప్రవేశపెట్టి, మద్యపానమువలన కృంగిపోయి పోవుచున్న జనసమూహమును దుస్థితినుంచి తొలగించి వారిని నైతిక ఆర్థిక జీవనోపాయములను కల్పించి ఉన్నత స్థితికి తెచ్చుటకు సంకల్పించిన మంత్రివర్గమును నేనంతయు కొనియాడుచున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు మద్యపాన నిషేధమునకుగాను ఏర్పాటుచేసిన ప్రాపిటికస్ డిపార్టుమెంటును పూర్ణముగా తీసివేసి, వారిలోని మంచివానిని తీసుకొని పోలీసు డిపార్టుమెంటులో కలిపి, పోలీసు డిపార్టుమెంటు ఈ పనిని నెరవేర్చునట్లు ఉత్తరువులు జారీచేయుట చాలా మంచిది. ఇట్లు చేయుటవలన ప్రభుత్వమునకు కొన్ని లక్షల రూపాయలు మిగులుటయే కాక లంచగొండితనమును చాలావరకు తగ్గించిన వారగుదురు.

"ఆహారపదార్థములకు కంట్రోలు పూర్తిగా తొలగించుట ఆశ్చర్యకరము. మహాత్మా గాంధీగారి నిరంతర శ్రమచే కంట్రోలు విధానము రద్దుచేయుట ప్రభుత్వము వారు ప్రారంభించిరి. కంట్రోలు రద్దుపరచిన వస్తువుల విషయమై ప్రజలు చాలా సుశ్రద్ధిని కనబరచుచున్నారు. ప్రజలకు కలిగే యిబ్బందులను తొలగించుటకున్నూ, వారికి ఆహారపదార్థములను విరివిగా దొరుకునట్లు చేయుటకున్నూ మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు వెంటనే ఆహారవస్తువులపై కంట్రోలు పూర్తిగా రద్దుచేయవలసిన నేను కోరుచున్నాను.

"నా స్వంత జిల్లా యగు నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో, నెల్లూరు, కోవూరు తాలూకాలో పండిన ధాన్యమును, పంటలు బొత్తిగా లేని జిల్లాలోని యితర తాలూకాలలోనికి ధాన్యమును పోనివ్వక నిషేధించుటవలన ఆ తాలూకాలోని ప్రజలు చాలా బాధలకు లోనగుచున్నారు. ఈ విషయమై మేము ప్రభుత్వవారికి నివేదించి, సదరు తాలూకాకు ప్రస్తుతము వుండే నిషేధము తొలగించవలసినదిగా కోరియున్నాము. ఇంతవరకు ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఏమీ ఉత్తరువులు జారీ చేయకుండుట చాలా శోభనీయము. ప్రక్క తాలూకాలో పంటలులేక ప్రజలు బాధపడుచున్నప్పుడు వారికి ఆహారమునకు కావలసిన ధాన్యము తీసుకొనిపోవటకు వసతులు చేయక, పండిన తాలూకాలోనుంచి ధాన్యమును యితర జిల్లాలకు ప్రభుత్వము ఎగుమతి చేయుటకు ఉత్తరువులు యిచ్చుట మంచిది కాదు. అంతేకాక మా జిల్లాలోని తరుగు తాలూకాకు వియ్యము ఏతాడేపల్లిగూడెంనుంచే తెప్పించి యిస్తున్నారు. ఈ వియ్యం అంత మంచి రకము కాదు. వైగాధర ఎక్కువ. పంటలులేని తాలూకాల వారికి వర్తకుల ద్వారా వియ్యము సరఫరా చేసి, హెచ్చుధరలలో వారికి వర్తకులద్వారా వారివారి ఉపయోగార్థమై వారలే రైతులవద్ద కొనుగోలుచేయుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఆవకాశము యిచ్చిన యెడల, పండిన తాలూకాలోని ప్రజలకు కలుగు యిబ్బందులను



[Sri L. Subbarama Reddi] [5th March 1948]

తీర్చివారిగుదురు. జిల్లానుంచి థాన్యము బయటకు పోవుట నిషేధించినను, తాలూకాల మధ్యనిషేధము తరుణమే తొలగించవలెను. కంటలు వండని రైతుల విత్తనములు సహా, వండిన తాలూకాలనుంచి తీసుకపోవలసినట్లున్నది. కాబట్టి అహార పదార్థముల నిషేధము తొలగించి సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో ఆహారశాఖనుగూడా ఎత్తివేయించిన ప్రభుత్వమునకు అర్థికముగా లాభమేగాక, విపరీతముగా పెరిగిపోయిన ఈ లంచగొండితనము గూడా కొంతవరకు తగ్గించిన వారగుదురు. ప్రజల పాదలు తగ్గించినవారగుదురు. ఈ విషయం మంత్రిగారితో మనవిచేసుకొన్నాము. వారిని ఈవిషయముల గురించి శ్రద్ధగా ఆలోచించవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను.

“నా స్నేహితులు నారాయణ రావుగారు నెల్లూరు జిల్లావారికి యిచ్చినట్లుగానే గోదావరి జిల్లావారికి కూడా సన్న థాన్యంకు హెచ్చు ధర యివ్వవలెనని చెప్పినారు. నా ఆధిపత్యము ప్రభుత్వంవారు నెల్లూరు జిల్లా మొలకొలుకులు థాన్యంకు హెచ్చు ధర యివ్వలేదనే మాకు యింకా తక్కువ ధరే యిచ్చారని చెప్పక తప్పదు. 1947వ సంవత్సరంలో నెల్లూరు జిల్లా మొలకొలుకులకు మణుగుకు ధర రూ 9-12-0 లు వున్నది. అప్పుడు గోదావరి జిల్లాల సన్న రకములకు రూ 8-15-0 లు వున్నది. అప్పుడు కూడా మణుగుకు ఆ 13 లు లేదా వున్నది. కాని గవర్నమెంటువారు డిసెంబరు 7 వ తేదీనుంచి బోనల తీసివేసి ధరలు పెంచారు. ఈ హెచ్చు ధర మణుగుకు రూ 2 లు అని ప్రకటించారు. కాని మా జిల్లా మొలకొలుకులకు, గోదావరి జిల్లా సన్న రకాలకు కూడా ఒకే విధముగా మణుగుకు రూ 11-1-0 లు అని ప్రకటించారు. మణుగుకు రూ 2 లు చొప్పున హెచ్చుచేస్తే మాకు రూ 11-12-0 లు రావాలి కాని రూ 11-1-0 లు అని ప్రకటించుటవలన మాకు దండగవస్తోందని, ఇతర జిల్లాలవారికి మణుగుకు రూ 2 లు హెచ్చువస్తే మాకు రూ 1-5-0 లే వచ్చినదని మంత్రిగారితో చెప్పకొన్నాము. దానిమీద వారు మాకు మణుగుకు రూ 11-9-3 లు ఇచ్చారు. కాని మాకు న్యాయంగా రూ 11-12-0 లు రావాలి. కాబట్టి మాకు హెచ్చు ధర యిప్పించవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“మొదటినుంచి కూడా మా జిల్లా థాన్యానికి హెచ్చు ధర యిస్తున్నారు. దీనికి కారణం మా మొలకొలుకులు మంచి రకం. మా జిల్లా బియ్యం వండిచూడండి. ఇతర జిల్లాల బియ్యం వండి చూడండి. ఇతర జిల్లాల బియ్యం వండి, 3, 4 గంటల తరువాత చూచినట్లయితే అన్నము నీరు కారిపోతుంది. కాని మా జిల్లా బియ్యముతో వండిన అన్నము మరువటి రోజు దాకా అల్లాగే ఉంటుంది. ఈ విషయం గుర్తించే Adviser ల ప్రభుత్వం వున్నప్పటినుంచి మాకు హెచ్చు ధరలు ఇస్తున్నారు. కాని మాకు ఇప్పుడు ఇచ్చుచున్న ధర న్యాయమైన ధరకన్న మణుగుకు ఆ 3 లు తక్కువ. కాబట్టి ఈ ఆన్యాయమును తొలగించెదరని ఆశించుచున్నాను.

“మా జిల్లాలో అనుష్ఠానాలు చాలా హీనస్థితిలో ఉన్నవి. ఒక నెల్లూరు headquarters అనుష్ఠాన తప్ప వేరే చెప్పదగినది ఒక్కటియు లేదు. జిల్లా బోర్డు అనుష్ఠానాలకు సంవత్సరానికి రూ 500, 600 ల విలువగల మందులు మూలమే ఇస్తారు. ఈ మూలము మందులు సరిపోవు. అందువలన ఈ అనుష్ఠానాలు ప్రజలకు హెచ్చు ఉపయోగకరంగా లేవు. కాబట్టి వీటిని ప్రభుత్వమువారు తీసుకొని ప్రజలకు ఆరోగ్య విషయంలో ఇబ్బందులు లేకుండా ఈ అనుష్ఠానాలను మంచి స్థితిలో ఉంచునట్లు చూడవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఈ మధ్య ఆరోగ్య శాఖ మంత్రిగారు (Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty గారు) మా జిల్లాకు వేంచేసినపుడు వారిని కోవూరు తాలూకా headquarters కు తీసుకొని

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పోయి అచ్చట చాలా హీనస్థితిలో, పూరికప్పుతో ఉన్న డిస్పెన్సరీని చూపించి దీనిని ఒక అనుష్ఠానా మార్చి ఒక Assistant Surgeon ను ఆచ్చట నియమించ వలసినదని వారిని కోరినాము. కాని ఇంతవరకు ఈ విషయమై ఏమిన్ని జరుగలేదు.

“బుచ్చిరెడ్డిపాలెం వద్దయున్న కనిగిరి జిర్యాయుడిలో నీరు అధిక వర్షముల వలన వచ్చిన నీరు పోవుటకు రేడియల్ పట్టుర్నును కట్టారు చేసియున్నారు. కాని సడల నీరు పోవుటకు మలిదేని సాగా రిపేరుచేసి నీరు పోవుటకు వసతి కలుగ చేయలేదు. అందువలన చెరువు నీరు ఎత్తినపుడు, మలిదేనిలో నీరు సక్రమముగా పోక బుచ్చిరెడ్డిపాలెం గ్రామములోనికి ప్రవహించి ప్రక్కనవున్న వీధివారి ఇంట్లు చాలా పడిపోవుటవలన వారికి చాలా నష్టకష్టములు కలుగుచున్నవి. ఈ విషయమై మేము ఎన్నిదూ పర్యాయములు ప్రభుత్వమువారికి మనవి చేసియున్నాము. కాబట్టి మలిదేనిని రిపేరు చేయుటకున్నూ, గ్రామము మధ్యవుండు అట్టెదను పెంచుటకున్నూ ఇంతవరకు ఏర్పాట్లు ఏమియు జరుగలేదు. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

“కృష్ణ-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు investigation జరిపించడానికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలా ఆశక్తులై ఉన్నారని చెప్పియున్నారు. ఇది చాలా సంతోషకరమైన విషయం. మా జిల్లాలోని అన్ని తాలూకాలకన్న వెనుకబడినది ఉడయగిరి తాలూకా అని అందరికీ తెలిసినటువంటిది. ఈ ఉడయగిరి తాలూకా ఈ ప్రాజెక్టువల్లకూడా బాగు కడదు అందువల్ల ఈ తాలూకాలో గండిపాలెం ప్రాజెక్టు విషయమై ప్రభుత్వము వారు తగు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని త్వరలో ఆ ప్రాజెక్టును నిర్మించి అచ్చటి ప్రజలకు సాగుబడి వసతులను కలుగజేయుట చాలా అవసరము. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగిన శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వి ఆఫీసులలో ఉపేక్షాభావము అధికముగా ఉన్నది. ఒకకాగితాన్ని ఆఫీసుకు పంపిస్తే సమాధానాలు రావడానికి చాలాకాలము కడుకోంది. ఇటువంటి ఉపేక్షా భావాలు నిర్మూలించడం ప్రభుత్వ ధర్మము. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వము వారు ఈ విషయమై శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఒక దేశం లిటిట పరిపాలన క్రింద ఉన్నప్పుడు Revenue Board ను ఏర్పాటుచేతారు. ఈ Revenue Board వారి Board's Standing Order లను చాలా పూర్వకాలంలో తయారుచేసివున్నారు. ఈ Board's Standing Order లు రైతుకు చాలా నష్టమును కలిగించేటువంటి వాటిగానే ఉన్నాయి. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయాలన్నీంటిని పరిశీలించుటకుగాను ఒక కమిటీని సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో ఏర్పాటు చేయించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

“Harijan uplift కు కొన్ని లక్షలను ఖర్చుచేయ వలచినామని చెప్పియున్నారు. హరిజన హాస్టల్స్ కట్టుటకై ప్రభుత్వమువారు గవర్నమెంటు ఫలములను ఆలస్యము లేక వారికి ఉచితముగా యిచ్చి ప్రోత్సహించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను. డెబ్బ గ్రామములలో అనారోగ్యకరముగావున్న మాలవాడల విషయములలో ప్రభుత్వము తగు శ్రద్ధ వహించి వారికి తగు ఫలములను ఉచితముగా యిప్పించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతమువున్న హరిజనవాడల కొన్ని చాలా అనారోగ్యకరమై నివాసయోగ్యములు కాక యున్నవి.

“జిల్లా బోర్డులు ఇప్పుడు ఉంచవలెనో తీసివేయవలెనో అనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వమువారి ఆలోచనలో ఉన్నది. ప్రస్తుతము ఈ జిల్లా బోర్డులు జిల్లా కలెక్టర్స్ చేతులలో ఉన్నవి. అందువలన జిల్లా బోర్డు పనులు సరిగా జరగజుంలేదు. అందువలన

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ఈ జిల్లా బోర్డును తిరిగి ప్రజల హక్కులను చేయడం నుంచిగాను, ఇందుకుగాను తాళా కాకు ఒక representation ను పెట్టవలసి, Legislatures లో ఉండే సభ్యులను కూడా నిమగ్నం చేయవలసి ఒక ప్రతిపాదనను ఎన్నుకొని ఈ బోర్డును పునరుద్ధరించబట్టాలి అని భావించుచున్నాను."

SRI A. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—“ ఇప్పుడు ఏమి ఇబ్బందులు కలుగుతున్నాయి ?”

SRI L. SUBBARAMA REDDI :—“ ఇప్పుడు ఈ జిల్లా బోర్డులు కరెక్టు చేతులతో ఉండవలసిన వారునారి ఇతర ఎన్నుకల Board వలన చచ్చి ప్రధాన చూపించ లేకుండా ఉన్నాయి. చాలా పనులు అగిపోయినాయి. పనులు జరుగక ప్రజల బాధపడుతున్నారు.

“ మా జిల్లాలో పెన్నా నదికి నెల్లూరువద్ద bridge లేకపోవుటవలన ప్రజలు చాలా బాధలు పడుతున్నారు. మా పెన్నా నదిలో సంవత్సరంలో చాలా రోజులు నీరు తక్కువగావున్నా ప్రవాహము వచ్చినపుడు చాలా నదిగా ఎస్తుంది. దీనివలన ప్రతి సంవత్సరం కొంతమంది ప్రవాహంలో నోట్సుకొనిపోయి వనిపోతున్న సంగతి అందరికీ తెలిసినటువంటిది. ఈ పెన్నా నది చాలా వడిగా ఎస్తుంది. ‘పెన్నా దాటితే పెరుమాళ్ల సేవ’ అనే సామెత ఉంది. కాబట్టి ఈ ప్రవాహపు రోజులలో చాలు జరుగకుండుకుతుగాను, ఇతర రవాణా సౌకర్యాలకుగాను ఈ పెన్నా నదిమీద ఒక bridge సాధ్యమైతే రైల్వలో కట్టించవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వమువారిని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.”

4 p.m. **SRI P. R. K. SARMA** :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on the budget that he has presented. It is the first full budget after the attainment of freedom and it has many welcome features about it. Many works for which provision has been made in the budget will provide ample work for the workers returning from the war and for those unemployed in the country. That is one of the features of the budget on which the Ministry has got especially to be thanked. Again, Prohibition will be introduced in all the districts very soon. That is a measure which will help the working classes and the peasants and workers of the country. Not only will it help them economically but it will also enable them to think seriously about their conditions and strive for their liberation. Sir, other speakers have referred to this and other features of the budget and I would not have come forward to take up the time of the House but for the cheap theme in which certain hon. Members indulged in at the expenses of the trade union movement and the labour movement in the country. It is the employer's turn, Sir, to indulge in platitudes against the trade union movement. But it is very unfortunate that such an eminent person as Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar should also indulge in the cheap theme of insinuation. Such insinuations have been indulged in by employers and politicians in the country, even by politicians of the Congress complexion. The other day my hon. Friend, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, said that it was the mischief of outsiders among the workers that was the cause for all the organized lawlessness and for all the strikes and discontent that existed in the country. I

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am very sorry to see that there are people who ought to know the inherent respect for the rights of labour and for the trade union movement and labour organizations but who are not supporting labour interests. The poor workers, the peasants, are people who are in need of help. They cannot come forward. They do require the help of the intellectuals in this country. For example, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sri Jai Prakash Narain are more seriously for the guidance of the poor who do not know that they are actually suffering. If the poor and the suffering were conscious of their condition they would not be in that miserable condition for one moment. It is the intellectuals who have got to educate them. It is the ideologically minded people who feel more for the suffering of the poor and who are striving hard to alleviate their conditions. Sir, the trade union movement and the labour movement in this country owe their origin and development to such selfless leaders as Mr. Giri and Mr. Joshi and others belonging to the great Indian National Congress. It is all good for the employers to say that it is the outsiders who are creating all these troubles. But these outsiders are there to help the industry and to see that the workers are not exploited by the employers and to teach the workers about their rights and obligations and to guide them along sound and healthy trade union lines. I am very sorry to say, Sir, that unfortunately the Labour department is not at all treated in a serious manner by the Government. For example, within the last three or four years, we have had three or four changes in the Minister in charge of the portfolio of Labour. Mr. Giri was there. Then Dr. Rajan was there and then Mr. Sitharama Reddi is there. Frequent changes in the Minister in charge of an important subject like Labour adversely affect the interests of Labour. It becomes difficult to have a continuity of policy. This morning, I put a question, Sir, which is of vital interest to the workers. It is a very simple and direct question, namely, whether the Government of Madras have recognized any central organizations or divisions of labour. It is a simple question. The question has been admitted. Still the Hon. Minister who answered the question has not been able to give any information on the subject. And while replying to a supplementary question he said that the Hon. Minister is concerned was not there. There has been more than one month's time for the Secretariat to prepare a reply and give it. This shows the inherent indifference for the trade union movement on the part of the present Ministry.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ On a point of order, Sir, I object to that sort of insinuation made by the hon. Member. He knows pretty well why the Hon. Minister in charge of Labour could not be present for answering the question. Therefore, he should not attribute motives to the Government or any Minister.”

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—“ I am sorry, Sir, I gave that impression. I am not attributing motives. I said that the question had been admitted. If the question is not put in the proper way or if there are any doubts, the question is returned and it is redrafted. But here, the question has been allowed and the

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Secretariat has had sufficient time for collecting the information and to prepare a reply. I attach vital importance to the question"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The answer to the question was given. It was only on a supplementary question that no reply could be given."

4-15 p.m. SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—" Belonging as I do, Sir, to the Party in office, I am not at all insinuating or trying to cast by reflections on any Hon. Minister. As I said, strikes are occurring all over. It is not due to labour leaders. It is said that the labour leaders are making efforts so that there may be the greatest number of strikes, bigger strikes and more strikes all over the country. It is very unfortunate that an hon. Member of this House should have indulged in such cheap insinuations against people for giving their life to the labour movement. Consecutively, for the last two years, this Government have been adopting an attitude of indifference to labour, and I say that, Sir, with all the emphasis at my command, with the result that labour has suffered and is suffering to-day. I need only quote the instance of the strike in Coimbatore. The strike there is not due to the labour leaders. The workers of the mills which are not working now are under the Congress leadership, not under Communist leadership. In fact, against the Communist candidate, the Congress candidate has come out successful with a large majority. The workers are Congress-minded. I know the situation there is difficult. But, for the last two months, the industry is suffering and the workers are also suffering. The Government have not seriously thought of finding out ways and means to see that the stalemate is ended. The conciliation machinery is there. The Labour department has been trying to do its best, but yet it has not hit upon a solution which will end this stalemate. Disputes occur and strikes break out because workers have got real difficulties. When the workers have no grievances, nobody on the face of the earth can ask them to strike work, because a strike affects a worker much more than anybody else. There is no effective conciliation machinery. There are one or two conciliation officers appointed here and there. They know nothing about labour problems. For example, we have some schoolmasters, who have been failures as schoolmasters, who have been thrust upon us as conciliation officers. They do not have the necessary equipment nor the necessary training with regard to conciliation in disputes. They find it difficult to deal with labour problems. Then, Sir,"

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Who are the schoolmasters, Sir? "

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—" I am not casting any reflection on schoolmasters. I myself had been a schoolmaster. They may be useful in teaching grammar, but they have been failures in bringing out peaceful settlements between capital and labour. In their own field, they may be efficient."

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MR. PRESIDENT :—" I think you said they were failures."

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—" People who are teachers are brought in. Small disputes which can be settled in a day or two are allowed to drag on for six months and one year, and then it is referred to the Industrial Tribunal. The Tribunal takes one month or sometimes several months. I am talking of disputes which are before the Tribunal for the last eight months and yet we had not had the first hearing. In the meanwhile, some issues arise, and they lead naturally to confusion, and there is the disturbance to industrial peace."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" What is your suggestion? Give it."

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—" There should be effective, adequate machinery for conciliation proceedings even when a dispute is developing, and by conciliatory efforts disputes should be settled as far as possible. Unless a dispute fails in conciliation efforts, there should be no need for a dispute to be referred to the Industrial Tribunal. On account of political influences and other things, a dispute is referred to the Industrial Tribunal even when the parties to the dispute do not exist, when there is no strike notice, and even where workers have not organized themselves and have not put forward a demand. For example, I may point out that if an influential member of the Congress Labour Sub-Committee, which is sponsored by the Tamilnad Congress Committee, goes to the Labour Commissioner, even though there is no dispute, an adjudication is granted. But if people who do not go about with the Congress Sub-Committee, but who still belong to the Congress, go and wait at the office of the Labour Commissioner, even though there is a bona fide strike, it takes six months for the Labour Commissioner to grant adjudication. I shall give an instance where there is a bona fide dispute, and where the Labour Commissioner has not taken steps to refer the dispute for adjudication. There is the Ajax Factory very near Madras. There is a union there for several years. It is registered under the Trade Unions Act. Respectable leaders belonging to the trade union movement are connected with the organization as office-bearers. Strike notices have been given. There has been a demand for adjudication. But the Labour Commissioner has not even cared to send a reply. But in the printing industry, there was no definite dispute and there are no parties to the dispute. But, yet Mr. Markandeyulu has been constituted as the Industrial Tribunal to go into possible disputes in the printing industry. As there was no dispute in the industry, Mr. Markandeyulu was not able to know where the parties to the dispute are and to whom summons should be sent, and what is the dispute to be enquired into. Sir, against the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1933, while matters are pending before the Tribunal, workers have been dismissed and the General Secretary of the Union also has been dismissed. The Labour Commissioner has asked the employer to take him back to work. Government have issued a warning to the employers, and still he has not been taken back to service. Sir, under section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, the employer is

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liable to be imprisoned for six months and also is liable to be fined Rs. 1,000 for these offences. The Government have been trying to do their best. Because members of the Congress party are out there, Government find it difficult to enforce the matter. I am only anxious that conciliation machinery should be effective, that law should be enforced, conciliation should be timely and reference to adjudication should also be timely. The door should not be closed after the horse is stolen.

"Fundamentally, there is no respect for labour and for the trade union movement on the part of the present Government, and I reiterate it with all the emphasis at my command. Otherwise, the situation will be different. Ministers are eminent people and very sympathetic people. I do not mean to cast any reflection on them, but we in the trade movement dealing with the workers' organizations and disputes day after day know what the conditions are, and when we talk to them, we are described as mischief-makers, as Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar was pleased to characterize.

"What Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar said about Government is true. Politicians should not try to exploit the labour movement. They are to-day doing that. That is the spirit of the observation made by the Hon. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. I quite agree with him. To-day, the labour movement has become the cockpit of contending political parties. I am certain that Congress or anybody cannot go and organize labour movement. The Congress people in the Tamilnad Congress Committee want to organize labour under its own auspices against the organization started by the Indian National Trade Union Congress by leaders like Acharya Kripalani, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi himself. Mahatma Gandhi has attended the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee where a resolution was passed saying that every Congress man should associate himself with the Indian National Trade Union Congress organized to redeem the workers from the clutches of party politicians like the Communists or even the Congress men and to develop trade union movement on sound and proper lines like the union conducted under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. What is happening here, Sir? All the three are fighting against the National Trade Union Congress organized with a view to redeem workers from party politicians and to see that the trade union is conducted on proper lines free from domination by any political party.

"Sir, reference has been made to the Coimbatore dispute, about which none could be proud. But as one connected with the trade union movement for the last twenty-five years—every hour of the day and every minute—I wish to say that the situation is still continuing on account of the rival leadership and not on account of any real need on the part of the workers there to continue the strike. It is a fight for leadership between two leaders as to who should dominate. The Indian National Trade Union Congress is against such exploitation of workers, and they want that labour should be organized on sound and proper lines free from the influence of any political party. I am quite sure that conciliation steps will be taken up immediately. It is rival party leadership

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that is responsible for the situation which is continuing in Coimbatore. We have suggested that a reference may be made to the Tribunal. We have also made a suggestion that now that we are going to constitute works councils to go into disputes in every factory, the works councils may be formed very soon in the various mills, and in the meanwhile the issues in the dispute might be referred for clarification back to the very Industrial Tribunal which made their report."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has taken twenty 4-30 minutes." p.m.

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—"Sir, I want to say a few words about labour legislation in this Province. Whereas the Bombay Government have enacted various laws for the benefit of labour, our Government have done nothing. For example, the Bombay Government have enacted the Industrial Disputes Act. In our Province, recently we passed the Shop Assistants' Act and the Non-Power Factories Act. It is only now that we have heard that the Shop Assistants' Act is in its final stages and will come into force very soon. It is very regrettable to see from the answer given to one of the questions that His Excellency has not given his assent to the Non-Power Factories Act, and that it cannot be brought into force. It is because the employers are doing everything possible to defeat the purposes and the implications of this Act. Sir, we have taken a long time to enact these laws and so Government should take sufficient steps to see that the two laws are immediately brought into force."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"I want to point out to the hon. Member that this matter is beyond the power of the Provincial Government or the Legislature."

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—"Sir, as Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar pointed out, the present Industrial Disputes Act is full of defects. Sir, this Legislature is not responsible for it. There are awards, but there is no machinery for enforcing them."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"Your speech need not be a criticism of Hon. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar's speech."

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—"Then, Sir, the penal clauses in the Act have not been brought into force against employers. Government have given a warning and asked the employers to take back the workers as recommended by the Labour Commissioner but that has not been done. So, Sir, labour is gradually losing its faith in the efficacy of the law. This is not a very healthy sign of the times.

"Then, Sir, I wish to say a few words about the Government themselves as employers. Before I pass on to that subject, I wish to point out that the Government have done nothing to create a machinery to conciliate with regard to labour matters. There was a proposal for a tripartite conference on the lines of the tripartite conference adopted by the Central Government. We do not know on what date it will be held. Since we have not heard anything,

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it must be taken that the Government gave up the idea. I urge upon the Government to take the matter up immediately because it would be very helpful all over the Presidency.

"Then, Sir, I wish to say one word about the Government as employers. By no means, the Government are model employers either with regard to service conditions or with regard to salaries. The principle of a basic living wage has not been recognized by the Government. Government still employ men on Rs. 8, on Rs. 9 and on Rs. 12. The peons are given a salary of Rs. 16 to Rs. 25. He will reach Rs. 25 when he becomes a grandfather. Starting from Rs. 16, it goes to Rs. 25 with an annual increment of half a rupee. Government should set an example to other employers by paying their staff adequately. There should be a basic minimum wage of at least Rs. 40. The statistics gathered with regard to the working classes show that in the City of Madras, Rs. 40 will not be enough, even if you pay dearness allowance to make up the deficit. They are not given any compensation against the terrible rise in the cost of living. Few employers have increased their dearness allowance according to the rise in the cost of living index. It is now about 302 to-day. Certain employers in the City pay Rs. 37 or Rs. 40. Some other employers are giving the necessary articles of food at pre-war rates apart from some money as dearness allowance. But, the Government are not giving increased dearness allowance according to the index figure, but are only paying Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 as increased dearness allowance. Whereas you ask the private employers to give dearness allowance according to the index figure, you are yourselves giving dearness allowance of Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 for those who are getting a pay of less than Rs. 20. Persons working below Rs. 20 a month is something which is not very creditable to the Government."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Government are not a profit earning concern."

SRI P. R. K. SARMA:—"The worker has got to live. He has to get the same articles of food. The shopman is not going to sell him the necessaries for his existence at a cheaper rate because he is paid low."

"Then, Sir, Government have appointed a Committee of Ministers to go into the conditions of Government service. I do not want to go into the detail, but some of the Ministers . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"All those points have been gone into in great detail. The hon. Member has already taken twenty-five minutes."

SRI P. R. K. SARMA:—"I am finishing, Sir. The Salaries Sub-Committee recommended that the salaries may be paid according to the market rates. What is the market rate? Is it Rs. 15? One Collector in Chingleput said that the market rate is so much and the Government must give more. The Government are to-day giving a dearness allowance of Rs. 18. But, in the General Hospital, in the Mental Hospital and in the Tuberculosis Hospital and elsewhere, the Superintendent and the Doctor

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refuse to pay this dearness allowance to staff employed on contingencies. I have already made a representation on the subject to the Hon. the Minister but nothing has happened. Again, Sir, when the dearness allowance was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16, the salary of the workers in the King Institute was reduced. I have made representations in this House repeatedly about the so-called contingency staff that they should be employed on a permanent continuous basis, but the matter has been delayed till now and the Hon. the Minister has stated that in January, all these contingent staff in the Public Health Department would be confirmed. The Secretary of the Department will see that it is delayed till March. There is no redemption for this contingent staff.

"Then, Sir, one word about the trade union rights of Government servants. I am not for any strikes anywhere, not to speak of strikes by Government servants. But, it is the duty of the Government to maintain such conditions of service for their employees as would not permit of any strike by them. Even in private industries, the workers who are on strike are entitled to form themselves into trade unions and to have recourse to arbitration. When such is the case, why do you take away the right of Government servants forming themselves into a trade union?"

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Does the Budget propose to take that right away?"

SRI P. R. K. SARMA:—"Sir, this is the occasion for me to raise my voice on the policies adumbrated by the Hon. Ministers."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I do not know if any Hon. Minister has said that Government would take away that right."

SRI P. R. K. SARMA:—"About the trade union rights of Government servants, the Hon. the Home Minister the other day made a statement in the other House, that they have no right to form themselves into a trade union. If the Government concede that right to the workers in private concerns, they should also concede that right to their own employees. In some countries, there is trade union right provided for Government servants."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Does it exist in United States of America?"

SRI P. R. K. SARMA:—"Sir, we do not want to adopt what is being done in a reactionary State like the United States of America. Today, in some countries, the civil servants have got a right to organize themselves into a trade union and make a joint representation about their grievances. The Hon. Dr. Subbarayan who knows about these matters has said openly and declared that the Government servants cannot have the right to form a trade union organization. Therefore, Sir, I submit that the Government servants, after getting the permission of the Government, can form themselves into a trade union. It is really a progressive principle, that the trade union rights of Government servants should be recognized. It will be conducive to progress and will avoid strikes and it is a moral obligation on the part of the Government to concede that right."

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MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member's time is up."

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—" Then, one last word about housing schemes. A housing scheme has been contemplated in the Budget. But, Sir, when an interpellation was put, the Hon. Minister replied that the major schemes will include the minor ones. In reply to another interpellation on a different occasion whether there was any scheme for building houses, the reply was in the negative. Sir, I want the Government to take up the housing scheme immediately, so that it will afford immediate relief to the working class. The needs of the working class are very urgent and the problem is a serious one. So, I want the Government to treat the workers with respect and dignity and not to look down upon these people. Unless there is a radical change in the outlook of Government, I am sorry to say, there will be reactions on the part of the workers which will not be very healthy. I only appeal to the Government to follow a progressive policy and help the workers and get the best out of them."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, at this late hour, I could not do better than refer to a few broad aspects of the situation in the country and the problems facing this Province. During the last financial year, I mean the financial year which is just drawing to a close, events have taken place, events which may take their place in the history of the country. I mean in particular, the merger of the states of Banganapalle and Pudukottah with the Province of Madras. The Hon. the Finance Minister himself has mentioned in his Budget Speech about the merger of the Banganapalle State with this Province. Apart from welcoming it, I am glad that the Hon. the Finance Minister has a larger jurisdiction and more territory to care for."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" And consequently more trouble."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I think it is really a welcome trouble. Sir, the next thing I want to refer to is this. In this morning's newspapers, it has been mentioned that certain persons have formed an association in Pudukottah with the object of restoring the ruler back. I hope the Hon. the Minister-in-charge—I do not know who is the Minister now, but formerly, there was the Agent-General in charge of the Southern States, probably now it is the Minister-in-charge of Home affairs—I hope, he will carefully watch the activities of these persons and stop them and thus see that Pudukottah permanently forms part of this Province and becomes one with this Province. There is only one other state which ought to really form part of this Province. I refer to the State of Sandur. In this morning's papers, it was published that the Raja of Sandur had some meeting with Sardar Patel and I hope what is expected will happen. Apart from the states which have become part of our Province, there are a few other portions which morally and legally ought to be part of this Province. I refer both to Pondicherry and Karaikal. Sir, on the 15th of January, this year, there was a very large gathering at Pondicherry in which prominent leaders from Tamilnad also took

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part and in that conference, the Congress organization and numerous other organizations were also represented. A resolution was passed unanimously by the Conference expressing a wish that Pondicherry should form part of the South Arcot district and that Karikkal should form part of the Tanjore district.

" Again, Sir, I wish to refer to a news item which appeared in the papers recently that certain representatives and friends of the Government at Pondicherry are having a talk with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and that what is sought to be insisted upon is a plebiscite by a referendum.

" Now, Sir, in this Conference which took place in January, 4.15 p.m. the question of plebiscite was particularly dealt with and people expressed their strong opposition to the holding of any such plebiscite. These are matters which affect the welfare of the people of this Province and I hope the Minister-in-charge will take a strong line of action and represent to the Central Government that the people in these districts and territories are in no mood to hold any plebiscite. If plebiscites are held in small streets and villages, there are many streets in Madras which will form part of Pakistan. Sir, no plebiscite was held when the British left India or when the Raja of Pudukottah merged his territory into the Madras Province. There are five lakhs of people in Pudukottah. But there are only two lakhs in these two portions which ought to form part of the Madras Province. I hope the Minister concerned will represent the very strong feeling against holding any referendum in the matter of these two portions joining the Madras Province.

" Sir, I was really glad that the Hon. Minister Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, the other day, moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly regarding the conditions of Indians in Burma. A very large part, nearly 90 per cent, of Indians overseas have emigrated from this Province. The recent legislation proposed to be introduced in Burma adversely affects the interests of Indians there, particularly the interests of South Indians. The land laws and the immigration laws strike at the Indians in particular.

" Sir, I was glad that the Hon. Minister Dr. Subbarayan went to represent this country at the Independence Celebrations of Ceylon. There are eight lakhs of Indians in Ceylon. It is probably the country where Indians have emigrated in the largest numbers. Next to that, is Malaya. I wish, Sir, that more attention had been paid to the interests of Indians in Malaya. About 90 per cent of Indians in Malaya belong to this province. Recently, they have submitted a memorandum both to the Central and Provincial Governments. In this, they have traced how Indians went to Malaya and how their legitimate rights are sought to be affected by the Bill now before the Legislature of Malaya. I do not want now to go into the details of that Bill. Lord Mountbatten, the present Governor-General of India was, at the time of the reoccupation of Malaya, the Supreme Commander. He then said that all rights and properties would be respected provided that the rights and properties acquired during the Japanese occupation may

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be subject to investigation and such action as justice requires. But what is now proposed to be done in Malaya is to suppress the rights and properties of Indians. I hope that the Hon. Minister who has received this memorandum, will pay particular attention to this aspect of the matter and make strong representations to the Central Government and see that this Bill is amended in such a way that Indians' rights are not affected. In fact, I would suggest that the Minister who deals with these affairs should undertake a tour of these countries—Ceylon, Burma and Malaya. He will then really understand the exact position of our countrymen there. I can assure him that he would receive a very warm and cordial welcome. Sir, it is somewhat unfortunate that the present Home Minister, some time back, declined a chance to go as the representative of the Indian Government to Malaya. If he had gone there, it would have helped a great deal to solve certain urgent problems."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I do not know if the Hon. Minister Dr. Subbarayan is listening to the remarks of the hon. Member."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, Sir, that is a fact."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" If the Hon. Minister can repair the damage, he may do it."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, I now come to the other matters more intimately connected with us. During the last year the only main achievement of the Government, so far as I can see, is the zamindari abolition. It has still to go through certain hurdles. But only this achievement stands out. Of course, there is Prohibition. But it was introduced during the previous year and we cannot be taking credit for it year after year. Apart from the Zamindari Abolition Bill which, I hope, will soon be on the Statute Book, the Revenue Minister has also promised to bring in legislation for Land Revenue Reform, with the object of introducing a progressive sort of taxation instead of the present rigid taxation. We are also promised that it will be uniform in nature throughout the province. How urgent and how necessary it is to have a uniform system throughout the province, I shall show by an illustration. I refer to the palmyra tax which is imposed on trees only in Tinnevely district. It is an anomaly. The tax is a primitive method of taxation. When the Finance Minister has got a very effective method in the sales tax and when he has got only to put the screw on the sales tax in order to get another crore or two crores more, it is high time that the tree-tax is abolished. Moreover, Sir, this tax is in force only in Tinnevely district."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Shall we extend it to other districts also? "

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" If you please, Sir, and if there is a demand for it from other districts. But I think it would be more welcome if this primitive taxation is abolished even in the district where it exists."

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" Sir, the reason why this tax exists in Tinnevely district and not in other districts is this : It was formerly imposed by the Naik Kings, and when the British took over the administration from Naik Kings, they continued this taxation also. Now, that the British Government is no longer in existence here, I hope that this tax will also be abolished. The Hon. Minister for Revenue is not here in the House, just at the moment. I will be glad if, in the reply to the debate, specific reference is made to this tax and we are informed whether in the reform of land tenure that is proposed, there will be anything to suggest that this tax would be abolished."

" Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister asked whether it would not be better if this tax was imposed in all the districts. If the tax was introduced in all the districts, then there would at least be the justification for getting all the revenue. As it is, it is imposed only in one district and the revenue derived is taken to the general revenues of the province. If the revenues are utilized to help the growing of trees in the particular district, then there might be some justification for keeping it on. Sir, I believe that it is high time that this particular tax is abolished and I hope the Hon. Minister will make a note of it so that we may hear something about it to-morrow. I have mentioned this only as one of the anomalies which exist in the present land tenure system."

" Sir, apart from the abolition of the zamindaris, I am afraid that there is nothing of very great credit in the administration during the past one year. This much could be said that the Government carried on the day-to-day administration. But that might be a compliment to the Government when the British held the country but not for a popular Government. Sir, the Government have not applied their mind to the real problem of the day. The problem of the day is no longer the independence of the country. It is the removal of the poverty of the people. With the return of ex-servicemen, the problem of unemployment is more acute. People are still living on a starvation level. When I travel in other countries and see the high standard of living achieved there, I ask myself : ' Why is it that the people of our country are still in such a low economic level, when the people in western countries have passed very high above the starvation level and achieved a decent level of comfort? ' The real reason is, in those countries there is a great deal of production of wealth which in course of time gets distributed to the people. Sir, if the yearly income per individual is Rs. 10, it means that the yearly income of forty crores of people is four hundred crores of rupees, and the value of production in the country is four hundred crores of rupees. Sir, I do not mean that it is money that counts. Money is, after all, what money buys. What should really be done is to increase production so that the people may ultimately get more. In western countries, if a man gets on an average Rs. 100 a month, it really means that the national pool of wealth is higher, the average man gets a greater share of material wealth. By wealth, I mean everything material—pen, paper, radio, car, ship, etc. If the Government really apply their minds to this problem, I would have something

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to congratulate them upon. There should be a planned effort for production of more wealth. We have great potentialities. For instance, there are vast deposits of lime-stones in Tinnevely district, of iron in Salem district and various other mineral resources throughout the country. What is required is a sustained effort to produce more. The Government should tackle this problem of poverty by drawing up a big plan for starting various industries in all the districts. The capital required could be raised. I do not want to go into the details. What is now required is a big increase in the manufactured goods so that people's level of economic life could be increased. The other day Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru referred to this aspect of the matter and I believe he mentioned that after attaining independence, the most important problem is this: Personally I would judge the success of the Government by the degree by which they have raised the economic level of the people. If this year the total production for a month in our presidency is Rs. 4 crores worth of goods, goods and materials worth Rs. 40 crores should be produced in each month, if that production should be increased by 10 per cent. Then the Government would have succeeded to that extent. I will measure the success of the Government by the degree by which they have succeeded in producing more, so that people can have more. Ultimately what should be aimed at is that the country should be able to produce more. I hope that such a plan on a big scale would be drawn up by the Government and pushed through energetically so that by this time next year we would be able to say that the average national income in this country is really higher and substantially higher."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN SAHIB:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to pay the devil his due, not the devil of the scriptures but the one who worked double tide consuming perhaps the midnight oil. Despite the colossal loss of revenue to the tune of Rs. 17 crores and odd, the Finance Minister was able to balance the thorny budget. Apart from this, the budget seems to be dressed in a humdrum fashion. Big schemes of far-reaching results are not taken up. Self-liquidating public works are conspicuous by their absence from the budget. He might plead that a large revenue had to be lost due thanks to the introduction of prohibition. I would request him to take round his hat or raise a loan of about Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 crores. (Interruption). Even for that I suppose one has to take the hat to the India Government or to some other agency. About this time next year he should have all the sinews of war to launch colossal schemes which would be of benefit to the common weal. Since you Mr. President have introduced rationing of time within the four walls of this House I would confine myself to only two subjects which are vital to us all, namely, Public Health and Agriculture . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"It is better to confine oneself to one or two subjects and deal with them quite adequately."

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DR. SYED TAJUDDIN SAHIB:—"It goes without saying that medical care for all citizens, man, woman and child, is the foremost duty of the Government. A National Health Service is of urgent and imperative need. Medical and allied services in the province are very inadequate. Many districts are under-doctored. Hospitals, barring few exceptions, are ill-equipped and poorly staffed. Geographical distribution of doctors in the mufassal should be improved and the financial barriers and hurdles removed. There is a criss-cross pattern of financial obstacles which should be surmounted at all costs without loss of time. Now that the Government is a National Government, a Government of the people for the people it should assume the high and noble duty of guaranteeing as a citizen right that every man, woman and child shall have free medical care and aid of the highest attainable quality, according to the medical needs. This, I believe, is an inescapable obligation of the Government. So the future scheme would be destined for radical and far-reaching changes. Our aim should be to promote the establishment of a comprehensive health service designed to secure improvement both in the physical and mental health of the people. The existing services have grown haphazardly and in a patch-work fashion and are more for medical care rather than for health. Of great importance to the future, is the emphasis on prevention all the world over. For the last one decade interest on public health policy has been noticeably shifting or has shifted to the preventive aspects of medicine."

"For the measurement of trends in the health of a community the death-rate is regarded as the best available index. The average span of life of an Indian is still about 26 years. Infant mortality has not gone down very much. The incidence of morbidity, though data not collected, seems to be very widespread, especially after the two global wars due to malnutrition. So the major problem that confronts us is the incidence of morbidity, of ill-health and disabling ailments. The almost universal incidence of disease of departure from normal health should be attended to. The scope of the Nutrition Society at Coonoor, should be widened for advancing the scientific study of nutrition and for its application to the maintenance of both human and animal health. Survey of numerous families and individuals should be undertaken. A bureau for this purpose should be founded."

"We have a number of hospitals, good, and indifferent but no hospital system. Hospital services are many people's business but nobody's full responsibility. So, management of the hospitals should be well pulled up. Therefore a National Hospital Inspectorate should be established forthwith."

" 'A home' said Bernard Shaw, 'is a box built of bricks into which is thrown an ill-fitting jumble of humanity.' This remark holds water regarding a very large number of houses in India. The deleterious effects of ill-ventilated and cramped habitations cannot be exaggerated. The Dudley Committee recommended a minimum overall built in area of 900 square feet, the reason being

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the nervous strain of living in too cramped quarters which is an enemy of healthy family life, and this ought not to be ignored. A housing environment that will give a moving current of air is essential. S. F. Markham once put forward a strong case to show that civilizations have risen and fallen not so much in relation to the state of their moral health but rather in proportion as they acquired and retained their mastery of climate both indoor and outdoor. It is high time therefore that a Housing Act is passed to enable condemnation of a dwelling as unfit for human habitation if, inter alia, it has sanitary defects which include lack of air, space or ventilation, darkness, dampness, absence of adequate water-supply or sanitary accommodation and adequate paving, etc. The Royal College of Physicians have said the same about space requirements.

"Both rural and urban slum clearance schemes should be initiated and implemented throughout the province. The scourge of tuberculosis is advancing by giant strides and takes a heavy toll. An association on the model of the National Association of London for the prevention of tuberculosis should be formed. It should be the leading body for research, education and propaganda in this department of preventive medicine. Periodical magazines, cinema films and literature of all kinds on the different phases of the anti-tuberculosis campaign should be produced by the Association. Refresher courses should be arranged for the general public.

"Sir Francis Galton, the founder of Eugenics, defined it as the science which deals with all influences that improve the inborn qualities of the race. It is pitiable that in the whole sub-continent there is not one Eugenics Society. The ethical basis as Lord Horder said rests on man's duty to his neighbours and to posterity to provide the best possible environmental condition as well as the best physical and mental human endowment. The scientific basis is the study of transmissible biological characters. The society aims at creating in the community a eugenic conscience by educating the youth. This conscience is expected to influence the attitude of both the individual and the community towards marriage and parenthood. The society should possess a reference library, a quarterly review and an information service.

"Housden rightly observed that as long as the social unit remains the family, so long the welfare of children remain a chief concern of their parents. Child-welfare should all the more become a principal aim of official policy and private endeavour. The standards both of child health and child behaviour are too low in India. The figures for infant mortality have not appreciably dropped. Gross and grave forms of rickets and scurvy are common. The teeth of school children are bad enough. Far too many children are ailing who were healthy at birth. They suffer from digestive and nervous disorders from nutritional deficiencies, despite the care of the health services which are meagre. A higher standard of parent-craft would prevent this formation. If it be too strong to say that delinquents are created at home it

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is still true to say that their creation could be, but is not prevented at home. Parenthood is concerned with everything connected with the healthy and happy upbringing of children. It includes knowledge of the child's needs both as animal and as a personality. It creates an environment—the home most suitable for healthy growth. It forms around the children a sense of spiritual unity. This spiritual link helps to maintain a high standard of behaviour. It provides a sense of security. *Parent-craft* falls naturally into two parts, mother-craft and home-making and citizenship. The best teachers of mother-craft at the moment are Health Visitors who have spent at least two years doing practical work in the peoples' homes and have taken as penal course the technique of teaching and so Government should pay particular attention to this aspect.

"Agriculture, being the key industry, is the life and blood of India and it is a way of life for 85 per cent of our people. The agricultural problem, as Hambridge pointed out, is only part of a more inclusive natural economic problem. Events on the other side of the globe profoundly affect farmers here. We should consider agriculture and industry as a single unit. We should strike a balance between them. On the one hand we push forward agricultural efficiency with the inevitable consequence that fewer people are needed for production; on the other we advocate inefficiency or at any rate tolerate it by an extension of subsistence farming as the only way to take care of those who are displaced by improved techniques. To get greater stability and security within agriculture we should know how to adjust agriculture to the rest of our economy.

"In this half of the present century, vast changes have occurred in the realm of agriculture in the west—from the sickle to the combine, the ox or bull to the tractor, a rural civilization to an industrial civilization, free land to high-priced land. These changes have profoundly influenced the very essence and character of rural living. But our agriculture is still primitive. Agricultural technology has not improved. We are too slow to adopt scientific methods. We have not accepted readily even the most practical applications of science. We still cling to tradition. Old ways are deeply rooted in us and so we still continue in the back waters of the world. Our agriculture, therefore, should go through without delay, a period of revolutionary change and growth stimulated by mechanical improvements, cheap and easy transportation and the expansion of domestic and foreign markets. Agricultural courses in a number of schools should be sponsored. Agricultural high schools should be started in every district. The development of specialized schools and colleges should be thought of all over the province. One or two colleges for our vast and far flung province is a sorry tale. Extensive farming though commendable has its own limitations and not sufficient to feed us all. Intensive cultivation would indeed go a great way to save us from starvation and famine. Is it not a disgrace that our province though mostly agricultural should starve year in and year out? Our salvation lies through mechanized agriculture. The post-war

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period has already seen many new and different farm machines as the result of engineering advances and the outstanding result of this technological progress, will be to give the small one-family farm every advantage available through mechanical equipment to the larger farm. With the aid of these new automatic machines, a great majority of farms in the future will be one-family farms owned and operated by the members of the family with little or no assistance from hired labour.

"Next in importance come *Humus and fertilizers*. In making additions to the soil, as Hopkins observes, in order to increase its crops or to preserve its fertility two somewhat different kinds of nutritional requirements must be considered, the needs of the plant and the needs of the soil itself. No policy is more likely to provide high yields and also to keep land constantly in good heart than the conjoint use of manures and fertilizers. For these weighty reasons great attention should be paid to manures, green manures and fertilizers.

"*Mixed farming* should be encouraged in order to ensure soil fertility and regular employment throughout the year.

"Since soil is earth's capital, soil conservation is one of the major problems on which we should concentrate a good deal of our attention. Methods of tillage and rotation have an important effect upon soil structure and erosion by wind or water, removes the entire body of soil. Soil erosion should be combatted on a national scale. Soil conservation has become one of the major goals of American agriculture. So a soil conservation service should be set up. Surveys of soil types, slopes and erosion conditions should be undertaken.

"*Forest-resource conservation*.—Forest lands are *public trust*. It is lamentable that they are mismanaged. We are not making the best possible use of the vast resources of public and private forests. Forest land as Gibbon points out, serve at least *five major purposes*, each of which constitutes a large and essential phase of our national economy. These major purposes or uses are: (1) timber production, (2) water shed services, (3) recreation, (4) support of wild life, and (5) improvement of production. Wood is an exceedingly adaptable material for thousands of products. It is the basis of an enormous number and a variety of industries. Water-shed deserved by the forest-cover in regulating stream flow and preventing erosion and floods. So an effective *action programme* is required to restore and maintain the forest resource and to achieve two major purposes: (1) to stop forest liquidation and to create and maintain a real forest economy with human welfare as its goal, and (2) to enable our people to utilize abundantly the timber and other products and services of the forest.

"*Rural electrification and rural progress*.—The wide use of electricity holds much hope and promise in raising the standard of living of individual farmers and other families. It also offers real opportunities to make a substantial contribution to community welfare and national well-being through its manifold applications

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in promoting a more permanent and stable agriculture. Therefore hydro-electric power, wherever available in the province should be harnessed and utilized at the earliest date. And such a power should be within the economic reach of the common farmer.

"Farm electrification in the United States has received a new stimulus from the Government's programme of financing and aiding farmers to obtain electric power. A rural electrification administration should be established forthwith, for giving electric service.

"In itself electricity is only a 'tool' to be used. Urban industry has found it to be the most flexible and versatile of all sources of power; agriculture also is already finding it, in other parts of the world of equal or greater importance in the performance of farm activities. In America there are over 200 separate uses for electric power on the farm. Some of the uses are directly concerned with labour savings, cost-reducing and income producing equipment for farm operations."

The Council then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH 1948

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 6th March 1948.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMA-KRISHNA RAJU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Declaration of beaten rice and puffed rice as non-rationed articles.

* 34 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether beaten rice and puffed rice were declared to be non-rationed articles by the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) on 13th May 1946 (L. Disposal No. 1946-K-1/46, dated 13th May 1946);

(b) whether the police of Bellary arrested and detained one Sathrasala Bhadrappa of Rayadrug from 9 to 10-30 a.m. for having brought three bags of puffed rice from Rayadrug to Bellary;

(c) whether he was subsequently kept under restraint till 9 p.m. in the night even though the proceedings of the Board were shown to the police;

(d) what action the Government have taken in respect of the aforesaid arrest; and

(e) whether the Government propose to take any deterrent action in order to prevent such arrests in future?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN (on behalf of Hon. the Minister for Food):—“(a) to (c) It is true that beaten and puffed rice were not declared as rationed articles. But in Board's Proceedings No. 626, dated 15th May 1946, their transport from one village to another in excess of one Imperial maund except under a permit has been prohibited. Sri Sathrasala Bhadrappa of Rayadrug was arrested at 10-15 a.m. on 4th January 1948 for having transported 3 maunds and 29 seers of puffed rice from Rayadrug to Bellary contravening the notification of the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) issued with the proceedings mentioned above. He was enlarged on bail within 15 minutes of his arrest and not kept under restraint till 9 p.m. on that day as alleged. “(d) & (e) As the action of the Police is not illegal, no action against the Police is considered necessary. The Collector of Bellary has suspended the operation of the notification prohibiting the inter-village movement of all foodgrains including puffed and beaten rice by executive orders subsequent to the incident, on 7th January 1948 in view of the abolition of rural

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rationing and he has instructed the District Superintendent of Police to drop the prosecution proceedings instituted against Sri Bhadrappa."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Board of Revenue was competent to issue these proceedings issued?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir. The Director of Civil Supplies has been given power to take action whenever he finds it is necessary to do so."

Pre-audit in local bodies.

* 35 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Government in the Local Fund audit, and the amount recovered from local bodies in 1946-47; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to appoint staff in local bodies for pre-audit purposes and recover the cost from the local bodies?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (a) The total expenditure incurred by the Government on the Local Fund Audit Department during 1946-7 was Rs. 4,84,483. The department audits the accounts both of local bodies and of other miscellaneous institutions. No fees are charged to the local bodies on this account except in regard to audit of the accounts of their Endowments and Electric Licence Schemes. Fees are charged for the audit of the accounts of the other miscellaneous institutions. The total amount of audit fees recovered in 1946-7 and credited to the Government was Rs. 1,10,812.

" (b) No."

Retrenchment due to decontrol of rationed articles.

* 36 Q.—SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether in view of the fact that controls on rice, cloths and several articles have recently been removed, the Government have retrenched the respective departments which were in charge of these controls; and

(b) whether the Government can give an approximate saving in expenditure by the retrenchment of the unwanted departments?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. Minister for Industries):—" (a) Food Department.—

(i) Controls over pulses, sugar, potatoes, etc., have recently been lifted. But rice is still a controlled commodity in this Province though the control is being relaxed progressively.

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(ii) The following are the gazetted posts abolished recently on account of the decontrol:—

- (1) Nine posts of District Rationing Officers in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Nellore, South Arcot and Tanjore.
- (2) District Food Reorganization Officer, Malabar.
- (3) Potato Control Officer, Ootacamund.
- (4) District Supply Officer, Vizagapatam.
- (5) Deputy Secretary to Government, Food Department.
- (6) One Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies.
- (7) One of the two Deputy Controllers of Food Rationing.

(iii) A number of non-gazetted posts has also been abolished. Further posts will be abolished as derationing and decontrol are extended to other areas.

Textile Control Department.—(i) Consequent on the relaxation of control over textiles, the following gazetted posts in the Textile Control Department have been abolished:—

- (1) Twenty-four posts of Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners in the districts.
- (2) One post of Joint Provincial Textile Commissioner.
- (3) Two posts of Assistant Textile Commissioners in the Provincial Textile Commissioner's office.

(ii) A number of non-gazetted posts in the districts were also retrenched. The Collectors were asked to retain not more than one Textile Control Officer, one Upper Division Clerk, two Lower Division Clerks and two peons and to abolish all other posts in excess of the above number. In the Provincial Textile Commissioner's office the following non-gazetted staff has been retrenched:—

- (1) Two Superintendents.
- (2) Eight Upper Division Clerks.
- (3) Ten Lower Division Clerks.
- (4) Three Steno-typists.
- (5) Two typists.
- (6) One attender.
- (7) One Stamping Inspector.
- (8) Thirteen peons.

The question of effecting further retrenchments in the districts and in the Provincial Textile Commissioner's office is under the consideration of the Government.

" (b) Details of the actual strength of the non-gazetted staff disbanded are not readily available and it is not therefore possible to give an estimate of the saving in expenditure on

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account of retrenchments. So far as the Textile Control Department is concerned, a saving of four to five lakhs on account of the retrenchments so far effected is expected."

Case against Sri K. M. Guruswami Chetti of Poonamallee.

* 37 Q.—SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Sri K. M. Guruswami Chetti of Poonamallee is a wholesale licensee in Poonamallee and retail shop licensee in several places such as Poonamallee, Mangadu and Tiruvallur, etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that he was not a textile licensee during the basic periods;

(c) whether it is a fact that he started his business as a standard cloth dealer;

(d) whether such non-licensee can be given licences for wholesale and retail dealer;

(e) whether it is a fact that on 25th August 1946 the said Sri Guruswami Chetti removed from his house, Poonamallee, a quantity of mill-made clothes including Buckingham and Carnatic Mill clothes to Mangadu shop;

(f) whether it is a fact that on 25th August 1946 one Rajamanickam Pillai of Poonamallee reported the matter to the Police and the Police officer seized the goods;

(g) whether the goods were subsequently handed over to Sri K. M. Guruswami Chetti;

(h) whether Sri Rajamanickam Pillai reported this matter to the Provincial Textile Commissioner on 26th August 1946;

(i) what action was taken in this matter;

(j) why there is such long delay in the disposal of this matter; and

(k) whether the Government will order an enquiry into this matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of Hon. the Minister for Industries):—" (a) It is a fact that Sri K. M. Guruswami Chetti is a wholesale licensee at Poonamallee and a retail licensee at Poonamallee and Mangadu. He had a wholesale licence at Tiruvallur but has since wound up his business at that place.

" (b) No. He was a dealer in mill cloth in 1942 before the licensing scheme came into force.

" (c) No. He started his business as mill cloth dealer in 1942 and subsequently became a licensee for the sale of standard cloth.

" (d) Does not arise.

" (e) Yes.

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" (f), (g) & (h) Yes.

" (i) The Textile Control Officer investigated into the matter and found that no offence was committed by Sri Guruswami Chetti.

" (j) There was no delay in the disposal of this matter.

" (k) An enquiry has already been made."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—" May I know, Sir, whether there have not been cases where licences have been granted to non-licensees who were not dealing in cloth during the basic period? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" Perhaps so, Sir, but I would like to have notice."

Extent of land under soya bean cultivation.

* 38 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land under soya bean cultivation in the Province;

(b) what is the nutritive value of the soya bean;

(c) whether it is useful for industrial purposes also;

(d) how the Government propose to encourage the cultivation of the soya bean; and

(e) what kind of manure does it require?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of Hon. the Minister for Agriculture):—" (a) There is practically no soya bean cultivation in this Province at present.

" (b) Soya bean has a high nutritive value at par with the common pulses, with the additional advantage that soya bean contains 12 to 26 per cent of fat. The percentage of protein ranges from 28 to 54; besides, it contains certain amino-acids which add to the nutritive value of the bean. The importance of soya bean from the nutritive point of view lies in the possibility of the preparation in every home of soya bean milk, the nutritive value of which is 90 per cent of that of pure cow's milk.

" (c) Soya bean oil is used in varnish and paint industry and candle manufacture, etc. The proteins of soya beans form the basis for many plastic industries also. A list ^a of the modern uses of soya bean is placed on the table.

" (d) A systematic experimental investigation of the regional and local adaptations of the varieties of soya bean and immediate encouragement of cultivation of the successful strains in select places are first necessary. This preliminary work will take some years to complete. Some of the world

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varieties have been very recently obtained by the Agricultural Department for trial in selected Government Agricultural Research Stations in the Province. Propaganda is also being done by the department to spread the cultivation of this crop in the districts.

"(e) Soya bean is a legume and thrives in reasonably good loamy and clayey soils where pulses are now grown and where the soil is rich in lime, phosphate and potash. It can also be raised even in poor soils provided there is proper drainage and the soil contains the right type of nodule bacteria."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Government Orders regarding salaries, etc., of teachers.

1 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to place on the table of the House copies of all Government Orders issued since 1945 relating to salaries, allowances, etc., of teachers employed under Government, local bodies and aided managements?

A.—Copies of general orders relating to salaries, allowances, etc., of teachers are placed in the Library of the Madras Legislature. A statement^a giving details regarding the orders issued in individual cases is laid on the table of the House.

Cultivation of reclaimed area under the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

2 Q.—SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to circulate to the members of the House the report, with reference to his answers to question No. 179 in the Council on 5th December 1947?

A.—The report called for has not yet been received. It will be circulated to the members of the House on receipt.

Rent Controller for Madura municipal area.

3 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the date of appointment of Rent Controller for Madura municipal area;

(b) the number of evictions of tenants ordered by the Rent Controller of the said area since the date of appointment (month-war); and

(c) how many of the said evictions (month-war) were based on non-payment or non-tender of rent alleged to be due from the tenants?

A.—(a) The Rent Controller was appointed on 30th June 1945. He assumed charge on 29th July 1945.

(b) & (c) The information asked for is given in the statement placed on the table of the House.^b

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 515 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on page 516 infra.

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Accommodation for the junior and senior certified schools for girls.

4 Q.—MRS. M. N. CLUBWALLA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the great difficulties that are experienced by the junior and senior certified schools for girls in Tanjore, and the Government Training School in Tanjore, for want of sufficient accommodation;

(b) whether the difficulties referred to in clause (a) have been brought to the notice of the Government on several occasions by both Superintendents of the certified schools especially as regards the continuance of the schools by the side of the Government Training School;

(c) when all other institutions that evacuated in 1942 have returned to Madras, why this institution is still housed in Tanjore;

(d) whether the junior and senior certified schools have their own place in Madras with a part of their ground vacant and utilized as a rice godown and whether this was pointed out as a difficulty to get the school back;

(e) whether there is a hostel for girls occupying the existing school buildings and hostel; and

(f) whether the Government propose to bring back the schools to Madras once again?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the reply given to the supplementary question to Legislative Council Question No. 112 answered on 25th March 1947 on the floor of this House.

(b) No representations of the kind have been received by Government direct from either of the headmistresses;

(c) It has not been possible to bring back the Madras Children Aid Society's Institutions to Madras for want of suitable accommodation.

(d) The certified schools were previously located in the 'Retreat', Purasawakam, which is jointly owned by the Madras Children's Aid Society and Government. The Civil Supplies Department occupied the premises at the time when the schools were evacuated to Tanjore and they have built a godown right in the centre of the compound of the premises. It will not be possible for the Civil Supplies Department to release the rice godown until rationing is lifted.

(e) The answer is in the affirmative.

(f) The schools will be brought back as soon as suitable accommodation is found for them.

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Allotment of iron to various industries.

5 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the quality of iron allotted to various industries and workshops, during 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947;

(b) on what basis are these allotments made;

(c) whether the Government have inquired into the special requirements of the various industries and made the allotments;

(d) whether the Government have received representations that permits are issued on stockists who have no stocks and no permits are issued on stockists who have ample stocks;

(e) the quantity with stockists at the beginning of each year 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947, the quantities they received during the years and the quantities for which permits were issued during these years;

(f) what quantities the Government have allotted to new industries in these years; and

(g) whether the Government have any scheme for forming committees consisting of officials and non-officials in each district to make a proper distribution of iron?

A.—(a) The quality of iron allotted since September 1946 has been mild steel or high carbon steel. Defectives have also been allotted in certain cases. No information is available regarding the quality allotted prior to September 1946 as the distribution was made by the Regional Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, Madras under the Government of India.

(b) Allotments are made on equitable and reasonable basis taking into consideration the nature and type of industry and the availability of the categories of iron and steel asked for.

(c) Allotments are made on the recommendations of the Assistant Industrial Engineers, District Industries Officers or officers of the Revenue Department, who scrutinize the demands before making recommendations. These officers no doubt base their recommendations on the special requirements of industries.

(d) Yes.

(e) For the reason given in answer to clause (a) and as the collection of the information would involve too much labour, I regret that the information cannot be compiled.

(f) No separate accounts are maintained for releases to new industries.

(g) No.

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II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1948-49—cont.

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Mr. President, there is nothing in this Budget on which we can rightly congratulate the Hon. Minister for Finance, because after the 15th August, we thought that there will be a remarkable change in the presentation of the Budget, so far as the nation-building activities of Government are concerned. This Budget, I am sorry to say, stands in the same footing as Budgets presented to this House year after year for decades. While speaking on the Budget, I was only reading that in the papers to-day, the great Congress leader, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, speaking in Pakistan Parliament, said that there was no difference between the methods followed by the British Government and the one followed after the attainment of independence. I say that that remark applies with equal force here also. We find that five crores have been taken away from the Reserve Fund which was kept for nation-building activities not by this Government but by a foreign Government, the Adviser regime. I do not know how after the Reserve Fund is exhausted, the Hon. Finance Minister will be in a position to balance his Budget. It is said that there is no fresh taxation. Sir, fresh taxation proposals at the time of the Budget provokes great criticism from members. Therefore, I must say that the Hon. Finance Minister has been very clever not to burden this Province with fresh taxation at a time when the taxation proposals will be severely criticized. Are we to understand that he will not bring them up by means of a Supplementary Demand during the course of the year? I feel that drawing from the Reserve Fund is a pointer to a financial crisis in the Province. Prohibition will be introduced in all the districts. Then the loss in revenue therefore, will be greater still and it is not easy to understand how the Hon. Finance Minister is going to meet the loss of revenue. One thing, I must say to the credit of the Hon. the Finance Minister, and that is, that while presenting his Budget, he has done his best with the best of sincerity; that we do not doubt. Let us hope that Budget of the future will be so prepared that they will create a feeling in the minds of the people that it is the Budget of an independent country. Now the ordinary man feels that his condition is what it was before the 15th August; he does not find any difference between the bureaucratic regime and a national regime of an independent Government. Hereafter, the Finance Minister must make the people understand that their condition has changed for the better because the Government is an independent Government. Whoever may be on the Treasury benches—personalities do not matter—people must be made to realize that the country is independent and whatever is done in this country is for the good of the people. So far as food question is concerned, there is no appreciable improvement from the viewpoint of the common man. The Hon. Finance Minister says that the Government of India have promised several millions of tons of foodgrains but that also is not sufficient. How are we going

11-16
a.m.

[Abdul Latif Farookhi Sahib Bahadur] [6th March 1948]

to tide over this difficulty? It is not a question of having controls or de-controlling. The Government of India may one day say the controls may be imposed or the controls may go. What worries the poor man is how he is going to get his food; this is the thing that is agitating the minds of the poor; they do not care whether it is done by having the control or de-control. So far as cloth is concerned, there is enough cloth in the market, but the prices are going up and you have not controlled prices. The other day, I was speaking about sugar. The moment control was removed even under the very nose of Government what was previously fourteen annas a viss rose to Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-12-0 and Government were absolutely helpless in the matter. What I feel is that we should create conditions in which the poor will be in a position to live. Leaving aside food, clothing and other amenities of life, there is one essential pre-requisite for independence, a pre-requisite without which we cannot claim to be independent and that is the liberty of the common man. Now, Sir, a number of people have been put into prison without trial and there is no limit to their internment. I ask, Sir, whether it is a sign of our independence. It may be that Government may have genuine reasons, very good reasons. I am not concerned with communities here, whether they are Muslim National Guards or the R.S.S. volunteers. Whoever it may be, you cannot snatch away their freedom and liberty in the manner in which you have done. I am reminded of what the two great leaders—the President of the Congress and member of the Central Legislature—the great leader, Pandit Motilal Nehru and another equally great leader, Sri S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, said in the Central Legislature,

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Before the 15th August?"

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"It is because it was said before the 15th August, that it must now be ringing into our ears. They said: 'If you have the courage, put them on trial; if you do not have, then it is your bounden duty to let them off'. I now ask the Hon. Minister for Law, why he does not follow it. As Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar said, I do not want clemency and what we ask is that they should be put on trial; if they are guilty, convict them for ten years or even to transportation for life. What is the use of keeping them in prison without bringing them to trial? Some of the persons are poor. One is a Hakeem, Mr. Abdul Faiz, a poor man living from hand to mouth; he is put in prison and his family is starving. There is another case, that of Mr. Abdul Hafeez, who is an advocate. When he applied for the post of a District Munsif, he severed all connexion with the Muslim League as well as with the Muslim National Guards. That man has been detained; I do not understand why without any reason, he should be made to rot in jail; his wife and children are suffering and the poor man has lost all his practice. I implore you to bring them before a court of law. If they are found guilty in the interests of the peace and

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tranquility of the country, put them in jail. I yield to none in the House or in the country in my desire for peace and tranquillity; but under the pretence of tranquillity and peace, you should not think of putting innocent people in jails. I say innocent because according to jurisprudence—I am not a lawyer, but all lawyers know it—no man should be considered to be guilty unless he is convicted. What is the feeling in the country about the manner in which the Government is carried on—not the common man who goes in the street, but by persons occupying the highest place in the life of the country, persons who are the highest legal authorities in the country? The Chief Justice of our Province in his address to the Madura Bar Association said:

'One of the inherent evils of democracy was the tendency to give room for autocracy. It was possible in a democracy for a party, which got into power, to become autocratic in a sense when the law of the country would not necessarily reflect public opinion nor necessarily safeguard the interests of the public. It was then that the law might tend to be arbitrary.'

Mr. P. T. Rajan, the President of the Bar Association, spoke of the tendency on the part of the executive to arrogate to itself more and more powers and encroach on the jurisdiction of courts, thus interfering with the freedom and liberty of subjects. I simply express what they say that the liberty of the subjects should not in any way be jeopardized. The jurisdiction of the courts should not in any way be limited. The courts are there to administer justice and why do Government take upon themselves the responsibility of finding out whether a particular man is guilty or innocent. If a person is found guilty by the courts, by all means keep him behind the bars for as long as you like. There is another gentleman who has been released on parole, Mr. Jamal Mohideen, son of Mr. Jamal Muhammad Sahib of whom you might have heard, a gentleman elected to the Central Legislature both by the Hindus and Muslims, who had always been for peace; both father and son are peaceful and respectable citizens. He has been released on parole, but what is the use? I say: 'If they are guilty, punish them, punish them much more than what they deserve; but if they are not guilty, please let them off. I read in 'The Mail' of yesterday that the Hon. Minister for Law has released some people and I request that he will adopt the same procedure in the case of the other people who are rotting in jails without anything being proved against them.

"Closely associated with the question of shortage of food, is the use to which funds earmarked for Grow More Food Campaign are put to. It is necessary that people should be persuaded to grow more food. In that connexion I wish to ask Government whether they have ascertained if the quantity of extra food that has been grown on account of the Grow More Food Scheme is commensurate with the large amounts expended under this item. What was the production in the country and what was the extent of land under cultivation previously and what is the improvement that we see now. If such an investigation is not made but merely money is allotted for it, it will only mean an extravagant waste.

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"The other question I wish to refer to is education. As was pointed out by previous speakers, it is the most important of all nation-building activities of an independent nation. Now, Sir, it is necessary that more schools should be started, more colleges should be started and more money should be spent on education. I shall confine myself to one aspect of education here, though I feel that that aspect seems to be a red rag to the Hon. Minister for Education. I mean Muslim education. It is only a day or two back I read in the papers that the new college for women for which Mr. V. L. Ethiraj has made a large endowment is to start functioning in the City from June next, and that it is to be housed in the building of the Muslim College for Women. Why is it that that particular building has been chosen? Is it the intention of Government to abolish that college? Or is it their intention to remove that college to some other place? People think that though you declare you are not communal-minded, in action, you are. It is said by Government that communalism is gone; it is being buried five fathoms deep; there is no use of being communal-minded. May I say, at the same time it is the bounden duty of every Government to see that every section of communities under them is protected. If the Muslim community, or the Christian community, or the Depressed Class community or Harijan community requires particular safeguard or particular protection it is the bounden duty of Government to do it. Government is like a mother, and the subjects are like the children. A mother who has a number of children looks attentively to weak children, gives more nourishment and medicine to them, and it is in the same way, that the people who are in a minority, who are in a helpless state ought to be looked after with great care. Therefore there is no communalism in asking for particular safeguards or for particular concession by those who are backward in education and other matters.

"Now, Sir, with regard to education, people say, that this Government is now trying to be above board, because it is an independent Government after the 15th August. Being independent there will be no communalism, no nepotism, no corruption, nothing of the sort with this Government. Now, may I ask them one simple question? One Brahmin Director of Public Instruction, a retired gentleman, who wanted some more extension of service, was not given extension of service. A Muslim Deputy Director of Public Instruction has been refused extension. A Christian Deputy Director of Public Instruction has been refused extension. May I ask the Hon. Minister for Education, why a non-Brahman Hindu gentleman of Coimbatore has been given extension. I may be wrong; my information may be wrong; I am speaking subject to correction. I want to satisfy myself by getting an answer from the Hon. Minister for Education, is it because he is non-Brahman Hindu who belongs to Coimbatore that that extension of service was given to him, whereas other people were not given extension? Sir, in this connexion I am reminded of another similar thing, which, I think, happened during the regime of the previous Ministry. During the previous Ministry retired Government

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officers were asked to rejoin duty and work for some time. In this way, several officers were re-entertained; one Muslim also was re-entertained. After one year, all the other retired gentlemen except this Muslim gentleman were given extension. I made a representation to the then Minister for Revenue (because that Muslim was a Revenue official) pointing out the injustice of refusing extension of service to a Muslim alone."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"How is this relevant to the present discussion?"

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I say this, because there is so much talk that Communal Government Order should be scrapped. I think it is necessary to retain that Government Order because of happenings like this. I think the Communal Government Order is necessary to safeguard our interests. If merely on merit you are going to have people appointed, I am positively certain that backward community people will not be admitted into Government service, and they will not get any chance to rise in the country."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Whatever might be the opinion of other people, the Government seem to consider the Government Order necessary. You need not labour on that point further."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am pointing out the acts of Government."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Not of this Government?"

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am glad this Government are not feeling in that way. I hope, in future, there will not be complaints from communities that their claims are overlooked and not recognized."

"I now come to the question of the non-gazetted officers. I do want to draw the attention of Government to one aspect, whatever may be the opinion of a particular gentleman or the opinion of the Government regarding the question whether strike on the part of Government servants is justified or not. I for my part feel they should not go on strike. But I ask what is the other course open to these people? How are their grievances to be redressed? If you are not going to penalize strike in the case of certain companies and private institutions, I do not see how strike on the part of Government servants can be penalized. I agree that Government servants ought to set an example, and so they should not resort to strike. Yes, I agree; but I ask, what is the other remedy open to them? What is the value of the rupee now? What one rupee was able to fetch five years back, is not to be had even if five rupees are spent on it. All of us have to go to the same market; and these people also have to secure things to satisfy their bare necessities."

"Sir, I now come to the housing problem. Sir, may I ask what amount has been allotted for this purpose in the budget?"

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MR. PRESIDENT :—" I wonder why no Member of this House raises the question of housing for this House." (Laughter.)

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I hope, Sir, a time will come soon, when this House will be enlarged, when, you will be occupying the very seat which you are to-day occupying, and we shall request you to see that more accommodation is given to the Members of this House.

" Now, Sir, only this morning I read in the newspaper, how in Bombay a five-year plan of housing has been unfolded by the Minister for Labour. It envisages the construction of 175,000 tenements at a cost of four crores."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" On a point of order, Sir, I don't see the Hon. Minister for Transport when this subject is being discussed."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have explained time and again, the Ministry acts as a whole, and whatever is said here will be conveyed to my Colleagues who are not here, and when they reply they will deal with them."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Now, Sir, the example of Bombay may be emulated and copied by our Province, and our Minister may pay more attention to the housing problem in this Province. It is not only in the City that houses are scarce; even in remote far-off villages, there is scarcity of houses. So I feel more attention should be paid to building houses.

" With regard to Armed Police there is a passage in the budget speech at page 35 which runs as follows :—

' As regards expenditure on Revenue Account, there is a large increase of Rs. 175 lakhs under the head " Police," due to the formation of the four new units of Armed Police and of the Home Guards, the revision of the pay of Police subordinates, etc.'

I submit this large amount of expenditure is illegal. I submit it is unconstitutional on the part of Government to provide such a large sum for Armed Police. I say so, because this revenue is derived from not only non-Muslims but from Muslims as well. When you already have a Police force why do you want another Armed Police? How are you justified in spending money on them? Therefore it is a protest that has got to be lodged against this large sum of money being provided for Armed Police.

" I now come to the department of Health. Sir, there are two diseases which are increasing day by day. One is tuberculosis and the other is leprosy. As to leprosy there are several people who are collecting money for leprosy relief fund and I am sure all that will be spent for the relief of the afflicted. Sir, tuberculosis is a disease which is on the increase in the Province, and may I ask what is it that has been done to check the spread of this fell disease? There is a sanatorium at Tambaram and it is doing some work. But to-day the number of beds there is limited and so its scope of work will also be limited. There is a hospital in the Spur Tank

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Road. Several people go there for treatment. Some medicine is given there. But people say, it is only water that is given there. They become worse and worse and finally die in ill-ventilated houses, and nothing is then heard of these people. Is it not the duty of the Government to set apart places for segregating these people and see that the diseases do not spread? I ask what the Government have done with regard to this.

11-45 a.m.

" There is great deal of corruption in the Medical department as in other departments. I am drawing particular attention to the Medical department because there is a very sensational case before the High Court. I know the case is *sub judice* and I do not want to enter into details. A Resident Medical Officer was murdered on account of the fact that there was corruption and bribery in his hospital. I say it is better that the Government appoint an enquiry committee to find out how far the allegation that there is corruption and bribery in the Medical department is true. If it is found to be true, I would ask the Government to devise ways and means to eradicate the evil. It is not necessary that corruption should be only at the bottom. It may be even in higher ranks. The record of all previous Resident Medical Officers and other high officers should be investigated in detail.

" In the Mental Hospital, there are rich patients who pay money as boarders, and that money is credited to Government account. But the Superintendent takes more money for medicines, injections and so on. He writes to the relatives of the patients to send the money. I am told that these amounts are not credited to Government account, but I do not know how far the information is correct. I simply place the matter before the Hon. Minister for enquiry. If such amounts are credited to Government, why should not the account be shown to the Government and to the guardians of the patients?

" Then, there are retired Government servants whose pensions are not sanctioned even after two or three years after retirement. Government servants cannot put by anything; they are not like merchants who can make large fortunes. They simply lead a hand-to-mouth existence. A relative of mine retired about a year ago. His pension has not yet been sanctioned and even now he is not drawing his pension."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" His past service and connected matters have to be verified in the Accountant-General's office. Hence there is delay."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" On that account, can a man starve for one year without getting his pension? How is he to live on earth? You may say that man does not live by bread alone. So I request the Government to minimise the delay due to red-tapism and instruct the subordinates to issue orders for the payment of pensions soon after retirement.

" My hon. Friend Mr. Ranga Reddi is not here. (At this stage, Sri N. Ranga Reddi entered the House.) He is a very good friend of mine."

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
 “Who is not your very good friend?”

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“Everybody is my very good friend. But in this case the duration of friendship extends to more than a quarter of a century.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“I am more concerned with the duration of your speech.” (Laughter.)

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“He said that he did not want the formation of an Andhra Province to which the Congress is committed if proper safeguards for Rayalaseema are not provided. If that is not communalism, if that is only a request for safeguarding the interests of particular communities, then I request the Government that we minorities also should be looked after with as much care as the other people of the Province are looked after without brushing aside our demands as emanating from a spirit of communalism.

“Sir, thank you very much.”

* MR. A. S. T. F. RODRIGUEZ :—“Mr. President, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister on the budget he has presented to the House. This is the first budget after our country attained independence and it is a matter for gratification that the budget represents the present time-spirit. It is the common man's budget. It is conceived with the sole idea of bettering the lot of the man in the street. It is remarkable that it contains no proposals for any kind of additional taxation. How much would one wish that all future Finance Ministers present us with similar budgets which will not throw additional burden on the poor harassed taxpayer!

“Another feature on which the Hon. Finance Minister should be complemented is the fact that within seven months from now our Province will go entirely dry. No doubt it costs us no less than Rs. 17 crores per annum, more than one-third of our total revenues, but it is worth it. No other province in our Motherland has undertaken such a useful scheme. This is the fittest tribute, we can pay to the Father of the Nation and the fact that we have embarked on it regardless of the cost is sufficient testimony that this Province more than any other is following the principles laid down by Mahatmaji. It is appropriate that our whole Province will go dry on the 80th birthday anniversary of Mahatmaji and so soon after his passing away. Credit for the fact that we have been able to implement the scheme in full should go in in no small measure to the Hon. Premier. I would like to stress in this connexion that the Government should make strenuous attempts to make prohibition a complete success. Illicit distillation should be avoided at all costs. I am saying this because I had occasion to observe during my tour in North Arcot district that this evil prevails there on a rather large scale. At the same time every effort should be made to rehabilitate ex-addicts. No money spent on these purposes would go to waste.

[6th March 1948] [Mr. A. S. T. F. Rodriguez]

“An important matter I would like to touch upon is Food. This should be given top priority. The Government have always said that their primary concern is to give good food and as much food as possible to all people. But what are the facts? Thanks to rationing, the masses are given less and less food. From 16 oz. the ration has dwindled down to 8 oz. and even this is not supplied to the unfortunate masses in rural areas. It is a blessing that after all food control is being taken away. The sooner it is abolished throughout the Province, the better. Should we not follow in this respect also the advice of our revered Mahatmaji who insisted in season and out of season that all controls should go and go at once? Nothing would satisfy his soul more than the immediate abolition of all controls.

“Much of our trouble in regard to the food situation is no doubt due to adverse seasons. But this should be no excuse for the Government whose duty it is to strain every nerve to see that there is more and more production. The most effective method for production is undoubtedly the utilization of electric power on a large scale for purposes of well-irrigation. I would very much wish that the Hon. Ministers for Agriculture and Public Works collaborate together with a view to supply electric energy for purposes of agriculture. Priority should be given to deficit and famine districts like Ramnad and Tinnevely. I am sure that if steps in this direction had already been taken, we would not be witnessing at present famine conditions in these areas, for production of food in these places would have gone up considerably even as much as 50 per cent.

“As a representative of the Indian Christian community, I would like to say a word about the recent Communal Government Order. Let me say at once that what we want is communal justice and fairplay. We want no special favours or privileges. According to the old G.O. which was in force for more than eighteen years, our community was entitled to 2 posts out of 12. Under the new dispensation, however, we get 1 out of 14. What I cannot understand is that when another minority community with only half our population gets 2 posts out of 14, why should the Indian Christian community with double that population get only 1 instead of 4. This requires explanation. We will rather have the Communal G.O. abolished once for all and all appointments made solely on merit and efficiency. I daresay all communities will be happy for such a consummation.

“It is said that the number of holidays for Christmas and Easter would be reduced and that Sunday would be converted into a working day. What I would respectfully urge on the Ministry is that on all matters affecting the interests of our community, the Christian representatives in the Legislatures and other Christian leaders should be consulted and their advice given due consideration.

“I would like to refer to one other matter in this connexion. In this secular state of ours, we, Christians, realize that patriotism is both a virtue and a duty enjoined on us by our religion and that we are even prepared to make any amount of sacrifice for the

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welfare of our motherland. We will always co-operate in all measures intended to promote the well-being of society and the happiness and prosperity of the people. It is our determination to stand united with our countrymen to make our motherland a great country, worthy of her ancient and glorious past."

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oonn. * SRI D. KRISHNAMURTI :—" The budget presented to this House by the Hon. Finance Minister is a very interesting budget. It is a very skilfully planned one; it has avoided every attempt at fresh taxation. But, Sir, the budget unfortunately discloses a deficit of 5 crores and this deficit is sought to be met from the Revenue Reserve Fund. The deficit is due to the policy of Prohibition to which the Ministry is committed. I for one do not entirely agree with the scheme of total Prohibition within a period of three years. I wish that the Madras Government had followed the example of the other Congress Provinces and embarked upon a progressive policy of Prohibition, so that the financial position of the Province may not be disturbed. Anyhow, Sir, now we have committed ourselves to a scheme of total Prohibition. Sir, it can be seen from the speeches made on the floor of the House that several hon. Friends have expressed the fear that Prohibition has not been a complete success and that there has been illicit distillation going on in various parts of this Province; and that the staff employed for the enforcement of Prohibition has neither been competent nor adequate. For Prohibition to be successful the Government should make it impossible for the persons addicted to drink to get drink. They should therefore increase their vigilance activities. This experiment as we all know was tried in America by Pussy-foot Johnson. In the beginning there was great enthusiasm and after some years they were fed up with the thing and they had to give it up. I wish, Sir, that the same experience may not be repeated in this country and that the Government would not be wasting its funds in vain in their efforts to make Prohibition a success. We find, Sir, that Government have chosen to give Prohibition top priority in their programme. May I ask, Sir, if this is the first item to be given top priority in the Congress Election Manifesto? Or are there other items requiring higher priority, when viewed with commonsense, which are more urgent and which demand immediate attention, such as food, shelter, rural sanitation, industrialization, etc.?"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I thought that the Hon. Member was also a Member of the Congress Party."

* SRI D. KRISHNAMURTI :—" I am asking, Sir, whether this has the first priority in the election manifesto."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I thought the hon. Member would also know about that."

* SRI D. KRISHNAMURTI :—" I see, Sir, that there are a number of items mentioned in the manifesto. If Prohibition is given first priority by all means take up total Prohibition, as the first item."

[6th March 1948] [Sri D. Krishnamurti]

" In a speech the other day, the Hon. the ex-Premier said that there should be the highest priority for Prohibition. No doubt, we have had the goodwill of His Excellency C. Rajagopalachariar for enforcing Prohibition. I therefore say that the Government should enforce this experiment with all their might, if necessary by going in for additional taxation for redoubling the vigilance staff and make the experiment a mighty success. It is a matter of experiment and the historian will write as to how far we have been able to succeed in the experiment we are embarking upon. Next year there is a likelihood of a greater deficit in the Budget because of total Prohibition. The Hon. the Finance Minister has cleverly mentioned in his speech that he should try to find out methods by which he could increase the national revenue. It is not indicated definitely on what lines he would like to raise taxation so that he may make up the balance. Here, he has also mentioned that he is putting up a strong fight with the Central Government for the allocation of greater percentage to us from the Income-tax revenue and other revenues of the Government of India. But the Central Government Finance Minister has recently made a statement that the Provincial Governments should carefully husband their resources and that the Central Government would not be able to come to their rescue. In the face of that statement I doubt if the hopes entertained by our Finance Minister would be fruitful. I do not know whether the Centre would come to our rescue and give us large doles to balance our budget in future years. While dealing with this topic, I wish to say that the Budget should be a progressive one, and it is the duty of the Hon. the Finance Minister to find ways and means so that the income and expenditure could always be balanced and we should not resort to drawing from the reserve funds to make up any deficit. In his novel, 'David Copperfield,' one of the characters of Charles Dickens says: 'If a man's income is 20s and expenditure 21s the result is misery. If his income is 20s and expenditure is 19s result is happiness.' That is the relation that income and expenditure bear to each other. On account of the sacrifices made on the altar of Prohibition the hands of the Finance Minister are tied. In spite of these great handicaps he has found ways and means to provide for some amenities. But it should be remembered that Members one after another, belonging to the Congress Party and the Opposition, have emphasized in clear terms that they want this to be done and that has to be done."

" Gentlemen like Mr. Muthuranga Mudalivar and Dr. U. Rama Rao were making statements in the House that the medical profession had been neglected and that corruption has been rampant and that the staff is not competent enough to cope up with the situation, etc. These were remarks made, I trust on personal experience, observation and on verification. If this House thinks that the situation requires strong remedies then the Hon. the Finance Minister should find ways and means."

" Sir, free and compulsory elementary education has been the subject of discussion for over decades. People of all parties have

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agitated for the same and we are entitled to ask the Hon. the Finance Minister as to how much amount he has allotted for the same so that this matter might be undertaken immediately. He has not been able to do it though he wants to do it, because he has not enough funds. Sir, the basic education scheme has been mentioned. We must take up a planned scheme of free and compulsory education so that illiteracy could be removed in toto. Statistics show, Sir, that about 10 or 11 per cent of the people are addicted to drink. And about 85 to 87 per cent of the people of the Province are illiterate. May I ask, Sir, why the Government have given the top priority to Prohibition as against the liquidation of illiteracy? May I ask, Sir, whether the provision that has been made in the Budget for education is adequate to drive out illiteracy? When we were outside we were talking of driving out illiteracy and when we have come into power we have not been able to give top priority to education on the ground of want of finance. I suggest that the Hon. the Finance Minister should try, if it is necessary, to levy additional taxation so that this great demon of illiteracy be driven out once for all.

"Sir, it has been pointed out by an hon. Member that in the Bombay Province they have recently started a very big scheme of house-building and they have announced a planned programme for a period of five years. Has the Madras Government done anything in this direction? If not, to-day, at some other time the Government will have to find ways and means to provide funds for this essential work and unless that is actually done, I am sure, the clever Finance Minister could not put his hand on his conscience and say that he has done his very best.

"I shall now come to a very common topic, Sir, of control *versus* decontrol. There was a great hue and cry when controls were abolished in certain areas. But judging from experience one and all will agree that the removal of controls has done substantial good. There is no difficulty in getting decontrolled articles in the areas where decontrol has been given effect to. Therefore I fail to understand why the Government are still sticking on to the system of controls in certain areas. Let controls be removed at once and if on future experience it is found that it results in a serious situation the Government can again come forward and impose these controls. It is from my experience, Sir, that I can say that decontrol has been able to infuse confidence in the people and it has helped in driving away the devil of blackmarketing. Even in the Madras City it must be the experience of every person that there is a lot of rice available and sales and purchases are taking place through the blackmarket. That is to say, what we call the basket-wala visits the houses and rice is sold and purchased just to make up the rationing deficiency. By removing controls on food articles no serious calamity will befall us, but on the other hand we will be able to put down this demon of the blackmarket.

"Another subject which I want to mention is this. There has been a strong feeling on the part of the Treasury Benches that the Government servants, especially those that are low paid,

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started some unholy agitation, like strikes and lockouts of an exceptional nature and that they have been taught a lesson and made to return to duty. Sir, I have no sympathy with any person who encourages people to resort to these methods with a view to compel Government to give what they want by threatening to bring the Government to a standstill. The method is discreditable and illegal one. But I wish to know what it is that has been done to help these people. Sir, the problem has to be approached with a sympathetic mind. It is a known fact that prices have considerably increased. The purchasing power of the rupee has come down by two-thirds. For what you were able to get for 5 annas in 1939 you will have to pay now Re. 1. Therefore the dearness allowance and the increments that the Government have given for persons drawing Rs. 200 and less is nothing. The price of articles has risen up by three times and the price of cloth also is very high. The price of every article of necessity has gone up three or four times. I would therefore appeal to the Government to deal with their case sympathetically and make it possible for them to live a decent life. Let it not be said that a popular Government have beaten them hard on the stomach. As I have already said, Sir, their method may not be laudable to get this remedied. It is the duty of the Government to find ways and means for redressing their grievances.

"Sir, the Co-operative department is doing very excellent work. I had occasion to know from the officers working in the department that their hands are tied by the paucity of funds. Here again, I appeal to the Hon. the Finance Minister to make it convenient to provide adequate funds for the Co-operative department so that they can extend their operations and eliminate the middleman and the profiteering merchants and the goods could be delivered directly to the consumers through the co-operative societies. Sir, the activities of the Co-operative department should be enlarged and they should be given adequate staff so that they might be useful to serve the greater needs of the people.

"Lastly I shall refer to one subject, Sir. It has been stated in the Budget Speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister that this might be the last budget for a composite province. Sir, I am one of those who have been actively participating in the agitation for the formation of a separate Andhra Province. Even in 1932 when I was speaking in the Legislative Council I was saying that the Andhra Province should function separately forthwith. But, Sir, talking in 1948, I see that much water has flown down the bridge. We have learnt a good deal from experience. On the 15th of August 1947 when Independence was granted to India we celebrated it enthusiastically. Subsequently when we came to know the situation that had arisen both in Pakistan and in India we were all shedding tears and the same culminated in the death of the greatest man of the age, Mahatma Gandhi. In the Madras City people speaking all languages, the Andhras, the Tamilians, Malayalis, etc., are all living with a sense of amity and happiness.

[Sri D. Krishnamurti] [6th March 1948]

The throwing of this apple of discord, namely, the separation of Provinces, I am afraid, will be introducing a new source of danger, which might ultimately lead to serious troubles. Mahatma Gandhi has offered us a simple and sound advice. He said: If without a boundary commission separation could be effected by compromise and good understanding, by all means do it. My hon. Friends from Rayalaseema were speaking the other day mentioning that they were not going to join the Andhra Province except under certain conditions."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member should know that we are not on the resolution for the constitution of linguistic provinces. It is not in the Budget. I wish he closes soon."

12-15 p.m. * SRI D. KRISHNAMURTI:—"Sir, I am not against the formation of linguistic provinces, but the only point that I want to mention here is that this question should not be taken up with a view to create divisions among the people. Formation of linguistic provinces should be amicably arranged or otherwise deferred for the present. Lastly, I earnestly appeal to the Finance Minister to sanction the grants as expeditiously as possible so that most of the schemes which are now pending may be taken up immediately. Sir, one way of balancing a budget is by raising taxes. The reputation of a Government depends on getting the Budget balanced without raising taxes and in that respect, I congratulate again the Hon. the Finance Minister for placing before us a very well-balanced, satisfactory and useful budget for this year."

* K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I offer my hearty congratulations to the Hon. Finance Member."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"They are no longer Members; they are Ministers."

* K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Last year, when the Finance Minister introduced the supplementary Budget, he said in his speech that he will be a watch-dog over the finances of the Province. If one goes through the Budget, one will realize that he has certainly been a watch-dog as he promised in his speech. If one goes through the explanatory memorandum, one feels that even he could not escape from criticism. Sir, under very trying circumstances, under very extraordinary circumstances, he has placed a balanced budget. I do not say it is a balanced budget still, but he has brought down the deficit to about one and a half crores or about two crores of rupees and for that, our congratulations are due to him."

"Then, Sir, with regard to the policy of the Government during the last one year, one will see that the Government was more active in making legislations than in attempting any nation-building activities and we cannot find any new features in the Budget for development of the country except those that were found in the previous year. Sir, that is not progressive development."

[6th March 1948] [K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur]

"Then another matter which is agitating all our minds is the communal talk. It has been in season and out of season stated that this State will be a secular State. Sir, it has always been a secular State. Repeating that it is a secular State is not going to serve any purpose. I do not understand its meaning. This Province has always been a secular State and it has never been a theocratic State. We all wish it to be a secular State but by the repetition that it is going to be a secular State, I do not understand the meaning. Does it mean that under the Union Government, there will be no religion? If so, then woe to India; woe to us; woe to our future generations. I say it is religion that makes a man. Otherwise, man would be something less than animals. Whether it be Hindu religion, Muslim religion, Sikh religion, or Christian religion, it is religion, that makes man a man. Otherwise what would be the position of man? But for religion, man would be tempted to commit the most atrocious acts which even the wildest animals will not do. Therefore, Sir, if the policy of the Government is to wipe out religion, then I say woe unto us. The greatness of Mahatma Gandhi is because of his belief in God. He firmly believed in God and in the omnipotence of God, in His justice and in His love. It is in his belief of God that his greatness lay. His greatness is not any political greatness or due to his political acumen. There were people who were great. There was Hitler; there is Stalin and there is Kamal Pasha. It was Kamal Pasha who resuscitated Turkey though powerful enemies had crushed it. Mahatma Gandhi was great on account of his religious beliefs. So, Sir, if the policy of the present Government, by saying that it is going to be a secular State, is to wipe out all religions, then where we will be?"

MR. PRESIDENT:—"From where does the hon. Member get the idea?"

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, it has been repeated time and again by Government that this is going to be a secular State. I do not know what Government mean by this. Does it mean that there will be no religion?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Every man can have his own religion. Government will not interfere with religious beliefs and we are anxious to protect religion."

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am grateful to the Hon. Minister for that explanation. We have not heard that explanation till now and I am thankful to the Hon. Minister."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"You must be thankful to me first."

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"My thanks go through you, Sir. Now, Sir, I am coming to the more mundane facts. Let me say that the attitude of the Government towards us so far has not been such as to create the much-desired goodwill and mutual good understanding. There was a sort of suspicion

[K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur] [6th March 1948]

that we were looking to somebody else and somewhere else. Sir, we are only looking to this country and to this Government and we have always made declarations on the floor of this House and the other House and also outside the House that we will never be Jews and that we will be Mussalmans; we will never be hypocrites; we will be with you; even when we do not agree with you, we will take the risk. We told you point-blank all these things. We told you that we will stand by you and we will co-operate with you. But, Sir, the Government became recently suspicious of us. Some time back, we brought the matter to the notice of the Government. That we are with this Government is also in the minds of the Government, their subordinates and their executive officers. Recently, in Malabar there was an incident. At a place where a shandy was going on, the Police arrested some people. It was the action of the Police, I should say, that created a situation which was very critical but by some providential act, it was averted. The Hon. the Home Minister knows it. I do not want to dilate on that at this juncture because the matter is *sub judice*. Anyhow, I asked the Hon. the Home Minister to have an eye and to see that such things do not occur. Sir, the place was very very excitable. Somehow or other, it caught fire. The Hon. Minister knows the reason. What would have happened to Malabar if that catastrophe was not averted? The fire fortunately subsided in that place. Otherwise, it would have caught the whole of Malabar.

12-30
p.m. " Sir, it has been repeatedly said in this House that the denominational schools and institutions be done away with. Sir, so far as denominational schools are concerned, I wish to say this. Muslims have no objection to study in any school; but, we, Muslims, consider that Muslim literature and Muslim culture can be studied only if we have separate schools. Sir, no Muslim would object to sit by the side of people who are considered to be the most depressed. Then, you may ask, why do you want these denominational schools. These denominational schools are required because, we, Muslims, consider that our religion, which is most valuable to us, can be taught to our children only in separate schools. The religious spirit should be inculcated in the minds of these young children even while they are at school. In a joint school, it may not be possible to teach our children, our religion. It is on account of that alone, these denominational schools are required and not because some Muslims will get employment or because we are proud of having separate schools, but wholly for the purpose of providing religious education for our children. Formerly, these denominational schools came into existence on account of the British policy that no religion should be taught in schools. I wish, Sir, that Hindu children should be taught Hindu religion, Muslim children Muslim religion and Christian children Christian religion. In a joint school, it is impossible to teach these religions separately. After a long agitation, the Government recognized the necessity for separate schools though they did not provide for teaching religion and left it to be made by the local people.

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" Sir, under the circumstances, all of a sudden if you wipe out denominational schools, the masses will consider that this Government is anti-Muslim. Sir, preaching of good understanding will have no effect if actions are different. This would lead to estrangement of one community from another. Then, Sir, terrorising the people will not bring about good mutual understanding but will have only the opposite effect. I hope the Government will consider these things and co-operate with us and allow us to co-operate with them.

" Sir, I want to tell the Government another thing, by the way. There is a feeling that the Muslim League should go. I want to tell the Government on the floor of this House that wiping away the Muslim League will not be in the interests of the Muslims and, in the long run, not in the interests of the Congress Government. For, the League is the only Muslim body which has some control over the masses. If the League goes, the Muslims will be disrupted and the mentality of the younger generation is to join the extreme parties. It is only the Muslim League that is now keeping them from joining those parties. If the League goes, nobody will have any control over our young men and they will join the extreme parties and the subversive elements with whom you and I have no sympathy. These extreme parties will be ultimately strengthened. With this advice, I close my speech."

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Mr. President, with your permission, I should like to make a short statement. The other day, the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham made a reference to certain instances and remarked that the Revenue Minister was interfering in small matters in the district administration. I stoutly deny that charge, Sir. You are aware, Sir, that the Government have got certain functions to discharge. Suppose an officer is dismissed by the Collector. The Government have got a right to restore him if they consider it proper. Suppose a Collector does not dismiss an officer for black-marketing or other activities. The Government can enquire into the matter and if they think it just, can dismiss that officer. So, if we do anything in the routine course according to the rules framed long ago, it should not be called interference at all.

" Apart from this, I may mention, Sir, that the particular instance mentioned by the hon. Member was about a small tank in a village. The hon. Member alleged that I interfered with all the powers of a Revenue Minister. I should also like to contradict him in this matter. The village referred to is Kunavaram in Amalapuram taluk, East Godavari district. A petition was received from the Panchayat Board by the Government that the regular procedure was not followed by the department in putting the tank for auction; that there was no regular notice or tom-tom and that as a result the auction fetched only Rs. 14. It was also stated therein that if there had been a proper auction sale, it would have fetched Rs. 200. Therefore, the petitioners wanted the interference of the Government. Naturally, on such a petition the Government passed an order staying further proceedings and

[Sri-Kala Venkata Rao] [6th March 1948]

called for a report from the Collector. The Collector subsequently sent a report and the Government finally ordered definitely stating that as they found that there had been proper notice, tom-tom and so on, they saw no grounds to interfere and they also cancelled the previous stay order. I do not know, why my hon. Friend should bring on the floor of the House such a small thing as that and try to magnify it and get a report in the papers. Therefore, from what I have just now said, hon. Members can appreciate how the Government have not gone out of their way but on the other hand, they have not only not interfered but have also refused to interfere. I have made this statement, Sir, because I did not want it to go uncontradicted, a statement which has been made on the floor of the House and published in the press. I would assure you, Sir, and the House also that it is never our intention to interfere in anything that is routine and would never like to interfere, first of all, in the administration of any district or particular area."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition has invited Hon. Ministers for lunch at 1-30 p.m. I hope Hon. Ministers will respond, by being present when he speaks."

* SRI A. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ బడ్జెటును కిక్కిరించి చూచినట్లుంటే దీనిలో రైతాంగానికి ఉపయోగపడే హంకాలు ఏమీయు లేవని తెలుసు కోవచ్చు. రైతుయొక్క యోగక్షేమాలను ఆలోచించి ఈ బడ్జెటును తయారుచేయ లేసేందుకు నేను చాలా విచారించుచున్నాను."

"ఈ బడ్జెటులో, పంటలు సజ్జపోయిన రైతులకు 70 లక్షల రూపాయల శిస్తు రమిషా ఇవ్వడలచినట్లుగా సూచించియున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా శిస్తు రమిషా ఇచ్చి సందువలన రైతుకు ఏమీ ఉపయోగముండదు. ఇటువంటి శిస్తు రమిషాలు మధ్య మధ్యనే అంతరించిపోతాయనిగాని రైతుకు పూర్తిగా చేరవు. అఖిరుకు రైతుకు ఇచ్చేది ఏ నాలుగవ (1/4th) వంతు మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. ఈ విధంగా రమిషా ఇచ్చే కన్న ఆ డబ్బుతో ఏ కారణంవల్ల రైతుకు సజ్జం సంభవించిందో అటువంటి సప్టాలు కలుగకుండా ప్రాజెక్టులు ఇతర రైతుకు ఉపయోగపడే scheme లు అనులు జరిపిస్తే మంచిదని నా ఆభిప్రాయము."

"ఆ సలు ప్రభుత్వంవారు వారి land revenue policy ని మార్చివేయాలి. ఇప్పుడు ప్రతి చిన్న రైతుకూడా (ఎకరం, రెండు ఎకరాలు ఉన్న ప్రతివాడూకూడా) పన్ను చెల్లించవలసి వస్తోంది. ఇటువంటి చిన్న రైతులమీద పన్నులువేస్తే వారికి వ్యవసాయం సాగించడమే కష్టంగా ఉంటుంది. కాబట్టి చిన్న రైతులమీద పన్ను వెయ్యడం మంచిదికాదు అసలు ఈ direct taxation విధానమే మారిపోవాలి. ఇంకా ఎక్కువ ఆదాయం కావాసినవస్తే sales tax వెంచండి కాని ఈ విధమైన land revenue policy మార్చివేయాలి. దీనివలన indirect tax వలన రైతుకు ఎక్కువ కష్టం ఉండదని వ్యవసాయం చేయడానికి అయిష్టత చూపించడం మనవి చేస్తున్నాను."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"దీనికి బదులు agricultural income-tax వెయ్యడం మీ ఆభిప్రాయమా."

[6th March 1948]

* SRI A. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—"ఏ tax చేసినా మీదవాడి మీద కాకుండా, ధనవంతులమీద వెయ్యమని నా ఆభిప్రాయము. అసలు ఈ direct taxation పద్ధతి రద్దుచేసి మనిషియొక్క కొనుగోలు శక్తిని ఆధారం చేసుకొని పన్ను వేస్తే చాలా మంచిది. ఆదాయాన్ని బట్టి పన్ను వెయ్యడం చాలా మంచిది. లేకపోతే కొద్ది ఆదాయం వచ్చే రైతులు కన్నులు చెల్లించలేరు."

"ఈ బడ్జెటుకున్న, ఇదివరలో ప్రభుత్వములవారు తయారుచేసిన బడ్జెటుల కన్ను ఏమీ తేడాలేదు. ఈ బడ్జెటులో ఎక్కడా మీదల ప్రసక్తి లేదు."

"ఇప్పుడు జమీందారీలను రద్దు (abolish) చేస్తున్నామని కాబట్టి 25% శిస్తు తగ్గించమని జమీందారులను అడిగారు. ఇదే గవర్నమెంటువారు ఆయితే ఒక కాసే కూడా తగ్గించడమని ఆనరు."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—"ఇప్పుడు శిస్తు రమిషా 70 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఇచ్చాముకదా?"

* SRI A. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—"ఈ రమిషా డబ్బు పూర్తిగా రైతులకు చేరదని, మధ్య మధ్య అంతరించిపోతుందని ఇదివరకే మనవి చేశాను. ఈ సంగతి రి:నూ (Revenue Minister) మంత్రిగారికి కూడా తెలిసినటువంటిదే."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—"ఆ సలు రైతులదగ్గరనుంచి పన్ను వసూలు చేయకపోతే చాగుంటుందంటారా?"

* SRI A. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—"అసలు ఈ direct taxation విధానమే మారిపోవాలని ఆదాయాన్ని ఆధారం చేసుకొని పన్నులు చెల్లి చే policy ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆనుసరించాలని నా ఆభిప్రాయము."

"Local fund roads ను గురించి కొంచెంగా మనవి చేస్తాను. నాకు తెలిసినంత వరకు కంకర రోడ్లమీద metal కు బదులు మట్టివేయడం నేనెప్పుడు చూడలేదు. మనకు స్వరాజ్యం వచ్చిన తరువాత ఇటువంటి కొత్త పద్ధతి ఆవేశించారేమో."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"రోడ్లమీద మట్టివేస్తే మంచిదికాదా?"

* SRI A. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—"ఈ విధంగా మట్టి వేయడంవల్ల వర్షం కురిస్తే రోడ్లలో మట్టి అయిపోయి బండ్లు వెళ్లడం చాలా కష్టంగా ఉంటుంది. కార్లు కదలడమే కష్టం. మనకు స్వరాజ్యం లభించిన తరువాత metal road ల మీద మట్టివేసి కార్లు నడిపించవలసిన గతి పట్టించని విచారిస్తున్నాను."

"మన రాష్ట్ర Food Committee ఇదివరకు జరిగిన రెండు మీటింగులలో రేష నింగు లీసివెయ్యమని de-control వెయ్యమని రెండుసార్లు unanimous గా రిజల్యూ షన్లు ప్యాసుచేసి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి పంపింది. ఈ ఆభిప్రాయాన్నే అసెంబ్లీ, కౌన్సిలు సభ్యులు వెలిబుచ్చియున్నారు. కాని ఇంకా ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ విషయమై ఆలో చించినట్లు కనుపించదు. ఈ నాలుగు రోజుల బడ్జెటు చర్చలోను ప్రతి సభ్యుడూకూడా ఈ రేషనింగ్ ను, కంట్రోలును రద్దుచేసి వెయ్యాలనే చెప్పిన సంగతి మనకు తెలిసినటు వంటిది అంతేకాక ఇంకా Food Department ను ఉంచటంవలన ప్రభుత్వంవారికి 116 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చవుతాయి. ఈ ఖర్చు అనవసరం. ఉద్యోగముల జీతాల విషయమై ఇంత డబ్బు ఖర్చువెట్టే కన్న ఈ డబ్బుతో రైతులకు ఉపయోగపడే scheme లు తయారుచేస్తే అధిక అహారోత్పత్తి (Grow More Food Campaign) కి ఉపయోగపడుతుంది."

[Sri M. K. Sundararama Ayyar] [6th March 1948]

கொஞ்சம் விலை ஏறின. எப்பொழுது கடைக்குப் போனாலும் கொடுக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். மில் துணிகளுக்கே இவ்விதம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் போது கை நெசவுக்கு எங்கே கிராக்கி வாப்போகிறது! கை நெசவு துணிகளுக்கு கிராக்கி இல்லை என்றே சொல்லலாம்.

“இந்த கை நெசவு துணிகளுக்கு மாகாணத்திலிருந்து வெவியே போவதற்கு Permit System வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது அவசியம் இல்லை என்று தோன்றுகிறது. மத்ய சர்க்கார் கடல்கடந்த நாட்டிற்கு போவதற்கு Permit கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். மாகாணத்திற்கு நூல் வருவதற்கு கட்டுப்பாடு கிடையாது. ஆகையால் ரேஷன் மூலமாக இப்பொழுது கொடுத்தவரும் நூல்களிலிருந்து மத்ய சர்க்கார் மூலமாக அனுப்புகிறார்கள். வெளி நாடுகளில் மில் துணிகள் இல்லை. ஆகையால் அந்த கை நெசவு ஜவுளிகளுக்கும் நூல்களுக்கும் Control-ஐ எடுத்து விடவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. கை நெசவு ஜவுளிகளுக்கு கிராக்கி இல்லாமல் Stock கையில் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது மார்க்கெட்டில் பணக்கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. முந்தி இருந்த உபரி பணமெல்லாம் இப்பொழுது எங்கே போய்விட்டது என்று தெரிய வில்லை. இப்பொழுது பணமில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். கை நெசவு தொழிலுக்கு கிராக்கி இல்லாமல் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் தொழில் வெற்றிகரமாக நடப்பதற்கு Control-ஐ எடுத்துவிட வேண்டுமாய் கணம் தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்களை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். Control செய்யாமலிருந்தால் நூல் எல்லோருக்கும் கிடைக்கும். Control இருப்பதால் அசல் தரிகாரர்களுக்கு நூல் கிடைக்கவில்லை. Control-ஐ எடுத்துவிட்டால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் பேல்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அசல் தரிகாரர்களுக்கு நூல் கொடுத்துவிடலாம். இல்லாவிட்டால் அசல் தரிகாரர்கள் சுமமா இருந்துவிடுவார்கள். மாகாணத்தில் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் பேல்கள் போதும்.

“நம்முடைய கை நெசவு தொழில் விஷயமாக நம் மாகாண சர்க்கார் ஏதோ உபகாரம் செய்வதாக பத்திரிகைகளின் மூலம் தெரியவருகிறது. வியாபாரிகளை Co-operative Society-களில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளும்படி தயார் செய்தார்கள். ஆனால் Co-operative Society-ல் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கு வேலை இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக வெளியில் போகும் பீஸ்களை குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று இப்பொழுது தயார் செய்யப்படுகிறது. மதுரை, கோயம்புத்தூர், சேலம் முதலிய இடங்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது வேலை இல்லை. அவர்கள் சுமமா இருக்கிறார்கள்.

“இப்பொழுது நூல் சம்மந்தமாக சாயம் போடுவதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை. சாயம் போடுவதற்கு வேண்டிய Chemicals-ஐ வாங்கிக்கொடுத்தால் செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். மாகாண டெக்ஸ்டைல் கமிஷனரிடம் முறையிட்டார்கள். அவரால் ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியவில்லை. Hypo-sulphate என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அது சாயம் போடுவதற்கு ரொம்பவும் அவசியம். அது மாகாணத்தில் ஒரு பங்கு கிடைக்கிறது. Co-operative Society யிலும் நமக்கு கொடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் Imperial Chemical Industries மூலமாக கொடுப்பதை 12 அணு, 13 அணு என்று கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் Co-operative Society மூலமாக கொடுப்பது, ரூ. 1-3-0, ரூ. 1-4-0 என்று கொடுக்கிறார்கள். சுமார் 30 சதவிகிதம், 40 சதவிகிதம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்படி குடிசைத் தொழிலுக்கு சிரத்தை காட்டாமல் அதிகம் வைத்துவிற்குல் குடிசைத் தொழிலுக்கு எவ்விதம் உபகாரம் செய்வதாகும். இதற்கு Caustic Soda அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அதுவும் சரியாகக் கொடுப்பது இல்லை. அந்த ரூ. 20 என்று விற்கு Caustic Soda இருட்டு மார்க்கெட்டில் இப்பொழுது ரூ. 130, 140 என்று விற்கு வாங்குகிறார்கள். இதில் சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

“சேர்ப் தயார் செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு Caustic Soda ரொம்பவும் அவசியமானது. நம்மாகாணத்தில் சர்க்காரால் நடத்தப்படும் Kerala Scap Institute-க்கு Caustic Soda சர்க்காரால் கொடுக்கப்படுவதால் அது நல்ல லாப தெளையில் இருக்கிறது. சாதாரணமாக தொழில் விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் சிரத்தை ஜாஸ்தியாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

[6th March 1948] [Sri M. K. Sundararama Ayyar]

“நம்மாகாணத்தில் தொழில் மூலம்தான் பொருள் விருத்தியாகும். பொருள் இருந்தால் தான் செலவு செய்ய முடியும். தொழில் விஷயத்தில் சென்ற வருஷம் Industrial Financial Corporation-க்கு ரூ. 50 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. இந்த வருஷம் Shares ஆக எடுத்துக்கொள்வதென்று இருந்தது. எவ்வளவு தூரம் நடைபெற்றிருக்கிறது என்று தெரியவில்லை. சென்ற வருஷம் மூல பொருள்களாகிய சிமெண்டு, சோப் இவைகள் தயார் செய்வதற்காக ரூ. 50 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. ஆனால் ஒன்றும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. அதை இந்த வருஷம் நிறுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் மூல பொருள்கள் அதாவது தொழில் அபிவிருத்திக்கு சிமெண்டு, சோடா, Caustic Soda, Bleaching Powder இவைகளை தயார் செய்வதை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஜவுளிக்காரர்களுக்கும், சோப்புக்காரர்களுக்கும் மிகுந்த நலமாக இருக்குமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“டயமாகிவிட்டது.”

* SRI M. K. SUNDARARAMA AYYAR:—“இன்னும் இரண்டு நிமிஷம் வேண்டும். நம் மதுரை ஜில்லாவிலும் மற்றும் பக்கத்தில் ஆறு பறகுக்குறை ஜில்லாக்களிலும் உணவு Control-ஐ எடுத்து விட்டார்கள். இன்னும் முன்று முனிசிபல் நகரங்களில் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மதுரை, திண்டுக்கல், கோடைக்காணல் முதலிய இடங்களில் இருக்கிறது. இன்றைய தினம் பேரில் பார்த்தேன். கோடைக்காணல் மலையால் இருக்கிறது. அங்கே நிலம் கிடையாது. அந்த பிரதேசத்தில் Decontrol செய்து விட்டார்கள். ஆனால் மதுரை, திண்டுக்கல் இந்த இடங்களில் பாக்கி இருக்கிறது. இந்த ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து பக்கத்து ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு லாரிகள் மூலமாகவும் வண்டிகள் மூலமாகவும் உணவு பொருள் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது அறுவடை காலமானதால் பாதி கொண்டுபோய்விட்டார்கள். இன்னும் பாதிதானிருக்கிறது. அதைத்தடுக்காவிட்டால் இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் நாளில் மதுரையில் ஒரு தான்யம் கூட இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். பஞ்சம் வந்துவிடும். இதைப்பற்றி கலெக்டரிடமும் சொன்னோம். Dr. Rajan அவர்களுக்கும் எழுதி இருந்தோம். Control-ஐ எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று. இன்னும் பதில் வரவில்லை. சீக்கிரம் ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—“Mr. President, Sir, I believe I am 1 p.m. the last of the non-official speakers before the Minister's reply. I may be given permission to say how obliged all the non-official speakers are to you for having given every one of them an opportunity to speak and speak all they wanted to speak. On a previous occasion I said that you are an ideal President and will adorn any Legislature. We on this side are so happy that on the Budget discussion we were allowed to have our full say. Now I would like the Hon. Ministers to have their full say, and therefore I would be as brief as possible.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“I was just going to make that request.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—“There is one fact which is revealed in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister, and on which I must very heartily congratulate Government. That is a fact which ought to be known widely throughout the Province, outside the Province, and also outside this country. That fact should be known to all investors of money. That fact, Sir, is that the finances of this Province are very sound—perhaps very much sounder than the finances of many countries in the world. The Finance Minister has pointed out in his speech that the total outstanding loans amount to Rs. 25 crores while our normal revenue

[Dr. V. K. John] [6th March 1948]

is about Rs. 50 crores. We have a reserve fund very much more than the debt. Sir, if I were an investor I would choose the bonds issued by this Province of Madras for safe investment. I congratulate the Hon. Minister and the Government on the soundness of the finances of this Province. It is a very notable aspect of the Budget, which I think ought to receive due publicity.

"Another point on which I should like to congratulate Government and particularly the Home Minister is that due precautions have been taken, and adequate steps provided for to preserve law and order in this Province. Sir, the primary and fundamental duty of a Government is to preserve law and order and I congratulate the Home Minister and Government on their having taken adequate steps in that direction. I must also congratulate leaders of public opinion in the Province that they have co-operated with Government in a manner that we have set an example to other Provinces in maintaining peace. There never has been any disturbance in this Province worth the name. I do not however agree with the Home Minister that associations like the R.S.S., the Hindu Mahasabha and others should be suppressed at all or that people should be put in jail without trial. Our Deputy Leader has already elaborated on this subject, and as I have very little time, I do not wish to say anything further than to point out that in our opinion it is very wrong that people should be put in jail without trial. They should be brought before Courts if Government want to interfere with their personal liberty. (Interruption by the Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.) I must also say that I expect the Home Minister to tell us and satisfy this House and the public at large why so many persons have been arrested, houses searched and individual freedom interfered with, and why all these people have not been brought to trial. Yesterday, he (Home Minister) has taken action against the Communist party led by his illustrious son. (Laughter.) Sir, I hold no brief for the Communist party. I do not belong to it. But I understand it is a political party in opposition to Government and in my opinion any Government in power should be very careful in dealing with political parties in opposition to the Government. It is very improper on the part of the Government to put political leaders in opposition in jail.

"I must now pass on to another topic which has some bearing on the Budget. I appreciate, and I think every hon. Member of this House appreciates, the action taken by His Highness the Raja of Pudukottah to have his State merged in the Indian Union. It touches our Budget in a way. I think the Hon. Finance Minister ought to have seen the signs of times and provided a token sum of Rs. 100 in anticipation of the merging of this State in our Province. I am hoping that others will realize that in this Free India the aristocracy of birth and the aristocracy of wealth should give place to the aristocracy of talent and service. I therefore hope that the example of the Raja of Pudukottah will be followed by others as well. Sir, if we are to see that capital does not fly from this Province on account of Sales Tax, if we are to see that

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large irrigation works are carried out, if we are to see that we have linguistic provinces as desired by many people (not by me), and if we are to enforce Prohibition, certainly the Indian States surrounding our Province should be liquidated or at any rate there must be responsible Government set up in those States. I am hoping that the example of the Raja of Pudukottah will be followed by others.

"Sir, having said this, I want to pass on to the Budget and look at the Budget from the point of view of the common man. As you know, Sir, the primary object of the party, United Democrats, which I have the honour to lead, is to promote the welfare of the common man. I look at the Budget from the point of view of the welfare of the common man. The Budget reflects—and we feel it ought to reveal—the policy of the Government, the principle on which that policy is based, and the programme to implement that policy. Now, looked at from the point of view of the common man, what is it that he wants first? He wants honest, remunerative employment. I ask, Sir, have this Government done anything to promote the welfare of the common man in securing or providing for opportunities for honest, remunerative employment for every man (and woman) who desires employment in this Province. Sir, have the Government ever made a list of the unemployed in this Province as is made by other Governments in other civilized parts of this world? I can take the Hon. Ministers to various places in the City where workmen are employed. There, they will find notice boards hanging at the gates with the inscription 'no vacancy'. Hundreds and hundreds of people are waiting for jobs. If only you tom-tom in this City and ask people who are unemployed to gather in the Government House compound, you will find hundreds of graduates, and thousands of under-graduates without jobs, and some tens of thousands of able-bodied men—both skilled and unskilled—ready to take up jobs. What have the Government done for these men? Have they made a list? Is there a department of the Government to make a list of the unemployed? In England, Sir, you have many measures like the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 and the National Insurance Act, 1936, which has been repealed but re-enacted in 1947, whereby provision is made for old age, for infirmity, for widows, and for orphans, and provision is made for unemployment insurance. Have we done anything like that here? Have this Government made any attempt to promote the welfare of the common man to find suitable employment? Do they know that there are millions of people unemployed in this Province. This Government have done nothing in the discharge of their primary duty of securing employment for the unemployed, and therefore I say that they do not care for the welfare of the common man. I say, Sir, this Government have not cared for the welfare of the common man their primary duty—in that they have not provided for old age, for orphans and widows, and for unemployment insurance. Session after session we find legislation is brought before this House taking away the jurisdiction of the Courts, and

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taking away also the jurisdiction of this House. We find no legislation brought in to promote the welfare of the common man. I ask my friends on the other side whether they can, with any justice or equity, call themselves a popular Government? Can they call themselves a National Government? Sir, I charge them with neglecting the welfare of the common man. The Government might say 'well; we cannot employ all people as you are all opposing nationalisation'. To that my answer is that they must encourage private industry. They must make out a list of goods consumed in this Province and imported into this Province. They must see whether they can produce them locally. I agree they may not be able to produce petrol in this Province. But there are hundreds of other items which are imported into this Province but which can be produced in this Province itself by encouraging private industry.

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p.m.

The other day I visited Mr. G. D. Naidu's factory at Coimbatore. Mr. G. D. Naidu is a great inventive genius. During the last hundred years South India has not produced one like him and for another thousand years we may not produce so great an inventive genius. There are 18 major inventions to his credit. His major inventions can be made use of if you put a crore of rupees or two. He can produce motor cars, engines, pumps and many other things. But the Government would not look at him. The Government is not interested in the development of private industries. On the other hand the Government have been actually discouraging and hampering private industry. They are expropriating private property. One of the objects of the United Democrats Party is to see that there is no expropriation of private property. I am putting emphasis on this point. I wish to cite an instance to the credit of an Hon. Minister who is present in the House now. He is a friend of mine. But I have to criticise him very seriously and very harshly. Although he is a good friend of mine, it is my duty to criticise him. I mean the Transport Minister. It is not right that the Government should prejudiciously interfere with private industry. You have created an impression in the Province that private industries and property will be expropriated and that this Province is not the place where capital should be invested. Capital will fly from this Province. A recent instance which came to my notice has shuddered me. The Minister and his department must have known it. If he does not know it, he should not be in his place. His department had requisitioned from George Oakes & Co., Ltd., a large number of chassis at prices less than the cost paid by the company."

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" That matter is under the consideration of the Government."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" This budget has been characterized by the Hon. Finance Minister as a 'Prohibition Budget.' Someone else said that this was a stand-still Budget. I say that this budget is an 'under consideration Budget'. I can point out 24 subjects

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that are under consideration. If you will read the budget speech, you will find that everything is under consideration. Irrigation is under consideration. Food production is under consideration and Industrial development is under consideration. Advancement in Education is under consideration. Every other matter is under consideration. The words 'under consideration' mean that the matter is under red-tape and red-tape means 'shelved'. If you examine the cost of Government stationery you will find that red-tape costs a good portion.

" I have got figures here of the instance I am referring to. I take full responsibility. George Oakes & Co. paid Rs. 7,839 for each chassis. The actual cost at which they should sell it should be a little more. They must get some profit. They would have incurred some expenditure in connexion with their purchase. The Government fix fair price for motor vehicles. The price fixed by the department of the Hon. Minister and paid to the company is Rs. 7,535, while the cost price to the company is Rs. 7,839. The total loss to the company on account of this transaction is about Rs. 50,000 and over. I am told that the company has made its representation both to the Hon. Mr. Daniel Thomas and to Dr. Subbarayan. It is stated now that the matter is under consideration. The Government have actually taken possession of the chassis. I am not pleading on behalf of George Oakes & Co., Ltd. I am speaking of the impression created in the city on account of the expropriation of private property by Government taking things below their value"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" Question."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The Hon. Minister says that the matter is under consideration. Have not the Government got power to fix their own price? "

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" When the Government requisitions property it should pay fair price according to law. But if the chassis requisitioned are not delivered the offender may be sentenced to three years' imprisonment, under the Act passed by this Legislature."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the Government fix the price on some basis."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I take responsibility for making the statement that the Government has expropriated private property. Why? Because the Government wanted to show that they are running the transport business at a profit. It is a fact that the Government requisitioned the chassis at below their cost price"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" It may be due to some miscalculation."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" The Hon. Minister says that the matter is under consideration. In another case the cost price was

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Rs. 6,449 and the Government took delivery of the chasses at Rs. 6,218. This is a very serious matter, because it has created a general impression among the investors of capital in the city and elsewhere that this Government are expropriating private property without paying adequate price. You, Sir, know the fundamental principle which has been accepted and has been in force for about 100 years and enforced by enactments in force in this country, that when property is compulsorily acquired the Government not only pay adequate price but also solatium at 15 per cent. You know of such a provision in the Land Acquisition Act. The Transport Minister thinks that he can very well show a profit if he takes motor vehicles from others at less than cost price. What is the impression that is created against this Government? The impression is that the Government is against every private enterprise. Capital will fly away to Bangalore, Travancore or Cochin. The companies can easily transfer their Bank balances to Banks outside the Province by the stroke of a pen. But labour cannot so easily move out of the Province. We are in that situation. This Government has already created a bad impression. The Government is driving capital away and creating unemployment.

"I now pass on to another matter referred to by my hon. Friend Dr. Sir Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and he referred to a case in Court. The particulars of the case are these. Under an Act of the Central Legislature and according to well-accepted principles of running transport buses, the minimum period for which permits should be given to buses, is three years. I know all the facts myself because I argued the case. The Government wanted to see that the three years' period provided under the Central Act was not given. They wanted to get round the law. They issued executive instructions to quasi-judicial bodies, that is, the Transport Authorities, to give permits only for four months for a normal transport need. I gave a legal opinion to Bus Owners' Association. That opinion was upheld by the court. I was of opinion that the Government had no authority to do so; still they did so. All of us make mistakes. The Government made a mistake and should accept the opinion of the High Court but they are now trying to get round the High Court judgment. The Government went against the rules, because it would have to pay compensation if permits were given for three years. When it takes private property of an individual, the Government must always give compensation as much as the seller would get if he sold it in the market to somebody else. When the Government takes private property by compulsion it must also give some solatium in addition. Did the Transport Minister do so? He issued orders to the Transport Authority not to issue permits for three years—although section 58 of the Imperial Act provides for it—but only for four months. The matter was taken to the High Court. The Government had no jurisdiction to do what they did. The Government acted arbitrarily to avoid payment of adequate compensation to the transport owners running buses. Is this in the interest of

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the Government? Is it in the interest of the people? Is it in the interest of private enterprise? I am now concerned here with employment for the unemployed. The Government cannot employ a large number of our unemployed. Private enterprise can employ them. The Government should not give the impression that it is out for expropriating private property. If so, no business can be carried on, and there will be no private enterprise. Expropriation of private property is a very serious matter. I ask the Government 'do not rush into places where angels fear to tread'.

"I want the Government to provide for employment to the unemployed. You must make out a list of the unemployed and find out how they can be given employment and how many of them can be employed . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"If the hon. Member would finish his speech in a few minutes, we may adjourn for lunch at 1-45 p.m. instead of at 1-30 p.m. as usual."

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—"I shall finish my speech in a few minutes. What I suggest to the Transport Minister and to the Government is that they 'encourage private industry, encourage people to start private industries, finance them if necessary and find employment for people who are unemployed'. The Government is doing a mistake in not encouraging private enterprise. The Government should give the employees a share in the profit of their business. The Government must encourage companies being started under the Indian Companies Act. Give the management of these concerns to non-officials, to businessmen who knows the business. The Government officials are not competent to do business. Give the management of the business to people who are competent. Let the Government take a block of shares, say, 25 per cent of the capital. If there is profit, the Government can take a certain percentage, for themselves, and give the balance to people employed in the business. Then there will be no strikes. In industry like agriculture, there is the human problem. There should be the profit motive. Give the employee an interest in the concern. Start such concerns in every place.

"I know that every Minister including the Hon. Minister for Transport is anxious to do something for the common man. I do not doubt their sincerity. We had a bureaucratic Government and all our Government servants were controlled by a foreign bureaucracy. But now we have a popular Government under the control of our own Ministers. Yet our Government servants have not changed their hearts, and they have not become the real servants of the people. They still think that they are masters and not servants of the public. The departments of Agriculture and Industries must be bee-hives of activity for the services of the people. These Government servants agitate for more pay. We also find many people are going without food every day. Tens of thousands of people are daily starving without food and without

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shelter. Do this Government care for the welfare of the common man? If they do, they must find remunerative employment for the unemployed. For this they must encourage private industry. I want to tell this to the Hon. Mr. Daniel Thomas and others: 'Do not go on the road of expropriation'. If you do so who are the people who will suffer. It is not the capitalists who will suffer but it is the common man for whom I am pleading. First give the common man honest remunerative employment. What does the common man want next? He wants food, food not at the black market rate but at the price he usually buys. I must congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for the frankness with which he has made certain admissions in his budget speech. At page 11 of his budget speech, he says '*the cost of living index for Madras City for December 1947 was 293.9 as against 249.0 in December 1946. The prices of consumers' goods generally continue to be high. It is hoped that production will become more adequate to meet the demand and that prices will fall gradually to a more reasonable level.*' A pious hope not even under consideration!

"Now, Sir, can they claim to be a popular Government, a national Government if they cannot keep prices down? The reason given for this shortage of food is short supply. What does the Finance Minister say about this? He says that land under cultivation has decreased. Take it, Sir, from me—I am not able to find out the exact place where he has stated so—that in 1947 not one cent more of uncultivated land was brought under cultivation than what it was in previous years. What have they done under the scheme of 'Grow More Food campaign?' I ask, Sir, why they cannot allow every district to compete with every other district in extending and intensifying cultivation."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Hon. Finance Minister has not said in any part of his speech that more land was not brought under cultivation."

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—"At page 7 of his budget speech this is what he has stated and I shall read it:—

'The total area cultivated in the Province from April to November 1947 was below normal and less than the corresponding figure for the previous year.'

Sir, if I know the King's language, it means not what the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon said. In plain language it means that the total area cultivated in 1946-47 was less than what it was in the previous year. Now, they have not put their little finger to increase the area of cultivation. What should have been their policy with regard to food production? They should have stepped up food production. Unless food and other necessary articles are produced in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the people, the common man is not helped. I say this Government have thoroughly failed in achieving this object. Some of you should have studied economics and you must know where this black

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marketing and corruption and high prices will lead to? The speeches that are made from platforms by the Hon. Ministers do not benefit the common man. He does not derive any benefit from such speeches. All these politicians make their speeches in some place or other and open some building or other and feel satisfied that their names appear in the newspapers. Unless the Government aim at stepping up production and guarantee fair prices and unless they are able to secure employment—both of these are interconnected—the common man is not in any way benefited. I had a discussion with an officer of the Central Government on the subject of control. He told me that 'this is the harvest time and all the rich people will have plenty of food for some months to come; but you will face a very serious famine very soon'; I ask the Hon. Food Minister to provide for food ration for the poor people. The rich can afford to get their supplies from black market.

"I pass on now to another subject, viz., Education. It is the primary responsibility of the State to give primary and secondary education (free and compulsory) and also free University education to their people. We say we have got independence. The Hon. the Minister for Education ought to find sufficient number of schools and colleges for boys and girls. The Hon. Minister cannot go on and be pleading in the same way as hitherto. Some of us are married and have children and we know how heart-rending it is when children cannot get admission to schools and colleges. It is an atrocious thing for a National Government to say that there are not sufficient number of schools and colleges for all boys and girls to be admitted into them. The wealth of the country is in these boys and girls. It is a heinous crime to say when a boy or girl comes and asks for admission in a school or college 'there are no seats available'. The Hon. Minister for Education is a bachelor and cannot understand what parents feel."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"In the Central Government they referred to the 'taxing of bachelors.'"

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Chronic bachelors never yield to advice. I shall make an honest attempt to get the Hon. Minister of Education married."

"Sir, I do not say all these in a joke. Now, Sir, it is a great offence and a great sin for a National Government to tell any boy or girl 'There is no room for you'. It is atrocious to say even on the ground that a particular boy or girl belongs to Brahmin community or any other community. Government ought to see that every boy or girl gets admission. The only remedy is to give sentence to the Hon. Minister for Education to be hanged by the neck, not until his death but until such time the boy or the girl gets admission into the school or the college and do this in the presence of his Colleagues and repeat it every time a boy or girl is refused admission."

"Now, Sir, I pass on to shelter. The average man not only wants employment, necessities of life at fair prices, education facilities for his children but he also wants shelter and thousands

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and thousands of people are now without shelter. I see from his face that Mr. Daniel Thomas is happy over it. He is giving speeches from platforms and broadcasting on radios saying house construction is under consideration, but not one house in Madras City has sprung up after he began to say 'it is under consideration'. Now, Sir, what the common man wants is shelter and not speeches. The common man wants in addition sanitation, protected water-supply and all other things for his health; but all these things are denied to him. I see Mr. Shetty is very anxious to push his department through, but he is not supplied with funds. Why, Sir? It is because of the waste of 18 crores on Prohibition. Sir, I am not for collecting from the poor man 18 crores to be added to the revenues of this Province. I am not against people who drink. Sir drunkenness and drinking are different. Take it from me, I am a tee-totaller, a perfect tee-totaller but I do not see why a poor man should not go to his club—not the Cosmopolitan Club where we go—and have a drink of toddy if it is not injurious to his health and if he does not get drunk. I ask, Sir, why not ration toddy. The drunken man addicted to drink is in the same position. My hon. Friend, Mr. Daniel Thomas knows that there is much boot-legging as my hon. Friend Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar pointed out the other day and the Hon. Minister knows that the man who was drinking before will continue to drink and the Government are trying to do the impossible. I ask, why don't you ration toddy in one district and educate the drunkards. Drunkards are still drinking. There is corruption everywhere and you are trying to do the impossible. Now in regard to the 18 crores, I ask why not give two crores out of it to the Minister for Education and it is again for the common man; two crores for the villages for water-supply and sanitation and why not two crores for the Industries to spring up and two more crores for irrigation and two crores for the other amenities for the common man. You can also give two more crores to the Health Minister. I say, there is no sense of proportion. Sir, out of ten per cent who drink only one per cent get drunk. Therefore, to see that that one per cent does not get drunk, you waste 18 crores of public money. Instead of spending these 18 crores, this amount ought to have been distributed at the rate of two crores each for the various nation-building and productive schemes. Therefore, I say, Sir, the Government have no sense of proportion. Instead of attending to what is necessary for the welfare of the common man what is it they are doing? This is a capitalist Budget and a Budget not intended to benefit the common man. It does not benefit the capitalist either. On a socio-political theory they must have prohibition and they are wasting crores of rupees in this province. I charge the Government for neglecting the welfare of the common man, I charge them for interfering with the personal liberty of the individual, I charge them for wasting the public revenues of this province and I charge them for expropriating private property; for the defence of it all my party has been constituted."

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MR. PRESIDENT:—" Shall we reassemble at 2-30 p.m.?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" 2-30 p.m. is too early; we shall meet at 2-45 p.m, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT:—" If it is 2-45 p.m. that is no sacrifice."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Not necessary to make any sacrifice, Sir."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 2-45 p.m.

(After lunch—2-45 p.m.)

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" In replying, Sir, I am sorry to say that the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition who was so very enthusiastic that everybody must be here is not present—I see he is coming by the back-door. I hope, Sir, he will always continue to maintain that courtesy which will make him present in the House when others speak."

" Sir, coming to the few words which he addressed towards the end of his speech, while I am grateful for the fine way in which he referred to me, I would like to tell him what the Government have done to accommodate greater numbers in colleges and schools. If I take this House through a few figures they will appreciate the colossal nature of the problem. In 1940-41 and even in 1941-42, about five years back, the total number of students in colleges was only 21,188 and if this is compared with the number of students that were studying in 1946-47—not to talk of 1947-48 in which it has been accepted that admissions have considerably increased—the number admitted was 38,590, i.e., in the course of five years, the seats in colleges have nearly doubled. I do not think it is possible for any Government to do more than create double the number of seats in colleges. When I come to the number of colleges, it has increased from 77 to 105. While on this matter, I must acknowledge with gratitude the help the University has been giving us in trying to maintain the large number of students who have been admitted in the colleges. Time was when only three shifts were working and at my instance the University very kindly agreed to the admission of four batches and in Science courses they expect further possibilities by which greater numbers could be admitted in colleges. So, Sir, it is not that Government have been keeping mum over this problem, but are trying to do their best and what they have done is by no means small. They have accommodated nearly more than cent per cent of the seats that were available for students five years back. Now, if I give figures of admission in the B.A. and Intermediate classes, it was about 5,000 in the Intermediate alone in the Madras University area in 1941-42 and now, Sir, it is 12,192 students, which is very much more than it was five years back and I do not think any Government could have done better."

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"Coming, Sir, to Technical colleges these technical colleges under the department over which I have the honour to preside, are only engineering colleges. I may give a few data which I hope this House will receive with satisfaction. In 1942 there were only two Engineering colleges and in 1947-48 the number of engineering and technical colleges is 7. This House knows the tremendous cost and the lack of good personnel that this involves. The number of students studying in the Engineering and Technical colleges, which was 425 in 1942 is 1,208 today. Even here, Sir, there is an increase of about 200 per cent of what it was in 1942."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"On a point of information, Sir. The Hon. Minister compares the figures with 1947-48. Why not he take those of 1941?"

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"Yes, Sir. In 1946 the number was 609 and in 1947 it was 1,208 and the number of colleges in 1946 was 4 and after the Congress came to power two more Engineering colleges at Anantapur and Cocanada were started and another Technological college at Coimbatore. We are trying to put them on a permanent basis and shift them to their respective places in the current year. So, Sir, even taking 1946 when there were only four engineering colleges, after we came into power the number has increased to seven and the number of students studying in them is 1,208, practically double the number of students studying two years before which is by no means small. (Dr. V. K. John: Though creditable, it is not sufficient.) I am not here to receive a certificate from Dr. John, who being in Opposition and occupying a responsible place, can say many things, which I cannot say."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Opposition is responsible and more responsible than the Government themselves."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"I thought the hon. Member said irresponsible."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Responsible or irresponsible?"

MR. PRESIDENT :—"Irresponsibility means, without responsibility for doing all those things which he has to do."

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"Exactly, Sir, that is just the meaning. Sir, coming to the other point raised by Members of this House—and sometimes by members of other House also—namely, admissions, it has been said, why this regulation of admissions according to the communal proportions and why should not everybody be admitted according to what is called merit. In this matter, Sir, as the House already knows, there is a difference of opinion and I am not quite sure whether my hon. Friend, Mr. Jagannatham, will agree with that view. This position now is this. Let us examine the figures. I have got the figures for 1947-48 with me here and let us see whether any community has suffered by these admissions. There is a feeling outside that a certain community which was getting a large number of admissions in colleges before has failed to get

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admission this year because of the present rules. Out of the 12,192 students admitted in the Arts Colleges for the Intermediate courses, the numbers are :

Brahmins—4,178 nearly more than 33-1/3 per cent ;

Non-Brahmins—5,603 ;

Muslims—630 ;

Christians and Anglo-Indians—1,341 ; and

Harijans—275 though they constitute nearly one-fifth of the population.

Let me ask you, Sir, in all fairness whether this rule has really succeeded in shutting out any community from the colleges. Sir, agitation has been carried on in the newspapers and outside that a particular community—I do not want to mention it—is not being admitted into the colleges. But, I may show, in all fairness that that community whose number, which according to the population is so few, got 4,178 seats, i.e., more than 33-1/3 per cent. I do not want anybody to go away with any misunderstanding that this Government are trying to be hard on any community. Sir, even in regard to the present rules, much has been said about merit. But, let me tell you that people are selected on merit within these communities and it is not as if A, B or C is selected and so while proper consideration is being given to merit, something like social justice has also to be considered, in an unfortunate country like this where we are born in caste and die in caste. So, Sir, I would like to remove this misunderstanding that any community has suffered by the existing rules.

"Coming to basic Education, my hon. Friend Mr. Surya-^{3 p.m.} narayana Rao referred to it on a previous occasion and I had the opportunity to answer it; but he was not present; but now that he is present, I shall try to impress upon him why Government have taken up basic education as their policy for elementary education. The Government adopted it on its merits. They found in it the possibility of developing a country like ours. He asked what is basic education. Normally the Legislature is not the place in which we can give exhaustive details of basic education. But since a pertinent question has been asked whether the ex-Premier and now His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal, C. Rajagopalachariyar, was not opposed to it, I think it is a matter which I must make clear. All the world over people have accepted that education through activities is the best type of education. Education through books and notes is not the best type of education; especially so as far as the younger children are concerned; taking notes, studying books, obeying orders and sitting all the time is a crime against children; children must be taught to be happy, to jump to frisk about and then through activities and experience they must be taught; it is through activities and experience that they ought to learn; that is the type of education that the child will appreciate and will make the child grow. That is what is called basic education. There is one

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difference between this and the type of education in other countries. There the activities are of many kinds with the result that the experience gained is not continuous. It was the contribution to education of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation, that experience must be continuous so that it might contribute to the growth and building up of knowledge of crafts. Philosophically; if I may say so, it is absolutely sound. Besides, it has been the common experience of people that in order to grow in efficiency and to create a generation of men and women who will grow in efficiency and will be able to bring to bear in life courage, daring and strength in the daily discharge of duties, it is necessary that they must learn to do things with responsibility and with continuous effort. These are the ideals of basic education and these have been accepted by Government for very good and sound reasons and they considered that this is the best type of education that should be given to our children.

"Sir, then, it has been asked what is the difference between this and vocational education. If you teach them spinning or other things, it means only that you have a vocation added on to the existing curriculum. It is not basic education, and the only difference is that, with the existing curricula you introduce spinning or any other thing. That is not basic education. Education through mastering a continuous craft and other activities constitute basic education.

"Sir, regarding building grants, I know there has been a feeling in the country that grants have been stopped for the last so many years. I think it is from 1942. The Adviser Government issued a rule for more than one reason that building grants for educational institutions, should be stopped. That was qualified by a clause that for women's and girls' education, they might give grants. But even there they were not very generous. For boys' colleges, building grants were completely stopped. That rule continued up to this date. The reason which dictated the issue of those rules was that they wanted to further war efforts by not spending on these things and to conserve building materials for war effort and they did not want them to be diverted to other purposes. This rule had continued for the last five or six years. People felt that institutions have been starved and they could not expand as they would like. I acknowledge with gratitude the monetary help of many philanthropic gentlemen in this province with whose help many high schools and colleges have grown in this Province in spite of this ban. Large sums of money had been contributed by philanthropic gentlemen for the establishment of educational institutions. Still, it is necessary that we should consider whether we cannot meet their need even after five or six years. I believe a number of Members of this House are familiar with the statement made by the Hon. Minister for Finance in the Budget speech. The House is also aware of what I said in connexion with the introduction of a Bill which is now before the House. Sir, the Government is anxious and wants to do something in this direction. A suggestion has been made: 'if you are not able to make

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both ends meet, why not meet it out of loans?' Sir, it is a very legitimate idea. The matter has been discussed with the Auditor-General, Mr. Staig, who was here recently and the Government hope to come to a conclusion before long in the matter. People seem to think that the moment they raise a loan for the purpose, all our needs will be met. Let nobody be under that impression. There are many clever financiers in this House who very well know what the position of the country is and how our previous loans had been received; let no one imagine that unlimited amounts can be got by floating loans. Under the existing limitations with which Government have to work, Government will examine the possibility of taking up this suggestion.

"Now, Sir, about denominational schools. Views have been expressed on both sides and before I deal with it, I have to dispose of a matter raised by my hon. colleague Mrs. Hensman about technical terms and their uniform introduction throughout this land.

"People have feared where it would lead us if we adopt technical terms for each regional language and fears have also been expressed that we would lose the advantage of a common language. Sir, I would like to set at rest these things. At the recent Educational Conference summoned by the Education Minister of the Government of India, this matter came up for discussion and it was decided that the International Terminology in English to express these technical terms might be adopted. The terms are by no means English because most of them are derived from Latin, French or German. We need not feel any compunction or pain of heart if we straightway take them and adopt them for use in our language. That is the policy of the Government of India and that is the policy of this Government and there need be no fear about these terms any more.

"Sir, I would like to refer to Adult Education. It is unfortunately true that till now the Government of Madras had not paid sufficient attention to Adult Education. If a country is to have the full effects of the money that we are spending on elementary education—ours is by no means small being about six crores—we must have a type of further education. We cannot be satisfied with this 16 per cent literacy in our Province. It is absolutely necessary that the Government, with the co-operation of all of you, will start a scheme for further education. We are trying to use our day school teachers for adult education. They have no knowledge of how to teach adults, being conversant with teaching children only. They could not understand their psychology and it was difficult to deal with them. The result was most of the night schools intended for adult education in which day school teachers taught, disappear. Till to-day our literacy campaigns have been a failure. The Government have taken up the matter of training teachers for adult education right earnestly. The hon. Members will have seen that in the Part II Budget, provision is made for adult education. Even in the recent Conference in Delhi, the Minister for Education made a fervent appeal that adult education should be attended to and we in turn have made a fervent appeal to the Central Government for

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funds. A scheme for adult-education has been made. God willing, we hope the new schemes—they are no more under consideration—will be put into practice after 1st April. We have provided not only for adult literacy schools but also for schools which will train staff for these adult literacy schools. Besides these, the Government have under contemplation the establishment of rural colleges by which boys and girls who have not had the fortune of studying in colleges and schools will in their own language be able to go through the course which will give them knowledge equal to the under-graduate standard. The syllabuses are being framed to send men as well as women so that the ordinary adult may progress in knowledge and make himself fit for other superior avocations in future. The Government have under contemplation a training camp for social service workers. They are not unaware of the need for reorganizing the youths in this country and they also have certain schemes for training people in citizenship and for youth workers. They have a scheme of Youth Education by means of projectors and films. The Government are not unaware of the many problems they have to face with adult education and with the meagre finances at their disposal they have taken it up and, God willing, they will be able to put it into force in the beginning of the next financial year.

3-15 p.m. "Sir, I come now to the point which was raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Farookhi. He said he was not asking for any communal advantage when he pleaded for encouragement of Muslim education. I am one with him in that. I feel that the best way to carry the Muslim masses and the Muslim community with us is by means of education. I believe in giving them good education, I believe that will make them feel that they are brother Indians alongside the other people. I do not want to give them that type of education which will make them feel, 'I am a Muslim to-day, to-morrow and ever after.' One member of the Muslim League Party told me one day, 'We Muslims anywhere in the world are brothers.' He could not say, he was a brother of the Hindu, his next-door neighbour and this at the time when stabbings and killings were going on throughout the country. That is the result of the sort of education we have given them till now in separate schools. Let me make it clear. Let us educate our Muslims. We are not for denying them education. We want to educate them because, by education all differences will go. But what I ask is, do not ask for separate schools. For God's sake, let us not have denominational schools.

"My Friend, Mr. Farookhi, referred to the Government Muslim Women's College. And he also said in the course of his speech that there are more non-Muslims than Muslims there. And still he asked why should that college not be continued. He was in fact furnishing me with the reason for abolishing that college as a Muslim college."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—"Are there more Christians in the Christian College? Are there not Christians in the Pachaiyappa's College?"

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* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"They are only so in name. From the very beginning they were not started for any particular community alone. This Muslim Women's College was started for Muslim women. The other colleges he refers to are aided colleges, colleges run by private agencies, but this one is a Government College run out of public funds. Government declared that they would start a college for Muslim girls, if a certain percentage of pupils belonging to the Muslim community are forthcoming. It now happens that to-day the majority of girls are non-Muslims. The very argument which we should use to abolish that college, the hon. Member advances as a reason for continuing that college."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—"Does Pachaiyappa's College admit Muslim students?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"It is not a Government college; it is a private aided institution. The communal Government Order is observed only in Government colleges."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—"Stop their grant?"

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. Farookhi Sahib wants to abolish grants for certain institutions. Government have to go on certain principles. And so we can't accept his suggestion. It is not that we are giving no scope for women's education by abolishing this Muslim Women's College. Government have seen to it that another college comes in its place. There will be a college there, which I hope will be run with greater enthusiasm, which private effort can put in. A college for girls will be there; only the nomenclature will be changed. It may not be a Government college. It will be an aided college. So, the general public do not suffer. We will see to it, that the general public do not suffer. Those buildings and grounds will come back from Mr. V. L. Ethiraj if he does not wish to run a woman's college.

"One other matter Mr. Farookhi referred to. It was with regard to giving extension of service to certain officers. It is an individual matter; and I do not think I should reply to that consistent with the dignity of the debate. He said, a Brahman had been given extension of service, while a Muslim was not given. That is absolutely—I will not say lie—a terminological . . ."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Terminological inexactitude." (Laughter.)

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"Yes, terminological inexactitude. It is absolutely wrong. I wish responsible members of the Opposition will check up facts before they indulge in such terminological inexactitudes. I may tell the hon. Member no Muslim Deputy Director of Public Instruction ever applied for extension of service; no Christian officer applied for

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any extension of service; nor were they refused. He wanted Government to put all the facts before the House; and so I have to say all these. Then again he was wrong when he said that a Non-Brahmin Hindu of Coimbatore was given extension, while others were not given. There is one fact I should say here. I must acknowledge with gratitude the work done by certain officers. And so considering their character and record of work for the purpose of Government work we had to give some of them extension of service. All such extensions were done on merit, merit over which our friends often wax eloquent."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"You have not told him how he was wrong."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"He was wrong in all the three statements. Wherever there were men who did good work and public interest demanded that extension of service should be given to them, only in such cases, extension of service was given."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I have got 25 per cent marks."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"That is how civilian officers pass their examination. If they are asked what a 'dog' means, and if they say 'poonai' they get 25 per cent of the marks: because the dog has four legs and the cat has four legs. (Laughter.)

"Sir, I do not think I should take up the time of the House any further. Government have been trying to do their best in all departments including the Education Department. I have neither the time nor the inclination to mention all the work done so far under Education. I hope I will get another opportunity to do that, if not here, in the other House."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. President, Sir, the new Leader of the Opposition has rather fed us so heavily; his idea seems to be, that we may not be able to talk much. (Laughter.) (A Voice: 'Not fed up, I suppose'.) I am not at all fed up with him. I must congratulate him on the very good maiden speech he made after he became the Leader of the Opposition, which I am sorry to say was characterized more with passion and rhetoric than with facts. In his enthusiasm of his new office he has been trying to excite himself unnecessarily, unusual to his practice."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"As a lawyer."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Yes, unusual to his practice as a lawyer. Being not sure of facts he has been crying only for effect. He is guilty of the charge of *suppressio veri* and slightly of *suggestio falsi*. (Laughter.) When he mentioned that the Hon. Finance Minister in his speech has said that not one acre of land has increased, he read one line from page 7 without referring to the line before or after." (Laughter.)

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MR. PRESIDENT:—"Don't you know that it is what lawyers sometimes do?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"That is why I said that he is guilty of *suppressio veri*."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Both are speaking from experience." (Laughter.)

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The passage reads thus:

'Unfortunately, the seasonal conditions in 1947 have been very unsatisfactory. The standing crops in most parts of the Presidency (except the Circars) were adversely affected by the failure of the north-east monsoon. In the Circars, the crops suffered damage from cyclones and excessive rain.'

These sentences Dr. John did not read. (Laughter.) He read only the following sentence:

'The total area cultivated in the Province from April to November 1947, was below normal and less than the corresponding figure for the previous year.'

Now to clear off the misconception of my friend, I may tell him, the total area under food crop has increased much. I want to assure the Leader of the Opposition that we have increased one lakh of additional acres under food production. The total area has been increased from 26.4 to 27.63 million acres. May I tell him that the increase of 1.2 millions of land has been due to Grow More Food Campaign. The acreage of paddy has risen from 10.20 to 10.99 million acres. I say all this to disabuse my friend of his wrong opinion. Now what Dr. John read refers to non-cultivation of land due to failure of north-east monsoon. This is what I called slightly *suggestio falsi*. (Laughter.)

"I have only to answer one more point, and that is the point raised by Mr. Suryanarayana Rao. He cited an example of Government not caring for the recommendation of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee, for which a better reply has been given by the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, whose speech I read in the newspaper, as I was not here on that day. He said that committee recommended that State Trading schemes in charge of Agricultural Department may be taken away, but still it is not done. May I tell the hon. Member that much before the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee made that recommendation Government themselves were insisting that these functions should be taken away from the Agricultural Department and given over to some others. But for various reasons other departments could not take it up. I know the demonstrators are acting as traders. The only reason why they continue to do so is, the Co-operative department is not in a position to take it up. I have already decontrolled forty per cent of the manures, and we hope to decontrol the other portion as soon as we get sufficient stock. It is not because of disregard for the recommendation of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee that nothing has been done so

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far. They suggested that this function could be given to the Co-operative department, but that department is not willing to do it under certain conditions.

"Some other members complained about want of proper supply of manures and agricultural implements. I have already answered that point several times in the past on the floor of the House. Our supply is two lakhs of tons and our demand is fifteen lakhs of tons of manures. The existing stock we are distributing as equitably as possible. With regard to the implements we have to get the iron and steel quota from the Government of India, and we are distributing the supply we get as equitably as possible. I have nothing more to say, Sir."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, there is one subject with which I would like to deal in this debate. Almost every hon. Member of this House as well as members of the other House have felt strongly on the question of decontrol. That seems to be the one obsession of the public, and of the Government also in a way. Therefore I think it is better, I should make a statement with regard to it here. It is necessary to do so for many reasons. One reason is the public is strongly feeling on it, and so no Government can close its eyes to it and ignore it. Most of all, we who claim to represent public opinion in the Legislature, take the public opinion along with us in all we do, and so it becomes necessary for me to deal with the question that is engaging the public mind.

3-20 p.m. "The question of control, I must remind the House, came in at a time when food control was absolutely necessary and was forced on the country by many considerations, particularly of providing the wherewithal for our fighting forces in the various theatres of war. Rightly the Government of the day managed to pool their resources; they never stinted man-power or money in securing food, which was very vital not only for the well-being of the people but also for the prosecution of the war, which had luckily ended in securing independence for us. When I make that statement, I am asked 'now that war having disappeared and the country having come to a peaceful state, is it not necessary (a right question to ask) that the Government should give up a war-time measure? Take away all controls on food.' I support that statement without hesitation. One hon. Member said humorously that he would find some other job for me when the food portfolio completely disappeared. It is very kind of him to have made the offer and I thank him for it. But I am not sure whether I would avail myself of the offer. Abolition of food control and Food Department is very welcome so far as I am concerned. Food Department is the one department which is causing me the greatest headache, sleepless nights and anxious days. Complete decontrol of food and abolition of the Food Department will result in a saving of as much as one crore of rupees. A good portion of the Revenue Board office and a good portion of the Secretariat, namely, the Food Department can be abolished. The Food Department was formed in a hurry with the available staff, as the Government could not wait till qualified people were available.

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Anybody and everybody who applied was offered a job. People got in simply because they found somebody to recommend. Qualification was perhaps the last consideration. I may tell you that the department possesses a lot of unqualified people. Through that department we have worked all these years and we can claim a certain degree of success. While we hold ourselves responsible for the food position in the province, we should think and consider the consequences that will follow decontrol. If we provide sufficient safeguards against the adverse consequences, then we will be justified in adopting the policy of decontrol. On the fundamentals of decontrol, I—by 'I' I do not mean myself personally, but the Government of Madras in which I hold the portfolio of food—am one with public opinion. Therefore I welcome the criticism against the control policy of the Government. I must also ask the hon. Members to bear in mind what decontrol means. We have employed an enormous number of men and women in this big food organization. It extends from one end of the province to the other including the remotest and the tiniest village. It is a nation-wide organization comprising practically every field of human activity in which men and women have been put in as officers, traders, millers, distributors, ration shop-keepers and so on.

"Another point I would like to bring to the notice of the House is that the food control as administered by the Government of Madras has won the admiration of not only the rest of India but also other countries like America and England. Our system of organization, procurement and rationing has been praised by impartial visitors who visited this province to see the working of food control. We have got every reason to be proud of what we have done so far. Though there may be small lapses here and there, on the whole we have done well. Should we not carry out our future commitments in a manner that will not damage the reputation that we have earned?

"Has the time come to remove the control? Yes, it has come and we have taken up the question. For the first time, the Government of India also are supporting us. They have said that the policy of food administration in the whole of India should be one of decontrol. They came to this decision on the recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee, a non-official body which sat in Delhi a number of months and spent a good deal of time and labour in examining the question. The Dominion Cabinet were not unanimous in the decision but as a Cabinet they have accepted the decision and communicated it to us. I do not mean to suggest that, because the Government of India have said so, we should slavishly follow them. On every occasion our opinion was called for, and we have expressed it in a clear and unequivocal manner. We have insisted on communicating our ideas to the Government of India as often as is necessary. This Government have been summoned for consultation on food policy a number of times and the officers of the Food Department have run up to Delhi not once, not twice but as many as half a dozen times. After bringing to bear our opinion on the subject, we have accepted the policy of

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decontrol. A careful Government that they are, the Government of India have asked us to lift control gradually and in such a manner as not to create great commotion among the people, a very right thing to do. For some years past, the Government held themselves responsible for distributing food to every man and woman in the province. Now we want to abolish the whole scheme and tell every one: 'The Government are not going to continue the rationing of food any longer. Hereafter it is your look out to find the necessary food.' In doing so, we have to avoid consequences of grave nature. To that extent we stand committed. We have followed the instructions of the Government of India and begun a policy of decontrol in this province."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I ask whether the Government of India have made the same contribution"

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I will deal with that point a little later. If the hon. Member insists, I have got to explain. I crave his indulgence. First of all I want to give a clear picture of the food control as it exists and what we propose to do.

" To-day we have started decontrol. Statutory rationing or the compulsory food allotment to every citizen has been reduced from all over the province to important towns where many means are not available to the citizen to procure what he wants unless it is distributed by somebody. For instance, Madras City does not produce food. But there are 11 lakhs of people who have got to be fed. To whom are we to hand over this problem? Can we leave it to the merchants straightaway or should we retain control till such time as normal trade conditions revive? That is our anxiety. Once you decontrol, all ration shops and depots will be closed. The man who has been getting ration all these years will be faced with the situation as to wherefrom he is to purchase foodgrains for his next meal."

SRI ADUSUMILLI GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—" What was he doing before rationing? "

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Before rationing, we never thought about the question. Having introduced rationing, having spoonfed the people all these years, we have got to restore normal conditions before we abolish it. I suppose the hon. Member agrees with me. One fine morning, can I say: ' All ration shops are closed; take to normal conditions.' That is not the duty of any Government. Therefore we have got to restore normal trade channels before we abolish rationing. Is there the normal trade channel now? No, it is not, because we have not allowed it to function. Suppose there is no restriction on trade and no price control. If a man has got a bag of surplus rice, the most needy man will purchase it. But the price will be so high that a poor man cannot afford to pay. That is one consideration which we have got to bear in mind before we take our hands off. We are dealing with a huge population. That is why we say we will not remove controls immediately. What we have done is first to deration those districts where food is available and thus develop normal trade channels.

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In places where there is no production and where people live in large numbers, we have to continue rationing, gradually reduce our commitments and allow trade channels to develop. Everyone of you know as well as I do that to-day in the City of Madras people do not live on the 8 oz. of rice that we give, and all of them buy rice which is sold in the streets. This point was referred to by a number of hon. Members in this House. I am not unaware of it.

" I have not taken action to close that avenue of food supply by prosecuting those people immediately or then and there. I know that there are some token prosecutions here and there just to show that we have a check on it. But a number of people from the Chingleput area simply pour any quantity of rice in small bags either through trains or by bus or by other means and that has, to a large extent, relieved the food scarcity of a part of the City population. We are aware, Sir, that is one of the effects of the decontrol policy we are following."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Do you encourage smuggling? "

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I am not for the moment referring to the criminality of the offence at all. The idea of smuggling or blackmarketing is not present in my mind at all. At the moment I am only thinking of what is the effect of our policy of decontrol. People have found that even by paying a little more price, they are able to get much better rice than I am able to give them in our ration shops.

" The next fact that I have got to tell you is, that in all these districts where derationing has taken place, I am getting regular weekly reports from the Collectors of the districts concerned, and I am thus keeping a close watch over the food position in those districts. Therefore I am in a position to state that the first effect of decontrol has not been altogether so disastrous or so frightful as some people imagined that it would be. The reports of the Collectors show that there are no cases of starvation even in the deficit districts where we have decontrolled and derationed. We are not at all worried about the surplus districts, because there can be no case of starvation there. It is only in respect of deficit districts where deration has taken place that we were anxious about, and the reports of Collectors from those districts, I am glad to say, that there has been no case of death due to starvation."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" What about the future? Will there be no deaths at all? "

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I am not a prophet, Sir, but what I am saying is what is happening there now and what is contained in the Collectors' reports. Whether people will have to face starvation and death in the future is a different matter, which I shall deal with shortly. But what I am now saying is that the Collectors' reports show that foodgrains are flowing more freely than before and that the poor man, for whom the Government are anxious about, is able to get his full requirements of food and that is a matter about which we can all feel satisfied. It may be that

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in some districts the prices are a little bit high, in some other districts the prices are more or less the same and in some others the prices have come down. Now the question is, how are we going to deal with all the municipal towns and big cities in all those deficit districts where statutory rationing is still in operation? These are about 84 in number."

SRI A. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—" What about municipalities in surplus districts? "

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" As I have said already, I am not worried about surplus districts at all or about the municipal towns in those districts. Those areas can take care of themselves. We have removed them altogether from our plan of gradual decontrol. My anxiety is only about districts where there is not enough foodgrains for distribution to the people. In all surplus districts procurement will go on as usual and the producers will be allowed to keep a fair margin of their surplus stocks, for their food and other requirements and the foodgrains so procured will be added on to the Government stock. We have decided to take certain important steps in this direction and we have worked out a definite programme of decontrol and we are going about it gradually.

" Sir, here I wish to state one or two things. First of all we must remember that this country of ours does not produce enough quantity of foodgrains for all our people. That is a fact which must be known to everybody. But some people get more and some get less, while some others do not get anything at all. Somehow or other there is a certain amount of distribution of food among the people, in spite of the fact that our country is not self-sufficient in the production of food. So we have to import foodgrains from Burma and other countries outside. Those channels are now completely closed for us. Therefore ours is a deficit Province.

" The second point is this. If we are a deficit province, what is it that we are going to do to meet the deficit? There is also another factor which has aggravated the situation and that is that the last monsoon has been a failure and four districts have been completely devoid of any production and two other districts have produced only a very small quantity. That is why our deficit has become greater. Allowing for all these things, and taking into account our future crops that might come up till the end of the official year, we have worked out that our deficit this year will come to about 18 lakhs of tons. Our original estimate of deficit was about 21 lakhs of tons, but the latest figure has come down to about 18 lakhs of tons. We have got to find out ways and means of meeting this deficiency of 18 lakhs of tons. This year the Government of India have doubled their original allotment and have promised to give us 4 lakhs of tons. Hitherto they have been so generous as to meet all our deficits, but this year they are not able to give more than 4 lakhs of tons. Therefore, we have still to find 14 lakhs somewhere. If we do not get sufficient rains in another two or three months, perhaps the situation will get worse."

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Would not the Government of India increase their allotment? "

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" There is no question of increasing their allotments, Sir, because they are not providing for more than they require and they have got to distribute what they have got. That is the difficulty with the Government of India. With the best will in the world, they were giving us what they could so far. It is not possible for them to give all that we want. At present rationing has been completely abolished in the surplus districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore and Tanjore. Rural rationing has been abolished in all the deficit districts except Malabar and Nilgiris. Statutory rationing is in force in the deficit districts including South Arcot and Trichinopoly, but from to-morrow onwards Trichinopoly will be derationed. But some of the towns in these districts have been derationed, viz., Tiruvannamalai and Wallajapet in the North Arcot district, Chidambaram in South Arcot district, Srirangam town in Trichinopoly district, Bodinayakanur, Periyakulam and Palni towns in the Madura district, Chittoor Municipality in the Chittoor district and Cuddapah and Proddatur towns in Cuddapah district. It has been proposed to do away with statutory rationing in Karur and certain other towns from the 14th of this month."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" What about Pudukkottai? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" It is part of the Trichinopoly district, Sir.

" So, Sir, decontrol, on the whole, has not led to any deterioration in the situation. In all the districts and places where decontrol and deration have been introduced, the food position has been fairly satisfactory and prices are steadily going down. Steps are also being taken to bring down prices still further by various methods. We are receiving every day countless petitions from people in the statutory rationing areas, and several resolutions from municipal councils and local bodies where rationing is still in operation, urging us that decontrol must be immediately brought into force in those areas.

" Sir, taking into account the foodgrains received from the Government of India till now, our stock position on the 28th February 1948 is as follows :—

	TONS.					
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	262,492
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	4,922
Maida	...	...	...	...	...	497
Other grains	...	...	...	...	...	14,636
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	36,685
Total	...	...	...	...	...	319,232

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"Therefore including the stocks that have been procured and those that have been received from the Government of India, we have got in our reserve about 3 lakhs of tons of foodgrains. With our programme of procurement this year and the promised help from the Government of India, we hope to add another 6 lakhs of tons to this and with this we propose to carry on with our programme of gradual decontrol. I hope and trust that by our decontrol policy in municipal towns, we may be able to conserve our present reserve by stopping further drain on it.

"Sir, till now I was simply explaining to you how we are trying to build up a reserve and at the same time gradually extending our policy of derationing. Now I should ask the people to hold their belt for a little while so that we may get along until the next harvest and see how our programme of procurement works. That is my anxiety. I could have simply said, as people have asked me, "Well go on, I have decontrolled"; I could have become very popular thereby and I could have felt myself satisfied that I have satisfied the public. But then what would be the result? I would have allowed the poor people to die in the streets. If I had done that, I should have become criminally responsible for the deaths of ever-so-many poor people. What we therefore propose to do as a precautionary measure, even after decontrol is completed is to find out the total amount of production in the province first and then to procure the entire surplus stocks from the surplus districts and then distribute to the deficit districts as far as it is possible with our existing stock. That is our programme. The total production of rice and millets will be about 5,934,000 tons, provided there is fairly moderate rain and no draught anywhere. But still allowing a small margin for famine conditions, we will be able to produce about 59 lakhs of tons. The total number of adult population in this Province is 42,191,800. Therefore if we divide the total quantity of food that is available among our population, we will get about 86 lb. or 13.8 oz. per adult per day. That is to say, if there is full production and if we could get the proper quantity of procurement and if we distribute them fairly, we will be able to give nearly 13 oz. per adult per day."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"That is very optimistic."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"Sir, those are my figures and they tell us so. If I carry on at the rate of 8 oz. for non-producers for the whole year or for the partial producers for six months of this year, I would require 18 lakhs of tons. If I have that quantity there will be no famine. But if I could cut the consumption for the whole population by reducing the ration to 6 oz., I would still be able to manage avoiding starvation altogether. But friends might ask, is 6 oz. ration sufficient for a man? I accept that it is not sufficient, but my argument is that it is better than starvation. As a medical man, it is wrong on my part to give 6 oz. over any length of time. But you must know that I could give only what I have got at my disposal.

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"I have to distribute it equally and equitably to all people and thus avoid starvation. That is my proposal. I am now gathering all the food, not only from the Government of India, but from everywhere and pooling it up so that I might save it for meeting any crisis that may be expected in next May or June, or whenever it might happen. That is bound to come and there is no doubt about it. The crops in our province have failed and therefore there is a deficit. And therefore, with what I get I must be able to tide over this crisis."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"Will rationing be introduced again?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"The hon. Member has not listened to me. What I mean to say is that I am securing all these grains, not because I want to introduce control and rationing. If I were to do so this will never be enough. But I am simply reducing my commitments so that I might save my resources and release the reserves at a time of crisis, so that I might distribute something to all the districts wherever there is famine. That is the idea."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Planning regulated starvation!"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"I am perfectly willing to agree, Sir, because it is a better thing than starvation and death. Is it wrong to plan or calculate? That is perhaps the most charitable thing any administrator can do. If there is any other method which my hon. Friend could give me I will accept it. That is why, Sir, I have taken all the trouble to calculate the number of adults and the amount of food available by way of imports and otherwise. With regard to imports, Sir, I have made tremendous efforts, not only with the Government of India but also with others and I have procured the maximum amount that is possible."

SRI MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—"On a point of information, Sir. After decontrol how will it be possible to distribute the 6.5 oz.?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"I will come to that, Sir. The producers will never care for these controls. It is only those who do not produce and with whom the producers are not willing to share the produce that will come to me and then, Sir, I propose to locate relief shops. They will still have the cards which I have distributed to them. They will present the cards in the shops and they will get whatever grains I am able to give them for a controlled price. Therefore, Sir, I think that this must be the barest proposition that could be made under the circumstances. (Interruption.) It is not a question of the satisfaction of the hon. Member, Sir. I have to satisfy myself first. He has had a full meal and so he is quite happy. To-day he has shared his food with me, no doubt. But I still feel hungry along with so many of our countrymen.

"These are the figures which I have worked at in order to satisfy my own conscience to see that there is something in the

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country which I could give and save our people from death due to starvation. I may tell you, Sir, what it is that we propose to do in the event of decontrol. I may just name the preparations we are making in the face of our decontrol policy. (1) Procurement of surplus grains in the surplus districts and allotment to deficit districts. (2) Get the maximum quota of foodgrains allotted by the Government and distribute them to the deficit districts according to their needs. (3) Opening of relief shops in the deficit districts where rationing has been given up and distribute the foodgrains the quantity of the ration being a minimum of at least 6 oz. (4) Increasing the number of procurement and distributing agents so that procurement may be speeded up and distribution may be satisfactory.

"These are the methods which we are adopting to meet the threatening situation.

"With regard to the Grow More Food Campaign, it has been mentioned by a number of hon. Members that that is the only solution for meeting the food problem. I entirely agree with them in saying that there will be more food. But many have criticized that this Grow More Food Campaign has thoroughly failed and it has not served the purpose. I have placed before hon. Members on the table of the House, on behalf of my colleague, Mr. Madhava Menon, facts relating to the number of wells which we have dug in the province. (Interruption.) I only want the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to be a bit patient, Sir, so that he might listen carefully. We have given in the statement information regarding the money distributed, the number of wells dug, the acreage that has been brought under cultivation, etc. From that you will see, Sir, that from nothing onwards we are working up slowly. The production of more than 25,000 tons of foodgrains is the result that is expected this year. We are just working at the scheme. We are not even half way through our scheme. The scheme is spread over five years. I am just giving an interim report, Sir, as to what has been done from which you can easily see the possibilities of further development of the Grow More Food Campaign.

"I would like to bring to the notice of the House, Sir, the fact that the distribution of manure is the sole and independent factor in the increased food production. I have laid a statement on the table of the House so that the hon. Members might know it. The statement shows how much money is spent on manure and how it is distributed and how much we have distributed. Every ton of manure is calculated in terms of so much grain produced. So, according to arithmetic every ton of manure distributed is so much addition to our food production. If that is followed, then we will find that the Madras Government has taken up the matter of the manure problem with the Government of India and we have fought bitterly. We have been successful to the extent that the Government of India have consented to allow the groundnut kernel to be retained in the Province so that it might be milled and we could secure out of the groundnut kernel at least 2½ lakhs tons

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of manure which is our minimum requirement for agricultural purposes. Of course they have stipulated certain conditions because we grow more groundnuts than we require and the Government of India have asked us to supply them a certain quantity of groundnut for their own requirements—either whole or nuts. We are more interested only in keeping the manure and the kernels for manural purposes especially in view of the Grow More Food Campaign. Therefore, Sir, the Government of India have found it necessary to accommodate us.

"Next, I shall come to one other point, Sir, and I have done. The question of substitute and accessory foods has come to our notice and we have been thinking very much about that. In terms of famine value the accessory foods assume importance. Sir, we do produce a good quantity of groundnut and groundnut as a food you may take it from me, is a most nutritious food. It contains a large percentage of protein and oil and even by itself it is a very valuable food. Unfortunately this year groundnut crop also has shared the famine conditions as others. The turnover of the groundnut crop is far below our usual minimum. But we have got to expect that. In the way of food we have got groundnut which is plenty. Then the question is: what else have we got as alternative foodstuffs? Many have been suggested. The Government of India ask us to try and see whether we cannot introduce sweet potato as a famine food as it could be easily cultivated in three months' time in the fields and the produce could be handed over to the people. Our point is that we have no water even to produce these sweet potatoes. But the Government of India have come forward with an offer of dried sweet potatoes from the Central Provinces to our relief and they have asked us as to how much of it we would take and at what rate. I am now in correspondence with the Government of India to acquire as much of the accessory foodstuffs as they could give us. They have given us plenty of maize and they have promised something more. I am also trying to get all possible alternative foodstuffs which the Government of India could give us. I am also negotiating for the supply of oats that is available in the Central Provinces and other Provinces. All these things are famine foods which can be used easily, only of course, when people do not get paddy or rice. A hungry man cannot choose and he has to take what we can supply him.

"Then we come to the question, Sir, which is often ignored. of the quantity of sugar we have in the Province. That is not much. But this jaggery which is the poor man's sugar is made available as much as possible to all poor people in the villages. The price of jaggery is much less than that of sugar with which you could not compare it. It is beyond comparison. The poor man thrives better with jaggery and I can say this of jaggery, namely, that it contains a better food value than sugar does. That being so, having jaggery at our very doors we should make it available perhaps to as many as possible. When it becomes necessary

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jaggery should be made available to the poor people and, if necessary, at controlled rates. From a caloric point of view of foodstuffs, I may tell you, Sir, that sugar and jaggery contain the maximum caloric value which when given as a food in a famine area would be very invaluable. Therefore we also propose to do that. So, we have groundnut and sugar. We have got sweet potatoes.

"As regards potatoes, Sir, we have only a very small quantity up in the hills at higher altitudes. Unfortunately the production of potatoes is very small. In no sense could we call it a poor man's food. It never used to be a poor man's food and if you make it available, as you did last year, the result will be that it will only touch the fringe of the problem. How can the poor man pay 12 annas or 11 annas per viss of potatoes. The hungry and suffering men in the villages cannot afford it. Therefore from the point of view of the poor man it does not become an alternative foodstuff.

"Therefore, Sir, I must say that I am taking action on these lines and when occasion may arise, I have asked the food authorities to make these foodstuffs available in turn as and when they are available. This, Sir, is the picture which I have got to give to you and which I hope you will see, is reasonable with regard to the facts and figures supplied as to the amount of foodstuffs available. In the face of the starvation and famine threatening, I would like to know whether a better solution for the situation can be found, apart from asking as to what foodgrains we have got and all that. We have got the maximum capacity of help that could be secured from the Government of India and we have got to maintain our household in the best way that is possible. This food situation will be facing the Minister year after year I know, till perhaps such time when we become self-sufficient in the matter of food or when we produce enough for all our people. Till then this problem will always be there. We have to remember two things as people of a free country. One is to produce to be self-sufficient in the matter of food or we must have sufficient resources to buy it in any market where it is available. If these two conditions do not exist this will be a source of trouble always.

"This, Sir, is the programme which I have chalked out and which with your permission I want to introduce in the country and decontrol at the same time. Perhaps by the end of this harvest I would have stocked sufficient quantities of famine food as would be necessary, before we get rid of controls towards which we are striving. I request those friends who are in the surplus districts and are advocating decontrol to come forward and help us without putting impossible demands on the Government for this, that and everything, to understand the situation and help us with all possible foodgrains that they have in their possession, and surrendering them willingly for relieving the suffering of the poor in the country. I know and remember with gratitude, Sir, the response from our producers to our appeal last year for grains. They saved the Government of Madras from an ugly situation

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when the Government of India were not able to meet our demands. They were able to give us to the extent of nearly 5½ lakhs of tons to save us from the famine situation last year. I do hope, Sir, that the same generosity which permitted them to surrender all their grains will prevail now also. They have repeatedly told me that they had depleted all their resources for the last two years. Quite true, Sir, and to that extent they have saved the self-respect of the Government of Madras. We were appealing to the Government of India for rice and they could not supply, and yet we were made to feel that we could manage and we tided over the situation and it is with pride that we could say to-day, that even when the Government of India could not help us, our people helped us. I hope, Sir, the same amount of humanitarian impulses, which I feel is still ingrained in an Indian, will save us from this pass."

* THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, 4-15
there was so little said about the departments in my charge that p.m.
I think my task has been made fairly easy. Mr. Govindacharyulu I would begin with first, because I believe he referred to the Rashtra Sevaka Sangh arrests and asked what the Government had done with regard to this matter. The Government are reviewing the position of most of these Rashtra Sevaka Sangh prisoners, and I trust it will be possible to release most of them. I do believe, as Dr. John does, in the fundamental principle that persons should be sent to prison only after they have been tried in a Court of Law. My hon. friend Mr. Farookhi also referred to the same matter. That is the reason why the cases of all these people who have been arrested—both the Rashtra Sevaka Sangh and the Muslim League guards—are being examined. Their cases are being carefully gone into, and I trust it will be possible for the Government to release most of them. It is not the intention of the Government to keep anybody under the special provisions of the law a moment longer than what they feel necessary. A great tragedy happened without almost anybody thinking of it, and there is no doubt whatever that there are more hands behind this tragedy than the hand that did the final deed. When they have lost perhaps not merely the tallest figure in this country, but the tallest figure in the whole world, a man who came in the same line as the Prophet who died on the Cross two thousand years ago, to teach the same lesson that was taught and which was not taken to heart by people who call themselves Christians to-day, it is the bounden duty of a Government, which really owes its existence to this one person, to try and find out and unearth the conspiracy that brought about this terrible tragedy. Therefore, Sir, if the Government hesitate to release some of the people who are under detention to-day, you can understand that it is not because they want to keep these people behind bars but because they want to make sure that none of these hands were sullied by this great and terrible tragedy.

"Mr. Farookhi referred to the question of recruitment both to the Home Guards and the Special Police Force, which have recently been constituted. My answer is that Government as a

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Government do not want to exclude any particular community from the force they recruit. As I said in the House when the Home Guards Bill was passed, it is our intention to take in all communities without any distinction of race or creed in these Home Guards subject to one condition, and that is, there are some districts, where there is a great deal of suspicion—which I know may be wrong—the people of which, with the Nizam's Dominions nearby, feel, rather frightened, if I may say so, and any element which might contribute towards disturbance of order might for the present be prevented from being recruited to these Guards. As a Government who represent the people, we have got to take note of this position. Alarmist it may be, but at the same time people are inclined to view with suspicion and therefore some amount of caution has got to be exercised in such recruitment. I say without fear of contradiction that there will be no exclusion of any community either from the Special Police or Home Guards. (Abdul Latif Farookhi Sahib Bahadur: 'Thank you, Sir.')

"My hon. Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib referred to an incident of which I am well aware. It happened at Pukkattur only a week ago. I know as well as my hon. Friend does the dangerous situation that might arise because of elements that are present. But fortunately the district officers have been careful, and are trying to do their best to see that no untoward incidents happen because of this. I am glad, Sir, Mr. Uppi Sahib, conceded that we must deal with illegal gambling in the best way we can. The arrests that were made were due to this gambling that was going on at this particular place.

"Mr. Bhima Rao, and the hon. Member representing Anantapur, I believe, were rather annoyed at my use of the word 'panic'. I may say, Sir, that I do not want to cast any aspersion by any kind of speech. What I said was that I would request the people not to get panicky whatever may be the conditions which may occur because of the border incidents, which unfortunately are becoming more frequent than the Government anticipated. Both the Government of India and the Provincial Government have got the situation well in hand and have taken the matter up with the Nizam's Government. But, as I said then, and I repeat it now it is impossible for any Government to function behind a panic-stricken people, because it is the courage and bravery of the people whom we serve that will give us the necessary courage to stand up to any situation that may arise because of these incidents. There are two elements which are causing trouble in the border area of the Nizam's Dominions. The Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen, which is an organization entirely operating from the Nizam's Dominions, is out of hand at the present time. If I may say so, without meaning any disrespect to the Government that exists in the Nizam's Dominions, as far as our border areas are concerned, in the two districts of Warangal and Nalkonda, it looks as if there is no civil Government, because in day time there is trouble from the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeens and in the night time my Communist friends, of whom Dr. John spoke much,

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take a hand. Therefore, Sir, the position of the population in these border areas is becoming more and more difficult, and the Government have got to consider what they could do to allay the fears that are present in the minds of the people inhabiting these border areas. I can assure hon. Gentlemen that all that could be done by the Provincial Government with regard to the strengthening of the Armed Reserves and putting in mobile patrols, so that they could move about to restore confidence in the people, is being done. What is possible with the limited forces at our command is being done. We are also making representations through the Agent-General in Hyderabad and the Government of India that if friendly relations are to exist between the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Government of this Province, these things must be put an end to, and confidence must be restored in the people of these border areas before the Government of His Exalted Highness can get the reciprocity which they expect from the Government of Madras. The reply has not, as yet, come. So, I am not in a position to say what the reply is. I can only say what we have done from our side. The negotiations between the Government of India and the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad being incomplete, I, as a Member of the Provincial Government, bound by every tie to the Government of India, should do nothing to make the position difficult for the Government of India, who are eventually concerned in any settlement that they might come to with the Nizam's Government. So every action that I take must always be guided by this one principle, that is, 'Am I doing anything which will interfere with what is being done by the States Department of the Government of India?' That I am sure, Sir, hon. Members will admit, is the only guiding principle for a Provincial Government, because everything depends on the Government of India, and I am one of those who believe in a strong Central Government, specially at the inception of our freedom, because fissaporous tendencies will always tend to further division, and I, for one, do not desire that; because India united will be a power, and India divided may be nothing in the future order of the world. (Interruption.) I am coming to that if only you have patience.

"Two hon. Members referred to the question that is imminent, and that is the separation of the Andhra Province from the rest of the Province of Madras. I do not know, Sir, whether hon. Members have seen the Draft Constitution which has just been published by the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India. Andhra Province is not mentioned in the schedule, but there is a note to the Schedule by the Members in which considering the agitation that has gone on for years and the demand for the Andhra Province, though it has not been found possible to include this in the Schedule, they recommend to the Dominion Government of India to appoint a Boundary Commission as soon as they can not merely to consider the question of Andhra Province, but also to consider the whole question of linguistic Provinces in the future Dominion of India, and make

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proposals, and then the Government of India, before the Constitution actually becomes law, might find it possible to include Andhra and other linguistic provinces that may be proposed in the Schedule, as was done under the Government of India Act of 1935, and having been a linguistic area, it of course will become a State as every Province and every State is to be called under the new Constitution when new elections take place and the new Constitution comes into force.

4.30 p.m. "Sir, that is all I can say on the linguistic provinces. As a member of the Government, I am not free to tell you what I feel on this matter because the decision must be the decision of the Government of India as a whole which of course will be sent to the Government of Madras, as being concerned in the division.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member for Chingleput and the hon. Member for Vizagapatam, both of them, dealt with this problem. They can only rest content with what I have said and not quarrel over the boundaries. The Boundary Commission which will be appointed and which will be composed of impartial judges will give decisions which would be satisfactory to all. As I have said, as a member of the Government, I am not free to convey any opinion because whatever that opinion may be will have to be presented by the Government as a whole to the Boundary Commission when they come to hear this question.

"Sir, my hon. Friend, Sir Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar raised three or four points which I am bound to deal with, coming from an authority like him. In the first place, he talked about a division of the executive and judicial functions of our Magistrates and he complained that no lay person was on this Committee and that the Committee was composed entirely of members of the legal profession. Well, Sir, I am not responsible for the appointment of this Committee but still, I am prepared to defend the action which my predecessor took on this question. Of course, you may say, one lawyer succeeding another naturally looks through the same glass as the other hon. Gentleman did. It is quite true that we are lawyers and whether, rightly or wrongly, we have faith in our own ideals of what is wrong and what is right. We have this excuse that we have been trained for this purpose. Sir, it is impossible for the layman to understand. Suppose an appendicitis case comes to me, is it right for me to try and say what ought to be done. I will have to run to either my hon. Friend, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar or the Hon. the Leader of the House. In the same way, if two hon. Gentlemen want to defend their cases, they will naturally run to Dr. John for help, as they do not themselves know exactly what should be done. That is my justification for lawyers being on this Committee. It is a question entirely concerning the judicial administration and people with legal knowledge naturally know what ought to be done under particular conditions. Probably, it might have been possible that I might have acted differently if I had been in charge, to have one or two gentlemen who were not lawyers and who might have represented the common citizens and put their point of view in regard to this. But, the report having been made,

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I think my learned friend, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar himself will admit that as the matter was imminent, the Government had to take it over and go on with it. That is the best thing which we have done and I hope by the end of April or the beginning of May, it will be possible to introduce this separation because, we have found after working out the costs, that it is not going to cost the budget of this Province more than about three lakhs of rupees each year. With that expenditure, I feel, it is well worth taking the steps which the Government hope to take.

"Then, Sir, there were references to what both the Chief Judges said with regard to the interference of the executive with the judiciary. Well, Sir, I was rather surprised, if I may say so, at the speeches of both the Hon'ble Judges. I would like to ask them a counter-question. Do they want an *imperium in imperio*? Government of the State is the administration as a whole and if the Judges think they are above Constitution, it really means an *imperium in imperio*. As a person versed in constitutional law, I feel it will be a very dangerous expedient when Judges think that they are so independent as to think themselves separate from the State as a whole. If I may cite an example, this difficulty was felt with regard to President Roosevelt's New Deal. The Supreme Court composed of Republican Judges put every obstacle they could in the way of the New Deal and eventually a special legislation was passed to increase the number of Judges in the Supreme Court and two Judges of the persuasion of the party that was in power were added to the Supreme Court so that the policy of the party could be carried through. That is what I mean by *imperium in imperio*. I am entirely, Sir, as a lawyer and as a constitutional lawyer, for the independence of this judiciary but at the same time, I must protest if Judges protested too much about their independence because, they could be independent without this protest. I am all for their independence, but if these protests become constant, it only means that they feel that they are above the State and that is what no man interested in the constitutional progress of this country can give into or accept without demur. I leave the matter at that.

"Well, Sir, there were references about the way in which the Police have behaved in certain places. I have made it public and have said to the Inspector-General down to the mere constable that circumstances have changed, that things have changed and a new orientation has come into the Government and that the Police are to feel themselves as part of the populace at large, and as persons who are there to safeguard the public interests and not to do zoolum, if I may use such an expression. It is of course rather hard if this doctrine goes down. I myself know there have been lapses from the rule of conduct that might be laid before them. But, we are all human and mistakes are bound to occur. I can assure hon. Gentlemen both on the opposite side of the House and on this side that the Police gradually are learning that a different atmosphere has come and it does require different methods and are realizing their duty towards the public as a whole."

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DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Gradually or slowly?"

* THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Well, Sir, I tell Dr. John that I stick to the word I used and I am not going to change it because he wants a different word. Well, Sir, His Excellency the Governor the other day during the parade which was held in the City of Madras laid down certain principles for the Police and they were really so good that I have asked the Inspector-General to get them translated into all the languages in this Province and get them stuck at every Police station so that every policeman will understand what his duty is. I do not think anyone can put it in a better way than he has done. The eleven principles that he has enunciated cover almost all the ground I have been thinking of during the past year with regard to the conduct of the Police towards the general public and I am sure, that when these principles filter down to all the Police stations, the policemen will realize what their duties are on particular occasions. Might I not in exchange for this, demand from the public and specially from the members of this House that they should also help and co-operate with the police force, taking them as their friends and forgetting the suspicions that they might have had so that, with this public co-operation, the police force, as a whole, may realize that they are part of the public and that they have the sincere friendliness and the help of the public to carry through their very onerous duties? Because, whatever the powers of the policemen are, hon. Members will realize that they have very difficult duties to perform on occasions.

"Then, Sir, the circumstances which led to riots in some parts of the Province were referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Uppi Sahib. I can assure him that the Government is not carried on, on behalf of any community or creed or religion. That is what I mean by a secular state to which he objected. I do not mean by a secular state that we should be a godless state. What I meant was that every man is entitled to carry through his religious practice as best as it is possible for him to do so. This Government will not interfere with the religious practice of any community or creed, subject to this one condition that it does not interfere with the statal administration. Subject to this, every community is free to carry on its religious practice as it wants to. As I said, I have visited two of the places where these unfortunate riots took place and I have fairly got an estimate of what happened. I want to tell the Hindu community through this House that this is not a Government carried on in the name of the Hindu community. This is a Government of all the people. If the Government feel that the Hindu community has behaved in a manner that is not worthy of them as members of the State, the Government will take every action that is necessary to put back the communities into the same position where they were before these riots took place. I hope, Sir, that this will satisfy the hon. Gentlemen because they know that it is the Government's intention not to make any distinction between community and community but

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to render equal justice to them all and punish the community which is in the wrong. I am afraid I cannot take the matter any further because, that is what, as a Government, we can do at the present time. What has happened has happened. Let us forget and let us not harp on it. That is what exactly one Muslim leader at Erode told me. If better relations between the two communities are to prevail, there is no use harping on what had happened. Let us think of the future state and all people can play their great part in the comity of nations if only we forget that we belong to this community or this caste or that creed. That is what the man who wrought our freedom always thought. Let us think of him; let us think of the heritage he has left and let us carry on in a manner and be worthy of what he has done for us because it is fortunate that we live in a generation that he lived and let us work in that spirit. If we work in that spirit, I feel certain that the future of this country is going to be great. I am sure, Sir, it is in this spirit hon. Members of this House should take this Budget. Some of them criticized it as a 'carrying-on' budget. They did not think that we are in a free India. I am afraid they are mistaken because the one thought that has been present in my colleague's mind all the time is 'what do a free people want' and it is in that spirit he has framed this budget. He is well able to defend it for himself; at the same time, I must protest against the expressions, like 'a carrying-on budget', 'an ordinary humdrum budget', which have been used during the debate in this House. To the best of his ability, my hon. Colleague, the Finance Minister, has tried his best to see what a free country and what a free people want in order to carry on in a manner so that they may become greater than they are to-day."

* THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Mr. President, I should congratulate Dr. V. K. John on the force and vigour of his maiden speech as Leader of the Opposition. But I am afraid, I am not in a position to congratulate him either on the substance or the themes on which he dwelt in the course of his speech. As I listened to his impassioned rhetoric in support of the financial interests of particular concerns in the City of Madras, I was wondering whether there was confusion in his mind as regards his duties as a standing counsel for particular firms, and the duties, rights and responsibilities as a member of this august House. Hon. Members of this House have responsibilities and privileges but at the same time, they should take care to see that those responsibilities and privileges are not diverted for the championing of the cause of a particular individual or the financial interests of particular concerns."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Sir, I protest against the insinuation against a Member of the House. I only just hinted at some of these matters. This insinuation is unnecessary and uncalled for."

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Sir, I am only saying that care should be taken to see that there is no confusion in

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this regard, particularly where advocates of long-standing are concerned. Advocates can work up enthusiasm and vigour not only for public causes but also on behalf of paying clients."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, I protest, again, against this insinuation. I never pleaded for anybody or for anything. Certain things came to my notice from certain parties and I used them for the purpose of the debate. I protest against the insinuation and I am afraid, I must leave the House if the Hon. Minister goes on insulting me. Sir, I have some responsibility and some self-respect."

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" I am sorry, Sir, if I have offended the hon. the Leader of the Opposition."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Certainly, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The Hon. Minister may show where the hon. the Leader of the Opposition was wrong and then comment? "

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" Sir, the hon. Members of this House have the valuable right of interpellations. They can use that right whenever they want to bring a particular matter to the notice of the Government. The proper procedure in this case would have been to table an interpellation to get the facts and the views of the Government and then take the opportunity of making further comments in the course of the discussion."

" Sir, two facts were asserted by the hon. Member. The first was that in taking over the chassis from Messrs. George Oakes and Company, the Government paid a price which was one thousand rupees less than the cost price."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, I did not say so. I said it was less."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I think, he said it was about five hundred rupees less."

* THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" Sir, the hon. Member mentioned some figure by which the price paid by the Government was less than the cost price of the chassis. The second thing, he said, was that we took hundred vehicles. Sir, on both these matters the hon. Member should have been in a position to ascertain the facts more carefully and also made all his observations in this House in a more responsible manner. These chassis are manufactured by Messrs. Ford & Co. Their distributor is another company which is a branch of Ford & Co. The dealers for the supply of these chassis to the public are Messrs. George Oakes & Co. We have the actual figures of the price of these chassis, as given by Messrs. Ford & Co., the distributors of these vehicles. The actual figure is Rs. 6,000 and odd. The figure that we give for the vehicles is the figure quoted by Messrs. Ford & Co., the distributors. It is not true to say, it is actually misleading to say, that the amount paid by the Government is anything less than the cost price. There can be no greater authority and no more responsible person to fix the actual cost price of these vehicles,

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than the distributors of the vehicles. Not only have we given the price as fixed by the distributors but we have also undertaken to pay the incidental charges to Messrs. George Oakes & Co., for transporting these vehicles to premises of the Government Transport.

" Sir, this is a matter which is attended to by the Home Department. On Saturday the 21st February, representations were made to me by Mr. Anantharamakrishnan. The Secretary to the Home Department was away then. I sent the representation to the Secretary, asking him to go into the matter, examine it thoroughly, arrange for a meeting with the Provincial Motor Transport Controller and Mr. Anantharamakrishnan and see what can be done. The Secretary to the Home Department has sent a note to Mr. Anantharamakrishnan fixing 3-30 p.m. on the 8th instant for a meeting with the Provincial Motor Transport Controller and the Nationalization Officer to discuss the matter. So far as the actual number of vehicles taken over is concerned, it is not hundred but only twenty-seven. This was about the 23rd or 24th of February. And, as I said, the representation received on the matter is being examined by the Home Secretary and I have received a note saying that the Secretary has fixed a time and place for discussing the question with the persons concerned."

" Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition makes it a ground of criticism that the Government should have the matter 'under consideration'. Sir, what is it that he expects us to do? Does he want the Government to dispose of the matter without any consideration? Is it not necessary that the matter should be taken into consideration? As an experienced lawyer when he receives briefs, does he not give them consideration as to what arguments he should advance? The fact that a matter is 'under consideration' is not at all a point for criticism. Of course, as an orator, a rhetorician, he can make fun of the phrase 'under consideration'. But, as a matter of fact, these vehicles were taken over only so late as the 23rd or the 24th of February. There is a regular legal provision for fixing the price of transport vehicles under the Transport Control Order. Under that provision, the Provincial Motor Transport Controller has fixed a particular price and the vehicles have been taken over. Representations have been made and these representations are, I repeat, 'under consideration'. I submit, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition cannot expect uncommon speed because the person involved in the case is an uncommon person. He claims to plead for the common man and for the man in the street. Here, we have one of the biggest Motor Combines in the province. We have been as prompt as possible in taking the matter into consideration. After all, the 8th of March is only two days off. There has been absolutely no delay in the matter. The fact that the matter is 'under consideration' does not, I submit, reflect any discredit on the Government. It only shows that the Government are free and fair in considering the representations made. There is, therefore absolutely no

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substance in the criticisms which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has made so vigorously and in such an impassioned manner.

" Sir, I now come to the more general question. The two portfolios I hold, Motor Transport and Prohibition, are not at all the favoured or the favourite subjects of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. He has great antipathy to both these topics. Sir, I should like to make certain general observations in connexion with the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act, and the proceedings of statutory bodies constituted under the Act. Both the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and my esteemed friend Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliyar have made some observations as regards the judgment in the S.R.V.S. case. The implications in their criticism seems to be that the Government have been improperly interfering with the discretion exercised by these quasi-judicial and statutory bodies constituted under the Act and therefore there has been executive interference with the judicial functions. Sir, there seems to be a certain amount of misapprehension, if I may say so, as regards the scope and effect of the judgment in this case. So far as the Court of Justice are concerned, they are only concerned with the interpretation of the meaning of the existing laws. They are only concerned with the question of what is the law, what is the statute which governs the administration of the Motor Transport Department, what are the provisions, and what is the extent of authority vested in the Government for the administration of this Act. But questions of policy such as, whether permits should be given or not, whether nationalization should be undertaken by the Government, are matters with which the Courts of Justice have nothing to do. The Transport Act passed recently by the British Parliament contains provisions which are exactly similar to the powers given under the Motor Vehicles Bill, viz., the power to issue general instructions and the power of revision of orders of lower authorities are vested in the Minister. With these matters of policy the Courts of Justice have nothing to do.

" Sir, the difficulty in the S.R.V.S. case arose with reference to a mistake in this point of view. The actual subject-matter in issue in the High Court judgment was a Government Order issued in December 1946. Incidentally, it was long before I took charge of this portfolio. Anyway, we are prepared to defend that measure even though it was taken by our predecessor. The Government Order issued by the Government in 1946 said that the Government were intending to nationalize Motor Transport in the province and that it was not, therefore, desirable that long-term permits should be given to private operators. The real purpose of the Government Order was not to embarrass private operators. On the other hand, it was intended to give them a fair warning, that the position that had been obtaining till then, was going to be changed, that the Government was going to take over the Transport Services in the province and therefore that they might so arrange their matters as to be prepared for the contingency. The

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Government Order was issued with the object of giving a fair notice and warning to the private operators. The Government Order was issued under section 62 of the Motor Vehicles Act under which temporary permits for a period of four months could be given and also under rule 150 of the Motor Vehicles Rules under which instructions could be given by the Government to the subordinate authorities and these subordinate authorities are bound by these instructions.

" Sir, I may say in passing that the Motor Vehicles Act is an Act passed by the Central Legislature. The rules which have been framed and adopted by the Madras Government are rules, models of which were furnished by the Government of India. It is only in accordance with the Act passed by the Central Legislature and the lines of the model rules and regulations given to us by the Government of India, that the rules and sections have been framed by the Madras Government. In the S.R.V.S. case, after examining the structure of the whole Act and the rules framed under the Act for carrying out the purposes of the Act, the learned Judge held that the particular rule 150 was beyond the scope of the rule-making power vested in the Government under the statutory provisions of the Act of the Central Legislature. If rule 150 had been validly framed in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Government Order would be perfectly in order. It is only a difference of view between the Government and their legal advisers on the one side and the High Court on the other side as to whether rule 150 is beyond the rule-making power of the Government. Are not such differences of opinion likely to arise? Are there not occasions for these differences? A learned Judge of the very same High Court here said that the Government were within their power in issuing the Government Order in the first instance. The Government held the same view. Even the judgments of the High Court and the decisions of Full Benches are being taken to the Privy Council. Therefore there was no improper interference. The Government Order was issued in December 1946 under section 62 of the Act and under rule 150. The Government put one interpretation on that provision. It was not accepted by the Full Bench of the High Court, though one learned Judge of the High Court accepted it. The power to give instructions and to direct the issue of temporary permits is a question of policy. We are therefore coming to both Houses of Legislature with a legislation stating that such powers are necessary.

" I give you a practical instance. Suppose petrol is short, are we not to give instructions that permits should not be given to new petrol buses to run on routes? Should we not take into consideration the question about the availability of charcoal in our province? These are general questions and the Government have to issue instructions in the light of the overall position in the province. Such provisions are entirely in consonance with the latest Act of the British Parliament. It is a question of policy of the Government issuing directions in general matters and of revising our powers in accordance with the decision of law courts. It is for

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that purpose that we are coming before both Houses of the Legislature. The Bill has gone before the Select Committee of both Houses and it is up to this House either to accept the policy as proposed by us or not to. As was suggested by Sir Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, there is no question of disobedience of the High Court or to get over its judgment. If in the existing framework of regulations there is a certain lacuna, certainly it is the duty and responsibility of the Government of the Province to see that that lacuna or defect is remedied by the proper democratic process of bringing forward a Bill. The proper remedy is to have an Act passed by both Houses of Legislature. So far as the question of S.R.V.S. case is concerned, there is absolutely no question of the Government defeating the object of the judgment or disregarding the observations of the High Court. We thought that rule 150 was valid as a rule. The finding of the High Court is that this rule is ultra vires unless embodied in the Act itself. It is in pursuance of the judgment of the High Court that the Bill has been framed. I would submit that there is absolutely no question of interfering with the independence of the judiciary. We hope and trust that the judiciary will safeguard the rights and liberties of the people in our country. It is not the remotest idea of the Government, in bringing forward the Bill under consideration, to disregard or disrespect the authority and judgment of the High Court.

"Sir, as far as the question of expropriation is concerned, curiously enough my hon. friend Dr. John never talked of expropriation of the zamindaris. In one sense these capitalist concerns of Madras are being expropriated by my hon. Friend Dr. John. Apparently he claims that he alone can expropriate their property. So far as the question of expropriation is concerned, here again we are on a line with the measures taken in various countries of the world and in other parts of our own country. Nationalization here is part of a general movement in all countries. In various parts of India itself, in Travancore, Hyderabad and other places they are nationalizing the road services. The provision regarding compensation payable by us has been made as in the Bombay Act. In Bombay there are many more leading; and bigger businessmen than Madras can boast of. The Bombay Act provides compensation exactly on the same lines as proposed in our present Bill. So far as the question of expropriation is concerned, there is no intention on the part of the Government to expropriate any existing rights. The point is this. Under Section 299 of the Government of India Act, the Government should pay compensation for property taken over. There have been quite a large number of highly legal authorities to show that these licences and permits given, are not property. Therefore under the strict technical sense, no compensation need be paid at all. But for the cessation of business of the existing firms which have been in the line as a result of the nationalization scheme, the Government propose to pay compensation to them. The Government are trying to give a fair and a square deal. We gave fair notice and warning to these business interests that we were going to take the routes

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ourselves in the new order of things. We provide compensation, fair compensation on sound lines as accepted by the Bombay Government. Therefore there is no question of expropriation at all.

"My hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, spoke of the common man. At the same time he pleaded for the uncommon man, the enormously wealthy man and the business man. It is rather an inconsistent position. On the other hand, so far as the Government are concerned, we are perfectly consistent. We are taking up two lines, Prohibition on one side for the benefit of the common man and the other, nationalization of motor transport for the convenience and benefit of the common man. I would submit therefore that these two policies which are not favourites of my hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition, are in line with the very scheme which he himself adumbrated, namely, the benefit, welfare and the economic and social uplift of the common man.

"My hon. friend, asked 'what about housing', what have the Government done about housing? Have they built houses? He said that the Minister for housing is very happy over the situation. I am in a sense happy over the situation. (Dr. V. K. John :— 'The Hon. Minister was smiling.') I was smiling and wondering how consistent people here are for housing the poor man when gentlemen like Dr. John with large incomes, buy lands at enormous cost, so that no land is available for the common man. I can only smile at the sovereign remedy proposed by my hon. friend to relieve the housing distress of the common man. If we go to the cheries, we will find that men are living in slums and dirty sheds and people spend half of their income for drinking. The policy of Prohibition which we are implementing is to enable them to save money, to live better, to have more wholesome food, to have better cloth and to build cleaner, healthier and better houses for themselves and their families. I am happy over the policy of Prohibition which the present Government are implementing, because the housing problem of the poor people also will be solved in course of time. My hon. friend said 'you are attempting the impossible; is it possible to implement Prohibition successfully'? A famous Chinese philosopher said 'my religion is to do the impossible and to walk the impossible way.' We have the splendid and memorable example of that principle in the life of Mahatma Gandhi. What is apparently impossible and what is apparently unattainable, has been achieved by the life and death of Mahatma Gandhi. I would therefore submit that we are consistent, that we are democratising motor transport and we are attempting to solve to-day the impossible problem and to walk the impossible way, in the way of the amelioration of the masses and the people of the country by successfully implementing the prohibition policy throughout the length and breadth of the province."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, my task has become very easy after five of my Hon. Colleagues have replied to various criticisms levelled against the budget. I am particularly happy as as many as 34 hon. Members of this

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House have taken part in the discussion and 55 hon. members in the other House. I think this is a record number for any Legislature in India that so many speakers have come forward and offered their criticisms about the budget prepared by the Cabinet. Having heard all the criticisms of hon. members from various angles, personal angles and from local standpoints, we have the clue to the immensity of the whole problem. I do not at all criticise hon. Members for offering their remarks on the budget from their own angles. For, it gives a complete picture of our requirements in all departments of life. If you take medicine, or education or housing or agriculture or industries, our requirements are immense and our problems are very complex. So, with that picture before us, we have got to walk our way to achieve our objects. These cannot be achieved overnight. It is no use criticising us for preparing such a budget even after 15th August. Repeated reference was made to 15th August. Some hon. Members said that, even after the attainment of independence, even when we are free, the same old and humdrum budget is presented to us; this is a standstill budget and there is nothing new about it. We do not want to claim new things every year. We do not want to do acrobats. We do not want to have feats to show to the people every time and to show that we have new performances every time and that we follow a new way. By pursuing our policy and by giving more monies to the departments concerned, we will achieve our goal in a sure and steady manner instead of having anything new every time. This is a better scheme and it is bound to satisfy people. It is our intention and we want to do some sincere work with regard to rural reconstruction, Harijan uplift and khadi work without undertaking any new schemes. We want to go slowly under the present circumstances with our own policy of social reconstruction. 15th August has not changed the mind of anybody. Has it changed the Muslim Leaguers in our country? Has it changed the minds of the Members of the Legislature here? Has it changed the minds of our own people in the country? Has it changed the minds of our own officers? Then why should hon. Members say that this budget is a humdrum budget and that there is nothing fresh. By a new process we shall have a new India. 15th August has given us an opportunity to serve the people. It is an occasion given to the people to shoulder the fullest responsibility of maintaining law and order and for relieving the poverty of the country.

5.15 P.m. " We need not lay much stress on the 15th August. Long before that, the Provincial Government had a nationalized programme of their economics and chalked out a programme of expenditure, and had it disposed of in their own way. Neither the Government of India nor the Government of Great Britain interfered with Provincial policies. Except in certain things which were charged on the revenues of the Province by the Government of Great Britain, there is nothing else. Even from 1937 the Provincial Ministries chalked out their own policies and implemented their programmes. Therefore, 15th August is nothing except that they got their liberty on that date. We all know how liberty is costly to us. As soon as

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we got this liberty, suddenly senior officers left us on various grounds; the British Army which was here an Army of occupation had left us and new problems cropped up. We wanted this responsibility and we got it and we are shouldering it. Liberty is a very expensive thing not only for us but for all. Already we have seen the blessings of this liberty. We have paid a costly price for it but in the wake of this liberty of 15th of August, it has not changed the mentality of anybody. If it has really changed anything, it has accentuated the hatred and bitterness between the various communities in this country and made the work of Government very difficult.

" While the various speeches of representatives of the people in this and the other House represented as to what has to be done and what has to be sought after, the budget presented represents what has been achieved. While speeches made by hon. Members sitting on the other side, the accredited representatives of the people represent what has to be done in future, the budget that we have presented is a solid achievement, is a solid reality of which the people of this Province can very well be proud. We have no claims to perfection and we have no right to claim perfection, and we do not say that there is not anything more to be done for the people and this is the last word to be said about the aspirations of the people. We have to strive, not for decades, but for centuries to come, to take our rightful place in the comity of nations. We are immensely backward and there is poverty, rural indebtedness, disease and dearth of everything are so great that we cannot achieve it even in decades but even in quarter of a century to come. So, Sir, with this background the whole thing has to be viewed at. As Tagore said: 'Tirelessly stretching its arms towards perfection.'

The budget represents the present and the solid achievement of the people's Government.

" Sir, many people and more especially the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has been complaining very vehemently on behalf of the common man and the common man's politics has overtaken the minds of our representatives and there were speeches which were bordering on socialism, communism and what not. It is a welcome feature and I am sure the various political parties in this Province are thinking mostly of the common man, the man in the street, the man who is working at the sweat of his brow and the man who is breaking the bricks and laying them on the road so that the road may be kept quite safe for the pedestrians. It is a welcome change and it is the time spirit that has overtaken us. I may assure the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that we too are common people; we have lived with them and we have done some sacrifice for the benefit of the common man. So, there is no use of indulging in cheap jibes by saying 'this is a capitalist budget, it has not done enough for the common man; it has not relieved unemployment; it has not industrialized the country; it has not revolutionized anything in agriculture and so on and so forth.' We are aware of the huge task before us; we are aware

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that the common man cannot be hood-winked or bye-passed. We are also aware that he is going to be the master in future with the advent of the adult franchise. I may tell hon. Members opposite that we too under the leadership of the Congress are striving for the establishment of a Socialist State which does not dream of so many 'isms.' I claim that the Indian National Congress is a Socialist body with the hon. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru at the helm of affairs. I am sure there cannot be a better leader who has done so much to rouse the economic consciousness of the people and who has coupled economics with politics so that the people of this country may reap the benefits of Swaraj in the fullest sense of that term. He has directed the Congress to put up a particular programme so that with their spirit of patriotism coupled with their own self-interest, people who are more socialistic minded can join the Congress and strengthen it so that any obstruction in our way which had been put before by the British Government could be wiped out with the help of the Congress and under the blessings of Gandhiji. There may be a slight difference between the socialism put forward by other people and Gandhian socialism and as a result of following Gandhian socialism we may not have an extended programme of socialism which other people want and which does not suit our country. But we are sure that Gandhian socialism will ultimately benefit the people of this country and relieve them from their rural indebtedness and poverty. Nobody here in this Treasury Bench is a capitalist in any sense of that term and I can claim, besides the claim that the Congress is a socialist organisation, that all the Congress Members sitting here and more especially the Ministers, subscribe to the socialist doctrine that the common man should be served first. They sincerely strive that the men in villages should be uplifted and that the Harijans should be served in the right spirit. So, Sir, my hon. Friend Dr. V. K. John in his enthusiasm to criticise the Government has criticised it very vehemently because they have not relieved unemployment and because 15th August has not brought in its wake all the benefits which ought to flow after the advent of Swaraj. Sir, I ask 'Is there any item of expenditure which goes to show that this Government is serving the capitalist?' Can he show anything that was done by the Government which puts more money into the capitalist's pocket? Does he not find paragraphs after paragraphs containing items of expenditure for Part II Schemes enumerated in the Budget even under the present circumstances when we have a policy of complete prohibition as our goal and there is a steep sliding off in revenue from 17 crores to 3 crores only for which we have taken credit for next year? So, are we not doing what could be done in the present circumstances? Are we or are we not strengthening the programme of the Congress put forward in 1920, namely, Khadi, Harijan work, prohibition, basic education, rural reconstruction, etc.? That is the standard from which you will have to judge us. If there are certain things in the budget which you find and which go towards the constructive programme of the Congress, then do not hesitate to compliment

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the Government. Sir, prohibition is a very expensive thing. We all know how seriously the fall in revenue under that head is going to handicap our developmental works. I need not mention them. But I cannot hide my feelings that it is going to cost us very much. Yet, because people wanted it and because we have promised to give it to them, irrespective of cost, we are implementing it. From 2nd October 1948 the fall in revenue will be from 17 crores to 7 crores and from next year onwards there will not be anything under the head of excise revenue. It is not as if we are unmindful of the economics, or the ethics or the mathematics underlying the consequence of such a steep downfall in excise revenue. We have taken this step because we wanted that the people should be saved on any account and that complete prohibition should be introduced in the province. That again is one of the chief planks of the constructive programme of the Congress. Everybody, whether official or non-official can say with pride that Madras has gone dry and Madras is the first province to have gone dry though Government have lost a revenue of 17 crores.

"So far about prohibition. Harijan work also is a big item and we are awaiting as I said the report of the Harijan Welfare Committee which has been recently appointed to go into this question. We are all anxious to do our utmost for our Harijans. We have almost doubled the grant. We have enhanced the grant from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 for boarding and we all mean spending it within the year itself. About one crore of rupees can be drawn from the Harijan Welfare Fund for their uplift and we are only anxious that the scheme under preparation should be expedited soon, and the work begun.

"Sri H. M. Jagannatham was very vehemently criticising the Government and said that the portfolio now held by Mr. Kurmayya should be handed over to somebody because he has not done anything for the Harijans. It is a very good criticism levelled against Mr. Kurmayya by another Member belonging to his community. Well, I may tell Mr. Jagannatham that my hon. Colleague Mr. Kurmayya is very anxious that he must serve his community men—the Harijans—truly and he is urging all the Ministers including the Premier and the Finance Minister that more grants should be set apart for the sake of Harijans. So we have made education free to Harijans studying both in the Medical and Engineering colleges and we have increased the boarding grants. House-sites should be acquired for them so that they can live under healthier conditions. If things take time and if schemes are not ready, certainly you cannot blame the Government because things are not done over-night. At the same time—Mr. Jagannatham is not here—I may ask him why the Harijans should claim repeatedly any preferential claim? I am not saying this in any spirit of retrogression. After listening to the speech of Mr. Jagannatham, though I claim myself to be a good friend of Harijans whether as an individual or as forming part of a Government, I wish to ask him why the Harijans should claim such preferential treatment. Are they now a superior class or an inferior

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class especially after untouchability has been removed? After all, their economic disabilities have to be looked after along with those of the people like Yenadies, Dongas, Damras or any other community. There is a tendency among people, even after untouchability has been removed, to put forward their social disabilities and claim preferential treatment and say 'I must get a gazetted post; I must be started on a salary of Rs. 300, whether I have passed only third-class or fifth-class and whether I am a failed S.S.L.C. or not; because I am born to a Harijan I must be given a gazetted post carrying a high salary'. Sometimes, with regard to these claims we have to think and ponder over whether the Harijans are claiming too much or not. There are about 30 Members both in the lower and the upper House here representing the Harijan community and I ask them whether what is claimed for them is not too much and whether they are within limit. We are all anxious to do what we can with regard to uplift of Harijans, but we cannot go out of the way and do anything caring only for their interests. Other backward communities are crying for more facilities and for their representation in the services and elsewhere. For instance there are the Agency people who are looking to us for necessary help. I think the Harijans must sooner or later learn to sail along with other economically backward communities without unnecessarily pushing forward their claims in season and out of season."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Harijans and Brahmins are the two favoured communities."

5 30 p.m. * THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Likewise, Sir, in regard to khadi also, it is not so very easy to spread the cult of khadi and with all the spiritual force of Gandhiji and with all his propaganda for khadi the achievement of khadi is not very much. We all realise that. The percentage of khadi-weaving people in Madras or in India today may be very small. So, there are some inherent difficulties in spreading the cult of khadi and yet Government are pushing forward those khadi schemes which were started by our predecessors in office and are vigorously pursued by the present Ministry. There may not, of course, be anything new in what the present Ministry is doing, but we are putting forth our zeal equally in regard to the spread of khadi and perhaps spending as much money as was spent by the Prakasam Ministry so that the cult of village industries and cottage industries might spread into the village and the villagers might have some subsidiary occupation to augment their income from agricultural operations.

" Similarly we are trying to give more Hindi Instructors to the schools in order to spread the Hindi language so that we may fall in line with the rest of India in regard to the development of Hindi.

" In respect of the Basic education of Gandhiji we are doing our best to see that it is implemented by our Education Department, so that in spite of our inherent handicaps which I am going to refer to shortly, we are trying to implement the Congress constructive programme. Our inherent difficulties are Prohibition, which is a

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very expensive undertaking and which we have willingly undertaken and the food situation and to add to all our difficulties, there is the failure of monsoon. Sir, as I said in the other House, every inch of rain that failed in the proper season cost the Government about 40 lakhs of rupees or more and many more times to the ryots. It is all a question of 5 or 6 inches of rain in the proper season and it would have saved the Government crores of rupees. So, Sir, mathematically speaking, though it is nothing to us, it is costing the Government for every inch of rain about 40 lakhs and odd on a moderate computation.

" Sir, having said that, we have spent over 10 crores of rupees over the previous year in 1947-48 under various heads. I may just illustrate my point. Under Education, the actuals for 1946-47 were 590 lakhs and the Budget Estimate 699 lakhs but the Revised Estimate was 726 lakhs and our next year's provision is 820 lakhs. So, from 1946-47 it has risen up from 590 lakhs to 820 lakhs in the Budget year. Likewise, under various other heads, whether Irrigation, Agriculture, Public Health or Medical, there is an increased expenditure, i.e., more than the Budget estimate. In the Budget Estimate for the next year, we have provided larger sums even over the Revised Estimate of 1947-48. Under Construction of Irrigation and Navigation and Embankments and drainage works, actuals for 1946-47 are 60 lakhs and we have provided for 380 lakhs for the Budget year and under Capital outlay, on Industrial Development, actuals are 13 lakhs in 1946-47 and in the Budget year we are providing for 85 lakhs. Like that, Sir, under every other head there is an increased expenditure and there is also increased provision.

" Sir, so much of reference was made to the Revenue Reserve Fund and Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and several others have referred to it. Sir, if it is an axiom that we should not touch the Revenue Reserve Fund normally, then, I suppose, I need not also add to it. Some hon'ble Members complemented me except I think Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, for adding to the Revenue Reserve Fund to the tune of 255 lakhs of rupees. This we are gradually adding after spending under the various heads and after paying the Government of India 6 lakhs, not provided in the last year's Budget, 47 lakhs to the Ports Fund not provided for in the Budget and after paying 133 lakhs to the Madras Electric Corporation, which was again not provided in the Budget and after providing for Police expenditure which went up to 177 lakhs more than the Budget provision after providing for all these we have added 255 lakhs to the Revenue Reserve Fund in the current year. So, Sir, if I can add to it why not I draw on it in 1948-49? That is my question. If you compliment me for starting the fund or adding to the Fund in the current year—after all is it wrong to build it or add to it—I must also have the right to draw upon it in the course of the next year if it is found necessary. No doubt, we have to carry out the Prohibition policy but since development works and irrigation works also we are undertaking in view of the failure of the monsoon, I should be

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permitted to draw from the Revenue Reserve Fund next year if required. After all, is it such a sacrosanct object or a corpus on which we should not lay our hands? Whether it was built up by me or by my predecessors I have added to it this year and if I want something next year, is it wrong to draw upon it? No doubt, it is meant to finance some of our works and to meet the possibility of any deficit next year or in the coming years on account of any steep fall in prices and things like that. So, Sir, it is no unhealthy principle when I look to the Revenue Reserve Fund for any possibility of deficit during the next year. If there is an improvement next year in the Revenue under the various heads and if some such miracle happens next year, of course, there may not be any necessity to draw upon it and I may perhaps add to it, but it may be a distant hope and may not be easy to achieve either. Yet, Sir, I have read the speech of the Finance Minister of the Bombay Government and of the Finance Ministers of other Provincial Governments—I think I have seen also the speech of the Finance Minister of the U.P. Government—and I know in Bombay definitely they have drawn upon the Revenue Reserve Fund which they have built up for the purpose because during the war years they could not spend on many things. Now that we have started on our development works, it is but right that we should draw upon that Fund and there is nothing unusual in doing so and we mean doing it.

“ Sir, we are also painfully aware that there is a lot of wastage of water in our province. While there is famine always threatening us in the country, we see millions and millions of gallons of water going waste into the sea. It is really a pity that on one side there is famine, and there is so much of wastage on the other and we mean harnessing all those waters and we are taking steps steadily and slowly towards that direction, so that all our rivers may be made useful for our irrigation purposes, hydro-electric purposes and if possible, for navigation, etc. Sir, irrigation is getting a top priority and whenever a scheme is ready, whether productive or unproductive, it is given necessary priority and immediate orders are issued for taking up that work. Even schemes which were never thought of by the Madras Government and not even investigated before, are now being taken up and sanctioned, even though they may not prove productive, because of the food situation and because of our anxiety to see that our waters are fully harnessed. We have taken up the Tungabhadra project and provided three crores in the Budget year and we are also pushing up the investigation of the Rampada Sagara Project. Sir, my Friend Sri Ramabhadra Raju from East Godavari, was asking us, how long are you going to take over its investigation; you are delaying its investigation and when are you going to take up this scheme; perhaps there is some ulterior motive in not taking it up and so on. It is such a big scheme and I refuse to be hustled either by the department or by the I.C.S. officers, whether here or elsewhere, in undertaking this or any other scheme. Engineers, for their own reasons would like to show some big projects, they want long-range schemes—even foreign engineers may find it feasible to undertake the scheme. With all that,

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I say, we are ever ready to examine their reports, but we have to see from the revenue and financial point of view whether it is going to be feasible or not, how it is going to be financed and what is the amount the Government of India are going to give us and some other aspects have also to be examined and I therefore refuse to be hustled, as I said before, in the matter of taking up this scheme. In spite of the reports of the engineers and the departments concerned, every possible step will be taken to hasten it, but all aspects must be considered before the scheme is sanctioned. For instance, there is the question of the submergible area in Hyderabad, in Bastar and in Orissa and that has to be settled first. This has not been done so far and the Governments of Hyderabad, Orissa and the Bastar State have not been addressed and their agreement has to be obtained before undertaking one of the biggest dams in India. We cannot undertake it merely for curiosity or for the satisfaction of the engineers. As a matter of fact, the revenue aspect of the project has not yet been gone into, except in regard to East Godavari and the opinions of the revenue officers with regard to West Godavari and Kistna which are also involved in this project, have not yet been obtained. So, Sir, simply because somebody wants it or it may be useful to somebody else, I cannot undertake the scheme, but every aspect must be examined before we take up one of the biggest schemes in India and we are looking forward to the day when the Ramapada Sagara will be taken up and completed. But, the beginning and ending of it must be based on the full data available and how it is going to be financed. So, Sir, all these aspects have to be gone into in respect of the project.

“ Likewise, Sir, in respect of the Sangameswaram Project, its investigation has been sanctioned and we have also provided some amount for it in the Budget. That is going to be a big scheme in our province and as it is going to benefit the Rayalaseema—I may also add Nellore into Rayalaseema—we are anxious to push forward that scheme as early as possible. Sir, in this connection, complaint was made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramabhadra Raju and he asked what about the Gandikotta Project? Sir, we have almost completed its investigation and we know its exact position, but in the meanwhile representations have come from the Engineers and from Revenue officials as to whether something else could not be done. Sir, when we are undertaking big schemes and spending lakhs and crores of rupees, of course, every honest suggestion coming either from officials or non-officials must be gone into before finally the scheme is sanctioned. So, Sir, there is no intention of putting off the Gandikotta scheme or any other scheme, whether productive or not, whether they are cheap schemes or costly ones; they are fully gone into, and all possible steps are being taken so that we may take them up after proper scrutiny with the data available.

“ Some reference also was made to the construction of bridges 5.45
over the Godavari and the Pennar. I have also some literature from P.M.
the department about the Godavari bridge. The scheme is now pending with the Government of India whose sanction is awaited; because all expenditure on National Highways has to be sanctioned by the Government of India, as they are financing it. We are also

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devoting our attention to the construction of a bridge across the Pennar. We are awaiting the report of the Chief Engineer, and when it is received it has to be submitted to the Government of India for sanction. We hope to take it up in 1948-49. So also the bridge across the Bharatapuzha, the bridge at Pugalur across the Cauveri, the Pennar bridge and the Godavari bridge at Alamur. There is the difficulty of securing technical personnel. We don't have a sufficient number of supervisors, overseers and assistant engineers. We have to train them up, and sometimes we have to await men for such personnel. Then again, material also is in short supply, and thus, things cannot be done as expeditiously as we want them to do. I assure our friends that we are hastening the work by telephone talks and departmental orders. In this way we are trying to cut off from the red-tape.

"Red-tape also came for criticism."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I think Government will be well advised to change the colour of the tape." (Laughter.)

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" You can change it into blue."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" No, blue pad is for special case. The Hon. Minister for Education is in charge of stationery and I am thinking of suggesting a change in the colour of the ribbon itself. Red-tape has become a very unfortunate thing. It can't speak for itself. There is nobody to defend it. Red-tape is an examination of a thing from all aspects and angles."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" You are defending it."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I do not defend it. There is nobody to speak in its favour, and it can't defend itself. Red-tape is a minute examination of a thing from various angles by various departments. If you cut short red-tape and if you begin to pass orders from Ministerial level without scrutiny, perhaps you will have to repent in leisure after wasting so much money. Haste makes waste is a good proverb. And I am not to be a party to cut away from the red-tape easily. While I want expeditious despatch of orders and other things I feel a proper scrutiny of a thing from all aspects and angles is a *sine qua non* of good administration. There is no use in casting cheap jibes at red-tape. Because all empires were built on red-tape probably they also came to ruin by red-tape. But the experience of administration in England and America is based on red-tape. So let us not, in our anxiety for reform and expedition of work, get rid of scrutiny and examination from all aspects and angles."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I wanted some information from you "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I shall certainly get all the points raised in the course of the debate examined by the departments."

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MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member was not here when the Hon. Revenue Minister replied."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" But I will also say this, with regard to those things, they cannot be attended to in the current budget year."

" Sir so under the present circumstances, with the Congress backing, with the Congress ideology before us, with a sincere desire to serve the people, we have done something and we do not claim any perfection for it, though I may say, perfection may be achieved in due course, say, perhaps in fifty years; because so many things have to be done; for the problems are so acute, so complex, so varied and so various that we have to put our entire energy before we can say that people have achieved something tangible; and also our officials are working in the same old groove as heretofore and thus we have to run the administration through the existing channels of administration, and for the time being we have to pull together, so that the common man may be saved from the present crisis."

" One thing more and I have done. Mr. Govindacharyulu was very vehement about the way in which officers behaved in the mufassal, and he said the officers are corrupt, tyrannical, unsympathetic, not moving with the times and oppressing and harassing the people. He wanted the Ministers to see that effective control is exercised from above. At the same time Mr. Purushotham was complaining that Ministers were interfering too much in district matters, in matters of local importance, and it is not a right thing for the Government to do so. The two speeches represent two different types. One represents absence of interference from the top and the other represents extreme interference by the Ministers. So in between these two . . . "

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Adopt the golden mean."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It is to be followed not only by the Ministers, but also by the Leader of the Opposition. (Laughter). We are here, in our own way, trying to follow the golden mean. For it is also right that we should allow ample latitude, ample freedom to district officials so that they can exercise their judgment and act suitably to the occasion. We are trying to follow the golden mean, and we mean to follow it, so that people in the districts may not feel that we have left the officials to themselves and we do not wish to interfere with their work."

" Then, Sir, I do not want in season and out of season some respectable members to dub our officers as being corrupt, dishonest, unreliable, tyrannical and oppressive and all that. Perhaps it may be true that some are corrupt. But I do not want it to be repeated lest it should degenerate officers and make them despondent. It is not always they have to do very complimentary work. Sometimes their work does not get publicity it deserves. All the same they do their work in a splendid way, though in a humble way. Sometimes, they have to do work in remote parts of the Province with no chance of getting any recognition. So to dub the entire class of

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officers as corrupt is not fair. It will only degenerate them. I do not want the policemen to be called:—'You are all rascals, knaves and scoundrels'. We are spending six crores on them. We want them to defend us in times of crisis, whether it is capital or labour, zamindar or tenant, or when any rowdyism starts. I must call them on such occasions, and they must help us; otherwise the new-born freedom will be a mirage. So I do not want the department officers from the petty peon to the high officers to be called day-in and day-out, as very unsympathetic, tyrannical, oppressive and harassing. I do not want that propaganda to be carried on against them day-in and day-out, over whom we are spending 20 crores by way of salary, pension and allowances. Having to spend so much money on them, we should, by patting them and by taking them along with us get the best out of them in our difficult task of administration. I do not want any member or anybody should in season and out of season repeat the charge, 'you are all blackguards, knaves, rascals, and you are all corrupt'. Let them have some good word from you, if you want them really to control the situation. Let the Police get its due regard. Let them get compliments. Our members will do well to contact them and cheer them in their task. I do not want them to be dubbed as corrupt and all that.

"Finally, Sir, I have to say this: it was very unfortunate—I referred to this also in the Lower House—we had the N.G.O. strike. I do not want to go into it. While reviewing the whole position, I know there is a feeling that we are vindictive against those people who were on strike, how we are penalizing them too much, that we did not pay their salary for those days on strike and all that. While admitting there are two points of view on that matter, yet we want to be sympathetic, we want to take all the N.G.Os. with us and we want them to feel that they are also being looked after by the Government in the manner which is permissible under the present circumstances. But for the fact that we are going to have a huge deficit for the next year, and the year after that, and perhaps the year after that also, we should have done something more for them and the dearness allowance could have been more liberal. But faced as we are with the food position and with the failure of the north-east monsoon, we could not do better. I want to assure the N.G.Os. and I want to say categorically here on the floor of the House that I want their sincere co-operation. They should not go with the feeling that they are oppressed by the Ministry, but they should go with the feeling that honest work will be appreciated by Government. If they respond to our call they will not be subjected to any punishment at all. I want them to go with that happy feeling. Government will also see that if there is proper response, a proper change of heart on their part, those penal provisions which were issued some time ago may be reviewed so that they may get their salary for the days on strike, if necessary.

"Finally, Sir, I am extremely thankful for all the criticisms made. They all represent, perhaps, the voice of the people. People

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have been clamouring for a long long time for several things to be done. Now we have independence, they want them to be done immediately. So, there is nothing wrong if members come forward and criticise us for not doing them. They are right in asking for more maternity homes, secondary schools, colleges and so on. All those things are quite legitimate. Now, Sir, we must all strive towards that goal of perfection. We should stretch our hands to that perfection, as I ended my speech in the other House, by tireless striving to see that the common man is really served and served well. Thank you, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The discussion on the budget has now 6 p.m. come to a close. I am very happy that the whole discussion has gone on very well and in a friendly atmosphere and indeed the number of members who speak on the budget is growing from year to year. This year's number is a record. I personally feel that the speeches have contributed a great deal to the usefulness of the discussions in this House and the fact that as many as six members of the Government have been provoked to speak in reply and give very useful information to the members concerned is proof positive that the criticisms offered in this House have been very much appreciated by the Government.

"Some doubts have been raised in this House whether there has been any change after the 15th August 1947. I personally see two notable changes. One is the change in the Opposition in this House and I personally congratulate the new Party that has been formed and coming as it does after the 15th August, I do sincerely hope that it will strive to the same perfection which has been so much emphasized by the Hon. Minister for Finance.

"The other notable change that I see is this. In this budget discussion almost all Hon. Ministers have been present in this House during the entire discussion. Perhaps the primary credit goes to the new Leader of the Opposition for this desirable change. Whatever that might be, I am very much gratified that the Ministers have given due consideration to the requests made to them by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and I need hardly tell them how much they have raised the level of the discussion in this House and how much the dignity of the entire discussion has been increased by the presence of all Hon. Ministers in this House. I do hope that this wholesome convention will be observed in the years to come and I am sure their presence and replies will be very much appreciated not only by me, but also by the entire House. I heartily congratulate the House on having brought this discussion to such a useful end and I hope with the Hon. Minister for Finance, that we shall march on to that perfection he spoke of, year after year.

"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on the 19th instant."

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 38 asked by Sri P. Virabhadraswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th March 1948, page 433 supra.]

*List of modern uses of soya bean.**Dried bean—*

Baked products.
Biscuits.
Bread.
Breakfast foods.
Cakes.
Candies.
Chocolates.
Coffee substitute.
Diabetic foods.
Flour.
Health drinks.
Ice cream cones.
Ice-cream powder.
Infant foods.
Invalid food.
Livestock foods.
Macaroni products.
Meat products.
Soya sauce.
Sprouts.

Green bean—

Canned.
Green vegetable.
Salad.

Meal—

Bakelite substitute.
Celluloid substitute.
Core binder.
Fertilizer.
Glue.
Plastics.
Water paints.

Meal—cont.

Beer.
Flour.
Livestock feeding.
Seasoning powders.
Soya sauce.
Vegetable milk.

Milk—

Paints.
Paper size.
Textile dressing.
Water proofing.
Casein.
Condensed milk.
Cheese.
Foods.
Milk powder.

Oil—

Candles.
Celluloid.
Core oil.
Disinfectant.
Electrical insulation.
Enamels.
Explosives.
Fuel.
Glycerin.
Insecticides.
Lecithin.
Lighting.
Linoleum.
Lubricant.

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Oil—cont.

Medicines.
Oil cloth.
Paints.
Printing ink.
Rubber substitutes.
Textile dyeing.
Varnishes.
Water proof for cement.
Water proof for goods.
Soaps (hard, liquid soft.)
Butter substitutes.
Candies.
Chocolates.
Cocoa.

Oil—cont.

Cooking oils.
Emulsifier.
Hard substitutes.
Margarine.

Plant—

Fuel.
Green manure.
Silage.
Forage.
Hay.
Pasture.
Straw.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 1 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th March 1948, page 434 supra.]

Copies of general orders regarding the introduction of revised scales of pay for the members of the Madras Educational Subordinate Service, for teachers in schools under local bodies and private managements have been kept in the library of the Legislature.

In the cases of teachers under local bodies orders have been issued in Local Administration Department permitting individual local bodies to grant house rent allowance to employees of those local bodies including teachers.

In regard to the grant of dearness allowance to teachers in aided elementary schools and panchayat schools, instructions were issued to the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards from time to time. At present teachers in schools under private managements and in panchayat schools are getting dearness allowance at Government rates.

Orders have been issued in G.O. No. 2035, Education, dated 19th September 1947 in regard to the grant of advance increments to certain local bodies. In the case of other local bodies individual orders are being passed after examining the financial position of each of the local bodies as to whether or not they will be able to meet the expenditure on account of weightage.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 3 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th March 1948, page 434 supra.]

I.

Statement showing the number of evictions ordered by the Rent Controller, Madura, since 29th July 1945.

August 1945	..	..	..	..	..	16
September 1945	..	..	..	..	..	34
October 1945	..	..	..	..	..	20
November 1945	..	..	..	..	..	7
December 1945	..	..	..	..	..	5
January 1946	..	..	..	..	..	36
February 1946	..	..	..	..	..	13
March 1946	..	..	..	..	..	12
April 1946	..	..	..	..	..	4
May 1946	..	..	..	..	..	22
June 1946	..	..	..	..	..	34
July 1946	..	..	..	..	..	6
August 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..
September 1946	..	..	..	..	..	1
October 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..
November 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..
December 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..
January 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..
March 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..
May 1947	..	..	..	..	..	6
June 1947	..	..	..	..	..	58
July 1947	..	..	..	..	..	140
August 1947	..	..	..	..	..	104
September 1947	..	..	..	..	..	97
October 1947	..	..	..	..	..	137
November 1947	..	..	..	..	..	117
December 1947	..	..	..	..	..	53
January 1948	..	..	..	..	..	30

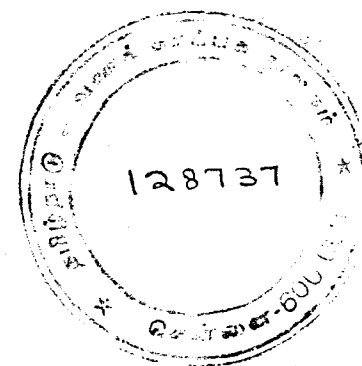
II.

Statement showing the number of evictions based on non-payment or non-tender of rent.

August 1945	..	..	..	..	..	15
September 1945	..	..	..	..	..	28
October 1945	..	..	..	..	..	17
November 1945	..	..	..	..	..	7
December 1945	..	..	..	..	..	3
January 1946	..	..	..	..	..	26
February 1946	..	..	..	..	..	12
March 1946	..	..	..	..	..	9
April 1946	..	..	..	..	..	3

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May 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
June 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
July 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
August 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
September 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
May 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
June 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
July 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
August 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
September 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
October 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
November 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
December 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
January 1948	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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