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**MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES**

OFFICIAL REPORT

WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY 1949

VOLUME XX—No. 1

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 28rd February 1949.

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

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Sir, it is a very painful duty that I have got to perform. We have lost one of our members, the late Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. I want to place before this House the following resolution about his demise :—

‘ This House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, M.L.C., and conveys its sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.’

“ Sir, in Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar this Council has lost one of its stalwarts. The suggestions and criticisms and the advice which he offered on the various Bills and Resolutions that came before this House have been very valuable to us. He was conservative by nature and an orthodox man. But his orthodoxy or his conservatism never tinged his opinions when questions concerning the country's progress came up. I happened to know him personally for a very long time. He was with me in the Indian Legislative Assembly at Delhi as a representative of the Chingleput district. I have been thrown in his company for quite a long time both here as well as at Delhi. Both on account of his age and his attainments he displayed a sobriety which is not very often found in people who have been in the thick of the fight. He courted imprisonment when his health was none too good. His patriotism was such that when there was a struggle on, questions of health and loss of property did not interfere with his decisions.

“ He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress held in Madras and he ably supported the late Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar with whom he worked hand in glove. But for the efforts which he put forth during that Congress session, it could not have been the success that it was declared to be. He was actively associated with almost every movement for freedom in this country. He was not a very good speaker in the sense that he spoke strongly or vehemently but he had a way of his own in dealing with questions of the day. He brought into play his sober judgment and his influence. He was perhaps one of the strongest Congressmen of the City. In the days when communalism prevailed and caste and creed played such an ugly part in the public life of this Province, he was steady as a rock and his sympathies were always with the just and the fair, and he never displayed any partiality for community or religion. He always walked in the path of straightforwardness.

[Dr. T. S. S. Rajan] [23rd February 1949]

"Long long before there was a young man from Conjeevaram by name Krishnaswamy Sarma, one of those very few young men who suffered imprisonment in the early days of the political struggle. He was involved in what was known as the Karur sedition case. He was one of those who suffered in those days when the late Mr. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai and others suffered. Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar was very much attached to Mr. Krishnaswamy Sarma and the latter would always speak about his generosity and sympathy. These are traits of a man's character which can only be appreciated in times of struggle and crises. He had a very good heart. He was a very religious man. He was an orthodox Vaishnavite, more orthodox than very many Vaishnavites I have seen that he would never even for a day fail to put his caste mark on his forehead, wherever he was, whether in Madras or in Delhi. He was a lover of temples. While I was in charge of Religious Endowments in the last Ministry, I had the pleasure of taking him with me on a tour of inspection of temples. He visited a number of shrines in South India along with me. I had the pleasure of his company then. I was an eye-witness to his sincere devotion and the deep faith in the creed to which he was attached and in which he never showed any slackness. He was a lovable man. In spite of his weak health, he argued vehemently where his convictions made him argue, as he did at the party meeting in connexion with the Religious Endowments Bill. Although he was such an orthodox man, I may here mention that the vehement plea that he put forward for the consideration of the Bill by the party influenced the party's decision in a marked way. Even in the last few days before his illness, he never stayed at home; he was coming to Madras almost every day, going from one place to another, seeing friends and arguing with them, in fact he was so active that he ignored his health so much that it completely floored him. He was indeed a very rare man, worthy of company, worthy of the country that gave him birth, worthy of the religion to which he belonged, and worthy of the Legislature which he adorned so beautifully. Sir, I move the Resolution."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The question is that this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, M.L.C., and conveys its sympathy to the members of the bereaved family."

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I associate myself and the Opposition, with the resolution that has been moved and the tributes paid by the Hon. the Leader of the House to the late Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. Sir, when I look at the seat occupied by the late Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, I am really sad. He was one of the most lovable persons I have ever met, so affectionate and amiable in disposition that he had no rancour or animosity in him. He commanded the affection of a large number of Members of this House. I enjoyed the privilege of his friendship. His death is a personal loss to me and I am sure, Sir, that you yourself and many Members of this House would consider

[23rd February 1949] [Dr. V. K. John]

his death a personal loss. It is a great loss to the country and particularly to this Province because he was a great patriot. I do not want now to traverse the field of his activities which are many and varied. His patriotism was of a rare order and it is my belief, that he would have lived longer had he not courted imprisonment, had he not suffered incarceration for his country, when his health was not good. Sir, he was a pillar of strength to his party and to the Government. He gave strong support to the Government not only in this House but also outside this House. Where criticism was required, he gave strong criticism and he helped the Government by his constructive criticisms. It was always a habit with him to criticise only measures and not men. As a Member of this House, he was very active. We shall miss him for a very long time to come. He had strong convictions and when he spoke in this House, there was always pin drop silence. He spoke what was considered to be sensible. His speech attracted not only the members of his party but also the Members of the Opposition. His is a great loss which we cannot easily replace. I am sure every Member of this House will feel sorry that we have lost one who was so active and whose contributions to the debates were so useful that they could not be rivalled by other Members of this House. We are so sorry that he should have been taken away from us. But death comes to all and the only thing we can do to-day is to treasure his memory and be inspired by the way he lived and the way he died. Sir, I associate myself and the Opposition with the Resolution moved and the tributes paid by the Leader of the House."

* K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I associate myself with the Resolution and the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. Dr. John. Sir, every one of us knows that Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar was man of strong convictions and he was in the forefront as a fighter for the freedom of the country. He was associated with the freedom struggle from the beginning to the end. Though he was not for a bicameral legislature, so long as he remained a Member of this House he took active part in the deliberations of the House and his robust and practical commonsense and his ripe and varied experience were brought to bear on the discussions in the House. He had also the enthusiasm and fervour of the youth. Only the other day when the Bill for the prohibition of bigamous marriages and for the provision of divorce was under discussion in this House he exhibited his characteristic pertinacity and tenacity of purpose and his youthful enthusiasm and fervour. So far as that Bill was concerned he very violently differed from his lifelong colleagues and he fought for his view till the last reading of the Bill. That is characteristic of Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar and we miss him very greatly in this House."

"Now, Sir, I associate myself with this resolution and the sentiments; and on behalf of myself and my party, viz., the Muslim League Party I offer my heartfelt and sincere condolences to the Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam and the other Members of the bereaved family."

[23rd February 1949]

* MR. PRESIDENT:—" I am sure the House is of one mind on this resolution and I wish to say a few words of my own. The inscrutable hand of Providence has taken away one of the stalwarts from our midst. The record in the public life of this Province of Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar is one of which any public worker can truly be proud. He was one of those who came forward to take part in the freedom struggle from its very inception and his contribution to that cause is really notable. That contribution is unique in the sense that he perhaps was the first among the landed gentry to come forward for the sake of the country. We, as very young students and youngmen of those days, had nothing but admiration for the way in which this redoubtable champion came forward to give of his best for the sake of his country and for the manner in which he underwent all the struggles and tribulations and gave freely of his wealth and health for the sake of the country. The way in which he made all the sacrifices that were demanded of him is really an object lesson for all those who wish to do something for their country. His presence in this House has always been a great stabilising influence. I can never imagine that the seat which was so ably occupied by him is really vacant. In fact whenever I came into the House I always looked on that side to see if he was present there and that seat looks really vacated. He was a very great stabilising influence in the deliberations of the House and he was not only very level-headed but whenever he wanted to fight, he was a redoubtable champion and he fought without fear or favour and gave out his opinions and whatever he felt bluntly and straightforwardly and never flinched from the task he set to himself. It is really a great loss not only for this House but for the whole country and I am sure the entire country is one with us when we send our condolences to the late Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar's family. I heartily associate myself with this resolution and I request all the Members to stand up and pass the resolution in silence."

[All the Members stood in silence and the resolution was carried unanimously.]

MR. PRESIDENT:—" I suppose it is the sense of the House that as a mark of respect to this great leader of the country and a respected Member of this House, that the House would like to adjourn now.

" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

The House adjourned.



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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 24th February 1949.

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.

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I. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Officers of the Madras Civil Service promoted as Collectors.

201 Q. SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of officers of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) who have been promoted as Collectors since April 1946;

(b) what are the qualifications prescribed to entitle a member of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) for promotion as Collector;

(c) the number of listed posts still reserved for the members of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch);

(d) whether rules governing reservation of listed posts have been altered since 15th August 1947;

(e) the period of service in the Revenue Department and as Deputy Collectors those members of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) have put in before they were promoted as Collectors;

(f) whether there are many senior officers in the same service whose record of work has been uniformly good but whose claims for promotion have been overlooked; and

(g) whether the Public Service Commission—Federal or Provincial—is consulted before promotions as Collectors are made?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of Hon. the Premier):—(a) Fifteen. They are:

- (1) Sri Rao Sahib V. Hanumantha Rao Nayudu.
- (2) Mr. H. S. Paul.
- (3) Sri J. Sivanandam.
- (4) Khan Sahib G. Abdul Sattar Sahib Bahadur.
- (5) Sri Rao Sahib E. Veerabhadra Pillai.
- (6) Sri R. S. Malayappan.
- (7) Sri C. Vivekanandamurti.
- (8) Sri A. Dorai Raj.
- (9) Sri S. Rajagopala Ayyangar.
- (10) K. Ghulam Md. Sahib Bahadur.
- (11) Sri R. Koteswara Rao Nayudu.
- (12) Mr. A. F. Mascarenhas.
- (13) Sri T. Prabhakara Rao Nayudu.

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(2) Mr. H. S. Paul.

(3) Sri J. Sivanandam.

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(5) Sri Rao Sahib E. Veerabhadra Pillai.

(6) Sri R. S. Malayappan.

(7) Sri C. Vivekanandamurti.

(8) Sri A. Dorai Raj.

(9) Sri S. Rajagopala Ayyangar.

(10) K. Ghulam Md. Sahib Bahadur.

(11) Sri R. Koteswara Rao Nayudu.

(12) Mr. A. F. Mascarenhas.

(13) Sri T. Prabhakara Rao Nayudu.

[24th February 1949]

(14) Sri Rao Sahib T. K. Sankaravadivelu Pillai.

(15) Sri A. Uthandarama Pillai.

Three other Deputy Collectors, viz., Sri A. Satyanarayana-murthi, Sri Rao Sahib N. C. Thomas and Sri U. Kumarayya were also appointed temporarily as Collectors.

"(b) Promotions from the ranks of Deputy Collectors are made on grounds of merit.

"(c) Eighteen.

"(d) No. There are no rules relating to reservation of listed posts. Twenty per cent of the superior posts in the I.A.S. cadre is reserved for listed post holders.

"(e).

Name.	Period of service as Deputy Collector put in before promotion as Collector.	
	Years.	Months.
(1) Sri Rao Sahib V. Hanumantha Rao Nayudu.	15	3
(2) Mr. H. S. Paul	10	9
(3) Sri J. Sivanandam	13	6
(4) Khan Sahib G. Abdul Sattar Sahib Bahadur.	13	10
(5) Sri Rao Sahib E. Veerabhadra Pillai ..	11	..
(6) Sri R. S. Malayappan	11	3
(7) Sri C. Vivekanandamurti	5	2
(8) Sri A. Dorai Raj	16	4
(9) Sri S. Rajagopala Ayyangar	11	3
(10) K. Ghulam Md. Sahib Bahadur	13	..
(11) Sri R. Koteswara Rao Nayudu	12	3
(12) Mr. A. F. Mascarenhas	11	3
(13) Sri T. Prabhakara Rao Nayudu	6	2
(14) Sri Rao Sahib T. K. Sankaravadivelu Pillai.	5	10
(15) Sri A. Uthandarama Pillai	6	1

The particulars regarding the period of non-Gazetted service in the Revenue Department are not available.

"(f) As stated in the answer to clause (b) promotions are made on grounds of merit.

"(g) No."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, what considerations influenced the Government to retain these listed posts? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" This is an old arrangement and it is still continuing. According to the new service recruitment made by the Government of India, when once that list is made out, probably the Provincial Government would reconsider the position."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I take it that these 20 per cent of the superior posts in the I.A.S. cadre reserved for listed post holders will have to be altered in view of the recent recruitments made by the Government of India? "

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The Indian Administrative Service literally takes the place of the old I.C.S. In fact, they form the superior service for which recruitment had to be made from among Deputy Collectors."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" May I know how merit is measured? What are the considerations taken into account to decide a man's merit? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Certain human standards, Sir."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" In view of the fact that the Government of India are now recruiting, will this Government consider the desirability of having these Deputy Collectors also promoted as Collectors on the recommendation of the Federal Public Service Commission? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" No, Sir. To-day Collectors are more or less recruited from a reserved grade, but if the Government of India have any further arrangements with regard to these Administrative Service posts, which are on the lines of the I.C.S., if the claims of these men have got to be recognized, then the question may be taken up."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether there has been any correspondence between the Government of India and this Government on this subject? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" No, Sir."

Committee to suggest measures to put down corruption.

* 202 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee was appointed by the Government to consider and suggest measures calculated to put down corruption;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what the composition of the Committee is and what its terms of reference are;

(c) whether the Committee is empowered to examine witnesses and take oral evidence;

(d) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(e) whether the Government propose to publish it for public criticism; and

(f) whether the Government have taken or propose to take any action on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of Hon. the Premier) :—" (a) Yes.

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" (b) The Committee consisted of a chairman and two members. The terms of reference were as follows:—

To make an assessment of the extent to which corruption prevails in the various ranks of the public services in all departments of Government, to review the corrupt practices in vogue and the conditions and circumstances which facilitate them, to examine the adequacy of the existing provisions of the Criminal Law, the Service Rules and executive orders and administrative practices as checks on corruption, to make recommendations as to the manner in which these need modification in order to make them more effective as checks and to make such other recommendations as the Committee may deem suitable for the eradication of corruption in the Public Services.

" (c) Yes.

" (d) Yes.

" (e) The Government consider that it will not be in the public interest to publish the report.

" (f) The Government have already accepted some of the recommendations and issued orders. The other recommendations are being examined."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—" May I know, Sir, whether the orders of the Government on such of the recommendations of the Committee which have already been considered by the Government have been published? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" We are considering all the recommendations. After all the recommendations are considered this question of publication will be taken up."

Sale of manures.

* 203 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM (on behalf of Sri P. Veerabhadraswami): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the different kinds of manure in which the Agricultural Department is trading;

(b) what amount the Government have invested on different kinds of manures during 1947-48; and

(c) whether the Government have gained or lost in these transactions during the year 1947-48?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" (a) The Agricultural Department is dealing in two kinds of manures:

(1) Oil-cakes of which groundnut cake is a major item. Gingelly, castor and pongam cakes are also purchased and sold to ryots as and when required;

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(2) Chemical manures consisting of ammonium sulphate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium nitrate, superphosphate, etc.

The manures, other than chemical manures, are purchased and sold to ryots on a subsidized basis, by not including in the sale price overhead charges up to 10 per cent of the cost price and the entire establishment charges. This subsidy is being shared by this Government and the Government of India on a 50 : 50 basis.

" (b) The actual expenditure on the different kinds of manure purchased during the year 1947-48 is as follows:—

Oil-cake manures Rs. 1,54,08,424; and

chemical manures Rs. 12,34,922

plus a liability to the extent of 172 lakhs being the cost of fertilizers supplied by the Government of India during 1947-48, awaiting adjustment.

" (c) The accounts relating to these transactions in 1947-48 are still under audit by the Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes. It is not possible to state the actual financial results of the transactions until the audit is completed. No loss is however expected."

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI:—" Is it not a fact that the agricultural office could not take delivery of the oil-cakes from the millers in time? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I do not think so, Sir."

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government did not deliver the oil-cakes in time to the ryots? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" There is no question of not delivering the oil-cakes. As soon as a ryot goes to a depot, he is given the oil-cake."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—" May I take it that the Government will consider the desirability of publishing the audit reports and other accounts when they are audited? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Yes. Certainly, Sir. It will be supplied to the hon. Members if they so desire. I have no objection to publish it also."

Inspection of the Cauvery delta lands.

* 204 Q.—SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any officer of the Agricultural department was deputed to inspect the Cauvery delta lands, soon after the failure of water supply in the second week of August 1948;

[24th February 1949]

(b) if so, what the report submitted by the officer is regarding the condition of crops and the damage done to them by the failure of the water-supply; and

(c) whether the Agricultural department have addressed the P.W.D. authorities that the crops, especially "Kuruvai", the short-term crops, have been badly affected by the failure of the water-supply in the midst of the cultivation season?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) No officer of the Agricultural department was deputed to inspect the Cauvery delta lands after the second week of August 1948. But the Superintending Engineer, Tanjore Circle, inspected the delta from Tanjore to Shiyali during that period.

“(b) The report of the Superintending Engineer revealed that the standing crops were in good condition, that there was no loss in cultivation and that the fields did not present any parched appearance.

“(c) No report was made to the Public Works Department by the Agricultural department. The attention of the hon. Member is however invited to the press note, dated 20th October 1948, issued by the Government on the regulation of supplies of water in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—“Is it not the primary function of the Agricultural department to watch the progress of the agricultural operations and the water-supply for the same?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“With regard to watching the progress of water-supply, this is a major irrigation scheme and the thing is done by the Public Works Department.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—“Is not the failure of the water-supply due to the fact that the Public Works Department authorities did not discharge their duties properly?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“Water from Mettur was stopped for three or four days because of shortage of water.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—“Is it to be taken, Sir, that those who are responsible for the failure of water-supply, they themselves inspected the lands and found that everything was all right?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“My Friend assumes there was failure, but our report is that there was no failure.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“May I know whether the Government propose to encourage the cultivation of jute in the Cauvery delta land in the place of the kuruvasi crop?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“Although it is not pertinent to the question now before the House, I may

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say that the Government have not decided the question of the cultivation of jute. Correspondence is going on between the Madras Government and the Government of India. Nothing definite has been decided.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that the yield of kuruvasi crop, the short-term crop, has gone down on account of the failure of water in the second week of August?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“I do not agree that there was failure at all. The yield might have gone down. I take the information from my hon. Friend.”

Appointment of the Principal, Teachers' College.

* 205 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : With reference to answer to question No. 53 answered on the 21st August 1948, will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the post of the Principal, Teachers' College, has been filled up, and if so, who the person appointed is, and the qualifications he possesses;

(b) what is the regional language or languages in which he is considered proficient;

(c) what is the regional language in which proficiency is expected to be possessed by the Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet;

(d) whether before filling up the post, it was advertised only in the local papers or all over India;

(e) whether the possession of proficiency in the regional language was a qualification mentioned in the advertisement;

(f) who the selecting authority for the post is, in view of direct recruitment on contract basis;

(g) whether the Public Service Commission or any educational body, such as the University, was consulted before qualifications were prescribed for the post; and

(h) the reasons which prompted the Government to seek a non-departmental person for this post only while the principalship of other training colleges are still open to officers of the department?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

“(a) to (h) The post of Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, was advertised in the newspapers of this Province and also in the *Times of India*, Bombay, and the *Statesman*, Calcutta, as for appointment on a contract basis. The Director of Public Instruction was consulted about the qualifications to be prescribed for the appointment. An adequate knowledge of one of the following languages, viz., Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam or Kannada, preferably Tamil, was insisted on and specified as a condition in the advertisement. The Madras Public Service Commission interviewed the

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applicants. The reason why Government wanted to appoint a non-departmental person was already given in the answer to question No. 53 answered on 21st August 1948 (referred to in the present question). None of the applicants was found to be completely qualified and suitable and so the question of contract appointment was dropped. A departmental officer, Sri V. R. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, has been appointed to the post for a period of one year from 10th November 1948. His qualifications are B.A. (Hons.) in Phil. (II Class) and B.Litt. (Oxford); he has also undergone a term's course in Theory and Practice in Education at Oxford. He has an adequate knowledge of Tamil."

SRI R. SURAYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether the present holder of the post is a gentleman who is on an extension of service."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" It is a re-appointment, Sir."

SRI R. SURAYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know Sir, whether in view of the fact that the Government decided not to make the appointment on a contract basis, they did not find any among the Provincial Educational Service Officers fit to occupy this post?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Not as suitable as this gentleman, Sir."

SRI R. SURAYANARAYANA RAO :—" In view of the difficulty of securing suitable candidates, have the Government finally decided not to take this post out of the cadre of the Madras Educational Service?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" A gentleman of the Madras Educational Service has been deputed to the Columbia University in America. As soon as he comes back in the course of the next year, he will be appointed the Principal of the Teachers' College."

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE FAILURE TO SUPPLY COTTON TO MILLS.

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I have received notice of an adjournment motion from the hon. Member Dr. John on the following subject :—

'The failure of the Provincial Government to requisition cotton from dealers at controlled prices and supply them to mills which are in need of them, the consequence of such failure being the dislocation of the industry seriously affecting the interest of the public, including those engaged in the produce of yarn and cloth, the consumers and the labour employed in the mills.'

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"Have the Government got anything to say in the matter?"

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The Government have no objection to the discussion of the question of supply of cotton to the Mills. After the day's work is over to-day, if there is time, it may be taken up to-day. Otherwise it may be taken up on the 26th."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" If the motion is to be taken up, the time has to be fixed now."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I suggest it may be taken up on the 26th."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" If the 26th will be convenient to the Government, I have no objection, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" We can take the subject on the 26th instant after the Budget Speech is over."

III.—THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS BILL, 1949 (L.A. BILL No. 10 OF 1949).

* THE HON. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I move, Sir—

'that this House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses consisting of 30 Members (20 Members from the Assembly and 10 Members from the Council) to consider the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1949), and that the following Members of this House be nominated to the said Joint Select Committee.'

"I shall give the list of Members at the end.

"Sir, I should announce to this House that this Bill in its introductory stage had a very prolonged discussion in the Assembly. As many as 26 Members took part in the debate and the Speaker of the House had been kind enough to allow them enough time and to the extent of the consideration stage itself, nearly three to four days. The subject has been thoroughly thrashed out in all its aspects and the various shades of opinion were expressed in no uncertain terms. Since then there has been an interval of days and this interval has been, according to me, well utilized both by supporters of the Bill and those who are opposed to it, in the public meetings held in the various parts of the country and also in the various newspapers that were in favour of one or the other view. So this House particularly is much better informed with regard to the information on this Bill than even the other House. It shall not be said that time was not given or that the Bill is rushed through. I also know this, Sir, that this House has always taken a very keen interest on matters connected with social and religious legislation and I am sure that this House stands to gain by the time it has had at its disposal. My own opinion in the matter is simply this. There has been rather a clouded version from many quarters with regard

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to the object of the Government in enacting this Bill. I must say here and now, Sir, as emphatically as I can, that it is not the intention of the Government to interfere with religion as such. I want to make that point perfectly clear to you. Whatever the term 'religion' may connote, we here as a Government have no idea of usurping to ourselves the places held by those religious heads who are vitally concerned with the performances of the various ceremonies in the religious institutions or in the conduct of the charities. It has often been said by those who are opposed to the Bill in public meetings and in other places that this Government are endeavouring to take to themselves certain powers which rightly do not belong to them and that the law of the Constitution now being framed at Delhi does not give them the latitude or the privilege to interfere in such matters. I shall go into that question later on. But I may give this assurance on behalf of the Government that we did not at all have it in our mind when we introduced this Bill. We do not propose to sit in judgment over the decisions or actions of those who are responsible for the religious activities in the temples and the particular methods of worship. We are only concerned with our duty to see that these temples as social and public institutions have got to be run in the proper way which is perhaps according to the intentions of the donors who originally endowed these properties and those who have subsequently added to them. We feel that these funds and charities have accumulated enormously during the course of years, that they have swelled enormously and that unless their use is properly controlled and checked and audited, they are likely to be misused. In fact, they are being misused to-day, and we as a Government cannot sleep over the whole question saying that it is religion and a religious trust.

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"We feel that we owe a duty to the public, and that we, as a Government, are as much interested in the proper running of religious institutions and charities. We are taking power only to such an extent as may be necessary to put them right. If I have made myself clear, on this fundamental and important point, all those misgivings with regard to the belief that the Government intend to interfere in religion or take upon themselves the duties of trusts and heads of mutts and religious organizations, must not be there. Speaking on behalf of the Government I make what statement. Secondly, when I have said that we as a Government feel that we have not been doing our duty, I should mention that alien Governments, foreign to our culture, who happened to hold sway over us during the last two or three centuries, not only interfered in these matters, but they actually took over the management of all these trusts and charities, and have directed, not for one or two years, but for a number of years, these institutions and charities. I must here acknowledge the services which the foreign Government have done to Hindu religion and Hindu faith in the wonderful and effective way in which they controlled these trusts and charities. We should say to their credit that though their faith is different from ours, that did not stand in their way of doing the correct thing. We are very grateful to them for having taken up responsibility in religious matters, in which they are not

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vitally concerned, but which they, as a Government, felt it necessary to come into the business. They did it in such an efficient way that even the Christian Government of the East India Company felt that, that they were not to dabble in the religion of other people and in matters of ecclesiastical interest which does not pertain to their faith, and they stated clearly that it was not their business to interfere in these matters. Then there was the change over of the responsibility; and the Government said 'we shall not take charge of them and we shall leave all the trusts to be managed as best as can be by the people of those faiths.' It is only since then we have begun to take charge of these trusts and charities. In 1817 the Regulation was passed. Between 1795 and 1819 no less than 8,292 temples spread over the then 21 districts of this Province came under the Government's active supervision. Corrupt trustees were dismissed. Temples that had remained closed were opened for worship. Pujas and festivals were regularly conducted. Temple lands were looked after and the ryots' welfare was attended to. If that is the record of the management of the temples and charities by the East India Company of those days, is it charitable—at least to those of us who propose to take charge of these temples—to say that we have less interest in these temples; less faith in Hindu religious practices, and that we are so callous and dead to our faith that by the mere proposal to take charge of the duties, we as a Government have made it so bad that we are not to interfere with it? Sir, history has been different. In the long course of religious history in this Province, we have passed through many stages and vicissitudes. Responsibilities have changed often. I say as a matter of history that temples had been managed by Governments before. They have been so well managed that a foreign Government felt that they should not interfere and that it was not their business. I am here referring to that clear-cut speech of the Hon. Premier in the other House. Permit me to give a quotation from the East India Company's records; the report from the Collector of Tirunelveli:—

'The present control and interference of the district Government and authorities extends over everything connected with the temple; from the collection of its revenues and the management of its lands to the regulating of its daily usual expenses, its periodical festivals and repairs.'

Here is a thing on which orthodox people laid stress.

'Such thorough-going was the control. Lionel Place had jewels made to the shrine at Kancheepuram which were exhibited by the people with pride. Peter Rous, the Collector of Matherai, presented a pair of golden stirrups to the Minakshi temple. And the people welcomed it all.'

Then the positive role of the State gradually disappeared. After Queen Victoria's famous Proclamation, temples relapsed into gloom. Management again became corrupt. Then a number of committees and trustees and a whole hierarchy of non-official management came into being. Things came to such a pass that the previous Government under dyarchy felt it their duty to interpose some agency between the people and the State to take charge of these funds. Then came the Hindu Religious Endowments Board which became a statutory body under the law. They had their own Commissioners, who were both judicial people to give decisions.

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and also persons to take charge of the executive management of temples wherever it was necessary to do so. In that way, the Board came into being. The Board has been doing work for well over 20 years. It has been unfortunate that the statutory laws framed under the Act that governs the Endowment Board have not been sufficiently effective. They gave a good amount of latitude to those committees and trustees. That threw open the doors of litigation for them to go and contest to their heart's content about the management and mismanagement of these temples and wait for a decision by the courts. Sir, we have no grudge against law. It has often been said that we as a Government do not like the control of law. Far from it. If only law has helped the management of these trusts, and if it has saved the funds and the hierarchy from the degeneration that followed, we would have no complaint. But what happened? These trustees who were in charge of the funds began to use the trust funds for carrying on their litigation for a number of years. The funds were gradually disappearing and were lost in the course of the litigation. It is there exactly that we felt the need to interfere. Thousands and lakhs of rupees entrusted to the trustees were wasted on litigation from court to court; that is, beginning from the District Court up to the Privy Council—not for one year, but for a number of years. This litigation left nothing for the next trustee to take charge. There is no trust. It is all exhausted in fighting out the law point. In this way, many temples had to be closed down. The trusts disappeared. The obligations which were laid upon the trustees also disappeared. It came to that stage where we say that temples were deserted, worship was neglected, and there was nobody to take charge of them in the manner in which such temples and trusts should be controlled and guided. Because, things came to such a pass we felt that it was our duty to take charge of them. We also felt it our duty that we have to do it. Then, the question was raised that we are a secular State, and we had no business to interfere in this religious matter. Quite true, Sir, we are a secular State, and we do maintain that even this Madras Government under the guidance of the Government of India is a secular State. But when once we have said that it is a secular State, it does not mean that we should not bring in legislation with regard to the various trusts to which this Government are responsible. Therefore, we have come into this business fully conscious of the fact that we are a secular State. While we are a secular State we have a responsibility to control and manage the trusts also. As far as our advice goes—the advice of our legal experts—we are well within our bounds to go on with this legislation and enact it for what it is worth. I have quoted in the other House a full length opinion of the Advocate-General of Madras in support of the position that we have taken, and it is not my intention now to read that opinion in any detail. But I must inform this House that we are perfectly within our rights to go into this question, and that this House as well as the other House were perfectly right in taking up legislation in this matter.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“Will the Hon. Minister please read the relevant extracts from the Advocate-General's opinion.”

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“That is what I am trying to do. The Advocate-General says—

“Entry No. 43 in List II (State List) empowers the State Legislature to enact laws in respect of charities and charitable institutions, charitable and Religious endowments and religious institutions. It will be observed that in fact Entry No. 43 in contrast with Entry No. 34 of List II of the existing Government of India Act is wider in that it includes religious institutions as well. It is therefore impossible to contend even under the new constitution that the State Legislature has no power to enact laws relating to religious endowments or religious institutions on the ground that the State is a secular State and that Freedom of Religion is a fundamental right. That State has a paramount duty to see that religious and charitable institutions are being properly managed and not mismanaged; and that religious endowments are being properly applied for the purposes for which they were intended. The Crown in England has always been regarded as the protector of charity and charity includes religion.”

In another paragraph the Advocate-General says—

“It is, therefore, impossible to say that the Bill as such would offend the provisions of the draft constitution relating to fundamental rights. The Bill deals with temples, mutts and charities. It goes without saying that charities and charitable institutions are clearly unaffected by Articles 19 and 29. As to temples, it is clear that they are public religious institutions and according to juristic conceptions, the idol is the owner. The same legal conception, however, does not hold good in the case of mutts which are monastic institutions in which particular religious cults are preached and propagated.”

“But mutts are also religious institutions and madathipathis are trustees. Both in the case of temples, as well as in the case of mutts, the distinction between matters of pure religion and religious ritual, and matters relating to the administration of properties and other secular matters will have to be kept in mind; and while the constitution safeguards the fundamental rights in respect of the former without any restriction, the latter are subject to such laws as the legislature might enact. A law which takes away or abridges a fundamental right is declared to be void, but a law, the object of which is to secure or establish or protect that fundamental right, will be a good law. The State cannot dictate how a man shall worship his god, but it can say how he should administer god's property. Therefore, the Advocate-General's opinion is that the Bill cannot be rejected or condemned entire and wholesale, even after the declaration of fundamental rights. It is quite likely that some of the sections will have to be scrutinized at the Select Committee stage with a view to ascertain what sections fall outside the line and where necessary, other suitable amendments or modifications will have to be devised within the limits of the new constitution.”

“Sir, we have had deputations, we granted interviews and we discussed the question with lawyers who can speak with any sense of authority and they have all conceded that with regard to the administration of temples we have absolutely every right to take up the question. The only question against which they expressed their opinion was with regard to the spiritual side of these mutts and religious institutions, whether the Government as constituted to-day, and having got that quantum of spirituality in us, could be empowered to go and interfere and sit in judgment over matters pertaining to those revered people. We can understand that, and as far as spiritual functions of religious madathipathis are concerned, we should keep aloof. We have no idea of interfering with them under this Bill. But, we maintain that, if the spiritual

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head of a mutt or a religious institution goes out of the way and squanders the trust funds which are placed under his care, or misuses the funds, if it comes to that, then necessarily, it is time for us to interfere. Therefore, in this Bill, we have made it clear that although various sections that are mentioned therein claim the right to go and interfere and lawyers might be contending that right should not be there—we have made a distinction. We do not interfere with anything which the madathipathis may do or their disciples may do. But, funds are entrusted to the heads of religious institutions and mutts. Though they have to discharge very many religious duties. The head of a mutt should not say 'Oh, this is my property; you should not come here. Whether I misuse those funds or squander away those funds, it is my business.' If the head of a mutt says like that, then Government will have the right to say 'We must have the accounts; we must know how moneys are being spent and in what manner; though that money is given to you as a spiritual head it is given to you only as trustee of the mutt.' Therefore, our right of interference will be exercised in cases where the heads of mutts misuse those funds entrusted to them as trustees by people who believed in their spirituality and in their capacity to do the right thing. They have been given vast extent of lands and many properties and if they are discharging the obligations of those trusts in the spirit in which they were endowed, then Government will not interfere.

"Then, Sir, some persons say 'Government have got other business to do; they have the food problem and so many other problems and why not leave the mutts and religious institutions to themselves?' Sir, this is a strange argument. The Government should have the right to take up the management of those misused trusts and to discharge the duties that are expected of those trusts. This Bill only gives that power to enable Government to take charge of erring institutions in the interests of the people. The public would watch the Government and see that they do not abuse in any way those trusts as would be detrimental to the objects for which those trusts were endowed. Public opinion and the Legislature will come into play and they will see that those objects are made secure. The public can watch the progress of the Government in this matter just as they watch the Government with regard to problems connected with food and so on. That is why Government have decided to appoint an agency to look after the administration of these temples and mutts. We, for our part, say 'If these trustees do act in a manner in which they like and misuse the funds, then we, who are interested in the people, must interfere and for that purpose we have proposed a law.' We do not propose to make laws in bits or instalments with regard to this matter. We want a comprehensive law to deal with this matter and therefore, we have brought in this Bill. It is within the province of the Select Committee to make such alterations in it as to make it thoroughly acceptable to all classes of people.

"Then, Sir, another argument was that these religious questions are beyond the pale of democracy. Perhaps, it is too much to say this in these days. We, as a Government, have got our

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interest in this matter and we have to take up the responsibility of managing them also. Then, they may say that these trusts are so endowed that the trustees can do anything with them and that the Government cannot interfere and do anything. Is this an argument? It is the duty of the Government to go and interfere as they have done with regard to other problems. That is why the Board has been constituted but they are not able to do what is expected of them. Therefore, Government should take more powers to do it.

"Then, Sir, there is still another argument that we are going to collect taxes under this Bill which we should not. Sir, I want to tell this House that it is not a new thing which the Government are doing. In fact, Government are going to collect money according to the incomes of these temples and it is only a percentage for the maintenance of the machinery which may be constituted under this Bill. Therefore, it is nothing new. We are doing exactly what has been the practice for the last 27 years. People need not be frightened that they are going to be taxed for the maintenance of these temples. The temples will be taxed in a way as to bear a just proportion of the amount of expenses involved in the management of those institutions. We must see that the waste of funds and the mismanagement of moneys are avoided because many of them were unaccounted. Under this Bill, those trusts are made to bear a certain proportion of their income in order that they may be effectively managed and the trust funds may not be wasted or misused. That is what Government intend to do. I know, Sir, that this wastage and mishandling of money is going on in the name of temple in the name of god; that money should be diverted to proper channels. As it is, much is wasted in the name of religion. I do not understand why this should be allowed. Of course, those who have been swindling are in a majority; those who are handling the public funds for their private benefits are in a majority. Therefore, they are against this scheme and they want to continue the existing state of affairs. That is where we come into conflict. Sir, I know how many people have taken to endow these charities. A man has got three unscrupulous sons. He has unfortunately got a big property. He does not trust his own sons. So, he says 'There is so much money; instead of being wasted by unscrupulous sons, I will endow it in the name of god and in the name of a temple.' He endows it in the name of the temple and makes his sons the trustees of the property. Even though the sons misuse the funds, the law gives them protection. Even though the trustees become debtors, the law gives them protection. Because they have been made perpetual trustees, they go on spending all the money and the law merely looks on. This state of affairs is ridiculous. This kind of thing is going on day after day and even though properties have been dedicated in the name of god, the sons and grandsons of those who endowed that property go on abusing those funds to their own advantage. Those original donors might not have foreseen that the trusts would be abused by their own children. But, the law as it is, gives them protection. That is why we have introduced this Bill in order to deal with such cases. We want only to take power to

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deal with wrong doers and, if I may say so, with those who connive in mishandling those trust properties. We want to prevent this misuse and to divert this money into more useful channels for the benefit of society, such as for the education of the people and so on. It is because there are large properties which people have endowed for the benefit of society and made their children the perpetual trustees and these trustees abuse those funds and misuse the trust properties for their own benefit and it is because there is no law at present which can prevent this, that we have to bring in this Bill. Sir, it has been brought to kill the canker that has crept into society to-day and it is our religious duty to pass this Bill if we want to save the society from this canker. In spite of the clear declarations made by the original donors, under the protection given by the law as it exists at present, these trust properties have dwindled. Therefore, we have brought this law in order to get the power to interfere in these matters, within the four corners of law. I can cite instances after instances where trust funds have been misused and squandered by unscrupulous people. To prevent that, we have necessarily to make some law under which we can take power to interfere and set right matters. The speech of the Hon. the Premier the other day in the other House has given voluminous evidence of the amounts from temple funds which have been mishandled by irresponsible trustees who have been put in charge of them. Such things are going on for hundreds of years. Even those who are against this Bill must admit that it is all absolute truth. The fact cannot be controverted. Since that document was published, I have not seen one statement in the Press saying that the statement of the Hon. Premier is incorrect. I have not seen one line against that statement. But, some people go on saying that we are interfering with religion. They are repeating that statement parrotlike. I say we do not interfere with religion, but we do interfere to manage the religious properties better than they have been done till now. It is in that light the various clauses of this Bill have been drafted. So, Sir, those who have enjoyed the privilege of swindling and mismanagement see something very wrong in all these stringent regulations we want to make. We do it with the knowledge of what we have been having for the last 27 years. The Endowments Board has failed and has failed very badly. Here I would like to quote one or two beautiful sentences from the speech of the Hon. Premier as to the condition of these endowments: 'Some others ask, why not a Protector of Charities, instead of a Government department?' That is the sort of slogan that is always raised in public meetings. 'We have tried that and that is the Board. We have found its limitations.' 'Lacking as it does the necessary power'—mind you it has no power although it is constituted under the law—'Lacking as it does the necessary power it commands scant respect.' That is the most deplorable portion of it. 'It is plaything of the lower courts. Chronic litigants drag on the Board from one court to another, all at the expense of charitable fund. The Board has got the power to call for budgets, but not the power to scrutinize them.

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It asks for accounts, but does not get them. It finds abuses, but has no power to reform them. In short it is anamorous, powerless and hardly adequate to meet our requirements. Sir, the position cannot be put in better terms than this and that is what we say in this Bill, namely, that the Board has failed to meet the situation and that therefore we want this Bill to come in and take its place. The trustees have failed, the remedy of protectors has failed and the remedy of the intermediary, the Board, which has been constituted under the law, has also failed and therefore we are driven to the necessity of handling this question. As a Government, we quite appreciate, that our responsibilities are great and our duties are also equally great. Now that we are trying to run a democratic Government, we do not want to coerce anybody, but we want to give freedom of thought and liberty of worship and everything that pertains to worship. That is our idea and our wish. It must be clearly understood that in this undertaking, our policy will be non-interference in matters vitally concerned with religion and we shall not go beyond that and even there it will be limited to proper management of these trusts. If all the mathas and the Matadhipathis and the spiritual heads of these institutions do their duties properly, we shall keep miles away from them. We shall see that these things are managed properly and in those cases we do not interfere. But, if you say, 'they are sacrosanct, do not go near them' then I should say, such people should not be hanging for all these purposes because they do not care to control them. In fact, if any of these trustees are such good godly men and if they resent any restrictions that are put on them by a temporal Government like ours, then we do not want this power and we have got better business to do and they will go their own way. As a matter of fact, no honest religious and spiritual man will like to be worried with the management of lands, trusts and such things, because they form the normal duties of those institutions which are not their main concern, but they are more concerned with the higher spiritual thought and they are doing that and will continue to do that. But, so far as the Government is concerned, they have seen by experience how in many cases these institutions have squandered and mismanaged the funds of the institutions and they are legion and the Hon. Premier has given a documentary list of such mismanaged institutions. Therefore it is needless for me at this stage to harp on it.

One word more, Sir. We propose to have a representative Select Committee of twenty members from the other House and ten from this House who will form a Joint-Select Committee of thirty members and they will have full liberty to go into these questions and shape the Bill as they think necessary. They have had an ample opportunity of studying the question both in the form in which it has now been presented to them and they will also have the question examined in the form in which it is demanded by the people and use their judgment with regard to the Bill in a proper atmosphere, only taking care that the fundamental principles involved in the Bill are not

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horribly destroyed or mutilated by the Select Committee. If that is done I am sure there will not be any necessity to ask for much of the powers, but I hope the Select Committee will make such protection and such liberty as may be found necessary in the working of the Act where there is interference rightly or wrongly by certain class of people and to that extent I can give this assurance that the Select Committee are entitled to do so. Sir, after the Select Committee considers the Bill and publishes its report and it is placed before this House then the further stages of the Bill will be made as smooth as possible, so that when the Bill is finally approved by both the Houses we may have a certain amount of confidence that we can manage the properties of these trusts in a proper manner. It is with this sense of responsibility that the Government have introduced the motion that the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Mr. President, Sir, the Opposition would like to reserve their right to discuss the principle of the Bill and its general provisions at the stage at which rule 105 is reached. You know, Sir, that Bills originating in and passed by the Assembly and received in the Council should be dealt with under the rules following rule 102. Under rule 103, any Member acting on behalf of the Government may give notice of his intention to move that the Bill be taken into consideration. That is, after it has been passed by the Assembly. That is rule 103. Then under rule 105 'On the day on which such motion is set down in the list of business, the Member in charge of the Bill may move that the Bill be taken into consideration on that date or on any subsequent date to which the discussion of the motion is postponed'. The principles of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles. Now, Sir, it is a right given to members at a particular stage to discuss the principle of the Bill and its general provisions and that right cannot be taken away. I want your ruling on this, Sir, because on a former occasion when a similar motion for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee was made, it was said that we should not discuss the general provisions of the Bill on that day. I say, Sir, that the Opposition want to discuss the general principles of the Bill at the stage when rule 105 comes in."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member raising a point of order? "

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I am suggesting that we shall have a convention. In a way it is a point of order, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Please make me understand what you want. Are you raising a point of order? "

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" My point is that the general principles of the Bill should be discussed when we reach the stage of rule 105 and not now."

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MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member must put it in proper form. I am only concerned with the form. The hon. Member cannot say that the principles of the Bill should not be discussed now but only some time later, that is, when the Bill comes from the Assembly. But, what is the position to-day? The motion is there and what is the point of view of the hon. Member as regards this motion. Does he want that the principles of the Bill should be discussed now or need not be discussed now? He will please make his point clear and on what grounds. If it is a case that the principles of the Bill should not be discussed now, I request the hon. Member to give me the rule or the convention or any other thing on which he bases his case to say that the principles should not be discussed now. That is all I want."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I am saying that there should be a convention that this may not be discussed now."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member cannot ask for a convention."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" It cannot be discussed now because under rule 101 we are only asked to concur in the appointment of a Joint Select Committee. Of course, this House will be doing a wrong thing if we do not concur and what will be the result in not concurring with the setting up of a Joint Select Committee? The other House has asked us to concur in the appointment of a Joint Select Committee and if we do not concur we lose the privilege of our members being put on it to discuss the Bill, and the Assembly will still go on with it. The other House has given us the privilege which they are bound to take advantage of asking us to concur in the setting up of a Joint Select Committee. If we do not pass this motion we are doing something against our own interests. I can understand that if we do not concur and the other House cannot go on with the Bill, but then the other House can go on even though we do not concur with the motion for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" May I point out to the hon. Member that it is all beside the point in my humble opinion. I want the hon. Member to come to the point. If the hon. Member thinks that it cannot be discussed now he should make his point of order clear so that the House may know the reason for it. He should point out the rule or otherwise leave it to other hon. Members to discuss it or not."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" My point is, the rule regarding the setting up of a Joint Select Committee does not say that at this stage we are to discuss the general principles underlying the Bill and because it does not say, we shall not also discuss them. Rule 105 says that we shall discuss the principles at a particular stage. Now, if the intention of the Legislature is that we should take up the time of the House in discussing the general principles of a Bill today, I think it should be clearly expressed. I say that that

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horribly destroyed or mutilated by the Select Committee. If that is done I am sure there will not be any necessity to ask for much of the powers, but I hope the Select Committee will make such protection and such liberty as may be found necessary in the working of the Act where there is interference rightly or wrongly by certain class of people and to that extent I can give this assurance that the Select Committee are entitled to do so. Sir, after the Select Committee considers the Bill and publishes its report and it is placed before this House then the further stages of the Bill will be made as smooth as possible, so that when the Bill is finally approved by both the Houses we may have a certain amount of confidence that we can manage the properties of these trusts in a proper manner. It is with this sense of responsibility that the Government have introduced the motion that the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee."

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MR. PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member raising a point of order?"

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MR. PRESIDENT:—"Please make me understand what you want. Are you raising a point of order?"

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MR. PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member must put it in proper form. I am only concerned with the form. The hon. Member cannot say that the principles of the Bill should not be discussed now but only some time later, that is, when the Bill comes from the Assembly. But, what is the position to-day? The motion is there and what is the point of view of the hon. Member as regards this motion. Does he want that the principles of the Bill should be discussed now or need not be discussed now? He will please make his point clear and on what grounds. If it is a case that the principles of the Bill should not be discussed now, I request the hon. Member to give me the rule or the convention or any other thing on which he bases his case to say that the principles should not be discussed now. That is all I want."

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DR. V. K. JOHN:—"It cannot be discussed now because under rule 111 we are only asked to concur in the appointment of a Joint Select Committee. Of course, this House will be doing a wrong thing if we do not concur and what will be the result in not concurring with the setting up of a Joint Select Committee? The other House has asked us to concur in the appointment of a Joint Select Committee and if we do not concur we lose the privilege of our members being put on it to discuss the Bill, and the Assembly will still go on with it. The other House has given us the privilege which they are bound to take advantage of asking us to concur in the setting up of a Joint Select Committee. If we do not pass this motion we are doing something against our own interests. I can understand that if we do not concur and the other House cannot go on with the Bill, but then the other House can go on even though we do not concur with the motion for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"May I point out to the hon. Member that it is all beside the point in my humble opinion. I want the hon. Member to come to the point. If the hon. Member thinks that it cannot be discussed now he should make his point of order clear so that the House may know the reason for it. He should point out the rule or otherwise leave it to other hon. Members to discuss it or not."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"My point is, the rule regarding the setting up of a Joint Select Committee does not say that at this stage we are to discuss the general principles underlying the Bill and because it does not say, we shall not also discuss them. Rule 105 says that we shall discuss the principles at a particular stage. Now, if the intention of the Legislature is that we should take up the time of the House in discussing the general principles of a Bill twice, I think it should be clearly expressed. I say that that

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could not be the intention of the Legislature and we have to find out the intention of the Legislature in regard to this. The intention of the Legislature was we should discuss the general principles at the stage where rule 105 is reached."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member wants a ruling on the point whether we ought to discuss the motion now or not?"

"I suppose the hon. Member has received a copy of the amendment. Do you wish to shut out the right of any hon. Member to move an amendment?"

12-15 p.m. DR. V. K. JOHN:—"This is not the stage of moving amendments, because the Bill is before the other House and it is seized of it. The other House can appoint a Committee and ask this House to concur with the appointment of a Joint Select Committee and we may simply oppose the motion. But if we oppose the motion, then we shall not have the advantage of our Members included in the Select Committee. Therefore, I suggest that this is not the stage when we should discuss the general principles or bring forward amendments and the opposition has decided not to discuss the general principles of the Bill. It may not be said that when the Bill emerges from the Select Committee and is placed before us for discussion, we have no right to discuss the general principles of the Bill at that stage. I mean the stage referred to under Rule 105."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"When the rule is there, who can say that it should not be followed."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Last time when the same question was raised, we were told that we should not take up the time of the House in discussing it or putting in amendments at the stage of Rule 105."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"That is not the point."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Whatever it is, we would like to know what the Hon. Leader of the House has to say on this matter."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"May I say a word, Sir? I do not accept the principle of interpretation of Dr. John as to the position of the Bill at this stage. I want to remind him what happened last time and which was referred to by Dr. John. In fact, I was moving that Bill. When the Bill came out of the Joint Select Committee, it was being discussed. I said, in the course of my reply, that if only the Bill was for concurring in the setting up of a Select Committee and if suggestions were made then, it would have helped us for consideration in the Select Committee. The Hon. President said that it was open to Dr. John to discuss the principles of the Bill. Now, Sir, in this case there is no difference between this stage and the stage when

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a Bill is introduced in this House and a motion is made that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and that the principle of the Bill is being discussed. Now, the motion before the House is to refer the Bill to a Joint Select Committee instead of a Select Committee. Since we want a Joint Select Committee we request this House to concur with the setting up of a Joint Select Committee. The motion really is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of both the Houses. Since we wanted that this House also should concur in the appointment of a Joint Select Committee, we added the words 'that the other House be requested to concur in the appointment of a Joint Select Committee'. Therefore, there is no difference in the principle except the principle of law enunciated by Dr. John that this is not the time to discuss the principles of the Bill. It is wrong, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member Dr. John has raised a point of order whether it is open to the House to discuss the general principles of the Bill at this stage. In fact, I do not understand him to put his case so thoroughly as that. But his objection comes substantially to that. He says that rule 105 is there and he wants to be sure that if the Bill comes back to this House after having been passed in the other House, the right under rule 105, for discussion of the principles of the Bill should not be taken away. In my view, that is not exactly the point to be discussed now. The real point is, whether on this motion, it is open to members to discuss the general principles underlying this Bill. The motion is, that this House do concur in the setting up of a Joint Select Committee along with the other House. It is common knowledge that when a motion is made in the House, it can also be opposed. An amendment can be given to the original motion or the motion itself can be opposed and may even be voted down. So, there cannot be any restriction on the rights of any hon. Member in either agreeing to the motion or disagreeing to the motion. In fact, to-day there is an amendment given notice of by the hon. Member, Mr. Bhima Rao. Now, with that before us, the question arises how this motion is to be discussed. I do not see how the mover of the motion or the mover of the amendment or any other member opposing the motion can say anything either for or against the motion without giving some reasons therefor. The only reason that one can give on such a motion as this, is either that the Bill to which the motion refers, is a very good Bill and that it is worthwhile for the House to join in the Select Committee or say that this Bill is a very bad Bill and that it is not in the interests of the country to pass such a Bill and so ask this House to reject the motion. Without giving one reason or other, I really fail to see how this motion can be properly discussed in this House. When such reasons are being given, it is not also possible to understand how reasons can be adduced without referring at least superficially to the principles underlying the Bill. After all, a Bill is acceptable or not

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acceptable according to the principles that underlie such a Bill. In this case, discussion has gone on for a long time in the other House. Arguments for and against the motion have been advanced there. Similarly, arguments may be advanced here and there are very good reasons for and against the discussion on such a motion as this. There are no definite rules in the rules of the Council governing a motion like this. In the absence of such specific rules, I suppose, ordinary rules of commonsense must apply. We cannot shut out any hon. Member adducing reasons either for or against the Bill. Therefore, I am not prepared to hold that on this motion either nobody could talk or nobody could give reasons for and against the motion. I should think, when the hon. Member Mr. Bhima Rao moves his motion 'that this legislation be deferred', he must tell the House on what reasons he says that this Bill should be deferred. So, I am unable to agree that the hon. Member should not give reasons either for or against the motion at this stage. If it is a question of convention, I do not think we can call this, a question of convention because the rights of individual members are involved in this case and when rights are involved, conventions do not arise. Just for the sake of information—because Dr. John apprised me of what he is going to do with regard to this motion—I had an occasion to refer to the procedure in the House of Commons and I find that on two occasions similar amendments were tabled in the House of Commons and the persons who opposed the motion for concurrence in the setting up of a Joint Select Committee, did give ample reasons as to why the Bills under consideration were not good and that why they should be postponed. I may just refer to page 1951 in the Parliamentary Debates of 1918, Volume 108. There the motion was 'that for the consideration of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Sexual Offences Bill', the House of Commons do concur with the House of Lords in the setting up of a Joint Select Committee. It was opposed and very valid reasons were given. One of the reasons is perhaps analogous to the reason which Mr. Bhima Rao may give. 'Since elections are coming off very soon and the franchise has been extended to include women voters and this Bill is going to affect the rights and prestige of women, this Bill should not be discussed at this stage and should be left over to the new Parliament.' In fact, that is one of the arguments which may be advanced in this case also. So all these things were discussed there and ultimately the motion was agreed to. Therefore, I am unable to uphold the contention that this House cannot discuss the pros and cons of the measure to which this motion relates. Of course, it is open to the hon. Members—they may or may not discuss it as Dr. John puts it. Rule 105 is there. It cannot be taken away by anybody. When the Bill again comes here, I do not think anybody can say that the House has no right to discuss the general principles of the Bill. But in view of rule 105, the members can discuss the general principles of the Bill not elaborately but in as short a manner as possible so that the work of the House may be expedited. That is a matter of convenience. As I have pointed

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out, I rule that it is open to the House to discuss the general principles underlying this Bill to the extent it is necessary for the motion on paper."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Sir, I consider that this is not an amendment to the proposition I have made. It is certainly an amendment against the Bill itself. This is not the time nor the occasion at which amendments of that sort should be accepted by the House. He wants that this Bill should not be introduced in this House and that it should be deferred. What are the reasons for it. He says, it should be deferred, 'till after fresh elections are held after issuing a fresh election manifesto, making the proposed legislation an issue therein and after obtaining the verdict of the electorate'. Well, Sir, I do not understand whether this is really an amendment to my proposition. I request you, Sir, to rule that this is not an amendment."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I want you to refer to rules 75 (1) and 88, and the two be read together. Rule 75 (1) says—

'At any time . . . the member in charge of the Bill may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely :—

- (a)
- (b) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the Chamber,
- (c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.'

Rule 88 says that after the select committee has reported the Bill should be taken into consideration or it may be recommitted.'

So the motion to defer the Bill is in opposition to the motion and it is not an amendment to the motion."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" In effect it comes to that."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Whether the motion should be allowed is the point for consideration now."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" That is why Mr. Bhima Rao has been careful to couch it in a clever way. The precedent I gave from the House of Commons debate of 1918 is this: The motion there was—

'That it is desirable that the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Sexual Offences Bill be committed to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament' be now considered. The amendment moved was, to leave out all the words after the word "That" to the end in the motion table and to insert instead thereof the words

'It is undesirable at this stage of the session to enter on consideration of a subject which will be better undertaken after women have exercised the franchise at a General Election.'

MR. KING :—" I would ask your ruling as to whether the amendment of which I have given notice is in order. In its effect it is an ordinary negative, but I would prefer to move it as an amendment if I am in order."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I think it would be in order for the hon. Member to move the amendment which stands on the paper in his name. That is why I rule the motion is in order."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, we are guided by our rules. This is really an amendment. This Bill is not for consideration now;

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the only thing that is for consideration now is the motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee or rather the Joint Select Committee."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"We need not go back to that point. I have given the ruling. Mr. Bhima Rao may move his amendment. I cannot really shut out his motion on the ground that it is merely negative; because he says something by way of a resolution that it be deferred till after fresh elections are held after issuing a fresh election manifesto, etc. A legislation contemplates so many things. This motion is preliminary to legislation. It is open to the House to accept the amendment or reject it. So I think he is in order and he may move his motion."

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'that the legislation relating to Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1949) be deferred till after fresh elections are held after issuing a fresh election manifesto, making the proposed legislation an issue therein and after obtaining the verdict of the electorate.'

"I am very glad that you have given me an opportunity to speak on this amendment. When I ~~sent in~~ ^{made} another amendment to you about ten days back stating that I would make a motion for eliciting public opinion in the same manner as Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar did in the Assembly, you were pleased to overrule that amendment, and I am glad to admit that according to the rules of the Council, when once a measure has passed through the Assembly and comes up for consideration before this House, according to the strict interpretation of the rules, it is not permissible for us to move again for reference to elicit public opinion. I admit, Sir, that my first motion was not in order and that your ruling was quite correct and proper. I am glad you made a suggestion in what manner I may give a proper amendment; and although I was not conversant with those ruling and incidents which happened in 1918 in the House of Commons, I thought over your suggestion for two or three days and only this morning the present amendment suggested itself to me. I am glad you have approved of it and given me an opportunity to speak my mind on the subject.

"Sir, I confess that it is with considerable diffidence and with great reluctance that I am obliged to make this speech on this occasion. For the charge is levelled against those who differ from Government on important matters on grounds of conscience and religious scruples that they are out to support those who misappropriate temple funds and those who misappropriate revenues of religious endowment funds. I certainly protest against any such insinuations."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I do not think any such insinuations were made here."

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I never made any such insinuation in my speech either in the other House or in this House."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"I was following his speech from my seat and I thought he made mention to that effect. Anyway, Sir, in his speech, the Hon. Premier in the Assembly has made mention of this. I will quote from the speech he made in the Assembly—

'The Bill does affect a large group of men in society who, in the name of God and religion, misuse the trust that is placed in their hands and find in the proposed measure an end to their scope for exploitation. I am not concerned about them. On the other hand, Sir, their very opposition is an eloquent testimony to the sound and wholesome principles of the Bill. But, Sir, it is not for those who directly or indirectly stand to lose materially by a reformist measure such as this now before the House—and they are a vast majority comprising the opposing ranks.—but to those few who rightly or wrongly believe that the proposed measure is a negation of religious rights—it is to them I seek to appeal. No doubt they know not what they are saying.'"

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I do not think it says that those who are opposed to this Bill are in conspiracy with those who misappropriate the temple funds."

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"Probably, Sir, I am adding from my own thought. If that is so I am ready to accept your interpretation. Take my friends I am out against those people who misappropriate and misuse temple funds or income from religious endowments. I will make it clear here that I am one with the Ministry not only to root out this misapplication of temple funds and temple revenues but also to root out corruption. In that respect I do not in the least differ from anyone here or there. But let not anyone make any insinuation against me. I am not against the Bill insofar as it relates to religious endowments. It is only where religious practices are likely to be interfered with, there, I seek to voice forth the feelings and sentiments of orthodox religious people. To that extent I want to express my feelings on this occasion. And it is with regard to those provisions with regard to the entry into mutts and asking the people to produce jewellery and other things, which I shall refer to presently. There are only two or three clauses, or four at the most. Such provisions wound the feelings and susceptibilities of those gentlemen who are affected, and it is on that I want to say a few words. My friends say that they do not want to interfere with religious practices at all. But some of the provisions of this Bill are very drastic, and do not bear out what they say. We have scrutinised the Bill with utmost care, and what does it contain? Some of the provisions certainly are against the statements made by the

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Hon. Dr. Rajan in this House to-day. Take for instance the argument that India is a secular State. Sir, when the election manifesto was issued in 1946, before the general elections were held, these were the promises made to the electorate. 'The new constitution should provide for fundamental rights. Among them are the following: (1) Every citizen of India has a right of free expression of opinion and of free association and combination and the right to assemble peacefully without arms for a purpose not opposed to law or morality.'

Mr. PRESIDENT:—"Please refer to the relevant provisions only."

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"Yes, Sir. 'Every citizen shall enjoy freedom of conscience and the right freely to practice his religion subject to public order and morality. The State shall observe neutrality in regard to all religions.'

"This was the election manifesto on which the elections were fought out and the present legislators were returned. At that time, Sir, the subject-matter of this legislation was not put forward before the electorate. This very same sentiment has been reinforced and re-enacted in the preamble of the draft constitution of India. I will read only the relevant portion. 'Resolved to constitute India into a sovereign democratic republic and to secure to all its citizens . . . liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.' Sir, this has been secured to all of us by virtue of this preamble. In this connexion I will read clause 20 of the Draft Constitution. Clause 20 says—

'Every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right—
(a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;

(b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion;

(c) to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and

(d) to administer such property in accordance with law.'

Sub-clause (2) of clause 19 says—

'Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or preclude the State from making any law—

(a) regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice;

(b) for social welfare and reform or for throwing open Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes or sections of Hindus.'

Sir, as you are fully aware, maths are not religious institutions of a public character. I do not know why the Hon. Dr. Rajan has gone away just now from here. The maths representing his cult are the most exclusive maths that I have ever come across. When worship is performed there, people of other communities are not admitted. A man like myself who belong to another Vaishnava community, namely, the Madwa community, is not allowed to go near the place of worship. Similarly in the Madwa maths, members of other communities are not welcome when the Swamiji is performing worship. I think this is a well-known fact.

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As soon as this Bill becomes law, I am sure there will be appointed several Commissioners and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and they will be drawn from all communities. Clause 16 says—

'(1) The Commissioner, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and such other officers as may be authorized by the Commissioner in this behalf shall have power to enter the premises of any religious institution or any sacred place of worship for the purpose of exercising any power conferred, or discharging any duty imposed, by or under this Act.

'(2) If any such officer is resisted in the exercise of such power or discharge of such duty, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall on a written requisition from such officer, direct any Police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to render such help as may be necessary to enable the officer to exercise such power or discharge such duty.'

The officer may even be a Muslim. I am not averse to the Muslim community. Let not my Muslim friends misunderstand me. I said that the officer might even be a Muslim because Muslims are against the worship of idols and images. A Swamiji may be performing puja to the images which contain jewellery, diamonds and other precious stones worth several thousands of rupees in some cases. An Assistant Commissioner may come and say: 'I want to inspect the jewellery. You must produce it. Otherwise I will bring a Police officer and take away the jewellery. Is this not an interference with the religious rituals and practices of the math? I want my friends the Hon. Dr. Rajan and the Hon. Premier to consider this matter. Dr. Rajan may ask: 'Why not produce the jewellery for inspection after the worship is over?' If the images are kept in a box after worship, it is considered sacrilegious to touch them again till the time for worship the same evening or the next day."

Mr. PRESIDENT:—"May I point out to the hon. Member that at this stage only the general principles of the Bill can be discussed? It is better that he keeps the details apart from the principles. The main principle is that the Government want to take over the control of Hindu religious and charitable institutions and endowments. As regards details, the hon. Member can influence the Select Committee if he happens to be a member of it."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"I do not want to influence or make any request. I leave it to the Government. Even a gentleman like Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillay, who was a Minister in the first Congress Ministry, pointed out the glaring effects of a measure like this and said that all people should not be permitted to enter the premises of maths at times of worship and similar occasions. This is a rather extreme measure. I have also got a newspaper cutting to that effect but I do not want to take up the time of the House by reading it."

Mr. PRESIDENT:—"I do not know if his statement is approved by the members of his community."

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SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ I think he is a very dispassionate gentleman of his community. I do not think the members of his community are anxious to enter the premises of private religious institutions like the maths. I don't think any desire for such entry has been expressed by any member of the Harijan community.

“ I will deal with only one or two clauses, as I do not want to take up much of the time of the House. Clause 23 says :

‘ The Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner or any officer or other person deputed by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner in this behalf may inspect all movable and immovable property belonging to, and all records, correspondence, plans, accounts and other documents relating to, any religious institution ; and it shall be the duty of the trustee of such institution and all officers and servants working under him, his agent and any person having concern in the administration thereof, to afford all such assistance and facilities as may be necessary or reasonably required in regard to such inspection, and also to produce any such movable property or document for inspection if so required.’

If only my hon. Friends have some consideration for the sentiments and susceptibilities of these orthodox *swamis* and their disciples, they will realize the effect of a clause such as this. Even among *swamis* there might be some blacksheep; I do not say that all are quite honest. But some of them are very eminent, pious and revered people. So far as some of the Madava maths are concerned, their headquarters are all in Mysore State and several of the heads of maths are held in reverence. If there is misappropriation or embezzlement of property, I am one with the Government in taking possession of such property and giving the income from it to the maths. But to say that an officer belonging to any caste or community can enter the premises of any religious institution for inspection is too much.

“ I think the House will sit till 4-30 p.m. (Mr. President : ‘ Yes ’). I will require about fifteen minutes more. I do not want to be elaborate in my remarks.

“ It is said that this Bill is copied from similar laws in Mysore and Travancore. I took the trouble of getting a copy of the law in Mysore. I am not acquainted with any one in Travancore and therefore I could not get a copy of the law in Travancore. The Mysore law is contained in what is called Regulation No. VI of 1913 which has been enacted as the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927. The provisions of that Act are similar to those of this Bill. Chapter IV deals with maths and similar institutions. Section 24 occurring in that Chapter says : ‘ The provisions of Chapters II and III shall not apply to maths and other institutions of a similar nature or to the property belonging to them which are in the possession of Matadhipathis or other persons entitled by law or general or particular usage to exercise powers of management or ownership.’ So the general provisions of the law with regard to the management of property

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do not apply to maths. Only in very exceptional cases, the Government can interfere under the Mysore Act. The exceptions are given in section 25 which reads as follows :—

‘ The Government may take over the possession and management of the property of any Math or other institution of a similar nature—

(1) when the Matadhipathi or the head of such other institution voluntarily applies for such help and places the institution or its property under the management of the Government;

(2) when he is dead or has left the country and has not been heard of for more than seven years and has not made legal and satisfactory arrangements for the carrying on of the ordinary business of the institution and there is no successor duly appointed, according to law or custom applicable to succession to the office;

(3) when he is a minor without a duly appointed guardian, fit and willing to act as such, or is by reason of physical or mental infirmity unable to manage the affairs of the institution.’

Only in two cases have the Government of Mysore interfered so far. The first case was in 1836 that is a century ago, in regard to the nomination of a young Guru to the Parakalaswami Math, the Math to which I think my friend the Hon. Dr. Rajan belongs or belonged before he became modernised. (The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan : ‘ I belong to the Ahobilam Math.’) Anyway, it is a very famous math. In regard to the nomination of a young Guru to the Parakalaswami Math in lieu of the one deceased and the payment of the arrears of allowance due to the institution the Commissioner directed in 1836 that a mahazarnama certifying that he was nominated and recognized according to the established usage of the Math should be obtained from the officers of the institution and other respectable persons of the sect and forwarded to his office. The second case was in 1842 when the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the election of a successor to Sri Raghavendra Swami Math at Nanjangud in lieu of the deceased Guru.

“ As I said, the Mysore Act gives power to the Government to interfere only in very exceptional cases. If only the provisions of the Mysore Act had been copied in this Bill, there would have been no necessity for me to make a speech and I could have simply kept quiet.

“ Sir, my Hon. Friend, Dr. Rajan, quoted the opinion of the learned Advocate-General. Of course he also quoted very fully the last portion of his opinion, but that contained a valuable admission that some of the provisions of this Bill transgressed the Constitution as now enacted by the Constituent Assembly, in regard to certain fundamental rights enunciated in Articles 19 and 20 therein. The last portion of the opinion of the learned Advocate-General, which my hon. Friend quoted, runs somewhat as follows : ‘ I am therefore of opinion that the Bill cannot be rejected or condemned entire or wholesale, even after the declaration of fundamental rights. It is quite likely that some of the sections will have to be scrutinized at the Select Committee stage with a view to ascertain what sections fall outside the line

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and where necessary, other suitable amendments or modifications will have to be devised within the limits of the new Constitution. So, Sir, the learned Advocate-General is quite conscious that some of the provisions of this Bill offend against those articles which I have quoted just now. I think, Sir, that if the provisions relating to religious practices in maths had been deleted altogether from this Bill, there would not have been any necessity for me to move this amendment of mine. But this Bill gives the Government the power to fix *dittums* or scale of expenditure in maths and other religious institutions. They can say, 'Why should you have eight mutts in Udipi?' So they can order that all these maths should be clubbed into one, as they had ordered in the case of various private owners of motor vehicles to form themselves into a fleet of 20 buses, because under clause 86 the Government have got the right to make rules to specify in what manner the tenets of a particular religion or sect should be propagated. They may ask, 'Why should you spend so much money on pujas, why should you worship three times a day, why should you waste so much of camphor and so on?' So all such things are certainly interferences with the religious practices and rituals of these Matadhipathies. I would only request my hon. Friends, on the Treasury Benches to ponder over this aspect of the matter and say whether those provisions of this Bill do not offend the sentiments and susceptibilities of several of these maths whose heads are eminent, learned and honourable people. My hon. Friend, Dr. Rajan, said that most of these people are vile and vicious persons. I only wish respectfully to enter my emphatic protest against such an observation against people, whom I hold in reverence. Some of the Swamies and Gurus of the Uttaradi Mutt to which I belong are very pious and learned persons and recite Vedas from morning till night, and to generally characterize them as very bad people, that a majority of them misappropriate and misuse the funds of maths, and to give expressions to such things on the floor of the House, would detract from their dignity and offend people following them and would tend to undermine the sanctity of those personages, who are held in high esteem by the public. But, Sir, I have absolutely no objection whatsoever to the Government taking over and managing the religious endowments attached to mutts, where there are malpractices, misappropriation and mismanagement of their property.

"Sir, in the election manifesto, it was clearly stated that we will have religious neutrality and the New Constitution also says that each community is at liberty to profess and practice its own religion according to its custom. So far as this measure is concerned, my hon. Friend says that he had prepared this Bill when he was Minister in charge of Religious Endowments in 1939. I did not know that, Sir, but I take his statement as correct. None of us knew anything about this Bill till a copy of it was handed over to us last month. It was only then that we scrutinized the provisions of this Bill and I am sure, the public also did not know anything about this measure till then to offer their

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views on it. If this measure had been before the electorate in 1946, I am sure, Sir, people would not have voted for many of us here, who had been returned to these legislatures. We, legislators were returned on a different programme altogether, namely, the achievement of independence for this country, and to wrest our freedom from the Britisher, who was ruling this country. For that purpose, all were agreed and none had any difference of opinion on that issue. But if it had been mentioned in the election manifesto that a measure like this, interfering with religion and religious institutions, would be introduced, I am sure, we would not have been returned in such large numbers, to these Houses of the Legislature. Sir, I only mention this, because the argument has been advanced by the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill that he had the party mandate behind him for the introduction of this measure, but I want to know whether we had the mandate of the electorate in this respect.

"Sir, we know the Black-shirts and their movement and they have been preaching irreligion and hatred amongst communities. They are out to see that religion is abolished altogether and the Hon. Minister pleads that by this measure he is going to protect religion from the philosophy of these Black-shirts. But the orthodox opinion in the country is that there is not much difference between the provisions contained in this Bill and the philosophy of the Black-shirt movement. Sir, I should like, in this connection to quote an extract from the speech of the leader of the Black-shirt movement, Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, which appeared in the Indian Express of the 16th February 1949. 'Speaking at a meeting held here under the auspices of the Dravida Kazhagam, Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker explained the principles of the Dravida Kazhagam. He said that the Dravida Kazhagam was not a political party and that it was only an organization to remove the differences between man and man in the name of caste and creed. Referring to the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, he said that the principles of his party were reflected in this measure'. Therefore, Sir, I think, the orthodox religious opinion is quite right in saying that the philosophy of the Black-shirts and the principles contained in this measure are almost the same.

"Sir, another gentleman belonging to the same party is also of the same opinion. Speaking on behalf of the Dravida Kazhagam, he said, 'The Kazhagam's attitude differs from that of the Premier in that while the Premier might take the present measure as a full stop, the Kazhagam would put a comma and it would be followed by further measures of a revolutionary character. Temples and religions should have nothing to do with properties. Temple funds and properties were the result of the efforts of thousands of people and so belong to the State'. So, Sir, although the Government may repudiate this statement of the Black-shirt leaders, yet, people are afraid that so far as religion and religious institutions are concerned, the philosophy of both these people is more or less the same and therefore it is but fair that a measure like this, which had not been placed before the

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electorate in 1946 should now be deferred for consideration till after the new elections are held at the end of this year or next year, making this as an issue in the next election. We never thought that this measure would be brought before the party meeting at this time and its approval sought at such a short notice for its introduction in this session. It has been stated that this measure has been in the archives of the Secretariat for the last eight years and even after the Bill was published for the first time in 1947, it was not brought before the public specifically before January 1949, and therefore it is only fair that the consideration of this measure should be deferred till after the next election takes place.

"With these words, Sir, I move my amendment."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—"Sir, I support the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhima Rao."

* SRI K. NATARAJAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg very respectfully to bring before the Hon. Mover of this Bill and the Hon. Premier the following points for their consideration and request them to take them in a spirit of sympathetic criticism and not to treat them in any way as hostile or destructive. Sir, the first principle underlying this Bill, as I understand it, is the general vesting of all the religious institutions, including some of the charities, in the Government, that is to say, they will become, for all practical purposes, departments of Government. The second principle, I suppose, is, that no distinction is sought to be made between mutts and temples. The third is, that though there is no intention on the part of the Government to interfere with religion or with age-long religious practices and this has been made sufficiently clear in the speech of the Hon. Leader of this House, yet a scrutiny of some of the provisions of this Bill amount to an interference in religion and religious rituals, as I shall presently show.

"It may not be the intention or object of the framers of the Bill to interfere with religion but the provisions as they stand have the effect of interfering with religion. I think the application of the cypres doctrine as understood by decisions of courts is very much deviated from in this case to the detriment of the religious institutions themselves. This Bill does not take into consideration the remedies that are open under the present Act. They introduce radical changes which are not in consonance with the spirit of the intentions of the founders of the several maths. The remedy which they want to introduce is worse than the disease in general. Then, Sir, there must be a statutory enumeration of the qualifications of the persons who are to be appointed as Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners and it will not be quite sufficient to simply say that they must profess the Hindu religion. I shall therefore confine myself as far as I can to the elaboration of these points briefly.

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"I shall first take the most important point, namely, the vesting of the management in the Government. Originally no doubt there was interference by the Government in religion, even in 1817-18. I fully concede that. Sometime afterwards owing to the influence of the missionaries the Government wanted not to interfere as they professed religious neutrality. Again they tried to interfere with these institutions gradually and the Act of 1863 came in. Later they introduced the temple committees in the Raja of Panagal's Act. Then in the Select Committee which considered that Act they wanted the appointment of a Board of Commissioners with a term of office and with certain qualifications to exercise their powers of supervision over the temple committees. My endeavour is only to show that if at all there are any defects in the present system of management, there is a case for the reintroduction of the temple committees and more effective control by the Board of Commissioners with reference to the functions of the temple committees and not for the wholesale transfer and handing over and vesting of all these properties in the Government as an institution. I have been very carefully reading the speech of the Hon. the Premier in the Legislative Assembly and the statement of all the instances of misappropriation, etc. I shall come to them. When you straightway look into the list of misappropriations which have been enumerated you will see that various remedies have been referred to as having been adopted, namely, scheme settled, trustees removed, notification made, amount recovered, reported to Government, criminal proceedings lodged, etc., etc. Probably I might have overlooked one or two items. Some of the items are related to the same kind of institution and the misdeeds come under different heads. This catalogue is very fairly and well prepared and the instances refer to action taken under the present Act. I request the Hon. the Mover and the Hon. the Premier to say whether the actions that have been taken have not served the purpose. Even for such drastic remedies like the removal of a trustee there is provision in the Act. So far as the Thiruvaduthurai math is concerned, which is one of the instances quoted, I know that a scheme has been settled though the matathipathi contended that that was not a public trust and section 92 would not apply. In all these cases either notifications have been issued or schemes have been settled. And as regards the Pandanalur case there is a scheme settled in the Sub-Court and proceedings are pending. I do not want to dwell in detail and take up the time of the House over all these minute matters. I request the Hon. the Mover of the Bill as well as the Hon. the Premier to pause a while and find out in what respect these remedies have been found useless. I would rather put it the other way. The persons who are responsible for the superintendence of the institutions, namely, the Board of Commissioners and their subordinates have not been functioning properly and proper check has not been exercised. That is why these things have arisen and we are in this sorry state of affairs and not because there is any lacuna in the present Act as it stands.

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"As regards temples and mathis my hon. Friend, Mr. Ibima Rao, anticipated me. The Hon. the Premier has in his speech before the Legislative Assembly referred to the Native States having interfered and he instanced the Cochin Regulation, the Travancore Regulation, the Mysore Regulation and the Pudukottah Regulation. I shall leave the Pudukottah Regulation out of account and take Cochin, Travancore and Mysore Regulations. I shall quote from this Book, entitled Ganapathi Iyer's Statute Law on Religious Endowments. This deals with the Regulation of 1913 by the Mysore Government as amended by the Regulation of 1927. I shall only place before the House the way in which they distinguish between the trustees of the temples, i.e., muzarai and institutions which are not temples. This is what they say. No doubt there the Government is the chief controlling authority. But nowhere do I find that the management is vested in them. The Commissioner who is appointed there as the Muzara Commissioner is invested with the duties and powers of appeal, supervision and control. Even with regard to temples, if they are dissatisfied the Government may appoint dharma darsis, corresponding to trustees, and nazaranams, i.e., the name of the person selected for mosques. The persons are selected for a term of office and there is a regulation about their powers. Another provision is, that in addition to the dharma darsis they may appoint a committee of persons chosen by election or otherwise for the management of the muzarai institution. In certain cases they may transfer the authority to local bodies. Then one important provision, namely, section 11 states that suits by muzarais may be brought in the civil courts. That is Chapter II. Chapter III deals with religious and charitable institutions. In the case of the ordinary institutions also there are two classes, one if a man becomes insane, or if a man goes away from the Mysore State or becomes insolvent and other similar contingencies occur, then the Government takes over them. But if there is a case of gross mismanagement first they must institute an enquiry in respect of that temple with the sanction of the Government and then only take the management under the Government and frame a scheme and there is a suit provided for at the instance of the aggrieved party. That is so far as muzarai institutions are concerned. Then under section 20 the application of the cypres doctrine comes in only in the case of the failure of a whole or part of the muzarai officer in passing a scheme for the object of a similar nature. I refer to Chapters II and III and these chapters refer to ordinary muzarai institutions which correspond to our temples. When they come to the mathis, the Hon. the President will see that there is a distinction made between the mathis and the temples. Clauses 23 and 29 of the Mysore Regulations should be taken. There they say that the application of the cypres doctrine should not be used for any extraneous purpose as is mentioned in the present Bill but for the purpose of spreading religious instruction according to the tenets of the math. What the Mysore Regulation says is that the funds of that math cannot be used for other

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purposes but only for the purpose of spreading the tenets of that particular religion. What we find here is that section 92 has been repealed and there is no distinction made between mathis and temples. There is a distinction between the mathis and the temples which cannot be ignored. In the temples the deity is vested with the property; in the mathis the beneficiary persons are the owners and the matathipathis are only in the nature of trustees but the temple trustees are really trustees. Then, Sir, the object of a temple is worship and the object of a math is the propagation of the particular tenets of that particular religion. Then, the mathis have got so many disciples and the disciples are interested in the mathis and in the temples the public in general are interested. These are the distinctions that should be observed between the mathis and the temples. Now we must come to Chapter IV of Mysore Regulation. The provisions of Chapters II and III will not apply to mathis.

"The provisions in Chapter IV are rather important. Section 24 of Chapter IV states that the provisions of Chapters II and III shall not apply to mathis and other institutions of a similar nature or to the property belonging to them which are in the possession of matathipathis or other persons entitled by law or general or particular usage to exercise powers of management or ownership. Section 25 says that the Government can take over the possession and management when the matathipathi, etc., voluntarily applies for such help and places the institution or its property under the management of the Government. Such help is given when he is dead or has left the country or when he is a minor and the Regulation further says that such management shall cease on the termination of any period of agreement or when a competent successor is appointed or other disqualifications are removed. As regards misappropriation it says: 'When on complaint made or information furnished in writing by disciples or other persons interested in any math or other similar institution, the Government has reason to believe that the matathipathi or, etc., has been grossly mismanaging the property of the institution or is attempting to alienate the whole or any part of such property for improper purposes, the Government may order an enquiry by a committee of not less than three persons, one at least of whom shall, whenever possible, be a disciple of or a person interested in the math or other institution, as the case may be, provided he is not a whole-time servant of the Government.' I want to know whether there is such a provision made in the present Bill. I want to impress this upon the attention of the Hon. the Premier and the Hon. the Leader of the House. Therefore I say that we must make a distinction.

"Then what about the gentlemen who are to be appointed Commissioners, etc. No qualifications are given. The Hon. the President will be pleased to see that in the present Act there are provisions giving the qualifications. But he holds office only

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for four years, and he is liable to be removed after that period. Take the case of an Assistant Commissioner. We have now a fairly good experience of the Assistant Commissioners. It is stated very often and I believe it is true that many of these people in the lower ranks appointed by the Board are really persons who have absolutely no faith in religion. They are iconoclasts."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member can continue his speech after lunch. The House will now rise and meet at 2-30 p.m."

The House adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* SRI K. NATARAJAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, as regards the interference with the ritual, I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to clauses 15, 20, 21, 41 and 43 of the present Bill. These clauses will give the Commissioner or the persons to whom powers are delegated the power to interfere with the *dittam* and say what are the necessary rituals to be performed, and what ceremonies should be adhered to. All this interference may not be in consonance with the usage of the institution. For example, in Saiva Siddhanta maths, there is what is called *Resha manthram*, *athvartha puja*, *Guru puja* and *Palnapraresam*. I am one of those who think that *Palnapraresam* is a waste. It costs Rs. 2,000. People believe that the *Pandarasannidhi* himself is God, and pay obeisance to him. Similarly, when people come to be initiated as disciples, there are certain ceremonies to be performed. This costs money. From one point of view of an advanced Hindu, saturated with modern ideas, it may not at all be a necessary function. The *dittam* may be curtailed. But in the usage of the institution, this *dittam* should not be curtailed. There are other usages in maths. In some maths the disciples appoint their future head, and in others, the head of the math nominates a Chinna Pandarasannidhi. There are other usages in institutions like the Ahobila math. With reference to appointments, there are certain rituals to be performed. If it is left to the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner to interfere and judge for himself to what extent such a ritual is to be performed, he may as well say why not this coming in and going out be written on a piece of paper. The Mover of the Bill has to consider whether this would not mean interference with the *dittam* and ritual of the institution.

"As regards the propagation of the tenets of religion, there are the Tiruvadhuthurai, Dharmapuram and other Saiva Siddhanta maths. They have got branches throughout the Presidency. It may be asked 'why should you have so many branches and why should you incur expenditure on them.' The Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner and the persons in charge may have different views about these branches. In all these cases, if the

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Commissioner is given power to interfere in the ritual, *dittam* and ceremonies, it will be a very dangerous thing. It will mean that the person concerned is taking upon himself the functions of the *matathipathi*.

"Take temples. In temples there is the *Brahmothsavam*. There is a festival on the last day of which a chariot or car is dragged round the streets. I know in Tanjore there is this chariot festival. One gentleman who happened to be in charge of this festival thought 'what is this chariot; thousand people dragging the car; it is a waste of time, money and energy.' But, Sir, the people rebelled against him. This enraged the gentleman. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon.) All these things may appear differently to different people. It is not a case where the sentiment of the people can be ignored and handed over to a person who simply professes Hindu religion. He must have a grounding in the tenets of Hindu religion.

"One more point, Sir. There was a very wholesome provision in the old Act. There is a provision in section 3 for the exemption of certain institutions. I think the purpose of this legislation may very well be achieved by incorporating that section in this Bill. Section 3 of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act says:

'3. (a) The Provincial Government may, after consulting the Board, exempt any such endowment from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act or vary, alter or cancel such exemption.

(b) The Provincial Government may, by notification, extend to Jain religious endowments the provisions of this Act and of any rules framed thereunder, and may declare such extension to be subject to such restrictions and modifications as they think fit.'

If this section is re-enacted in the present Bill, it will serve two purposes. Sir, there is the Kamakoti Peetam at Kumbakonam. I do not think anyone can boldly say anything against it. I speak without any fear of contradiction. Why this Act should be made applicable to that mutt? If you exempt this mutt, two consequences will follow. Other *matathipathis* will see that they are exempted. They will follow the example. If the person who is exempted does not fare well and becomes loose, or does not manage the mutt properly, the exemption may be cancelled. This will conduce to the improvement of the institution without any interference from Government. I believe one of the previous Presidents of the Endowments Board has written an article that in the case of mutts the disciples or advisory bodies must be given some prominence, and they should be given the chance to suggest suitable measures for the better management of the mutts. No sane man will say that there are no defects in our temples. The instances given by the Hon. Premier are small when compared with the number of institutions. Perhaps the defects have not yet come to light. I do not want to say that instances are very few, and therefore there is no need for legislation. Even if there are only a few instances, have the necessary legislation. But please take care to see that the legislation is such as will remedy the disease. Do not launch upon the scheme of giving some

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person who simply professes Hindu religion the power of absolute interference with the Matathipathi. Let it not be said that a Commissioner who is a disciple of a Matathipathi goes to pay his salutations with a gentleman who is no less than a Sub-Inspector in rank. What will be the attitude of that gentleman? He will have to prostrate before the man. He will sometimes accompany the Sub-Inspector. Everybody in society has some dignity and prestige to maintain. Matathipathis are entitled to certain respect just as we and the Hon. Ministers are entitled to respect. Let it not be said that we undermine all the fundamental and accepted principles of society and introduce hasty legislation. Pause for a while, and think whether the object which you want to achieve cannot be achieved by less Draconian methods. Is there any urgency about this measure? Is there not enough provision in the previous Act for setting right things? On a general comprehensive survey of all the institutions, am I not right in saying that they have decidedly improved for the better? Therefore, I respectfully bring to the notice of the Hon. Premier and the Hon. Dr. Rajan to see that the Bill is modified that the Bill is not subject to other faults pointed out by legal pandits. We are for the present to be guided by our learned Advocate-General, and we must take his word even though the previous learned Advocates-General may have given a different opinion. Whatever it is, he himself, as Mr. Bhima Rao pointed out, has stated that there is a difference between mutts and temples. All the clauses of the Bill have to be modified to suit the difference between temples and mutts. He has also pointed out that some clauses go too far. Therefore, I suggest that if the Hon. Premier thinks that he cannot wait, and if the hon. Leader of the House thinks that he cannot wait—having waited for so many years already—they should at any rate see that this Act is not Draconian, not unduly severe and does not undermine the prestige of the Matathipathis, Gurus and trustees. Reconstitute the temple committees which have been taken away by the Act of 1944. Reconstitute control by the Board of Commissioners. Make them serve better. Introduce stricter control over their acts and find out whether it is not the inefficiency of the Board of Commissioners that has led to this state of affairs. See whether there is any necessity for giving such autocratic powers to a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner who may not see eye to eye with the temple trustees or the Matathipathis in every aspect of management."

* SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, when I rise to speak on this subject, it is with a certain trepidation that we are treading on a very difficult subject. This Government is generally secular in nature. Is it entitled to legislate on religion? That is the question that is before us. This question has been agitating the orthodox men, legal pandits and other people. But I wish to say that it has been all along the duty of the Government to rectify matters in any sphere of administration whenever it goes wrong. Now, we find that all is not well with

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our religious institutions. We find that the temple managements are not very good. The *archakas* are not doing their duties properly. For everything we want some qualification. To be a lawyer we want one to be a B.L., to be a doctor one should be a M.B.B.S., to be an Engineer one should be a B.E., but to be an *archaka* he should have 'nil' qualification! This is a very important point. A man who caters to our spiritual needs is a man who is only the son of his father. He has no other qualification. Whatever disqualifications he has, still he is forced to continue, and he should be allowed to continue, because that is the law to-day. This has very much deteriorated the condition of our temples.

" Secondly, we come to the purohits. In our marriages, all big people, people with hearts full of blessings are present. In marriages, the primary functionary is the purohit. But, he does not know how to repeat the 'Manthrams'. He has no school; he has no wherewithal to say those 'Manthrams' in the right manner. He says something which he does not understand nor does he learn anything. Similarly, I am sorry to say that the matathipathis for whom we have such great regard have not kept up their position. They are very responsible people. They have got a very high duty to perform to the people. The God in the temple does not speak. But, this God is expected to speak and he must speak well. But we find to our great disappointment and sorrow that the matathipathis are not doing their duty properly. That is because, I think, they are so much engrossed with money matters that they are unable to attend to the spiritual needs of the people. I think we will be doing a great service to them if we take away from them the management of the trusts and allow them to concentrate on the side of religion. Then, we see that the various people who have to cater to the needs of our spirituality have not been able to do well. That is why we feel that some agency must come to help us. For a long time, the Government has been interfering with religious institutions. I do not want to repeat what the Hon. the Leader of the House said with regard to the various subjects in which Government interfered; if such interference was necessary, then it must interfere. I am not for Government interference at all stages. Government must give such help as is necessary. Sometimes, we quarrel in temples and the policeman comes there to conduct the temple festivals. Therefore, Government interference has been there when such interference was necessary.

" Sir, the first Endowments Bill that was introduced twenty years ago by the late Raja of Panagal was the first act of a popular Ministry to see that these religious endowments are managed properly. But, that Board has not sufficient powers, and the Endowments Act, which is in force to-day, is very inadequate to meet the needs of the people. That is why we find it necessary to give better powers to Government which will enable the supervision and administration of temples in a better manner. That is why I strongly recommend that Government authority should

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take over the responsibility. Now, it is the people's Government and it is necessary to see that our charities, our temples and mutts and our trust properties are safeguarded and efficient supervision made. Such a supervision can come only when there is a Government which is taking the fullest responsibility. Only such a Government can see that supervision is fairly well-conducted. Of course, the Board is there. The Commissioners come and go every five years. But, here, the Government department will always be responsible and they will see that even if a Commissioner is not conducting himself properly, he may be changed. Therefore, I feel very sincerely that Government control will be very good for the management of these temples.

"Then, what can Government do? Government is taking over a very grave responsibility. I also feel diffident because we do not know what will be the composition of the Government. Many people are enthusiastic about this Bill. I am not here to question their motives, but I feel that some people have in their minds that there is so much treasure in the temples and that this treasure may be utilized for various purposes. If that is so, I fear that the secular doctrines will prevail and that the better administration of religious institutions will not be met and then, it may be that more importance may be given to the secular aspect than to the religious aspect by the Secular Government. This is a fear which I want to guard against. But, I do not feel that we are going in for a bad Government. As it is, we have got to do our duty in the various aspects of life and if the Government finds that these religious endowments are not properly managed, it is their duty to see that they are properly managed. If, in doing so, they overstep their limits, it would mean ruin. We should warn ourselves against doing that. It is very necessary that every pie of this money should be utilized for the purposes for which they are entrusted. I can tell you that there are many things which we can do for temples. The Board says that it cannot do anything beyond the Act. So, the Board has done nothing beyond making some arrangements for some sort of supervision, even though there is a lot of money. I understand that there is a very good surplus fund with the Board which can be properly utilized. But, it is utilized only for giving more salaries and more allowances and not for any religious purpose. There are thousands of temples which are in ruins. There are thousands of temples which, if not attended to to-day, will go to ruins. Also many beautiful works of art are in ruins. There is a temple near Tirupathi called Mangapuram. The temple is almost in ruins. If you do not spend a few lakhs, those beautiful works of art will disappear for all time. Who is going to do it? The Archaeological department of the Government must do it. Will they do it? They cannot spend so much money. If the surplus fund with the Board is utilized for such a purpose, it will be a very good thing. In this way, they can help to preserve the art and the architecture which the temples in South India possess."

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MR. PRESIDENT:—The hon. Member is now the President of the Tirupathi Devasthanam Committee. I know it refused to do anything for the Mangapuram temple before he became President. Has the hon. Member revised that decision?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—The hon. Member wants Government to take up the matter."

* SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAYUDU:—The question came up before the Temple Committee also. The question was why we should do it when the Government Archaeological Department is in possession of it. They found it necessary to preserve that art, and it was thought that it is Government's primary duty to take over this matter. If Government ask for some contribution, I think the Tirupathi Devasthanam authorities will only be too glad to give such amount as they think necessary."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I only wanted to get that statement from the hon. Member."

* SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAYUDU:—"Coming to that subject of Tirupathi, I can tell the House that the Tirupathi Devasthanam earns about 17 lakhs of rupees as hundials. Out of this, only four lakhs are utilized for temple purposes and the other thirteen lakhs are taken away for other purposes. We do not grudge it. But, we find sometimes that the temple funds are not made available for religious purposes. That is exactly the fear which some orthodox people have got in their minds. They fear that once this Government is allowed to meddle with temple affairs, they will take away the money because Government feel and also some people feel, and rightly so, that industries and education are more important matters than these temples, and wherever money can be found it should be diverted for these purposes which in their opinion are very good. We have no objection. For instance, Tirupathi Devasthanam gives thirteen lakhs of rupees to be spent on education, for the maintenance of the Arts College and so on. Of course they are very good purposes. But the orthodox man and the religiously minded man think that this money should be spent in making the temple more attractive. Then there is also this great fear of which Sri Bhima Rao spoke. The black-shirts are supporting this Bill. Then, comes the natural fear as to why they are so enthusiastic about this Bill. It is because, they feel—and that is also the fear of the orthodox people—that these monies will be available for other purposes. The orthodox people feel that as the temples are in ruins, they must be renovated and that they must be made more attractive. Now people are drifting away from spiritual ideals and Government should not allow this drift to go on because we find that our younger generation are going away from the temples. Sir, we must make these temples attractive; then only we will be really doing the work that we must do with regard to these temples. Then, Sir, I think this is the best time when we can attempt the legislation of this kind. We have got a very plain

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gentleman in our Premier, who out of the best motives, has started to do this work. If you do not do this now, some time later it will be very difficult to do and there may be a sweep. We have already allowed these things to drift for such a long time. We must take courage in our hands and must pull together and see that the temples are made more attractive, that temple monies are properly utilized and that modern currents of thought are taken into consideration.

"Now, Sir, people are going away from temples and they are organizing bhajanas and other things. There is the Ramana Ashramam and there is also the Ramakrishna Mission which is doing wonderful work. Similarly, there is the Arabindo Ashram. These new institutions have come up because the old institutions and the old matathipathis have not been able to attract people. What is wrong with these old matathipathis and these old institutions? How can we make them more attractive as the media of spirituality? I feel, Sir, that the matathipathis have not done much to raise the spiritual status of this country. Mahatma Gandhi with his constructive programme of removal of untouchability has done much to raise the spiritual status of this country through his 'Bhajan'. He began in prayers and he died in prayers. The last message which Mahatma Gandhi has given is for the spiritual uplift of the country and for the spiritual leadership of the country. If we as legislators, as people who are responsible for the better government of this country, do not lay our foundation on this spirituality of Mahatma Gandhi, we are not really doing what Mahatma Gandhi has asked us to do. As a legislator myself, I feel that we have a great and important task to do, I am afraid of the magnitude of the work which this involves, but I hope that with God's blessings we will be able to do something good, something great. This is one of the great pieces of legislation which we have undertaken and I do not think either the zamindari legislation or any other piece of legislation is so great and important for the benefit of the humanity of this country as this. I am sorry that on this occasion I miss a very great friend of mine, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. He is not here amidst us now and I miss him very much. I used to see him sitting there and he promised that on this measure he would make a wonderful speech. The last occasion on which I heard him speak was at the Party meeting. He was so enthusiastic about it that he said, 'are you going to allow the existing Act to continue? Can you tolerate this state of affairs?' This is what he said. We must have this Bill passed or do something better. We cannot allow these things to go on. He spoke in this strain and said that this is the proper stage to protect the temples and mathas against decline due to malpractices. He gave his fullest support to this measure because he believed sincerely that such a measure was necessary. Unfortunately he is not here with us now, though his spirit is here. He said that he would fight to the last and see that this Bill is made as good as possible. Then, Sir, when I told him

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that he must be on the Select Committee, he said, 'who will put me on it.' That shows the anxiety he had to see that the Bill is supported by the House.

"Mr. President, Sir, I do not want to take up any more of the time of the House except to say that on all sides of the House there is enthusiasm for the Bill. I am very happy that the Opposition does not choose to oppose the Bill and that is indeed a very great help."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"It is only opposition to the motion and not to the Bill."

* SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAYUDU:—"The fact that there is no opposition to-day is really a good gesture on the part of the Opposition. So, let us all put our hands to the wheel and see that we do this good piece of work so that our temples are restored to their former great glory."

* SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த தேவஸ்தானம் மடங்கள் சம்மந்தமான 'பில்' ரொம்ப நாட்களுக்கு முன்னதாகவே வந்திருக்கவேண்டியது. நமது நாண்பர் ஸ்ரீ நடராஜன் சென்னபிரகாரம் இந்த 'பில்' 1920-ம் ஆண்டு start பண்ணி பிறகு பிரயோஜனமில்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. 1920-ம் ஆண்டு start பண்ணி இப்பொழுது 28 வருஷங்களாகின்றன. இதற்காக மாசம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 25,000 வீதம் சிலவாகியிருக்கிறது. அப்படி வருஷத்திற்கு மூன்று லட்ச ரூபாய் வீதம் 20 வருஷங்களுக்கு கூடார் 40 லட்சம் ரூபாய் சிலவாகியிருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு சிலவுசெய்து பரீட்சை பார்த்துவிட்டு இப்பொழுது இந்த 'பில்லை' கொண்டுவந்தது ரொம்பவும் பயித்தியக்காரத்தனம். இவ்வளவு சிலவு செய்துவிட்டு இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவருவது போல் இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் பணத்தைத் தொலைத்து விட்டு இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் நாள் கழித்துக்கொண்டு வரலாமா.

"இன்னும் இதற்காக ஆட்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள். இப்படி ஆட்களை நியமித்தால் லஞ்சமில்லாமல் இது நடக்குமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது எங்குபார்த்தாலும் லஞ்ச ஜாமல் நடக்கிறது. அது இன்னும் ஜாஸ்தியாகலாம். இப்பொழுது சீர்திருத்தம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால் 40 லட்ச ரூபாய் சிலவுசெய்து பரீட்சை பார்த்து சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வதைப் போல் இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் பணத்தைத் தொலைத்துவிட்டு கொஞ்சம் நாட்கள் கழித்து வேண்டிய சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யலாம் என்று தோன்றுகிறது. அப்பொழுது தான் இந்த தேவஸ்தானங்களும் மடங்களும் ஒழுங்காக நடக்கும்.

"தேவஸ்தானங்களிலும் மடங்களிலும் அக்கிரமங்கள் அதிகமாக நடக்கிறது. எங்களுடைய ஜில்லாவில் வைக்கில்லவான் கோவில் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு 365 வேலி நஞ்சை நிலம் இருக்கிறது. ஒரு நாளைக்கு ஒரு வேலி வீதம் 365 நாட்களுக்கும் 365 வேலி வீதம் சிலவு செய்வதற்கு நிலம் தகு சாலார் இராஜாவால் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அங்கே தம்புரான் என்று ஒருவர் இருக்கிறார். இன்னும் தர்மபாய் ஆதினம் கட்டளை உகேகை தம்புரான், என்றெல்லாம் இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். சலாமிக்கு சந்திதானம் என்ற பதம் காணோம். இவர்களுக்கு சந்தி எங்கிருந்து வந்திருக்கா. செரியவில்லை. ஒரு சமயம் நான் வைத்தீஸ்வரன் கோவிலுக்குச் சென்ற போது சலாமி வெளியில் புறப்பட்டது. அப்பொழுது தம்புரானும் புறப் பட்டு வெளியில் வந்தார். அப்பொழுது அவருக்குதான் ஏராளமான மீன் யானை நடந்தது. சலாமிக்கு குடை பிடிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் இந்த தம்புரானுக்கு குடை பிடித்து வந்தார்கள். எவ்வளவு அக்கிரமம் பார்க்கிறீர்கள். அந்த சமயம் மற்ற பெய்தது. மனம் பெய்து கொண்டிருக்கும் பொழுது இந்த தம்புரானுக்கு குடை பிடித்துக்கொண்டார்.

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விசிறிக்கொண்டும் வந்தார்கள். சுவாமிக்கு குடை கிடையாது. சந்ததிக்கு குடையுடனல்லாமல் விசிறிக்கொண்டும் வந்தார்கள். நான் அதைப் பார்த்து என்ன ஜயா அக்கிரமம் என்று கேட்டேன் மழையில் எதற்காக விசிறி வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டேன். ஏதோ தெரியாமல் செய்துவிட்டோம். எங்கையோ ரூபகமாகச் செய்து விட்டோம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். இவ்விதம் அவர்கள் பணத்தை சிலவழித்துக்கொண்டு அக்கிரமம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இதை விட்டுவந்தால் அனுமாரூக்கு வால் எளிதானதுபோல வளர்ந்து கொண்டேபோய் எல்லாபணமும் அழிந்துபோய்விடும்.

“இந்தமாதிரியான அக்கிரமங்களை யெல்லாம் லட்சுமிநாதன் என்று ஒருவன் எழுதிவந்திருந்தான். அவன் இப்பொழுது இறந்துபோய் விட்டான். எழுதுவதற்கு வேறு அடிகள் கிடையாது. இவர்கள் செய்யும் அக்கிரமங்களைப்பற்றி எவ்வளவோ புத்தகங்கள் வந்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அந்தமாதிரி அக்கிரமங்கள் செய்வது பேப்பரில் வருவதில்லை. அப்படியாவது எழுதிவிட்டால் அந்த பேபர்காரனுக்கு ஆபீசும் ரூபாய் கொடுத்து அதை வெளியிடாமல் செய்து விடுகிறார்கள் அதனால் எழுதுவதில்லை. அப்படி ஒருவன் மும்பைகாணத்திலிருந்து எழுதியதற்காக இப்படி எழுதியவனை அடித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இந்த சட்டம் ரொம்பவும் அவசியம்.

“அதம்பரசுவாமி என்றிருக்கிறது அங்கே சிதம்பர அம்மர் என்று குருக்கள் ஒருவர் இருக்கிறார். அவர் தூறு வேலி நிலத்தையும் தன் பெருக்கு பட்டா மாற்றிக் கொண்டார். அப்பொழுது மேட்டூர் ஜலம் வரவில்லை. இப்பொழுது மேட்டூர் ஜலம் வந்ததால் அவ்வளவு நிலங்களும் நஞ்சையாக மாறிவிட்டன, அந்த சிதம்பர அம்மர் பெராதாரன் பட்டா ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அந்த நிலத்தின் மதிப்பு சுமார் ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் இருக்கம் ஆகையால் இந்த சொத்திற்கு எதாவது வழி செய்யவேண்டும். இதற்கு வேண்டிய மாறுதல்களை சட்டத்தில் செய்தாலும் செய்துகொள்ளலாம். திருமபவும் கீழ்ச்சைக்குபோகும்படியாக இருக்குமே என்று யோசிக்கவேண்டாம். திருப்பிச்சென்றால் ஒன்றும் பாதகம் இல்லை. Proper management செய்ய வேண்டும். கமிட்டி வைக்கப்போகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். M.L.C.களையும் மந்திரிகளையும் புகார் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். புகாருக்கு இடமில்லாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—இப்பொழுது (motion)-ஐயற்றியே சொல்லுங்கள். மந்திரி, மெம்பர்களுடைய புகார்களைப்பற்றி சொல்லவேண்டாம்.”

SRI S. A. S. Rm. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR:—“அவர்கள் புகார் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்றுதான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆகையால் Proper management-க்கு எப்படி செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதை யோசனை செய்து பண்ணினால் ரொம்பவும் புண்ணியம் உண்டு. இரண்டு கோடி பொறுமானமுள்ள சொத்து இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறது. வரும் வரும்படியை ஒழுங்கு செய்தால் ரொம்பவும் புண்ணியம் உண்டு, பண்ணவேண்டியதை எப்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டுமோ அதை அப்படி செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் ரொம்பவும் புண்ணியமுண்டு.

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“Sir, the amendment of the hon. Mr. Bhima Rao seems to imply that this Bill has not got the support of the public. With due respect to the hon. Member I wish to point out that he is entirely mistaken in his view. Some of us have addressed many public meetings after the introduction of this Bill and I know that the popular support and enthusiasm were such as were not seen for the last many years. In fact the support from the masses is such as we have not come across after the attainment of Independence. I may say that Congressmen have not been active for the last 1½ years in holding public meetings but after this Bill was published in the Gazette, we have been able to go forward and address public meetings and feel the pulse

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of the people in regard to this measure. They are fully and thoroughly in support of it. Their enthusiasm and applause which they gave at the meetings are sure indication of their support to it. There is no lack of support as has been expressed in some of the newspapers. I would ask my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhima Rao, to go back to his own town and organize public meetings to know what the public feel in regard to this Bill.

“Again, Sir, it has been remarked that this Bill has been brought forward in a hurry. I am afraid that that statement is made without going into the history of the matter. As you are aware, an Act has been in the Statute Book for the last 22 years and now after working that Act for the last two decades, we have been able to find certain defects in its working and it is in order to rectify those defects that this Bill has been brought forward.

“The important feature of this reform is that it is intended to introduce control over Matathipathis. When the original Bill, the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill of 1926, was brought in, the maths and those interested in them raised opposition to it and they made a hue and cry and invoked the Proclamation of Queen Victoria. They succeeded to a great extent and the result was the maths were omitted from that Act. The main feature of the present Bill is to bring in a certain measure of control over the maths and it is my humble opinion that even the measure of control proposed in the Bill is quite inadequate to meet the situation.

“Sir, without going in great detail into the various provisions of the Bill I would like to mention one or two sections, sections 39 to 42 which deal with the control of maths.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“May I suggest to the hon. Member that he can deal with the details later, but now it is sufficient if he agrees with the principles. It is likely he may also be on the Joint Select Committee.”

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“I will only take a few minutes more.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“It is enough if the hon. Member says that he agrees with the principles of the Bill.”

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“Yes, Sir. I wish to point out that the present measure is insufficient because what is suggested in the Bill is, that the Government will not have the power to remove any matathipathi. Supposing a trustee of a math is found to be insane or found to have been convicted of moral turpitude, even in such cases the Government have not got the power to remove him. My submission is that the Government should take adequate powers than what they have under the Act so that even in cases where a trustee of a math is convicted of moral turpitude, he could be removed without going to court. Under the Bill in such cases, the Government have to go to a court and ask for an order for the removal of the trustee of the math concerned.

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"Now, another provision which is sought to be made in the Bill is in regard to dittam or estimate of expenditure. When a trustee of a math prepares a budget, it is now proposed to take powers to alter it only in cases where the dittam is at variance with the usage. I submit that the Government should have power to alter the dittam even in other cases where it is inconsistent with modern ideas.

"Sir, we see in clause 42 that the manager of a mutt who will be appointed again by the trustee of a mutt will have only secular powers. The particular section uses the word 'secular'. A great deal has been said about secular State. In fact, I understand that the main plank of the opposition to this Bill is that our state is a secular State and it is not within the capacity of a secular State to bring forward a Bill of this nature. Whether it is consistent or not with the status of a secular State, depends on the meaning attributed to the word 'secular'. The Hon. Premier, who is really the head of the administration of our Province, has stated in the other House, what is meant by 'secular State'. He has definitely stated that it does not mean a licence to misappropriate temple funds. If anyone is competent to define a 'secular State', I submit, he is Pandit Nehru. Three days after the Premier of our Province had spoken in the Legislative Assembly about what is meant by a 'secular State', the Prime Minister of India spoke on the 'secular character of the State and this is what he said on the 13th of February. He said: 'The secular character of the Indian State must be maintained at all costs'. 'This did not mean that we were to be irreligious or a nation of atheists. A secular State only meant that every individual in it was free to profess any faith he chose and no disability should rest on him by reason of his faith.' Now, that is the description of a secular State as given by the Prime Minister. And I ask, Sir, who is more competent to define the meaning of the secular State than the Architect of the Constitution of India. I mean the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru. So, it is high time there is an end to the discussion of a secular State because that has been well defined and settled; and it is settled once for all by the definition given by the Prime Minister of India, and let there be no further opposition based on the ground that the Bill is beyond the capacity of the State or against the character of the State.

"Sir, another point was raised about the religious rites and rituals. This Bill very wisely prevents people going to courts on a matter of mere ritual or ceremony. We have seen enough of litigation going on with regard to mere matters of rituals and ceremonies. It is only a few days ago the High Court gave judgment on a matter between two sets of priests or Pandarams about certain rites connected with Palni temple. Therefore, I say, it is high time that there is an end to unnecessary litigation and it would be very much better if the Commissioner who is bound to be a Hindu,

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disposes of the disputes relating to rituals and ceremonies rather than allow them to be carried to the High Courts or Federal Court. I support the Bill and oppose the amendment."

* SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Mr. President, I support the introduction of this Bill and oppose the motion moved by the hon. Sri Bhima Rao. This Bill, containing about 93 clauses, is an attempt to provincialize the administration of religious and charitable institutions of this Province and to codify the law as it exists to-day. It repeals the old Hindu Religious Endowments Act, the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanam Act and other subsequent amendments. This Bill goes a step further and brings under its purview mutts which have been till to-day more or less enjoying a privileged position. Some years back, one of the members of the old Legislative Council brought forward, what is called, a Mutt Bill. That Bill went to the Select Committee and there was a lot of hue and cry from various heads of religious institutions and the then Government dropped that Bill in 1935 or 1936. Subsequently no steps have been taken to regularize and preserve the endowments connected with mutts. It has been found from experience that where the administration of these religious institutions has been undertaken by the Religious Endowments Board, certain powers are found to be absolutely necessary to make the administration more efficacious and effective. The old Act gives enormous powers to courts to interfere with the decision of the Board. The Board is a specialized body created to perform certain functions but its decisions have often been flouted. Naturally, this kind of litigation between the Board and a religious institution may prolong for a long time with the result that no improvement can be effected in this sphere. In this connexion, I would just like to draw the attention of this House to the decision of the Madras High Court quoted by me some years ago in the old Legislative Council while moving an amendment to the old Act.

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I thought you were going to narrate your experiences."

SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"On the 13th October 1934, in a judgment of the Madras High Court, delivered by the Hon. the Chief Justice and Justice King, they said:

'We cannot leave this case without saying that it is a glaring example of protracted litigation. The suit was filed in 1918 and in 1932, fourteen years afterwards, the issue as to its maintainability was first decided. This is nothing short of a scandal. The suit must now be disposed of without further delay.'

It had taken practically fourteen years to decide the preliminary point whether the suit is maintainable in law or not. Sir, attempts made to put down litigation under the present Act have been found to be totally inadequate. The vested interests behind mutts always seek the aid of law and indulge in protracted litigations. Therefore, something must be done to protect these religious institutions from going to rack and ruin. This Bill is an attempt just to regularize and systematize the administration. Government do not want to interfere in the day-to-day administration or the religious

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worship or the particular thought which a religious institution is promoting for the welfare of the people. The Hon. Dr. Rajan, when introducing the Bill, gave an assurance that there would be absolutely no interference in matters purely religious or particularly sectarian. This Government is a popular Government and they will try to cater to the public taste with strict neutrality and in a spirit of just impartiality. This legislation is long overdue. The Board has been attempting to get this enactment placed on the Statute Book for some years past but they could not succeed owing to obvious difficulties. Now the Government have felt the need for this measure and I sincerely wish that this Bill will soon be enacted into law with the necessary precautions and safeguards incorporated in it. Even in the Select Committee stage, there should be no change in the main principle of the Bill, viz., the provincialization of the administration of religious and charitable institutions. The unnecessary interference of courts should be prevented and provisions in the Bill relating thereto need careful examination. I am very glad that this Government have taken up this step which is long overdue and I wish that the Government will succeed in this attempt."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I am rather surprised at the so-called amendment moved by Mr. Bhima Rao. He wants, in his amendment, to defer this legislation 'till after fresh elections are held after issuing a fresh election manifesto, making the proposed legislation an issue therein and after obtaining the verdict of the electorate.' This only shows a little bit of ignorance on his part of what the public feel on this Bill. As Mr. Adityan has rightly pointed out, I say it is wrong to say that this measure has no popular support. On the other hand public meetings have to be held to oppose the Bill under police protection. What does this show? This only shows that the public feeling is overwhelmingly in favour of this Bill. It is equally wrong to say that the Bill interferes with religion and religious institutions and that the Congress election manifesto does not give the Government necessary sanction to bring forward this measure. Sir, neither the Congress election manifesto nor the provisions of the New Constitution gives the right to anybody to improperly manage the properties belonging to religious institutions. We should not confuse the question of management of religious institutions with the question of religious practices. We must try to draw a line as to where religion ends and where the secular aspect of religion begins. This Bill is an attempt to consolidate the governance, administration and regulation of religious institutions and does not go against the fundamental rights guaranteed in the proposed New Constitution. If there are secular activities associated with religious practices, the Government have to legislate for them also.

"Mr. Bhima Rao was at pains to say that this Bill contravenes the fundamental rights guaranteed in the New Constitution. But, I say, Sir, there is nothing in this Bill which contravenes the

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fundamental rights: What are the fundamental rights guaranteed in the new Constitution? The one fundamental right is that a citizen can follow his own faith without compulsion from outside. I cannot certainly call upon Mrs. Mona Hensman to become a Hindu much against her will. She has got every right to continue to be a Christian and I have got every right to continue to be a Hindu. Therefore, there is nothing in this Bill to affect that fundamental right. This Bill is primarily intended to provide better administration, governance and regulation of Hindu religious and charitable institutions.

"Sir, in this connexion I should like to invite the attention of hon. Members to item 34 in List II of the Provincial Legislative List under the Seventh Schedule of the Government of India Act 1935, in which specific mention has been made of 'charities and charitable institutions; charitable and religious endowments', and I want Members particularly to note the words 'religious endowments' therein. This is the Act under which we are now working and under this Act the Provincial Legislature is entitled to legislate on these matters. Even in the present Draft Constitution in List II—State List, Item 43, the subject 'religious institutions' has been included specifically which it had not found a place in the present Government of India Act, 1935. So we can legislate on charities and religious institutions that are in the Province. There is no need to confuse things.

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"Sir, much was said about clauses 19 and 20 of the Draft Constitution which have been passed. If we are to logically proceed on the argument of Mr. Bhima Rao, then the position will be that the Contract Act shall not apply. As regards properties of religious institutions, clause 20 of the Fundamental Rights gives power. Clause 19 gives freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion. There is no use simply saying that clauses 19 and 20 give certain fundamental rights. We must see really what they are. I will now read the clause in full:—

'Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion.'

This is the fundamental right given, and then there is the Exception to the rule which runs thus:—

'Nothing in this Article shall affect the operation of any existing law or preclude the State from making any law

(a) regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practices;

So, it is evident that we can legislate. The Fundamental Rights do not prevent our right. And the second exception is for social welfare and reform or for throwing open Hindu religious institutions of a public character to any class or section of Hindus. Then, clause 20 gives freedom to manage religious affairs and to own, acquire and administer properties for religious or charitable purposes. So, that is the law and we are within our rights in

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bringing this Bill. If that is not so, we will come to a ridiculous conclusion that the Contract Act and the Transfer of Property Act will not apply to this Province.

"One point made out by Mr. Natarajan was that we are taking power in this Bill empowering the Commissioner to prescribe rituals in temples. That is not the fact. It is wrong to say so, I will refer the hon. Member to clause 15. From it it will be seen that he is given only the general superintendence of all religious institutions and endowments. He has only to see to the proper management of the secular affairs of religious institutions and to the due performance of rituals, ceremonies and other religious observances therein. I am only citing one example, though there are several such instances. The section does not give the Commissioner power to prescribe what particular *mantras* should be spoken by the *Archaka* or what *Ayama* or *Sutra* should be uttered by the *Archaka*. It only gives him the right to see to the due performance of rituals. Suppose an *Archaka* refuses to perform rituals, as things happened in Malabar in a particular case. There, after the passing of the Temple Entry Act, the *Archaka* refused to perform the rituals, as untouchables had entered the temple. Thereupon the trustee closed the temple, declaring that he did not want anybody to enter the temple. In such a case it is the duty of the Commissioner to see to the due performance of rituals. I can quote to the House some sections in the Bill showing that power is taken only to manage religious affairs and to administer properties of religious or charitable institutions. Practice or profession of religion is not at all touched. Mr. Bhima Rao and Mr. Natarajan quoted Mysore law and said that no difference had been made out between maths and religious institutions. I will ask the House to refer to clauses 30 to 38 which show that maths and specific endowments have been specially dealt with. Such religious institutions have been treated separately under clauses 39 to 42.

"Why should we not take power to manage maths? The way in which our so-called Hindu maths are protecting religion, if I am to give all the instances in my mind, it will take much time and I will confine myself to one example. Everyday in our Headquarters hospitals poor women give birth to children and die. The orphans are there and in many cases they are Hindu orphans. In all those cases not even a single Hindu math or religious institution takes charge of them. It is the Christian missionaries who take hold of the children and look after them. I thank them for their humanity. I wonder whether the tremendous love of the Hindu matadhipathis or of those who oppose this Bill protects the principles of Hindu religion. The other day a District Medical Officer informed me that there were five Hindu orphans and asked me, 'what am I to do with them?' The Government do not allow me to keep them here.' Fortunately, the Gandhigram at Chinnalapatty offered to take those children and maintain them. It is an institution which is not maintained by

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those matadhipathis or maths, but maintained by others on pure humanitarian considerations. What are these matadhipathis or monastery people who are supposed to do propagation of Hindu religion and preserve Hindu religion doing, I ask? Then, the most unfortunate part of it is that Mr. Bhima Rao thought that the Dravida Kazhagam of Mr. Ramaswami Naicker, who is familiarly known as Periyar, which condemned scriptures supported this Bill. Sir, misfortune brings together strange bed-fellows. Simply because the Dravida Kazhagam support this Bill, does this Bill become bad law? Suppose a man, an undesirable person, supports a measure. Then, merely because an undesirable person supports it, does that measure become a bad measure?

"Mr. Natarajan gave five instances of interference by State with rituals. I challenge him to show one case where the Commissioner proposes to interfere with the religion or ritual or religious practices.

"Then, reference was made to the application of *cypres* doctrine. There are institutions endowed by great people where the temples have been lost. There is nothing to be managed. Property is there; it is being eaten by the trustee. What shall we do with that property? It is not as if Government have taken over the property for revenue purpose. Even Mr. Venkataswami Nayudu was doubtful about the possibilities of clause 45. The clause runs thus:—

"The Deputy Commissioner may, on being satisfied that the purpose of a religious institution has from the beginning been, or has subsequently become, impossible or incapable of realization, or that the machinery for effectuating such purpose has failed or no longer exists, or that after providing adequately for the purposes of the institution and after setting apart a sufficient sum for the repair and renovation of the buildings connected therewith, there is a surplus, by order, direct that the endowments of the institution or such surplus as is declared to be available, as the case may be, be appropriated to religious, educational or charitable purposes not inconsistent with the objects of the institution."

Those are the conditions in which the *cypres* doctrine will apply.

"As regards the qualifications of Commissioner, somebody doubted whether Hindus alone will be appointed. I have known of cases of theft of temple property where the matadhipathis were willing to allow officers, to whatever caste they may belong, to enter the holy precincts for purposes of detection. Clause 10 specifically says that all officers and servants appointed to carry out the purposes of this Act shall be persons professing Hindu religion only. The most vehement attack that was made was about clause 6, about vesting. What has been vested, Sir? Clause 6 says:—

"The general superintendence of all religious institutions and endowments shall vest in the Provincial Government."

So it is not temples that have been vested. The Mysore law speaks of supervision, control and regulation. In our Act, there is provision for general superintendence and so it is not the properties of institutions that are to vest but it is the superintendence, regulation and maintenance of endowments. If we can make a distinction between or draw a line where the religious aspect ends

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and the secular aspect begins, then there is no scope for confusion. There is nothing to be afraid of. It is very definite from the beginning in the Bill. Mr. Natarajan said that the Premier gave a number of cases where the institutions have been mismanaged and scheme suits have been put in. Mr. Krishnamurthi very rightly cited one case where a suit has been going on for twelve years and still the suit is not over. There are several such cases, for when a temple is declared to be a public temple, immediately the trustee files a suit before the Commissioner and on his decision an appeal is filed in the District Court to bring the temple under the old management and this continues for several years. Such cases have been very many. Finally, Sir, it is very uncharitable to suggest that the authors of this Bill have the same objects as the Dravida Kazhagam in bringing this measure."

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p.m.

* THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Sir, after I last spoke on the subject in the other House, I notice a marked change in the climate of opposition opinion. Many who genuinely feared that the Bill might interfere with religion are now convinced that the Bill would promote healthy development of religious institutions. It is no longer the godly who are worried, but the godless. This godless tribe apprehend that when temples prosper and charitable institutions thrive and true religion takes hold of the masses, they will be deprived of the material for destructive propaganda. Even those, who while sympathizing with the objects of the Bill yet entertain genuine doubts as to whether it has not gone far, do now feel reassured, as they realize that the Select Committee will impartially consider the various suggestions put forward by them. After this lapse of time, therefore, and after watching the reactions of public opinion to my last speech, I am glad to say that to-day, I am able to speak before this House with added strength and firmer conviction in the urgency and soundness of the measure than ever before."

"Sir, I have been accused of being a religious reformer and of having donned the mantle of a self-appointed prophet. I am afraid that is too big a compliment for me. I can only claim to have been a devout Hindu all my life, striving to understand the basic teachings of the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Probandhas and Thevarams and, in my humble way, to translate them into practice in daily life. What my religion teaches is very simple. It teaches tolerance, it teaches love; it teaches service to humanity and service to God. It teaches that in the eye of God everyone is equal; and it teaches that the temples are the portals of Higher Life. To understand these teachings, Sir, to translate these teachings in daily life and to see that the Governmental machinery is so devised that the corporate bodies in charge of religion translate them into practice—these simple aims do not require one to be a religious reformer, do not call for one to be a seer or a prophet. They only require one to be dutiful to his faith and that is all I claim to be. I have a duty to my religion and I have a duty to the public, and I find the two do not conflict."

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"It has been said that the State is a materialistic body and that there should be no confusion of functions with spiritual institutions. But, Sir, the measure under discussion does not seek to interfere with spiritual side of religion at all. On the other hand this measure can only promote spiritual welfare. But Sir, our aim is limited. The Bill seeks to attend only to the material side of the religious institutions, to the proper administration of their lands and finances. This the State has been doing all along, in all times and in all climes. Those who object to Government regulating the temple properties and trusts, those who object to Government checking and auditing temple funds, those who object to Government insisting that charitable institutions should spend their funds in fulfilment of the pious wishes of the original donors, Sir, these objectors do not object to a non-Hindu, or a free-thinking Judge giving a decision as to whether priest 'A' or priest 'B' should do the puja, whether trustee 'X' or trustee 'Y' should receive the prasadam first, whether the temple elephant should have caste mark this way or that. Dharma Acharyas who lay claim to be the sole interpreters of the sacred law do not object to stand before the non-Hindu judges of a materialist State and take their decisions in religious matters, in matters of rituals and pujas. But when public funds are wasted, when temples are deserted and the owl and the bat are allowed to reign supreme, and when Government seek to put an end to these things, only then comes the objection that the materialist State should not decide for religious institutions."

"Much has been made of the Secular State provisions in the Draft Constitution. I have already made it clear that those provisions do not clash with the object of this Bill. If, however, any doubts had lingered, the recent statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Godhra must have dispelled them. Addressing a large gathering on the banks of the Mashwee, Panditji said that the Secular State 'did not mean that we were to be irreligious or a nation of atheists. By a Secular State is only meant that every individual in it was free to profess any faith he chose and no disability should rest on him by reason of his faith.' Does this mean that temples should be neglected, that trust properties should be mishandled and misappropriated, that religious education should be neglected and sanitary and hygienic precautions in places of worship should be ignored? Does it mean that the temple funds should be frittered away in costly and needless litigation that does no good to the religious well-being of the devotees? Does it mean that at a time when food problem is so acute, the temple lands should be neglected or indifferently cultivated? Does it mean that the temple tanks should continue to be filthy and dirty and be the breeding farms of a thousand and one diseases? Does it mean that all these things should take place and because there is some mention of the Secular State in the Draft Constitution, Government should continue to tolerate these social and economic evils?"

[Dr. T. S. S. Rajan] [24th February 1949]

"Sir, in a matter like this which rightly or wrongly concerns the people's faith, the Government cannot but be oversensitive and therefore what I say is that every consideration shall be given to all the views that are expressed and all the communications that are received from various schools of thought with regard to this matter and these shall be carefully gone into by the Government at the Select Committee and with this assurance, Sir, I want the House to accept the names of members that I am proposing for inclusion in the Joint Select Committee which is to be constituted to consider this Bill. In mentioning the names of the Members of the Select Committee, I may tell the House that I have taken into consideration the opinions expressed by various members of this House and have also had consultations with the leaders of the various groups and I have selected the following ten members who are to be included in the Select Committee, which I hope, the House will accept:—

The Hon. Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar.

The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.

The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon.

Sri N. Ranga Reddi.

Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu.

Sri S. B. Adityan.

Sri M. Narayana Menon.

Sri M. D. T. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar.

Sri D. Manjaya Hegde.

Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I should like to know whether the Hon. Mr. Bhima Rao is pressing his amendment."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"I know, Sir, what would be the fate of my amendment if I press it for a division and therefore I do not propose to press it. I shall withdraw it with the leave of the House, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I suppose the House gives permission to Mr. Bhima Rao to withdraw his amendment."

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The motion is—

That this House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses consisting of 30 members (20 members from the Assembly and 10 members from the Council) to consider the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1949), and that the following members of this House be nominated to the said Joint Select Committee:—

The Hon. Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar.

The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.

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The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon.

Sri N. Ranga Reddi.

Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu.

Sri S. B. Adityan.

Sri M. Narayana Menon.

Sri M. D. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar.

Sri D. Manjaya Hegde.

Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao."

The motion was carried.

IV. THE MADRAS STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1949 (L.A. BILL NO. 5 OF 1949).

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

that the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1949), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration at once.'

"Sir, this Bill has been brought forward by the Government with a view to financing industry for facilitating post-war rehabilitation and for the industrial development of the Province. The Government propose to establish an Industrial Finance Corporation as a joint stock company to be registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and also to take shares therein to the extent of 51 per cent so as to have complete control over the Corporation. The Government also consider that they should have power to take shares in, or give other financial aid to, any industrial business or enterprise, the paid-up capital of which exceeds thirty lakhs of rupees, otherwise than under the provisions of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922. This Bill has therefore been brought forward with a view to amend that Act so as to achieve this object.

"Sir, when the Bill came up for discussion in the Assembly several questions were raised by a number of hon. Members of that House and I have replied to them in detail and also explained to them the necessity for this legislation. At present State aid to industries is given under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, as modified up to 1st July 1947. Section 4 of that Act says that, 'No aid shall be given by the Provincial Government to any industrial business or enterprise except in accordance with the provisions of the Act'. Then there is section 15 which prescribes the conditions for subscribing for shares or debentures and it says that the Government cannot take more than 50 per cent of the shares in any company. Now it is proposed to take 51 per cent of the shares in the Industrial Finance Corporation and so it is necessary that the Government should be vested with the necessary powers to subscribe more shares than are allowed under the present Madras State Aid to Industries Act. That is why the Government have come forward with this amending Bill.

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [24th February 1949]

" Sir, the amendments proposed are in respect of section 20 of the old Act, wherein two sub-clauses, 20 (f) and 20 (g) are proposed to be added. The new sub-clause (f) under section 20 enables the Government to establish a company for the purpose of giving financial assistance to industrial concerns and enterprises or by subscribing for shares in, or in any other manner aiding, such company, on such terms and conditions as the Provincial Government may by general or special order lay down; and sub-clause (g) enables the Government to subscribe for shares in, or in any manner aiding, any industrial concern or enterprise, the paid-up capital of which exceeds thirty lakhs of rupees, on such terms and conditions as the Provincial Government may by general or special order lay down.

" Sir, the existing provisions of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act enable people who sponsor industries to come forward with applications before the Director of Industries and Commerce for such aid as is required by them and these applications are examined and scrutinised by the Board of Industries which decides whether such aid should be by way of taking up shares or by way of loans or by way of an overdraft. These provisions apply only to small-scale industries and they do not cover such big industries as we now propose for giving State aid. The proposed Industrial Finance Corporation will be one that will give aid in addition to the State Aid to Industries Act, to such concerns as are quite big enough and the desirability of extending such aid will be examined by a duly constituted Board of Directors and the Government have proposed to take 51 per cent of the shares in the Industrial Finance Corporation which they are going to set up, so as to have a controlling voice in that institution. At the same time it is proposed to see that the remaining 49 per cent of the shares are contributed by banks and insurance companies. They will be only institutional investments and not investments by private individuals so that the various institutions like insurance companies and banks in the Province would have an opportunity of investing their surplus funds in it, which in other words mean that these institutions will be enabled indirectly to help the industrial progress of this Province. In fact, Sir, it would be a very great advantage to have the association of experienced bankers and insurance companies in this scheme, because it is they who have the necessary funds and experience at their disposal and it is only they who will be in a position to examine thoroughly and properly the applications made to the Industrial Finance Corporation for industrial aid; and so it will be an additional help that the industries of the Province will be able to get by the starting of the above Corporation with such experienced financiers and businessmen on its Board.

" Sir, the other sub-clause (g), as I said, will enable the Government to help industries by taking shares in or give other financial aid to any industrial business or enterprise, the paid-up capital of which exceeds Rs. 30 lakhs.

" Sir, this is only an enabling Bill, to see that the Industrial Finance Corporation is incorporated without any legal difficulty

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that was pointed out as standing in the way at present. Sir, this question of the setting up of this Industrial Finance Corporation has been under the consideration of the Government for a long time past and in fact, provision was made in the Budget for taking shares in it to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs, even during the first year's Budget of the Congress Ministry, but the actual incorporation of the Corporation has been delayed owing to certain legal difficulties pointed out and so the Government have now come forward with this enabling Bill, which has been passed by the Legislative Assembly. I hope, Sir, that the Members of the House will give their support to this Bill."

MR. PRESIDENT :— The question is—

That the Bill to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1949), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration at once."

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI :— " Mr. President, Sir, in supporting the provisions of this Bill, I should like to observe that the Bill is not comprehensive enough. I know, Sir, that so far as the financial aspect of the matter is concerned, the Government are giving their help to the various industries that apply for State aid. But there is another aspect which has to be considered by the Government. In Rayalaseeme, for example, there are rich mining areas and people who apply for particular plots by paying certain registration fees are given licence for working out the mines in such plots. A number of such licences have been given to people over plots extending in some cases to several hundreds of acres. But they have not worked these mines at all and these plots are lying idle. Not being content with that, the very same people have applied for further areas for mining rights and they are thus preventing other people from coming forward, who are really more earnest in working out the mines in those plots. These people want to take a monopoly, as it were, over the whole area in regard to these mining rights. It is true, Sir, that the State should intervene and render all help they can towards the industrial development of this Province. But when few people like these stand in the way and try to get monopoly over these areas, it is the duty of the Government to see that such obstacles are removed immediately and that people who are in real earnest should be given a chance to work out these mines. There are a large number of people who are sincerely trying to work out these mines in the Cuddapah district. I know them personally and their sincerity, but they are not able to get the necessary plots on a licence and that is because there are certain vicious rules and regulations which stand in their way of obtaining such licences. I submit, Sir, that this system of monopoly should be done away with as early as possible. We know, Sir, and we have studied about the evils of the monopolistic system in industries in our early days in our colleges. So, I submit to the Hon. Minister that the industrial development of this Province cannot be achieved in full,

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unless the other factors that are ancillary for its promotion are made accessible to people who are really interested in the industrial progress of this Province and to afford them all facilities in that direction. I would therefore request the Government to remove such obstacles that stand in the way of the industrial progress of this country, and with these words, I support this Bill."

4-15
p.m.

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am sure that every Member of this House heartily supports the objects which have actuated the Government in bringing forward a legislation of this nature. The Hon. the Minister for Industries stated that in proposing to insert new clause (f) in section 20 of the Act, his object was to enable the Government to bring into existence the Industrial Finance Corporation by taking the necessary shares therein to the extent of 51 per cent. May I ask, Sir, why he thought it necessary to amend this Act instead of bringing forward a separate legislation for the establishment of an Industrial Finance Corporation? There are certain advantages in having a separate Act for the purpose. If we take the Industrial Finance Corporation Act passed in the Constituent Assembly, we will find therein that various things are controlled by Statute, viz.: the Capital structure, the guarantee to be given by Government for the purpose of shares, the guaranteeing of the dividends on debentures or shares, etc. Above all the right to have the accounts audited by an auditor appointed by the Government is also given by Statute. It would have been of great benefit if a separate Industrial Finance Corporation Bill had been brought before this House and the Government obtained the consent of the Legislature so that the functions of the Corporation might be regulated according to the provisions of the Statute. Now, all of us who are in favour of an Industrial Finance Corporation being promoted do not know yet, what its constitution will be, whether its Articles of Association will be framed in accordance with the provisions of the Central Act or whether they will be in accordance with those which the Government think have to be adopted to meet the special circumstances of this Province. I am afraid the Government gave away their case a little when they said that they wanted to take shares to the extent of 51 per cent so as to have complete control over the Corporation. I was a member of the Industrial Planning Committee which also recommended the constitution of the Industrial Finance Corporation and questions as to what should be the representation of Government and to what extent control by Government should be provided in regard to the conduct of the affairs of the Corporation, have been discussed at great length in the Committee's Report. We suggested that though the Government might subscribe 51 per cent of the share capital, they should not and need not nominate the entire Board of Directors so as to constitute it as an official body. We also suggested that a restriction may be placed that not more than one or two officials should be Members of the Board and that the rest of the directors may be elected by the rest of the shareholders or some

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of them may be nominated by the Government from among the shareholders possessing the requisite business experience. I quote this recommendation just to warn the Government that in their enthusiasm to bring in the Industrial Finance Corporation, while they may take 51 per cent of the shares, they should not grab complete control over its activities. Then they will defeat the very purpose for which this Corporation is going to be brought into existence. We thought and the business community apprehended that it might become a wholly official body subject to the complete control of the Government. So we said that the Government might take 51 per cent, 49 per cent or 60 per cent of the shares—which did not matter, but so far as the conduct of the affairs of the Corporation was concerned, it should not be under the complete control of the Government. The Hon. the Minister did not tell us what safeguards the Government wished to provide in order that this House or the public or the shareholders may exercise their powers in the conduct of the affairs of the Corporation.

"Then, Sir, as regards new clause (g), it is true that at present under section 6 of the State Aid to Industries Act the Government can on the recommendation of the Board of Industries subscribe for shares or debentures and also give various facilities for an industry. As was stated by the Hon. the Minister the object of the Government in putting in the new clause is that the Government may *suo motu*, without any recommendation or without any reference to the Board of Industries if they deem fit, take shares or assist in any manner, any company subject only to the condition that the paid-up share capital of such company exceeds Rs. 30 lakhs. We had numerous instances to show, Sir, when we were conducting the deliberations of the Industrial Planning Committee, how meagre was the assistance rendered to the industries in this Province. The method of valuing the assets of an industrial enterprise or the property offered as collateral security by a company has resulted in the Board of Industries recommending assistance which was practically useless. Sir, I shall narrate an instance. A certain company with a directorate consisting of respectable persons applied for Rs. 4 lakhs furnishing all the security needed. For some reason the Board of Industries recommended only Rs. 2½ lakhs subject to the condition that all the assets and properties of the company should be mortgaged to Government. They actually needed Rs. 4 lakhs in order to carry on the business of the company. If all the properties and assets are mortgaged to Government, how is that company to raise Rs. 1½ lakhs more required for its purpose? I must therefore say, Sir, with all deference to the hon. Members representing this and the other House on the Board of Industries, that the Board has not exercised sufficient imagination and has not realised the difficulties of those promoting industries and satisfied the legitimate needs of the industries in order that they may make progress. It is that, I feel, Sir, that has prompted the Government to bring in this clause wherein it is said that if they felt that an industry deserved assistance, without reference

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to the Board of Industries, they might subscribe to its capital either in the form of shares or attest in any other manner. But what use is it, Sir, when it is conditioned that such help will be forthcoming only in the case of industries where the paid-up capital exceeds Rs. 30 lakhs? As you are aware, Sir, and as most of the hon. Members of the House are aware, I am a protagonist of the interests of the Rayalaseema. The Advisers' Government and later this Government have made provision for the starting of six textile mills in Rayalaseema, one sugar factory, one paint factory and perhaps one cement factory also. In view of the backward nature of the tract, in view of the poverty of the tract, nobody is coming forward to make use of the permission granted by the Government; though two years have elapsed no mill has come up except one and no other mill is likely to come up unless the initiative is taken by Government. I have been pleading, Sir, that my area should be treated as what in England they call 'the distressed area', and area which is not only backward economically but is always in distress, and that such an area should receive preferential treatment at the hands of Government. The facts that all the permits granted for the starting of industries remain unused, that private enterprise is not forthcoming to shoulder the responsibility or that private enterprise is not available for the purpose, should be sufficient reason for the Government to come forward to take the initiative, perhaps by subscribing 51 per cent or even more if it is necessary, in order that industries may be started. While I appreciate very much the insertion of sub-clause (g) in section 20 of the Act, as I have suggested in the notice of my amendment, the omission of the condition would have helped the Government to go to the aid of the distressed areas. The condition as regards the paid-up capital of Rs. 30 lakhs may be all right so far as other areas and other large industries are concerned; but so far as the paint industry and the textile industry are concerned in distressed areas, the Government's assistance will not be forthcoming. If at all any such assistance is forthcoming, it should be from the Industrial Finance Corporation when it is brought into existence and they will be perfectly justified in laying down any conditions they like which may hamper rather than facilitate the growth of industries in these distressed areas. I feel, Sir, that while the Government profess that they want to facilitate the industrialisation of this Province they have clean forgotten the interests of the distressed areas like Rayalaseema."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"Wherefrom the Hon. the Minister himself comes!"

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Unfortunately, Sir, he does not form the Government by himself alone. In view of the circumstances I have narrated in the case of two industries I feel, Sir, that it is desirable that the Government should have the power to assist the industries without reference to the Board of Industries and whenever they exercise that power it will be

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subject to the control of the Legislature because they will have to make provision in the Budget and the Legislature will have an opportunity of criticising or supporting the Government for participating in any undertaking."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"I think your suggestion comes to this; the minimum financial limit should be removed." 4.30 p.m.

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"I have given notice of an amendment, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"Why not talk to the Minister and settle it?"

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Sir, another factor to which I should like to draw attention is that the rate of interest charged on these loans given to industries is 5 per cent. It is a rate which is charged by money-lenders. The penalty rate is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The original rule stated that the interest charged on the loans advanced under this Act shall not be less than half per cent above the rate at which the Madras Government have last borrowed for the Provincial loan account. Unfortunately, the words used are 'shall not be less than'. It is not 'shall not be more than half per cent'. This has been taken advantage of by even the present Government for charging 5 per cent as the rate of interest on loans advanced, while they are borrowing at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent or 3 per cent. If it is 3 per cent the rate should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. What about the penalty rate? It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If for some reason the instalment is not paid in time, a rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is charged. Sir, the Legislature and Government are interested in controlling money-lending. But it looks as though our Government themselves are setting a bad example to money-lenders. I feel that the objects of the Bill are laudable. But I am afraid that the way in which the Government wish to achieve their object will not be so very helpful for the industrial development of this Province, because they are halting in boldly coming forward and saying 'we want to industrialise; we will go to any extent, especially in the distressed areas'."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Mr. President, Sir, as Mr. Suryanarayana Rao said every Member of this House will certainly appreciate the objects which the Government apparently have in view in seeking to introduce this Bill. Sir, it is necessary that Government should give every assistance to the development of industries. If pecuniary assistance is needed, and that assistance cannot be given by ordinary bankers on account of the period of repayment which is required to develop an industry which is being started or for any other reasons, a national Government should step in and assist those industries because the imperative need of the country is the stepping up of production. We must produce more and more and every article of ordinary consumption should be in the buyers' market and not in the sellers' market. But I regret to say, Sir, that the Government in bringing forward

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this Bill did not understand the necessity for an Industrial Finance Corporation Act. They thought they could achieve their object through a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act. In my opinion the Government are making a serious mistake. You know that an Act called the Indian Finance Corporation Act, 1948, has been passed by the Central Legislature. Why did they not have an Industrial Corporation incorporated under the Indian Companies Act. They had better advisers. Under the Indian Companies Act certain things cannot be done, which you can do under a separate Industrial Finance Corporation Act. I would only refer to two sections in this Act. There are many more, but I have not the time, and I do not therefore propose to take you through many sections which otherwise I would like to. I shall refer to two sections. Section 30 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, passed by the Central Legislature, makes special provisions for the enforcement of claims by the Corporation. If money is due to the Corporation (according to the present Bill, the Company) from its debtors to whomsoever money has been lent, provision is made in this section for the enforcement of those claims. Suppose, the Corporation lend Rs. 10 lakhs to a person, but finds that there is gross mismanagement and unless the Corporation intervene immediately, it cannot get hold of the debtor's assets, section 30 in the Central Act enables the Corporation to intervene immediately and even take over the management of the debtors' business and assets. If you go to a court of law, you are only an ordinary creditor, and the person who borrowed money from you is only a debtor and there will be protracted proceedings, inordinate delay and the security may be lost."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I think you recommend that Government should take away recourse to law courts."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" No; because I am practising in law courts, I am satisfied more and more that there is inordinate delay in courts. In England, you will never have a High Court case pending for six months. Here, many cases never reach their execution stage for twelve years, and for execution it takes another twelve years. I have pleaded, as you may remember, that we must go back to the panchayat system with three arbitrators before whom cases are filed without any fee, and disposed of very quickly. Then there will be justice done. Mistakes in law can be referred to the High Court. I do think, Sir, that we might follow the old panchayat system. Of course, this is altogether another matter."

" The Government also have defended themselves saying ' we are excluding the jurisdiction of the courts, because there is very great delay.' I have criticised them saying ' do not distrust courts '. But I am quite satisfied of the delay."

" Sir, we do not have here that provision which the Central Government have thought fit to have. Then take another provision. The object of the Bill, as explained in the Statement of

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Objects and Reasons, is that Government should have complete control over the Corporation. Of course any man who knows the law knows very well that you cannot have complete control by taking 51 per cent of the shares. Because, if you want to amend an Article you need a special Resolution passed by 75 per cent of the voters present at the meeting. But you can elect the Directors by a mere majority. The Government are going to have Directors nominated by them. Who will be the Directors? The Secretaries to Government, Director of Industries or of Agriculture or other Government officers will be the Directors. Are these Directors liable for misfeasance? Under the old Companies law—you could provide in the Articles of Association that a Director or Manager shall be exempt from liability. Now, after 1936 amendment you cannot do that. The Company law says that in spite of any provision to the contrary that the Director is free from liability, the Director is still liable. Sir, after all misfeasance may be technical breach of trust or negligence. But the Director will be liable for misfeasance. The Central Government knowing the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, have provided for the indemnity of Directors under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. Section 38 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act says—

(1) Every Director shall be indemnified by the Corporation against all losses and expenses incurred by him in or about the discharge of his duties, except such as are caused by his own wilful act or default."

(2) A Director shall not be responsible for any other Director or for any officer or servant of the Corporation or for any loss or expense resulting to the Corporation by the insufficiency or deficiency of value of, or title to . . .

This indemnity cannot be provided for under the Indian Companies Act. The Government are only shareholders in the Corporation and the Corporation is a legal person incorporated under the law. It has got a separate legal existence from that of the shareholder. The Government think that they could take 51 per cent of the shares and they could appoint their own Directors. But the Directors will still be liable. This Act cannot provide for the indemnity of Directors. I am quite sure that nobody will choose to be a Director of this Company. The Government may issue orders saying ' Give a loan to so and so '. It has to go to the Board of Directors—not the person who directs the Directors. A Director cannot delegate his responsibility. A Director cannot take directions from anybody. Under the law he is to act reasonably in accordance with his own judgment. But his judgment is controlled by the Government. These things cannot be done under the Indian Companies Act. That is why the Central Government have a separate Act—the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, where there are special provisions. Take the Reserve Bank of India Act. The Imperial Bank of India also is under a special legislation. If these had been registered under the Indian Companies Act, certain acts cannot be done. That is why Mr. Suryanarayana Rao said that Government ought not to incorporate a company but bring into existence a corporation under an Industrial Finance Corporation Act. I quite agree that

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although we have an Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, passed by the Central Legislature, with an authorized capital of Rs. 10 crores and deposits up to Rs. 10 crores, this Province is not going to be benefited to a large extent. I am not finding fault with the Centre. But we should like to have our own Industrial Corporation which would benefit us. We want to develop our industries. This Bill has come from the Assembly, and this will be passed into law. But I ask you to examine this question. If you want my assistance—I claim to be an expert on company law—I will give it. I shall tell you what you cannot do under the Indian Companies Act. This Government which is deficit in finance cannot put one crore or two crores of rupees. It is not necessary that Government should put fifty-one lakhs of rupees. After all Government are not going to mismanage. People will have confidence. Public money will come. You can have various kinds of shares. You can have ten thousand shares of Re. 1 each and another ten thousand shares of Rs. 100 each. To have the majority of votes, you do not need to put 51 per cent of the capital. That is a wrong idea. Men who do not know company law say that unless Government put in 51 per cent of the capital, they cannot have the majority of votes. You can have different classes of shares—ordinary, special, preference, A class, B class or Deferred shares. The shareholder is only interested in getting a return on his investment. You can very well provide that dividends will be according to the quantum of amount invested but voting will not be on the same basis. I may say let Government put in ten thousand Re. 1 shares each share carrying one vote. Let them have the majority of the voting strength, and ask the public to subscribe for the other shares. This is only if you want a company.

4-45 p.m. “Then, Sir, another apprehension is this. Government, I am sorry to say, are seeking to establish a reputation for doing out patronage. I do not want to dwell on this subject very much. But, this Bill when passed into law, would give you opportunities for exercising that patronage. I know it is not the intention of Government to do so. I do not say they want to give that money to Congress M.L.As. and Congress M.L.Cs. That is not the object. But, I want to point out that there are no checks or limitations. If you see the Madras State Aid to Industries Act of 1922, you will find therein that there are so many limitations and so many checks. First of all, it had a Committee. Then objections have to be called for. People must apply for loans and the Committee consists of a majority of non-officials. But, now you want to get over all those limitations. You want to have a company incorporated by the Government collecting money from the public and the Government simply issues directions to the directors that such and such a man may be given a loan. Suppose the amount of loan given to a person is Rs. 20 lakhs. Government have not even power to get back those 20 lakhs of rupees by taking steps without the intervention of a court of law. All this affects the reputation of the Government. It will be said that the

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ation of the Government is not so much to help the industry to have the patronage in their hands and to spend the amount any way they like, without any checks, without any guarantees without any limitations. Take the Central Act. See what limitations are placed by Industrial Finance Corporation Act. They have got a Board but the Board is not to be nominated by Government alone. You want to have your own Board because your object is to have complete control. So, Sir, people will say that the Government want to keep the patronage in their hands and to spend the money as they like and that is the object of this Bill. Government could pay crores of rupees to whomsoever they liked. They can simply give directions to their directors who are their officers and can spend the money without any sanction of the Legislature. Even if you want to spend Rs. 100, you have to get the sanction of the Legislature. But if you say, we will have a company. You will not only put in public money in it but you will have a banking institution. Public money and the tax-payer's money will put in and the Government will have the patronage in their hands without any check or limitation whatsoever and without having any non-official in the committee as in the original Act.

“Sir, after all, I have been advising this Government again and again, ‘Do not place yourselves in a position where people will criticise you for exercising patronage.’ If you want to make any appointments, I say, give the work to the Public Service Commission or if temporary appointments have to be made, the secretaries, who are trained in an atmosphere of detachment, may be entrusted with that work. Now, what is happening? You are taking full power to deal with lakhs and crores of rupees without any check whatsoever. Look at the clauses in the Central Act. There you have got a Board of Directors, the majority of whom are non-officials. Government can only lay down policies. In section 6, it says: ‘If any dispute arises between the Central Government and the Board whether a question is or is not a question of policy, the decision of the Central Government shall be final.’ Therefore, only questions of policy could be formulated by the Government. But, here, Government can order and direct their officers to lend money and any amount to anybody they like. That is how they want to exercise their patronage. I am sure the Hon. Sri Sitharama Reddi will tell the House why the Central Act is not followed in this respect. Government should lay down only policies and if there is a conflict between the Board of Directors and the Government with regard to those policies, then Government's opinion will prevail. Under the Central Act although there are shares worth ten crores, even if Government takes only two crores worth of shares. In the Central Act, they have advisory committees. You have nothing here. At least you had an advisory committee under the original Act. You do not want it now.

“Then, Sir, there is another matter. You cannot collect too much deposits from the public under the Central Act. It says that the total of such deposits shall not at any time exceed ten

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crores but here you have no such limit at all. Now you put in a few lakhs of rupees, but on account of the reputation of the Government, the public will put in money. Do you mean to say that you have got expert officers to see that the company is managed in such a way as would not involve any loss of money? I know banks have lost lakhs and lakhs of rupees in spite of highly experienced officers managing their affairs and so, if you start a company without any experience, you will lose the money.

"Sir, clause 23 (2) of the Central Act to establish the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, says:

'No accommodation shall be given under sub-clauses (a) to (e), unless it is secured by a sufficient pledge, mortgage, hypothecation or assignment of Government or other securities, stocks, shares or secured debentures, bullion, movable or immovable property or other tangible assets in the manner prescribed by regulations'

Then, clause 24 of the Central Act dealing with the limit of accommodation says:

'The Corporation shall not enter into any arrangement under clauses (a) to (e) of sub-section (1) of section 23 with a single industrial concern for an amount equivalent in the aggregate to more than ten per cent of the paid up share capital of the Corporation but in no case exceeding fifty lakhs of rupees.'

There are so many checks and guarantees under this Act. But you have no such thing here in this Bill and therefore one might say when the Government wants this Bill to be passed into law, it is only for the purpose of exercising their patronage through their officers who are the directors of the company. I wanted to point out to you that the Central Act contains all those provisions about guarantees and limitations whereas your law does not contain any such thing. When you make a law, you should not give an opportunity to the people to say that you are trying to exercise your patronage without restrictions.

"Now, I will read the amendments. None of the restrictions contained in the original Act of 1922 shall apply now. You say you want to establish a company for the purpose of giving financial assistance to industrial concerns and enterprises on such terms and conditions as the Provincial Government may by general or special order lay down. Sir, under section 13 of the General Clauses Act, general power is given for that purpose and you can exercise that power from time to time. But this one is a tall order which you are asking the Legislature to give you. I seriously object to this because no Government can ask for such a tall order, particularly when you have not provided for any procedure to collect the money that is given as loans. I say, Sir, it is in ignorance of law, in ignorance of finance and in ignorance of the public feeling that you seek to take such large powers by the Government in establishing a company. Government subscribe. The public subscribe. Crores of rupees come in. But, you distribute that money in accordance with the orders that the Government may issue from time to time. No Legislature could give such wide powers to the executive. Here you spend the public money to the extent of crores and crores of rupees without any safeguard whatsoever.

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"Then, Sir, there is another provision. Your amendment says: 'The Government may subscribe for shares in or in any manner aid any industrial concern or enterprise, the paid-up capital of which exceeds thirty lakhs of rupees, on such terms and conditions as the Provincial Government may by general or special order lay down.' Section 20 enables the Government to do certain things. But, now you want to introduce two amendments which in effect will repeal the old Act, the Madras State Aid to Industries Act of 1922. That will not function hereafter at all because you have got all the powers under these two amendments. If anybody knows the Minister, he can apply and get the money. That is the position.

"Then, Sir, I do not understand the object of saying 'the paid-up capital of which exceeds thirty lakhs of rupees.' I am wondering whether the draughtsmen of this Bill understood what is meant in law by nominal capital, subscribed capital and paid-up capital. Nominal capital is not subscribed capital. If you issue hundred rupees worth of shares and collect only ten rupees, then the paid-up capital is only Rs. 10. There are very few companies with thirty lakhs nominal capital. Therefore, the number of companies with thirty lakhs of paid capital is much less. Suppose some company which has not got a paid-up capital of 30 lakhs of rupees wants and deserves Government's help, why do you object? I am not speaking at length on Mr. Suryanarayana Rao's amendment but I am supporting it. Why do you restrict your powers with regard to helping concerns which have not got a paid-up capital of Rs. 30 lakhs. You can very well, say, you do not want to help them. But, why ask the Legislature to put that restriction on you? There are some concerns which are very sound even with less than Rs. 30 lakhs paid-up capital. I know as a matter of fact, there is at least one firm which has got a paid-up capital of eight lakhs of rupees. Its nominal capital is Rs. 10 lakhs. Its paid-up capital is Rs. 8 lakhs but it gets accommodation from its bankers to the extent of fifteen crores of rupees. This company is managed very well and can always command the huge amount. No doubt you are intending to help the concerns which have got Rs. 30 lakhs as paid-up capital. But, I do not know whether you understand the purpose, the implication, the object and the effect of putting this limit. You are asking us to pass this ill-conceived legislation because you do not know company law. This law will expose Government to a very bad reputation that they are trying to exercise patronage; it will simply give the Government a bad name and Government will not be able to give any assistance at all to the public. I, therefore, suggest that Government should reconsider this matter and I promise that if they want any assistance from me on any point of law . . . (The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon: 'For any favour.') Sir, I am not a politician; I am not an administrator or statesman but I claim I am a lawyer and to know company law and therefore if Government want my assistance on this matter—it is not for any favour, it is free—I am ready. I therefore suggest that Government should reconsider this Bill."

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MR. PRESIDENT :—" Lawyers say, free advice is not worth much."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" In this case, the advice will be free and I hope it will be valuable."

5 p.m.

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Sir, let me first of all thank hon. Members for the very keen interest they have evinced in the proposed Bill. I should at the outset like to take up the points raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. Sir, I am really surprised at what the hon. Leader of the Opposition said. I do not know whether he realized how inconsistent he was in the position he took up two months ago from the position he has taken up to-day two months later. In one breath he said that the Government were trying to take away large powers for wielding power and patronage and in another breath he said why should the Government restrict the paid-up capital to 30 lakhs for giving aid to companies. I take it that my hon. Friend was not serious in charging the Government that they are likely to exercise patronage. Government have not only paid due consideration particularly to elements of Company Law, as my hon. Friend was pleased to remark, but they have also taken very good legal advice in regard to the matter. I have been a lawyer myself for some time and I claim to know Company Law to some extent, though I may not be an expert in Company Law as the hon. Leader of the Opposition and I may not have earned money as a company adviser, but I know what it is. So, Sir, Government have deliberately put in 30 lakhs as paid-up capital in order to protect the interests of Government's finances. The idea behind putting up 30 lakhs paid-up capital was to see that all sorts of small and sundry concerns do not come forward to Government for aid and it is intended only to help a company which has got the necessary credit and which has got the confidence of the public and is able to collect 30 lakhs paid-up capital—not the nominal subscribed capital but actual cash in the bank. Only such investors and companies alone who have got the confidence of the public and who require additional assistance from the Government are sought to be helped. So, it is not as though the Government or their legal advisers have not been unaware of the implications when they put down 30 lakhs as paid-up capital to enable them to expect financial aid. In regard to companies other than these there is already the State-Aid to Industries Act to help them. Therefore, by the proposed amendment to the existing Act, the help that could be rendered by the State-Aid to Industries Act, is not taken away. The provisions are there. This is only an enabling provision for the Government to establish an Industrial Finance Corporation and secondly to help the Government to go to the aid of a company which has got public confidence to secure 30 lakhs paid-up capital. That is the object with which the Government have brought forward this particular Bill.

" Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition was quoting at length from the Act. For the information of the hon. Member I may

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tell him that the Government did consult the Reserve Bank about the establishment of the Corporation as a Company and we were advised by the Reserve Bank that it is quite all right to establish an Industrial Finance Corporation as a company under the Indian Companies Act. And, I can assure the hon. Member that his suggestion of incorporating it in an Act will also be examined with due care as suggested by him. Then he was quoting Section 30 of the Government of India Act which gives certain extraordinary powers to the Government. It is true. But, under the Indian Companies Act those powers are not there and I think that will be the reason why the directors of the company who have put in 49 per cent of their money, in addition to the Government contribution, will certainly exercise the necessary care over its management, because it is not merely the Government money that they are playing with but it is also their own money which they have invested in it. So, that is their concern and they will certainly exercise due care which they are expected to exercise. Sir, from the way the hon. Leader of the Opposition spoke, it looks as though no private company can ever manage a company at all, but may I draw his attention to the fact that he is in contact with several companies and big business firms dealing with crores of rupees and those companies are not incorporated under an Act. After all, an Act is not going to help in the matter, but the capacity of the people to manage them that is going to count ultimately, as also steadiness and the proper running of an institution. You may pass an Act, but under the Act also there is to be a Board of Directors and under the Indian Companies Act also there is to be a Board of Directors. Now, Sir, Government alone do not propose to appoint a majority of directors but they propose to have only two or three directors on the Board and for the rest it will be left to the institutional subscribers to elect their own directors. So, this corporation will be managed by a body of directors, the majority of whom will be duly elected by the shareholders. The reason why Government want to hold a controlling interest is only to see that proper elements come into the Board of Directors. It is only a sort of reserve power and it is neither expected nor contemplated to go about interfering with the administration of the corporation unless it is actually needed. So, Sir, there need be no apprehension that Government are going to set up a body of directors who will just play to their tune and disburse lakhs of rupees to those people whom they want. Even if the Government want to, they cannot do any such thing because the moneys invested in it are not only of the Government but also of the institutional investors and of the depositors. There will also be a provision in the Articles of Association relating to deposits. Sir, before this legislation was introduced in the Assembly, I had occasion to discuss the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Corporation with various leading banks and representatives of insurance companies and the representative of the Reserve Bank of India was also present when the various articles were discussed at length. Sufficient safeguards have also been inserted and so

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there is no need for the hon. Leader of the Opposition to apprehend that the institution is likely or will be used for purposes of patronage to anybody. But, it is certainly intended to help and develop the industries of the Province and I am sure with the co-operation of hon. Members the industrialization of this Province will go a step forward by the incorporation of this institution.

"Then, Sir, I would like to refer to the remarks made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao. He said that the Act is halting and that some of the provisions there are not sufficiently wide to help the industries in distressed areas. After all, Sir, it is very difficult to start industries in distressed areas. I am fully aware of the difficulties expressed by the hon. Member, but as a Government which is launching on the constitution of an Industrial Finance Corporation, it cannot particularly think of only distressed areas, but they have to think of the development of the entire Province. And, so far as the question of starting any particular industries in distressed areas is concerned, I have to tell him that unless people of the area also come forward with their own contribution and apply to the various financing institutions they cannot be helped. It is not possible to make any special provision in the Industrial Finance Corporation to give special assistance to particular areas. Sir, the question of development of these areas is the duty of the Government and the Government know its responsibility and I may say that sufficient attention is being paid to these areas and will be paid by the Governments of the future. But, so far as the Industrial Finance Corporation is concerned, we certainly cannot discriminate between one area and another.

"Again, Sir, the hon. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao also remarked that Government seemed to have the intention of grabbing control over the corporation. As I have already stated, we do not propose to grab any control. The directorate will be mostly elected and the Government will have only two or three members on the Board and so those interested in the institution will be mostly the elected directors who will be experienced people.

"Mr. Ranga Reddi raised the question of mining leases and though this question is not germane to what we are discussing now, yet for the information of the hon. Member I may tell him that in regard to mining leases the Government have recently passed certain orders for tightening control over such people who do not exploit the mines but only take them nominally and sit on them. For instance, if the lessee of a mine has not worked it for about two years and who does not show that he has done any work in connection with mining, his licence is liable to be cancelled. Several other provisions are being introduced and certain rules are being framed to tighten up control over these mines so that people will not be merely allowed to sit quiet on the mineral deposits of the Province but that they will be allowed to be used by only such people as are anxious and have the capacity to develop them. That question is already being tackled and I can assure hon. Members that the Government are fully aware of what the hon. Member has

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pointed out. We are trying to see that such a thing does not happen and perhaps in the course of a few months or a year under the new rules which the Government have framed and are contemplating to frame, we will be able to cancel the leases of such people as have not really used the mines or put them to proper use.

"I think, Sir, I have been able to answer practically almost all the objections that have been raised by hon. Members and I move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

The motion that the Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration at once, was put and carried.

Clause 2.

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Sir, for the same reasons I mentioned in the course of my observations on the first reading of the Bill, I move the second alternative, namely, that 'in proposed clause (g) to section 20' for the words 'paid up', the words 'authorized or subscribed' shall be substituted.' The hon. Leader of the Opposition pointed out that there are certain industries organized by people who are competent to run them and who may need some assistance but to insist that the assistance will be forthcoming only in regard to the industries where the paid-up capital exceeds thirty lakhs of rupees, would mean that such industries will be denied assistance. Sir, I have suggested this second alternative because it may be less objectionable and may be acceptable to the Government. My amendment is likely to help distressed areas and therefore I hope the Government will accept my amendment."

5-15
p.m.

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"I second the amendment."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"Sir, I have already stated that this amendment, if accepted, would lead to this position. There may be a company which has an authorized capital of fifty lakhs of rupees, but, as a matter of fact, its paid-up capital may be only five thousand rupees. After all, there is no relationship between the authorized capital and the paid-up capital. For instance, there are a lot of companies having an authorised capital to the tune of crores of rupees but their assets can be judged only by their paid-up capital. As already pointed out, small companies will get assistance under the State-Aid to Industries Act and only big companies will get assistance under the proposed Industrial Finance Corporation. Thus only those industries which can collect thirty lakhs of rupees by infusing confidence in the public can seek the assistance of the Government. As I have already stated that it is only in a few cases such assistance will be sought for from the Government. It is only with this object in view that we have incorporated this particular clause after very careful examination and due deliberation. So, I oppose the amendment."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"I suppose the hon. Member is not pressing his amendment."

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Yes, Sir."

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI—" Sir, I move—

' that the Bill be passed into law.'

While moving this motion, let me take this opportunity once again to thank the hon. Members for the very constructive suggestions they have given and the helpful way in which they have examined the whole Bill and let me also thank the hon. Leader of the Opposition for very kind and free offer of legal help that he is pleased to make and certainly the Government would avail of it wherever they feel necessary."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

V.—VEXATIOUS LITIGATION (PREVENTION) BILL, 1948.

MR. PRESIDENT :—" What is the attitude of the Opposition to this Bill? "

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" It is thoroughly a useless Bill."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I move—

' that the Vexatious Litigation (Prevention) Bill, 1948, as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration at once.'

" Sir, I do not intend to make a long speech but I will simply read a letter which the Government have received from the High Court requesting the Government to prevent vexatious litigation by a legislation on these lines.

" The High Court brings to the notice of the Government the case of a vexatious litigant—the name of the person I do not propose to disclose—who has been causing annoyance to and wasting the time of the courts by filing a number of highly frivolous and vexatious suits from 1928 onwards. He has made a habit of filing untenable suits (always in *forma pauperis*) first against private persons; and when these are dismissed he files pauper suits for damages against his advocates for not conducting the suits properly and against the Judges concerned for wrongful dismissal of the suits. When these are in turn dismissed, applications for review are filed and their dismissal invariably involves the Judge concerned in a suit for damages. Thousands of rupees have been decreed against him for court-fees and costs but not a single pie has been or can be recovered from him. (The list that I have shows the nature of the cases filed by him and the manner of their disposals numbering about 40.) "

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" He has now issued suit notices to five persons . . . for wrongful dismissal of various pauper suits filed by him and claiming damages for Rs. 2,37,099.

" Instances of this kind of litigation are by no means uncommon in other districts most of which have at least one litigant each of the type of ' so and so '."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" What is the objection in giving out the name of the person? Is there anything wrong in it? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" There is nothing wrong in it. His name is Sevatha Maracair of Negapatam. When judicial officers are added as parties, legal assistance has to be sanctioned for them involving unnecessary expenditure to the State and sometimes the suits have to be transferred to other Courts.

" There is no provision of law for preventing such vexatious litigation by habitual litigants. Action cannot be taken against them for contempt of Court, even in the cases where their conduct amounts to contempt, as in almost all cases they are demented and do not realize the consequences of their acts. Though Section 35-A of the Civil Procedure Code empowers Courts to award costs up to a limit of Rs. 1,000 as compensation, it is of no avail against these litigants who are not afraid of any decree for the reason that they have no property against which it can be executed. Order 33, Civil Procedure Code, which provides for the dismissal of frivolous suits by paupers can be applied only to a limited class of vexatious litigation and that too after due enquiry and considerable waste of the Courts' time.

" In similar cases in England, Section 51 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, provides that when the High Court is satisfied that any person has habitually and persistently without any reasonable ground instituted vexatious legal proceedings, the High Court may order that no legal proceedings shall without the leave of the High Court or a Judge thereof be instituted by him in any Court . . .

" It is on the basis of this letter that this legislation has been undertaken. At present there is no provision in any law to prevent such vexatious litigation. It has actually been found that there are such vexatious litigants in almost every court. It is only for such persons that this Bill is intended."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" My own experience is that such persons litigate in others' names."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" That is exactly what the Leader of the Opposition was telling me. It is quite possible he may institute proceedings in the name of his wife or any other relative. Also, as I have said on a former occasion, we lawyers are clever enough to find loopholes in whatever legislation we may pass. Sir, in this case we have taken all sorts of precaution to see that no genuine litigant is prevented from instituting any

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proceedings in the court. Even in the case of a vexatious litigant, due provision is made in the Bill for him to prove that he is not a vexatious litigant. Opportunity is also given to such a person to engage a lawyer at Government expense if on account of poverty he is unable to engage one. I am told these persons are also found in South Kanara and Nellore. The Hon. Judges also observed that instances of this kind of litigation are found in every district. With these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Mr. President, I think I should intervene in this debate and say that this Bill, though it is intended against frivolous and vexatious litigants, is itself a vexatious Bill. This Bill can never achieve its object. I am rather surprised to see that the Government are making provision for the defence of a vexatious litigant after hearing a report from the Advocate-General. But, at the same time, the Government do not provide any defence for persons charged with heinous crimes who may be sentenced to transportation for life or imprisonment for a long term of years. I say, Sir, by this provision, the public money may be wasted."

" The Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon told something about the lawyers. I think he spoke for himself. I do not think that lawyers always find some means to evade enactment. A large majority of lawyers certainly do not try to evade the law or statutes. They respect them and they are trying to enforce them."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" They do respect them but they try to get round them, if possible."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" They are the pillars of the administration of law. Whatever people might say against the legal profession, my experience is that a lawyer is a very decent man and he is helping the administration."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" That is not the point. In many cases, lawyers at least try to put down the court-fee."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" We place both sides of the case in the court."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has not understood my point. My point is that lawyers try to put down the court-fee as much as possible."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, I am of the opinion that there should be no court-fee at all. In the English Court, you can file a suit without paying any court-fee. Sir, I am not on this point. I am on this point that vexatious litigants can never be prevented by this Bill from instituting proceedings in the court. I really do not know why the Government should have taken up this Bill and provided also defence for a person reported by the Advocate-General to be a vexatious litigant. I think this Bill is a useless piece of legislation which has already taken up a good deal of time of both

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the Houses and you may be sure that even if this Bill is passed into law, it can never be put into practice and will remain a dead letter."

The motion was put and carried.

Clauses 2 to 5, 1 and the Preamble were put separately and carried.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I move— 5-30 p.m.
' that the Bill be passed into law.'

Sir, I did not say lawyers evade law. I said they find loopholes in spite of the best of efforts to make it foolproof."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

' that the Vexatious Litigation (Prevention) Bill, 1948, as passed by the Assembly be passed into law '."

The motion was carried.

VI.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS.

(1) AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE VII TO THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT (MADRAS ACT XIV OF 1920).

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

' Whereas certain rules amending Schedule VII to the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), were made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras in exercise of the powers conferred by section 201 (1) of that Act, for the reasons mentioned in the annexure, when the Proclamation under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, was in force in this Province;

And whereas the said rules have ceased to be in force on the 30th April 1948;

And whereas it is expedient to re-enact these rules permanently with retrospective effect on and from the 30th April 1948;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 201-A of the Madras Local Boards Act aforesaid, this Council is hereby pleased to approve the following draft rule ^a proposed to be made by the Government of Madras.'

" Sir, during the section 93 situation, when the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council were not functioning and His Excellency the Governor assumed to himself the functions of the Legislature, rules amending schedules to the Acts were made with the approval of His Excellency. Such amendments to the rules made during the section 93 situation had effect only until 30th April 1948 when the period of two years, from the date on which the proclamation under section 93 ceased to have effect, expired. Action has therefore to be taken for the reissue of the

[Dr. S. Gurubatham] [24th February 1949]

rules issued during the Section 93 situation, following the procedure laid down in section 201-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, section 305-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act and section 347 (5) of the Madras City Municipal Act."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the following amendment of Schedule VII to the Madras Local Boards Act (Madras Act XIV of 1920) be made :—

' Whereas certain rules amending Schedule VII to the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), were made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras in exercise of the powers conferred by section 201 (1) of that Act, for the reasons mentioned in the annexure, when the Proclamation under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, was in force in this Province;

And whereas the said rules have ceased to be in force on the 30th April 1948;

And whereas it is expedient to re-enact these rules permanently with retrospective effect on and from the 30th April 1948;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 201-A of the Madras Local Boards Act aforesaid, this Council is hereby pleased to approve the following draft rule proposed to be made by the Government of Madras.' "

The motion was carried.

(2) AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE V TO THE MADRAS DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITIES ACT (MADRAS ACT V OF 1920).

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

' Whereas certain rules amending Schedule V to the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), were made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras in exercise of the powers conferred by section 305 (1) of that Act, for the reasons mentioned in the annexure, when the Proclamation under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, was in force in this Province;

And whereas the said rules have ceased to be in force on the 30th April 1948;

And whereas it is expedient to re-enact these rules permanently with retrospective effect on and from the 30th April 1948;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 305-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act aforesaid, this Council is hereby pleased to approve the following draft rule ^a proposed to be made by the Government of Madras.' "

(Draft rule circulated already.) "

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 89 infra.

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MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is that—

' Whereas certain rules amending Schedule V to the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), were made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras in exercise of the powers conferred by section 305 (1) of that Act, for the reasons mentioned in the annexure, when the Proclamation under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, was in force in this Province;

And whereas the said rules have ceased to be in force on the 30th April 1948;

And whereas it is expedient to re-enact these rules permanently with retrospective effect on and from the 30th April 1948;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 305-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act aforesaid, this Council is hereby pleased to approve the following draft rule proposed to be made by the Government of Madras.'

(Draft rule circulated already.) "

The motion was carried.

(3) AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE VI TO THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL
ACT (MADRAS ACT IV OF 1919).

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

' Whereas certain rules amending Schedule VI to the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), were made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras under section 347 (3) of that Act, for the reasons mentioned in the annexure, when the Proclamation under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, was in force in this Province;

And whereas the said rules have ceased to be in force on the 30th April 1948;

And whereas it is expedient to re-enact these rules permanently with retrospective effect on and from the 30th April 1948;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 347 (5) of the Madras City Municipal Act aforesaid, this Council is hereby pleased to approve the following draft rule ^a proposed to be made by the Government of Madras.'

(Draft rule circulated ^a already.) "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is that—

' Whereas certain rules amending Schedule VI to the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), were made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras under section 347 (3)

Printed as Appendix III on page 92 infra.

[Mr. President] [24th February 1949]

of that Act, for the reasons mentioned in the annexure, when the Proclamation under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, was in force in this Province;

And whereas the said rules have ceased to be in force on the 30th April 1948;

And whereas it is expedient to re-enact these rules permanently with retrospective effect on and from the 30th April 1948;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 347 (5) of the Madras City Municipal Act aforesaid, this Council is hereby pleased to approve the following draft rule proposed to be made by the Government of Madras.

(Draft rule circulated already.)

The motion was carried.

(4) AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULE V OF THE MADRAS DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras under section 305 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), amending Schedule V to that Act be approved :—

Draft Rule.

In the said schedule—

For clause (p), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

" (p) manufacturing jaggery, sugarcandy, or syrup otherwise than as a cottage industry by tappers or persons in enjoyment of the trees carried on in their own premises."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras under section 305 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), amending Schedule V to that Act be approved :—

Draft Rule.

In the said schedule—

For clause (p), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

" (p) manufacturing jaggery, sugarcandy, or syrup otherwise than as a cottage industry by tappers or persons in enjoyment of the trees carried on in their own premises."

The motion was carried.

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(5) MOTION REGARDING AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULE VII OF THE
MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras under section 201 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), amending Schedule VII to that Act be approved :—

Draft Rule.

In the said schedule—

In clause (h), for the words " manufacturing jaggery, sugarcandy or syrup," the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" manufacturing jaggery, sugarcandy or syrup otherwise than as a cottage industry by tappers or persons in enjoyment of the trees carried on in their own premises."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras under section 201 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), amending Schedule VII to that Act be approved :—

Draft Rule.

In the said schedule—

In clause (h), for the words " manufacturing jaggery, sugarcandy or syrup," the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" manufacturing jaggery, sugarcandy or syrup otherwise than as a cottage industry by tappers or persons in enjoyment of the trees carried on in their own premises."

The motion was carried.

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at three of the clock on the 26th February 1949."

VII.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

(1) * The Madras State-Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1949.

(2) † The Vexatious Litigation (Prevention) Bill, 1948.

* Laid on the table on 25th January 1949.
† Laid on the table on 26th January 1949.

[24th February 1949]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide item VI (1) on page 81 supra.]

Amendment of Schedule VII to the Madras Local Boards Act (Madras Act XIV of 1920).

DRAFT RULE.

The rules published with the notifications of the Local Administration Department and the Public Health Department, reproduced below are hereby re-enacted permanently. This rule shall be deemed to have come into force on the 30th April 1948:—

I. Local Administration Department Notification No. 1172, dated the 17th November 1941, published at page 868 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 25th November 1941.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule VII to the said Act:—

RULE.

In item (p) of Schedule VII to the said Act, after the word "machinery" the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"other than such machinery as may by notification be exempted by the Provincial Government from time to time."

II. Public Health Department Notification No. 423, dated the 23rd October 1943, published at page 384 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 23rd November 1943.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule VII to the said Act:—

RULE.

In clause (h) of Schedule VII to the said Act, for the words "manufacturing jaggery or sugarcandy," the words "manufacturing jaggery, sugarcandy or syrup" shall be substituted.

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III. Public Health Department Notification No. 57, dated the 18th January 1944, published at page 43 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 15th February 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule VII to the said Act:—

RULE.

In Schedule VII to the said Act, after clause (m), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(mm) Selling wholesale or retail or storing for wholesale or retail trade grain, groundnut, chillies, jaggery, cotton, pulses, flour, bran, oil-cakes or agricultural produce which is likely to attract rats."

IV. Public Health Department Notification No. 175, dated the 15th April 1944, published on page 108 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 25th April 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule VII to the said Act:—

RULE.

In Schedule VII to the said Act—

(i) in clause (mm) the word "cotton" shall be omitted; and

(ii) after clause (n), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(nn) selling cotton wholesale or retail or storing cotton for wholesale or retail trade or for conversion into yarn."

V. Public Health Department Notification No. 294, dated the 3rd July 1944, published at page 181 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 11th July 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule VII to the said Act:—

RULE.

In clause (h) of Schedule VII to the said Act, the following words shall be added at the end, namely:—

"manufacturing beedies or cigars."

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VI. Public Health Department Notification No. 426, dated the 29th September 1944, published at page 253 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 31st October 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule VII to the said Act:—

RULE.

To clause (n) of Schedule VII to the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“ Provided that no licence shall be required for storing petroleum and its products in quantities exceeding those to which the operation of this Act is limited by the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, or the rules or notifications issued thereunder.”

VII. Public Health Department Notification No. 29, dated the 18th December 1944, published at page 18 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 23rd January 1945.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule VII to the said Act:—

RULE.

In Schedule VII to the said Act, for clause (mm), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(mm) Selling wholesale or retail, or storing for wholesale or retail trade, or for purposes other than private or domestic use, grain, groundnut, chillies, jaggery, pulses, flour, bran, oil-cakes or agricultural produce which is likely to attract rats.”

VIII. Public Health Department Notification No. 253, dated the 12th June 1945, published at page 146 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 19th June 1945.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following rule altering Schedule VII to the said Act:—

RULE.

In clause (mm) of Schedule VII to the said Act, after the word “groundnut,” the word “tamarind” shall be inserted.

ANNEXURE.

Schedule VII to the Madras Local Boards Act which specifies the purposes for which premises may not be used without a licence under section 193 of the Madras Local Boards Act has been amended from time to time for administrative reasons.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item VI (2) on page 82 supra.]

Amendment of Schedule V to the Madras District Municipalities Act (Madras Act V of 1920).

DRAFT RULE.

The rules published with the notifications of the Local Administration and Public Health Departments reproduced below are hereby re-enacted permanently. This rule shall be deemed to have come into force on the 30th April 1948:—

I. Local Administration Department Notification No. 1171, dated the 17th November 1941, published at page 868 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 25th November 1941.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 305 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule V to the said Act:—

RULE.

In item (s) of Schedule V to the said Act, after the word “machinery” the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

“Other than such machinery as may by notification be exempted by the Provincial Government from time to time.”

II. Public Health Department Notification No. 424, dated the 23rd October 1943, published at page 384 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 23rd November 1943.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 305 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule V to the said Act:—

RULE.

In clause (p) of Schedule V to the said Act, for the words “manufacturing jaggery or sugarcandy”, the words “manufacturing jaggery, sugarcandy or syrup” shall be substituted.

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ANNEXURE.

Schedule V to the Madras District Municipalities Act which specifies the purposes for which premises may not be used without a licence under section 249 of the Madras District Municipalities Act has been amended from time to time for administration reasons.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item VI (3) on page 83 supra.]

Amendment of Schedule VI to the Madras City Municipal Act (Madras Act IV of 1919).

DRAFT RULE.

The rules published with the notifications of the Public Health Department reproduced below are hereby re-enacted permanently. This rule shall be deemed to have come into force on the 30th April 1948.

I. Public Health Department Notification No. 151, dated the 12th April 1944, published on page 101 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 18th April 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 347 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule VI to the said Act:—

RULE.

In Schedule VI to the said Act, after the entry relating to "Sweetmeats" the entry "Syrup—Preparing or manufacturing by any process whatsoever" shall be inserted.

II. Public Health Department Notification No. 295, dated the 3rd July 1944, published at page 181 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 11th July 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 347 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule VI to the said Act:—

RULE.

In Schedule VI to the said Act—

(i) after the entry relating to "Bones" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Bran—Selling wholesale or retail or storing for wholesale or retail trade";

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(ii) for the entry relating to "chillies (dried)," the entry "chillies (dried)—Selling wholesale or retail or storing for wholesale or retail trade," shall be substituted;

(iii) in the entry relating to "cotton, cotton refuse, cotton seed," for the word "storing" the words, "Selling wholesale or retail, storing for wholesale or retail trade" shall be substituted;

(iv) in the entry relating to "flour", before the word "packing", the words "selling wholesale or retail, storing for wholesale or retail trade" shall be inserted;

(v) for the entry relating to "grain", the entry "grain—Selling wholesale or retail or storing for wholesale or retail trade" shall be substituted;

(vi) for the entry relating to "groundnut", the entry "groundnut—Selling wholesale or retail or storing for wholesale or retail trade" shall be substituted;

(vii) for the entry relating to "jaggery", the entry "jaggery—Selling wholesale or retail, storing for wholesale or retail trade, packing, pressing, cleaning, preparing, or manufacturing by any process whatsoever," shall be substituted;

(viii) after the entry relating to "oil", the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Oil cakes—Selling wholesale or retail or storing for wholesale or retail trade"; and

(ix) after the entry relating to "pottery", the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Pulses and agricultural produce which is likely to attract rats—Selling wholesale or retail or storing for wholesale or retail trade."

III. Public Health Department Notification No. 401, dated the 28th September 1944, published at page 239 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 3rd October 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 347 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule VI to the said Act:—

RULE.

In Schedule VI to the said Act, for the entry relating to "cotton, cotton refuse, cotton seed", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Cotton—Selling wholesale or retail, storing for wholesale or retail trade or for conversion into yarn, packing, pressing, cleaning, preparing or manufacturing by any process whatever."

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III. Public Health Department Notification No. 58, dated the 18th January 1944, published at page 43 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 15th February 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 305 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule V to the said Act:—

RULE.

In Schedule V to the said Act, for clause (o) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(o) Selling wholesale or retail or storing for wholesale or retail trade, grain, groundnut, chillies, jaggery, cotton, pulses, flour, bran, oil-cakes or agricultural produce which is likely to attract rats."

IV. Public Health Department Notification No. 176, dated the 15th April 1944, published at page 108 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 25th April 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 305 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule V to the said Act:—

RULE.

In Schedule V to the said Act—

(i) in clause (o) the word "cotton" shall be omitted; and

(ii) after clause (q) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(qq) selling cotton wholesale or retail or storing cotton for wholesale or retail trade or for conversion into yarn."

V. Public Health Department Notification No. 293, dated the 3rd July 1944, published at page 181 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 11th July 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 305 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule V to the said Act:—

RULE.

In clause (h) of Schedule V to the said Act, for the words "manufacturing beedies", the words "manufacturing beedies or cigars" shall be substituted.

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VI. Public Health Department Notification No. 425, dated the 29th September 1944, published at page 253 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 31st October 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 305 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule V to the said Act:—

RULE.

To clause (q) of Schedule V to the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no licence shall be required for storing petroleum and its products in quantities exceeding those to which the operation of this Act is limited by the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, or the rules or notifications issued thereunder."

VII. Public Health Department Notification No. 30, dated the 18th December 1944, published at page 18 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 23rd January 1945.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 305 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule V to the said Act:—

RULE.

In Schedule V to the said Act, for clause (o) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(o) Selling wholesale or retail, or storing for wholesale or retail trade, or for purposes other than private or domestic use, grain, groundnut, chillies, jaggery, pulses, flour, bran, oil-cakes or agricultural produce which is likely to attract rats."

VIII. Public Health Department Notification No. 254, dated the 12th June 1945, published at page 146 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 19th June 1945.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 305 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following rule altering Schedule V to the said Act:—

RULE.

In clause (o) of Schedule V to the said Act, after the word "groundnut" the word "tamarind" shall be inserted.

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"Cotton refuse, cotton seed—Selling wholesale or retail, storing for wholesale or retail trade, packing, pressing, cleansing, preparing or manufacturing by any process whatever."

IV. *Public Health Department Notification No. 15, dated the 9th January 1945, published at page 12 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 16th January 1945.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 347 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rule altering Schedule VI to the said Act:—

RULE.

In Schedule VI to the said Act, for the entry relating to "Petroleum products", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Petroleum products—Storing, packing, pressing, cleansing preparing or manufacturing by any process whatever:

Provided that no licence under this Act shall be required for storing petroleum and its products in quantities exceeding those to which the operation of this Act is limited by the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, or the rules or notifications issued thereunder."

ANNEXURE.

Schedule VI to the Madras City Municipal Act which specifies the purposes for which premises may not be used without a licence under section 287 of the Madras City Municipal Act has been amended from time to time for administration purposes.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item IV on page 61 supra.]

A Bill further to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922.

(L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1949.)

(As passed by the Assembly.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1949.

Amendment of section 20, Act, 1922, after clause (e), the following clauses shall be added, namely:—

2. In section 20 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, after clause (e), the following clauses shall be added, namely:—

"(f) from establishing a company for the purpose of giving financial assistance to industrial concerns and enterprises or from subscribing for shares in, or in any manner

Madras Act V of 1923

Madras Act V of 1923

[24th February 1949]

aiding, such company, on such terms and conditions as the Provincial Government may by general or special order lay down;

(g) from subscribing for shares in, or in any manner aiding, any industrial concern or enterprise, the paid-up capital of which exceeds thirty lakhs of rupees, on such terms and conditions as the Provincial Government may by general or special order lay down."

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item V on page 78 supra.]

A Bill to prevent the institution of vexatious proceedings in courts.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the institution of vexatious proceedings in courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Vexatious Litigation (Prevention) Act, 1948. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) If, on an application made by the Advocate-General, the High Court is satisfied that any person has Court habitually and without any reasonable ground instituted vexatious proceedings, civil or criminal, in any Court or Courts, the High Court may, after giving that person an opportunity of being heard, order that no proceedings, civil or criminal, shall be instituted by him in any Court—

(i) in the Presidency-town, without the leave of the High Court; and

(ii) elsewhere, without the leave of the District and Sessions Judge.

(2) If it appears to the High Court that the person against whom an application is made under sub section (1), is unable, on account of poverty, to engage a pleader, the High Court may engage a pleader to appear for him.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section 'pleader' has the same meaning as in section 2, clause (15) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

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Leave to be granted only if *prima facie* ground exists.

3. The leave referred to in section 2, sub-section (1), shall not be given in respect of any proceedings unless the High Court or, as the case may be, the District and Sessions Judge, is satisfied that there is *prima facie* ground for such proceedings.

Proceedings instituted without leave to be dismissed.

4. Any proceedings instituted by a person against whom an order under section 2, sub-section (1), has been made, without obtaining the leave referred to in that sub-section shall be dismissed:

Provided that this section shall not apply to any proceedings instituted for the purpose of obtaining such leave.

Publication of orders.

5. A copy of every order made under section 2, sub-section (1), shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

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Issued—25-3-1949

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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

SATURDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY 1949

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 26th February 1949.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Location of an Iron and Steel Factory in the Province.

* 205-A Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of Madras have submitted their proposals for the location of an Iron and Steel Factory in this Province;

(b) whether the three Engineering firms selected for investigation visited this Province and carried out necessary investigation and, if so, whether the necessary data were supplied;

(c) whether there is any truth in the Press report that neither of the proposed factories will be located in this Province;

(d) whether the Government of Madras have reiterated their view of that absolute need to locate an Iron and Steel Factory in this Province and of the circumstances that are favourable for its location; and

(e) whether the Government propose to make a statement or place the correspondence on the subject on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) Yes, Sir.

“(c) The Government of Madras have not received any communication from the Government of India that neither of the proposed factories will be located in this Province.

“(d) Yes, Sir.

“(e) The matter is in the stage of correspondence with the Government of India. That Government has promised to give due consideration to the claims of Madras on receipt of the report of the Consultants. We are continuing to press our claims and will not rest content with a negative answer. But it would be premature at this stage to make a fuller statement or to release the correspondence.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, what are the places in this Province which were visited by the engineering firms?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“Two consultants went and saw the Sandur area where the iron ore available

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is of the best type. That was the only place that they personally inspected, but we furnished them with the details of the material available both in Salem and Sandur."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether this Government have asked the Government of India to apprise them of the findings of these engineering firms before they arrive at a decision? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" For the information of the hon. Members of the House, I may just read a portion of the letter that has been received by me by Air Mail from the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Supplies in the Government of India in regard to a representation made on behalf of the Government of Madras :

'The reports of the three consultants arrived two days ago. Their long and detailed reports have not yet been examined. They have discussed the question of the site in great detail and have considered the claims of a number of Provinces. All these matters will be considered by the Government of India with the utmost care.'

The report in the Press that is referred to, he says, is unauthorized and no decision has yet been made in the matter by the Government of India."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, if this Government will represent to the Government of India that they should be given an opportunity also to examine the findings of the engineering firms before a final decision is taken by the latter? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It is not a question of an opportunity being given by the Government of India, Sir. We have put our case and we have stated all the necessary facts and as I have already said the Government of Madras have been actively pursuing the matter. If we find it is necessary we may depute one of our officers to go to Delhi and discuss the matter with the Ministry of Supplies further."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I take it, Sir, that this Government will represent to the Government of India that they are deputing an officer of this Government in order to discuss this matter with them before they decide on the location of the Factory? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" There is no need to tell the Government of India about the deputation of an officer. It is purely a matter from one Government to another. And as I have already stated if we find, after further correspondence that there is necessity—or even if we think it necessary—that an officer should be deputed, it will be done. I may assure the hon. Member, Sir, that every care is being taken to press the claims of South India in the matter."

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K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Are we to take it, Sir, that these consultants have condemned Salem without a visit? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" No place has been condemned, Sir."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I know, Sir, whether this Government will take the necessary steps to open an iron and steel factory here even if the Government of India decide otherwise in pursuance of the advice of the consultants? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I should like to make this point clear, Sir. The Government of India propose to expand the iron and steel industry in India. As a Government concern, they propose to set up in a suitable site one or two factories. That is the proposition of the Government of India. The Madras Government have been trying to put its case for the starting of a factory by the Government of India in this Province. The Government of India will not stand in the way of the Madras Province *suo motu* starting a factory if they want to do so."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Will the Government consider the advisability of starting a factory of its own in case the Government of India do not choose to locate one of the factories here? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" How does that question arise? The Government of India are thinking of locating one of the factories in Madras, is it not? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It is one of the questions that is being examined. As I have already quoted from the letter of the Hon. Minister for Industries from the Government of India, several provinces have been pressing their claims for the location of the factories. And Madras is one of those Provinces. This question is under examination on the advice of the experts and so Madras also will be considered by the Government of India."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Are the Madras Government satisfied, Sir, that we have the finest ore at Sandur in the Bellary district? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Yes, Sir. The question of the quality of the ore and all these matters have been thoroughly gone into and in the communication that we have sent to the Government of India we have been able to give the details about the superiority of the ore that has been found here and even the consultants themselves felt that it was a very high grade ore which was not really found in other parts of India."

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—" That being so, will the Government note the feeling of the Members of the House as well as the public that one of the factories should be located in South India? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I think the Government themselves are having a similar feeling."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" They should have also the opinion of the public before them, Sir."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The Government represent the public opinion in the matter and I find from the questions put in the House that the Government are fully supported by the public in the matter."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I wanted to know from the Hon. the Minister, Sir, whether the Government of Madras would like to start a factory here in case the Government of India . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I was trying to point out that it is rather premature. I suppose from what the Hon. Minister said that he is trying to induce the Government of India . . ."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Are the Government convinced of the quality of the ore so that they feel that there is a necessity for a factory? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The Government of Madras are trying to induce the Government to locate the factory here. If they do not then this will be considered, I think."

Plant for the manufacture of electrical goods.

* 205-B Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to erect one or more plants for the manufacture of electrical goods;

(b) whether the Government of Madras have pressed the claims of this Province for the location of one of the factories and have agreed to afford necessary facilities including electrical energy;

(c) whether the Government of India intimated their decision; and

(d) what further steps the Government of Madras propose to take to impress on the Government of India to recognize the claims of the South? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (a) The Government of India contemplate establishing a heavy-power plant for the manufacture of electrical machinery and electrical goods in India.

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" (b) Yes, Sir.

" (c) No, Sir.

" (d) The Government of India have appointed two expert firms to prepare a project report for the establishment of a factory, and these experts are expected to visit the Provinces in this connexion. This Government will impress on them the need to establish the factory in this Province and the facilities available here."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I take it, Sir, that the Government of India will not arrive at a decision till these experts visit this Province also? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" In this connexion my Hon. Colleague, the Hon. the Minister for Public Works has received a communication from the Government of India wherein they have stated that they have not taken any decision in the matter as yet and that they have appointed two consultants to give a full report and one of the matters referred to them is about the location of the factory. In any case, they say, that they will fully consider what the Government of Madras have stated in the matter before a decision is taken, after the consultants come here and after they examine all the material that we place before them. So, Sir, there is ample time still for the Government of India and I take it that no decision will be taken until after the experts come over and see things for themselves in Madras."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" In view of the Press report, Sir, that the Government of Bombay are taking active steps in order to have a factory located in the Bombay Province, will this Government also take similar steps or make representations to the Government of India, that no decision should be arrived at; or if necessary depute an officer of this Government to contact the Government of India in this matter? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I should like to inform the House, Sir, that we have been very active in the matter. It is not as though that we have not felt the importance of it or the need for the location of such an important factory here in Madras Province. We have taken up the matter and I do not like to compare ourselves with any other Province in all these matters. But I take it that we are as active if not more active than many others in this matter. As I have already said there is an assurance from the Hon. Member in charge of Industries and Supply from the Government of India stating that our case would be considered and an expert will be sent over here and if necessary even in this matter we will depute an officer of ours to take up the matter with the Government of India personally along with the steel matter."

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Number of clerks selected by the Madras Public Service Commission.

* 206 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) the number of candidates selected by the Madras Public Service Commission for appointment as clerks in the Ministerial Service since 1944 (yearwar);

(b) whether in 1944 the Government sanctioned a scheme for training the selected candidates, and if so, (i) the number of schools opened for that purpose, (ii) period for training and (iii) syllabus;

(c) the number of candidates successfully trained in the schools since 1944 (yearwar);

(d) whether any of the schools were closed, and if so, the reasons; and

(e) whether women candidates selected for service were exempted from training, and if so, the reasons?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“(a) & (c) Information is furnished in the statement^a placed on the table of the House.

“(b) Yes. (i) Four schools were opened for training clerks, (ii) the period of training was three months and (iii) a copy of the syllabus^b is placed on the table of the House.

“(d) All the schools were closed as the scheme for training of clerks was regarded as not essential. The Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee also recommended that course.

“(e) Yes. The Government considered it not practicable to train the few women clerks who were selected for appointment as clerks.”

3-15
p.m.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“The answer to this question is a long one, and I thought it better to lay the answer on the table of the House. If hon. Members put any questions for information, I am prepared to answer.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“They are answers to clauses (b), (d) and (e).”

The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan read answers to clauses (b), (d) and (e).

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“Sir, I see from the statement that in 1945 out of 1,921 candidates selected 1,291 have been trained, whereas in 1948 out of 3,734 selected only 78 have been trained. May I know what accounts for this very great reduction?”

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 177 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix II on pages 177-179 infra.

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“I want notice, Sir. Either the hon. Member will put up a separate question or allow me to get the necessary information and then answer.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“With reference to answer to clause (b) regarding the syllabus, will the Government consider the desirability of giving training to the candidates in avoiding delays in the disposal of papers?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“The question of delays is a big subject with regard to the Secretariat procedure. The question will require a thorough investigation as to the causes of delay—whether it is due to the inefficiency of the clerks or the deficient training they have received, etc. It is a debatable point and as such I cannot give an answer straight-away to this question.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“May I know why are women candidates selected when there are better qualified men available?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“Sir, the Government do not want to make any invidious distinction between the sexes. If capable women candidates are available, the Government will even go out of their way to help them.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“Is it chivalry in making selections?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“Chivalry has no place in the selection of candidates.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“Is it a fact that even when better qualified men were available, women were given preference in selection?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“I am glad that the hon. Member thinks so. We certainly are not ashamed. We do choose women candidates in preference.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“Perhaps the hon. Member would like to know the reasons for such preference.” (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“There are psychological reasons. Women deserve more encouragement. Government found that women were poorly represented in Government services; and they deserved better recognition.”

Reviewing the cases of detenus.

* 207 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 81 answered on the 13th August 1948 and the information regarding the detention of detenus furnished on the 14th August 1948—

(a) whether, in respect of all orders for detention issued, the Government have satisfied themselves that the persons concerned are really acting or about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety;

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(b) the number of cases in which detention orders have been passed;

(c) the number of cases in which detention orders have been confirmed, modified or cancelled by the Government either on their own accord or on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee;

(d) whether the Advisory Committee has been regularly holding its sittings and if so, when the Committee last met;

(e) whether it is a fact that there is a large number of cases pending the consideration of the Advisory Committee; and

(f) whether it is a fact that compulsory review every six months of the cases of those still under detention is being conducted and orders passed on such review are communicated to the detenus?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) With reference to section 15 of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947, the District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, have been empowered to issue orders of detention under Section 2 (1) (a) of the Act. The detaining authority has to satisfy himself in regard to the condition in section 2 of the Act before issuing a detention order. Wherever the Government issue any orders, they do it after satisfying themselves in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

“(b) On 30th November 1948, the number of persons actually under detention was 776.

“(c) Subsequent to 14th August 1948, when an answer was furnished last, the Government have up to 15th December 1948, confirmed the detention orders in six cases, all upon the advice of the Advisory Council.

They have cancelled 124 orders. Of these, 112 were cancelled on their own accord and twelve upon the Advisory Council's advice.

The number of orders cancelled includes also 37 cases which were originally confirmed.

No orders were modified either on their own accord or on the advice of the Advisory Council.

“(d) The Government have no information in regard to the meetings of the Advisory Council.

“(e) There are about 170 cases pending consideration of the Advisory Council.

“(f) The Act requires compulsory review to be made every six months only in cases in which the orders of detention have been either confirmed or modified under section 3 (5) of the Act. In all such cases orders are communicated without delay to the detenus concerned.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, the number of cases which have been pending compulsory review after six months with the Advisory Council?”

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“I cannot say the number of cases pending with the Advisory Council after six months. But, up to date, the number pending with the Advisory Council is about 150.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“How many of them are fresh cases and how many are review cases, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“I cannot say how many of them are fresh cases. All of them must be fresh cases, because review cases have not yet been sent to the Advisory Council. Government do it of their own accord.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, whether a review is compulsory by the Advisory Council or by the Government under the Act?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“Review is compulsory by Government after six months.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, when the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police issues detention orders, whether there have been cases where the arrested persons have been released by Government without passing fresh detention orders?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“They are entitled to detain them under delegation of powers. But it is open to Government to release them if Government find subsequently that there is no further necessity to continue them in detention.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“Do the Government review cases of their own accord or only on representations from the arrested persons?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“The District Magistrates inform the Government as soon as they issue detention orders, and send it to Government along with the grounds of detention. The Government get an explanation from the detenu and send it to the Advisory Council for their review.”

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“Has the Hon. Minister seen the statement of Mr. Attlee in England, published in yesterday's mail, that he does not propose to take action as is taken in Provinces in India with regard to detentions.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“I have not seen that statement.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“What is the statement?”

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“With regard to detention, Mr. Attlee says that the Provincial Governments in India detain people without trial, and that the British Government is not prepared to do that.”

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" If Mr. Attlee has said so, it is obviously wrong because he has detained most of us in jail."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Is it an admission that we want to follow the actions that had been taken by the foreign Government at that time."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" At any rate we are not going to be guided by Mr. Attlee with regard to our Public Safety Act."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I am sure Mr. Attlee's statement refers to his own countrymen."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that the Government have received several petitions from some of these detenus from jails through the Jail Superintendents, and they have been pending for a long time without disposal? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" It is a very vague question. We have been receiving a number of petitions. What petitions are pending, I cannot say now."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I know, Sir, whether certain petitions from certain detenus in the Vellore Jail—alleged to be Communists—have been received by the Government? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" On a certain date?"

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I know whether those petitions have been pending for a long time? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" If my hon. Friend can give me particulars of the petitions, I shall give the dates and the pendency thereof. But I cannot certainly answer an uncertain question as 'certain petitions from certain detenus'."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Will the Government give a sincere assurance that reviews will be expedited? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I certainly repudiate the suggestion that assurances given in the past are insincere. No avoidable delay is taking place in the matter of reviews."

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Does the Hon. Minister realize that he is answering the question relating to detenus? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Yes, Sir, I do."

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" The Hon. Member asked the question with regard to certain detenus."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" That is the very thing which I do not know—what petitions and what detenus."

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K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" The petitions are in regard to their release."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I do not know what petitions my hon. Friend is referring to."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" How many detenus are still there? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" On the 15th February 1949, the number of persons actually under detention is 835."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" In view of the changed conditions in the country, will the Government please reconsider their policy and see that people are not put in prison without trial? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" It is not at all the policy of the Government to put people in prison without trial. But under the Public Safety Act for the maintenance of peace, unfortunately, we are forced to do so and we are doing it."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" He refers to changed conditions."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" There is absolutely no change in conditions. If at all there is any change, it is for the worse."

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—" May I ask, Sir, whether there are petitions pending with the Government with regard to the treatment in jails? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I am not aware of any petitions given to Government about treatment."

Cost of living in the Madras Province.

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the note entitled "Cost of living" published at page 339 of *Harijan*, dated 5th December 1948;

(b) whether the Government have caused any enquiry to be made about the abnormal cost of living in the Madras Province; and

(c) what the reasons are for the abnormal cost of living in the Madras Province?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" (a) Yes. The Note mentions that according to a *Globe* agency message, the cost of living in India is 80 per cent higher than in the United Kingdom, 110 per cent higher than in the United States of America and 150 per cent higher than in Canada. This is not a correct reading of facts. It is an admitted fact that the cost of living in this country is relatively far less than in the

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United Kingdom, or the United States of America or Canada. What the writer apparently intends to convey is that the cost of living *index* has increased more in India than in the countries mentioned, and so considered the statement will be true. For example, the average cost of living index for Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Kanpur, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Madras for April 1948 with August 1939 as base was 350 while the index for the United States of America for the same month with January to June 1939 as base was only 168. Ignoring the slight difference in the base periods, a comparison between the two index numbers shows that the average index for India was 108 per cent higher than the index for the United States of America. The fact is that rise in prices in the United States of America and the United Kingdom was more effectively checked than in this country during the recent years of inflation.

“(b) No special enquiry into high cost of living has been conducted, because the reasons for the rise in the cost of living are fairly well known. However, enquiries are conducted every week to determine the level of cost of living. Prices of all essential commodities entering into family budgets are ascertained at nine selected centres in the Province. Based on these enquiries, the Economic Adviser to Government compiles cost of living index numbers, weekly and monthly, for the nine centres. Enquiries are made also of price levels in rural areas every week and index numbers for 13 rural centres are also compiled weekly and monthly to determine the price levels in rural areas. Enquiries are made not only of the price levels, but also of the causes for variations in the price levels.

“(c) High price levels and the consequent high cost of living are not peculiar to this Province. It is an all-India problem involving monetary and other factors over which this Province does not have control.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Sir, may I know why the same remedies that were adopted in the United Kingdom and United States of America are not adopted in this country to check the rise in prices and rise in the cost of living? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ May I remind my hon. Friend that America is different from India and India is quite another country, and the prices in India are not correlated to those in America.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ I personally know that fact. We also know that the cost of living in the United Kingdom and United States of America is certainly higher than in India, and when it is so, why is it that the cost of living in India was allowed to go far higher than that in the United Kingdom or America.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ It is not my business to go into the ethics as to how our prices are computed. They

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are liable to err, and experts hold their own opinion with regard to statistics. I have stated that the index of prices vary. According to the original index that was taken in each Province, the basic index taken for consideration differs from one country to another. Therefore, statistics necessarily differ and it is impossible to give an explanation on that account.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Is it observed that the cost of living indices published in the Gazette vary greatly from district to district sometimes to as much as 50 points? What accounts for this huge variation? Does that show laxity in gathering statistics? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I should say it is more due to proper scrutiny and check that is exercised in collecting statistics. If the hon. Member would care to go into the price index he will find that there is a price index for the City of Madras, and there are nine areas in the mufassal for which also there are price indices. They all represent the village areas. The increase of price is mentioned in each index that is published. The indices that are published are for general information. As far as possible, the reasons that contribute to the rise in price are also given in the indices.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ It is also observed that there was a sudden increase in the cost of living two months ago. May I know what accounts for this sudden increase which is as much as 50 points? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I do not know what the hon. Gentleman refers to. If he gives a specific instance, I shall go into the question and examine and see how far I can give an explanation.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ The cost of living indices are published in the Gazette month after month. Two months ago, there was a sudden jump of about 30 points in almost all places, and in particular, Coimbatore, Mathurai and Tiruchirappalli. Is there any special reason for that sudden jump? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I would like to have more detailed information. If the question refers to specific items, then I can go into the question and answer it. I want the hon. Member to put down more details in his question and give me specific instances.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—“ Is it not due to the decontrol policy of the Government that this cost of living is rising? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ It is a matter of opinion. We know with regard to food that the decontrol policy which we adopted has increased the prices of foodstuffs.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—“ What about textiles? ”

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The hon. Member must put that question to the Hon. the Minister who is in charge of that portfolio.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ This is cross-examination and not asking for information.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ I am referring to the cost of living indices and not to the prices of foodstuffs.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ How is Government responsible for the rise in the cost of living indices? How does the hon. Member think that Government are responsible for these figures? ”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ They are published in the Gazette. The Government collect the statistics. For payment of wages in many factories and many shops, the cost of living indices which is published in the Gazette by the Government is taken as the basis. In view of the fact that large sums are involved in this, will Government exercise more care in collecting the statistics? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I repudiate the statement that Government do not take sufficient care in collecting statistics. On the other hand, there are many persons who do not care to know the statistics. Government have been very particular in collecting these. That is why they take the figures which are prevalent not only in towns but also in the rural areas. For this purpose, as many as nine areas in the Province are selected and they are giving the information. All those details are supported by facts. Of course, it may be that the price of rice is up one day and price of cloth is up the other day or the price of maize is up on another day. There are ever so many articles, the prices of which are taken and the statistics are collected. The hon. Member may take it that the Government are exercising very great care with regard to the figures they publish in respect of this matter.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that the rise in the cost of living in the City of Madras is due to the increase in the bus fares as well as in the price of rice? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I do not concede that the money paid as increased bus fare is of such magnitude as would affect the cost of living indices seriously.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I may inform the hon. Member that the increase in transport charges do not go to make up the increase in the cost of living indices.”

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“ Government are entirely responsible for these figures. The prices of all the articles of food should be taken in arriving at those figures. The net result of such a calculation only should be published. I would therefore like to know whether all the articles of food are taken into consideration in calculating this cost of living index.”

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MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I suppose all articles of food have been taken into account.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ About five articles are generally taken. The cost of foodgrains are primarily taken. Then comes cloth. Then comes the price of fuel and firewood. The prices of these five articles are taken in arriving at the figure.”

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“ May I know whether the rise in the price of only rice is taken into consideration or the rise in the prices of other articles are also taken into consideration? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I have said that the prices of foodgrains are taken into consideration.”

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“ If Government take only the rise in the price of rice, then Government's calculations are wrong? ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ How does that question arise? ”

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“ My point is that Government are entirely responsible for these figures.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ If the hon. Member has got any question, let him put in the form of a question. If he wants to make a speech, he will have a chance during the Budget discussion.”

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“ My question is, ‘ Why should not Government take into consideration the prices of other articles of consumption like ghee, buttermilk and cereals also and not merely rice, in calculating the cost of living index because these articles are also essential to make up our food? ’ ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I think I have fairly exhausted a majority of articles in the list mentioned by the hon. Member. Many of these articles are taken into account in calculating the figures.”

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Will the Government be pleased to tell us at least that the price of rice will come down? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Any amount of attempt on my part will not bring down the price of rice because the price of rice entirely depends on the prevailing prices of other articles.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ That question does not arise out of this. The hon. Member wants the Hon. Minister to bring down the price of rice.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ I see that the cost of living indices which are published in the gazette are inexorably going up month after month. May I know when this rising curve will show a downward trend? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ There are various factors which contribute to the going up of these figures. You have to take into consideration the condition of the trade, the import, the export and hundred other things.”

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ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I know who fixes the price of rice sold in the ration shop? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" It does not arise out of this question."

Restrictions imposed on the sale of motor cars in the Province.

* 209 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any restrictions have been imposed on the sale of motor cars in the Province;

(b) if so, what the restrictions are; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the desirability of removing control in respect of sale of motor cars?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (b) (1) No person should sell or otherwise dispose of a controlled motor car at a price exceeding the maximum retail price which the Government have to notify nor should he receive or demand any other consideration in excess of the price so specified, provided that a dealer or a sub-dealer may charge in addition to the retail price such items of delivery charges as may be sanctioned by the Government.

(2) A distributor, dealer or sub-dealer should reserve 20 per cent of the total number of cars imported or received by him, if so directed by the Government or the Provincial Motor Transport Controller by an order in writing, for sale to such person or persons as may be specified in the order.

(3) No person who has purchased a controlled motor car under an order issued by the Government or the Provincial Motor Transport Controller should sell or otherwise dispose of the car without the permission in writing of the Controller.

" (c) The matter is under consideration of Government."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the desirability of removing the control at least in the case of lorries and chassis? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Yes, Sir, we think we can safely remove this control for certain types of chassis."

The income and expenditure from the Government Motor Bus Transport Service.

* 210 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing—

(a) the income and expenditure from the date of nationalization of Motor Bus Transport in the City of Madras up to 1st April 1948; and

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(b) the income and expenditure from the Government Motor Bus Transport Service in the City of Madras from 1st April 1948 up to date?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" (a) & (b) A statement* showing the income and expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1948 will be placed on the table of the House as soon as the *pro forma* accounts which are still under scrutiny are finally settled. Government do not consider it desirable in the public interest to give financial figures for broken periods. But the hon. Member may await my Budget speech."

Abolition of the post of the Forest Engineer.

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

(a) what the amounts spent on :

(1) new works and improvements;

(2) maintenance of existing works;

were during 1947 by the Forest department;

(b) whether most of these works were executed by the territorial staff;

(c) what the works are, ordinary and special, which were attended to by the Forest Engineer;

(d) whether the Retrenchment Committee have recommended the abolition of the post of the Forest Engineer; and

(e) what the orders of the Government are on that recommendation?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" (a) The amount spent by the Forest department in 1947-48 on (1) new works and improvements was Rs. 2,93,266 and (2) maintenance of existing works was Rs. 3,46,382.

" (b) Yes, Sir.

" (c) All works of a special nature and of a magnitude which could not be attended to without the technical skill and experience of the Forest Engineering Branch were attended to by the Forest Engineer and his staff. A list* of such works is placed on the table of the house.

" (d) Yes, Sir.

" (e) The recommendation is under the consideration of the Government."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" In view of the fact that the jurisdiction of the Forest Engineer covers the whole Province and the territorial staff are equally competent to carry out these works, will Government consider the desirability of giving effect to the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee? "

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The territorial staff is doing only the executive work, but the examination and preparation of the estimates for the works have to be done by the Forest Engineer and his staff. But, at any rate, my answer to clause (c) shows that the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee is under the consideration of the Government."

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

II.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1949-50.

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The Hon. the Minister for Finance will now present the Budget for 1949-50. I suppose the Hon. Minister will take about an hour."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I took ninety minutes in the other House. I read the entire portion. Here, I do not think it is necessary to go through the entire portion."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Anyway, the Hon. Minister cannot finish it in less than an hour. I want to fix some time for the adjournment motion. Can I fix 4-30? Does the Minister think that 4-30 is short?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I will try to finish it before 4-30."

" Sir, I rise to present to the House, the Revised Estimates for the current year, 1948-49 and the Budget Estimates for the next year, 1949-50.

2. My first budget was presented last year under the overwhelming gloom cast by the loss under tragic circumstances of the Father of the Nation when the country was still reeling from the catastrophies that followed Partition. To-day, men have had time to look into their own hearts and apply in some small degree Gandhiji's message of love and brotherhood to the various problems of the country. Communal rancour has died down and considerable progress has been made in the rehabilitation of the vast refugee population. The year has also witnessed several notable events. Rajaji, who was so near and dear to Gandhiji has become the first Indian Governor-General, and we in this House may feel justly proud of the signal honour conferred on our erstwhile Premier and Finance Minister. The appointment of General Cariappa as the first Indian Commander-in-Chief in January 1949 is another landmark in our

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history. The festering sore of Hyderabad was cured in September last by a swift and successful operation in which the Police of Madras played a prominent part.

The guns have ceased to roar in the fair hills and valleys of Kashmir and the way is now clear for the development of friendly and cordial relations between our neighbour Pakistan and ourselves. While the fighting was on in Kashmir, I had the honour and the pleasure of conveying to the brave Madras soldiers there, the thanks and admiration of their fellow countrymen. The integration of Indian States so as to make them viable and progressive units is proceeding apace under the dynamic leadership of Sardar Vallabhai Patel, who was in our midst this week.

The Banganapalle State with an area of about 250 square miles and a population of $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh and the Pudukkottai State with an area of about 1,200 square miles and a population of nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were merged in this Province towards the end of February and the beginning of March 1948 respectively. The tiny State of Sandur with an area of about 150 square miles and a population of less than 20,000 has not yet formally come into the fold, but its administration is being carried on by this Government in the name of the Ruler from the end of July 1948. The administrative arrangements for the two merged States have not yet been finalised, and for the time being, the receipts and disbursements pertaining to these areas are being shown separately in lump in the Deposit Section of the Madras Budget. (The figures will be found on pages 14-15 of the Annual Financial Statement.) This, however, is purely an account matter and will not stand in the way of Government undertaking schemes intended for the benefit of the people in these areas. The future of the French Dependencies in India will, I hope, be settled shortly. These areas cannot live in isolation from the rest of the country much longer.

In Burma too, the interests of South Indians were jeopardized by the Land Nationalization Bill which the Burma Government passed in October last. The Madras Government took up the issue with the Government of India and the Prime Minister promptly arranged in consultation with the Burma Government for a special deputation to go to Burma, under the leadership of the Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi

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Sitaramayya. But unfortunately due to the internal situation that developed suddenly and which the Government of Burma had to face, the visit had to be postponed. We hope that the External Affairs Department of the Government of India will do everything possible in the matter.

In the international sphere, India is growing in stature and dignity. The latest landmark in this direction was the convening, at New Delhi, of the Asian Conference, attended by the representatives of half the population of the world, for considering the Indonesian Problem. The Constitution of the Republic of India is gradually taking shape, though not as fast as was first anticipated. It is hoped to finalise it by the second anniversary of the Freedom of India, i.e., in August 1949.

General elections under the New Constitution are expected to be held in 1950. The preparation of electoral rolls on the basis of adult franchise has already been taken in hand and it is hoped to get the preliminary rolls printed in June 1949. A total provision of Rs. 81 lakhs spread over the two years 1948-49 and 1949-50 has been made to cover the additional expenditure on the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections. It is hoped to recover from the Government of India part of this amount (Rs. 17 lakhs) representing the expenditure on the conduct of elections to the Lower House of the Union Parliament.

3. I now turn to the financial affairs of this Province.

The Revised Estimate for 1947-48 anticipated a revenue surplus of Rs. 255 lakhs which, it was proposed to transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund. The latest accounts of the year show that the surplus was more than double the estimated figure and that a sum of Rs. 510 lakhs has been transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund, leaving a small surplus of Rs. 254 lakhs in the Revenue Account. I may inform hon. Members that in the previous year Rs. 501 lakhs were drawn from the Revenue Reserve Fund, while this year Rs. 510 lakhs have been transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund. The betterment of over Rs. 25 crores was mainly due to certain items of expenditure not being adjusted in the year's accounts.

Financial
affairs of the
Province.

Accounts,
1947-8.

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Further details will be found in the Finance Secretary's Budget Memorandum. There was also a reduction of about Rs. 2 crores in Capital Outlay spread over practically all heads of expenditure, due mainly to the delay in the receipt of plant and machinery.

4. I now come to the current year, 1948-49. Before setting out the estimated financial results of the year, I shall review certain matters of general interest or importance in the sphere of Provincial administration. In doing so, I propose also to anticipate the budget proposals of the next year, wherever this seems necessary to give the House a complete picture of the subjects dealt with.

Revised
Estimate
1948-9.

5. In framing the Budget for this year, it was hoped that the seasonal conditions would not be unfavourable, but Nature has been unkind to us and we have now had a succession of two bad seasons. The rainfall in 1948 was much below normal in more than half the districts of the Province and the area cultivated was less, than in the previous year. Crops in certain districts were also affected by pests. There has been a widespread failure of crops in the districts of Chingleput and South Arcot and in parts of Tiruchirappalli, Ramnad, North Arcot, Salem, Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. Some damage is also reported to the paddy crop in West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts owing to heavy rains at the time of flowering. The Collectors have been instructed to order suspension of collection of the kist in all affected areas and the question of granting remissions will be considered after the Board's detailed report is received. The revised estimate for 1948-49 allows for the probable loss in land revenue on this account.

Seasonal
condition

6. Hon. Members are aware that even normally this Province is deficit in regard to its food requirements and the failure of crops on a large scale has worsened the position for the current kharif year, i.e., the period from November 1948 to the end of October 1949. As things now stand, the Province has to face a total deficit of about 5.6 lakhs tons of rice and 5.7 lakhs tons of millets. To meet this deficit, the Government of India have been addressed for an

Food pos-
ition.

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allotment of 10 lakhs tons of foodgrains from extra-provincial sources and overseas. So far, they have intimated an allotment of 52,000 tons of foodgrains for January and February 1949.

Procurement, distribution and rationing of foodgrains, etc.

7. I referred in my last Budget Speech to the gradual decontrol and derationing of foodgrains in consonance with the then policy of the Government of India. The decontrol of foodgrains led to a steep rise in prices and in order to bring down the prices and to combat inflation, the Government of India decided in September 1948 to reimpose controls. In pursuance of this policy, the scheme of intensive procurement of foodgrains has been revived in all the areas in this Province, where it was originally in force. Rationing has been reintroduced in most of the municipal towns of deficit districts and is likely to be extended to other urban areas by the end of this month. Collectors of deficit districts have also been instructed to introduce rural rationing as soon as stocks have been built up. The question of introducing statutory and rural rationing in surplus districts is still under consideration.

In view of the decision to reintroduce control over foodgrains and other essential foodstuffs, the Government have decided to reconstitute the District Food Committees and the Taluk Food Committees and to revive the Rationing Advisory Committees wherever statutory rationing is being reintroduced.

Substantial quantities of wheat and millets were supplied by the Government of India during the current official year. Most of the millets were imported from overseas. They were sold in the importing districts at the prices at which locally grown millets were sold, the resultant loss being borne by the Government. Wheat and wheat products were sold without any loss.

Taking into account the increase in the cost of living as well as in the cost of cultivation since last year, the Government have fixed increased prices for foodgrains for the kharif year 1948-49. As a fillip to production, groundnut cake was also completely decontrolled from the middle of January 1949.

The control over firewood and charcoal was withdrawn throughout the Province during 1948. The statutory rationing of firewood in Madras City was

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withdrawn with effect from 1st July 1948, but fair price shops were functioning till December 1948 to prevent any large rise in prices.

8. Food subsidies arise by way of—

Food subsidies.

(i) sale of foodgrains, etc., at less than the cost price;

(ii) charges on account of special establishments employed in connexion with the purchase and supply of foodgrains, etc., not taken into account in fixing the sale price; and

(iii) payment of bonus to producers for foodgrains delivered by them.

In my last Budget Speech, I mentioned the paddy bonus scheme sanctioned by Government in respect of deliveries made during the period from December 1946 to December 1947. Under this scheme, one-half of the bonus was ordered to be paid in cash—to be recovered from consumers by an increase in the retail price of rice—and the other half in the shape of manures, subject to availability. Owing to inadequate supplies of manure, however, the Government ordered in 1948 that producers might redeem their bonus coupons either for manures (subject to availability of stocks) or for cash at their option. It was originally expected that the cost of the bonus in kind would be shared equally by this Government and the Government of India. The Government of India have not, however, so far agreed to give a subsidy for this purpose and this Government have decided to let the higher retail prices continue for some time more.

In regard to foodgrains imported from overseas and supplied to this Province in 1948, the Government of India decided to increase their share of subsidy from two-thirds to three-fourths with effect from October 1948. It has been represented to them that the relief to this Province by giving effect to the change from October 1948 would be negligible and they have been asked as a very special case to bear three-fourths of the loss in respect of supplies made to this Province from January 1948 itself.

The Government of India have also sanctioned a bonus of 8 annas per maund of foodgrains procured by Provinces and States. Credit for a sum of Rs. 1.32 crores is taken in the Revised Estimate for 1948-49 for bonus in respect of foodgrains procured

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during the kharif year ended 31st October 1948. A further credit of Rs. 1.91 crores is taken in the Budget Estimate for 1949-50 in respect of procurements during the kharif year beginning from 1st November 1948.

The Government of India have stated that the bonus will be earmarked for increasing food production and that they will take steps to ensure that this is done.

On the basis of the Profit and Loss Accounts for State Trading Schemes relating to foodgrains, potatoes and firewood, for each of the years 1943-44 to 1947-48, the subsidy borne by this Government works out as follows:—

Year.	Amount.
	RS.
	LAKHS.
1943-44	16.39
1944-45	75.32
1945-46	118.13
1946-47	859.67
1947-48	199.80
Total ..	1,269.11

which we have so far borne under the Food.

The figure for 1946-47 includes a sum of Rs. 284 lakhs paid as bonus to ryots. The cost of the bonus in that year was not passed on to consumers. The figure for 1947-48 is provisional and does not include the cost that may ultimately have to be borne by this Government in respect of that portion of the bonus which it was originally intended to pay in the form of manures.

In addition, the Government have incurred during the five years, a total expenditure of Rs. 872 lakhs on staff for procurement and rationing including the supervising staff in the office of the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies). Some retrenchment was made when of policy of decontrol was decided on, but with the reintroduction of intensive procurement and rationing, the staff had to be strengthened more or less to its original level.

9. Controls and rationing are no doubt irksome and are at best only temporary expedients for meeting the prevailing food shortage. The real remedy is to make the Province self-sufficient in regard to food. A

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Grow More Food Campaign has been in force from 1944 and I shall set out briefly the results achieved so far and the further measures contemplated.

(a) *Irrigation schemes*.—During the four years 1944-47, eighty schemes were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 140 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred was about Rs. 75 lakhs. The additional area brought under cultivation during the period was nearly 378 thousand acres and the additional production of rice was 180 thousand tons nearly. In 1947-48, 70 works were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 67.41 lakhs and the actual expenditure in the year was Rs. 16.61 lakhs. The results in terms of additional acreage and production have not yet been reported. The figures of results I have mentioned relate to both minor irrigation works and works in charge of the Public Works Department, but the figures of expenditure relate to Public Works Department schemes alone. The extent of land newly cultivated with foodcrops independently of new irrigation schemes since the beginning of the campaign up to 30th June 1948 was 169 thousand acres. The position is bound to improve when the land reclamation schemes now in progress—the Araku Valley Scheme, the Wynaad Colonization Scheme and the schemes in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area—are completed.

The Government are alive to the importance of extending irrigation facilities wherever possible and a lump-sum provision of Rs. 70 lakhs has been included in the Budget for 1949-50 for expenditure on new irrigation schemes having a Grow More Food value. A list of the schemes which will be considered in connection with the utilization of this provision is given in *Appendix II* to the Detailed Budget Estimates for 1949-50. There are also the long-term schemes like the Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani, Krishna-Pennar and the Ramapadasagar Projects, which I will refer to later. The Government have also an ambitious and comprehensive programme estimated to cost over Rs. 19 crores for tank restoration and improvements to tanks, channels, spring ponds, etc. The execution of the scheme will be spread over a period of 8-10 years and a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been included in the Budget for next year for expenditure on this scheme.

During the current year, the Government have revived the Tank Restoration Scheme operations

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which had been in abeyance since 1931. Special parties are now working in Anantapur, South Arcot, Ramnad and Chittoor districts.

One of the difficulties encountered by the Government in the execution of Minor Irrigation Schemes is the want of trained technical personnel. In order to overcome this difficulty, the Government have ordered the re-employment of retired men of the Minor Irrigation Department, who are below 60 years of age and who are physically fit. A new Overseers' course of two years' duration has been opened in the Engineering College, Guindy, and it is expected that by 1950, an adequate number of technical men will be forthcoming. Meanwhile, as an experimental measure, 483 Minor Irrigation Works in the charge of the Revenue Department in the Kancheepuram and Chingleput basins have been transferred to the control of the Public Works Department in the hope that they would receive better attention.

(b) *Well Subsidy Schemes.*—During the years 1944-47, a total sum of about Rs. 245 lakhs was disbursed under the several schemes which were in force before the present scheme was introduced in 1947-48. An additional extent of 92 thousand acres was brought under cultivation during these years with a total production of 42 thousand tons. The total amount spent in 1947-48 under the New Well Subsidy Scheme amounted to nearly Rs. 166 lakhs. The addition to the cultivated area in the year was 9,300 acres with a production of 3 thousand tons of foodgrains. It is expected that a total sum of Rs. 152 lakhs would be disbursed initially as loans in the current year and a similar amount in the next year. The amounts given as loans are finally converted into subsidies after the completion of the wells and the scrutiny of the accounts. This takes some time. The amounts advanced as loans in 1947-48 will in most cases be converted into subsidies only in this year and similarly, part of the loans to be advanced in the current year will be converted into subsidies only in the next year. The revised estimate anticipates that a total sum of Rs. 150 lakhs out of the amounts advanced in 1947-48 and in 1948-49 will be converted into subsidies in the current year. Similarly the Budget for 1949-50 provides for a sum of Rs. 130 lakhs to be adjusted as subsidies during the year. In addition to this expenditure, a sum of about Rs. 10 lakhs has been

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provided in each year towards the cost of the special staff including one Collector and eight Deputy Collectors employed in connection with this scheme.

The Government of India are bearing 50 per cent of the entire expenditure on the Well Subsidy Scheme, as part of their block grant for Grow More Food Schemes.

In order to ensure that the wells sunk under the scheme are useful for irrigation throughout the year, certain conditions regarding the dimensions of the well and the depth of water therein have been laid down. To enable ryots to sink wells conforming to the new conditions, the maximum amount of subsidy admissible per well has been enhanced to Rs. 500 in ordinary localities and Rs. 750 in areas where sinking operations are particularly difficult. Up to the end of December 1948, 13,040 wells were completed, 62 new tanks were sunk and 131 old tanks repaired under this scheme. Twenty-four thousand five hundred and twelve wells (old and new) were in progress at the end of December 1948, while the corresponding number of tanks was 67.

(c) *Activities of the Agricultural department.*—A five-year plan of development relating to the Agricultural department was introduced last year. The plan includes schemes relating to the supply of seeds, manure, iron and steel on a large scale, a comprehensive scheme for the control of pests and diseases of crops, a scheme for the training of Agricultural and Science graduates and fieldmen in Horticulture and schemes for encouraging mechanized cultivation by the use of modern agricultural machinery. During the four years ending 1947-48, the Government had distributed about 5.17 lakhs tons of groundnut cake to cultivators. In 1947-48, the Government of India supplied only 23,000 tons of chemical manures against 50,000 tons required according to the programme of the Agricultural department. A quantity of 10,000 tons was obtained from a Travancore Factory to make up in part for the short supply. The use of green leaf manure has also been encouraged by the grant of concessions for its removal from reserved forests. Compost making under trained personnel is being carried on in 58 municipalities and 32 panchayat boards as well as in rural areas. The quantity of improved paddy seeds distributed for bulk sowing in the Province ranges

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from 8,000 to 12,000 tons a year. In 1947-48 alone, 9,030 tons of paddy seeds, 101 tons of millet seeds and a ton of pulse seeds were distributed.

The quantity of iron and steel distributed by the Agricultural department under the five-year scheme up to the end of December 1948 amounted to 54,000 tons. As hon. Members are aware, a Special Engineering Branch has been set up to advise and help agriculturists in the use of machinery for agriculture, lift irrigation, etc. Up to the end of September 1948, this branch has hired or sold to agriculturists, 4,117 electric motors, 3,049 electric motor pumps, 792 petrol pump sets, 215 diesel oil engines, 324,000 feet of pipes and 35,240 tons of iron and steel for manufacturing agricultural implements. In addition, 145 tractors are being hired to ryots.

Cultivation of vegetables has been specially encouraged from as early as September 1942. It is estimated that the area under vegetables has been increased by about 12,000 acres and production by about 17,200 tons.

During the current year, the Government have sanctioned a five-year scheme for the establishment of a Banana Research Station at Maruthuvakudi in the Tanjore district (estimated to cost Rs. 1.89 lakhs), a comprehensive scheme for the establishment of coconut nurseries in eight districts (net cost Rs. 4 lakhs) and a scheme for the establishment of fruit farms in Agricultural Research Stations. The new schemes for next year include a scheme for the establishment of several model orchard *cum* nurseries, a scheme for the expansion of agricultural research stations at Aduurai and Siruguppa, a scheme for the establishment of a Pepper Research Station in Malabar and a scheme for the demonstration of fruit products and fruit preservation. The opening of a Cattle Breeding Farm in each district is also engaging the attention of the Government.

It will be seen from the figures I have given that the results achieved by the various Grow More Food Schemes in operation in this Province are by no means negligible, though not spectacular. The schemes have played their part in enabling this Province to tide over the difficulties of the last two years which have been accentuated by a succession of

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bad seasons and troubles between landowners and agricultural labourers in the more important producing centres.

10. As hon. Members are aware, the Government of India are giving block grants towards the expenditure on Post-war Development Schemes including Grow More Food Schemes. The grants are generally subject to the condition that at least 50 per cent of the expenditure on the schemes should be met from Provincial resources. Only comparatively small irrigation works which will yield results within a few years can be treated as Grow More Food Schemes and in respect of such schemes a portion of the capital expenditure will not qualify for grants, the exact figures depending on the estimated additional revenue which would be derived from the works. Credit was provisionally taken in the Budget for the current year for a block grant of Rs. 4 crores representing roughly 50 per cent of the expenditure on approved schemes. As one of the measures for combating inflation, the Government of India reduced the block grant for the current year to Rs. 325 lakhs and have intimated that the grant for 1949-50 would be fixed at a maximum of Rs. 500 lakhs. They have also stipulated that a minimum of Rs. 150 lakhs in each year should be ear-marked for Grow More Food Schemes. Credit for the grants has been taken in the Revised Estimate for 1948-49 and Budget Estimate for 1949-50. Allowing for the fact that a portion of the expenditure on irrigation schemes classified as Grow More Food Schemes will not count towards the Government of India grant, a total expenditure of something over Rs. 1,000 lakhs will be necessary in 1949-50 to earn the block grant of Rs. 500 lakhs in full. The actual provision made in the Budget is about Rs. 1,200 lakhs and even assuming that progress on some of the schemes will fall below expectations, it is hoped that no portion of the grant promised by the Government of India will be allowed to lapse.

Hon. Members will find details of the Post-war Development and Grow More Food Schemes for which provision has been made in *Appendices I and II* to the detailed Budget Estimates for 1949-50.

11. Next to food, the most important requirement of the masses is clothing, and the policy of the

Central Grants for Grow More Food Schemes and Post-war Development Schemes.

Khad Schemes.

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Government is to encourage the production of khadi, both to supplement mill-production and to provide a subsidiary occupation to agricultural labourers.

The Khadi Scheme is working satisfactorily in the seven centres selected for intensive work. Over fifty thousand yards of khadi are now produced each month at these centres. A scheme for increasing the production of khadi in the firkas selected for intensive rural development has been drawn up and it will be introduced shortly in those firkas where there is a bias in favour of khadi.

In order to ensure that the movement is not brought into contempt by private profiteers dealing in spurious khadi, the Government stated in July 1948 that no licences would be issued to private dealers and producers. But, on certain representations received from the parties affected, the Government have extended the validity of the licences issued in 1947 up to the end of February 1949. The Government have also decided to issue licences only to a limited number of private producers and dealers in areas where the All-India Spinners' Association or the Government Khadi Scheme is not in operation, provided that only genuine khadi is produced and a living wage is paid to the artisans engaged in its production.

As regards mill cloth, the policy of progressive decontrol adopted by the Government of India from January 1948 resulted in the soaring up of prices and profiteering by the industry and trade in general. The Government of India have, therefore, reimposed control from the 1st August 1948. Under the new scheme, the responsibility of fixing margin of profits to dealers in the Province within the maximum prescribed by the Central Government and of distributing cloth and yarn within the Province has been left to the Provincial Government.

The scheme is being administered by the Provincial Textile Commissioner and the Collectors, and co-operative organizations are being used as far as possible in the scheme of distribution. Chief agency for the distribution of yarn was initially given to the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society and a loan of Rs. 300 lakhs was sanctioned as temporary accommodation to the Society.

12. To relieve the acute shortage of accommodation prevailing in the Province, house-building

Housing
Schemes.

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societies are being organized in all the urban areas. The Government assist these societies by the grant of loans, the acquisition of house-sites and the supply of building materials such as iron, steel, cement and timber. A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs has been sanctioned in the current year for loans to building societies, while a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made in the Budget for 1949-50 for the same purpose. A housing scheme for rural areas is also under the consideration of the Government. The Housing Committee constituted by the Government to examine the housing problems has made a number of recommendations to relieve the housing shortage. Steps are being taken to implement these recommendations to the extent practicable. The report of the Town-Planning Committee has just been received and the recommendations will receive the full consideration of the Government.

13. Coming to the Medical and Public Health Departments, the various schemes for the expansion of the Government Stanley Medical College, Madras, the Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatnam and the attached hospital are under execution, as also the reconstruction of the Government Headquarters Hospitals at Tiruchirappalli, Kozhikode and Tuticorin. The expansion of the District Headquarters Hospital, Eluru, will be taken up during the next year.

Medical and
Public
Health De-
partments.

A provision of Rs. 6½ lakhs has also been made in the Budget for next year for the construction of quarters for the nursing staff of the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.

The want of adequate facilities at the Taluk Headquarters hospitals has been recognized and a scheme of improving these hospitals to be linked with the general Post-war Reconstruction Plan is being worked out. A substantial provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1949-50 for carrying out various improvements including electrification, to selected taluk hospitals.

Provision has been made in the next year's Budget for the opening of 80 new primary and 5 group (combined medical and public health) centres as the second instalment of the Post-war Reconstruction Plan and for the opening of 25 more centres in the selected firkas.

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As regards rural areas, some difficulty has been experienced in finding suitable men to take charge of the rural dispensaries owing to the inadequacy of the remuneration now offered. The Government have now decided to enhance the subsidy given to rural medical practitioners from Rs. 600 to Rs. 900 per annum and that given to midwives from Rs. 360 to Rs. 480 per annum. The Government will also provide at their cost increased supply of medicines to all rural dispensaries.

Provision has also been made for the opening of 16 new rural dispensaries. An *Ad Hoc* Committee is now going into the question in regard to the supply of drugs, dressings and diet articles to Government hospitals and the measures to be taken for improving as well as reducing the cost of the supply.

As a part of the Post-war Plan in regard to the anti-leprosy campaign, a beginning is to be made in establishing research and survey units. Provision has been made in the Budget for 1949-50 for the opening of a Provincial Survey Unit, and a District Survey Unit for South Arcot, in view of the high incidence of leprosy in and near South Arcot district.

The Government have taken under their control the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani, from the 1st April 1948. They have also provincialized the Ettapur Children's Leprosy Sanatorium in the Salem district and the Polambakkam Rural Leprosy Unit.

A programme of comprehensive improvements to the King Institute, Guindy, has been sanctioned and provision made for the manufacture of plague vaccine in this Province itself.

The campaign against malaria is being continued. Apart from the Central Organization in Madras and the four Regional Organizations at Bellary, Vizagapatnam, Pattukkottai and Coimbatore, there are now 34 Malaria Control Units working throughout the Presidency. In addition to grants usually given to local bodies for anti-malarial measures, the Government have decided to make grants to them from 1949-50 towards anti-filariasis and anti-mosquito measures. The grants will be one-third of the actual expenditure incurred in areas where filariasis is endemic and one-fourth in other areas.

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In regard to tuberculosis, the following measures have been taken or approved during the course of this year:—

(a) Increase of the bed strength of the Sanatorium at Tambaram from 107 to nearly 500.

(b) Opening of a sanatorium with 100 beds at Vallam in the Tanjore district by the District Board.

(c) A health programme for the control of this disease in Madanapalle.

(d) Training in mass inoculation of B.C.G. Vaccine with the help of a foreign team of experts under the auspices of the World Health Organization.

(e) Establishment of an industrial colony for convalescent patients at a village near Tambaram. The foundation stone of this colony was laid by Rajaji in August 1948.

Provision has been made in the budget for 1949-50 for the establishment of a T.B. sanatorium for the South Kanara district.

Other important new schemes provided for in the budget for next year are—

(1) purchase of a high-powered X-ray unit for the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Calicut,

(2) opening of Dental clinics in the Headquarters Hospitals at Mangalore and Ootacamund,

(3) provision of interim arrangement for the treatment of cancer in the Government General Hospital, Madras,

(4) conversion of the Government Dispensary at Jangareddigudem (West Godavari Agency) into a hospital,

(5) increase of the bed strength and employment of additional staff in several Government hospitals, and

(6) the training of Health Visitors.

The Government have sanctioned an increase in the bed strength of the Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras, from 110 to 210 and also the employment of the necessary staff at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh. A Research department in the College of Indian Medicine, Madras, will be opened shortly. A

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token provision has been made for the introduction of a course of homœopathy in the College of Indian Medicine.

The construction of temporary buildings to provide additional accommodation for the College and the School of Indian Medicine at a cost of Rs. 50,000 has also been approved.

A token provision has been made also in the budget for 1949-50 for grants to private institutions of Indian Medicine.

Water-supply and drainage schemes.

Mention was made last year of the recommendations of the Expert Committee appointed to advise how progress on water-supply and drainage schemes could be expedited. The recommendations have been considered by the Government and they have decided that the various plans of rural water-supply should be implemented within a period of 10 years and those for urban water-supply within a period of 20 years.

The Government have also decided to extend the period for the repayment of loans taken from the Government by local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes from 20 years to 40 years, so as to enable the financially backward local bodies also to undertake the execution of schemes in their areas. The total number of Urban (i.e., Municipal and Panchayat) Water-supply schemes, now in operation is 60, while the number of Municipal Drainage schemes is 7. It is hoped that more schemes will be taken up for execution next year.

As the Honourable Members are aware, the Government constituted a special Rural Water-supply Fund in 1947-8, with a contribution from Revenues of a sum of Rs. 1 crore. It is expected that about Rs. 43 lakhs will be spent by the end of the next year. The Government have, therefore, decided to make to the Fund from General Revenues a further contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs in 1949-50.

4 p.m.

Education.

14. The activities of the Education department deserve notice next. The policy of the Government in regard to elementary education is to extend basic education to the whole Province as early as possible and in view of this policy, they have decided that further extension of compulsory elementary education to new areas should be held in abeyance, until most of the existing schools have been converted into basic schools. The pace of conversion depends largely on

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the number of teachers trained in basic education available for being appointed to the new schools. The Government are, therefore, now concentrating on the conversion of as many of the existing Government training schools as possible into basic training schools. Such schools conducted under private managements are also recognized by the Education department. There are now 18 basic training schools in this Province and the budget for the next year provides for the opening of 17 new basic training schools and the expansion of two of the existing ones. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has also been provided for the acquisition or lease of lands with irrigation facilities to be used as farms attached to basic training schools. A sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been provided for the construction of buildings for basic schools and Rs. 2 lakhs for the purchase of equipment. The total provision made for basic education including buildings in the revised estimate for 1948-9 and the budget estimate for 1949-50 is Rs. 17 lakhs and Rs. 35 lakhs, respectively. A scheme of adult education was introduced during this year and the budget for the next year provides a sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs for its extension.

The need for strengthening the Inspectorate to ensure that elementary schools are run on efficient lines has been felt and the budget for 1949-50 includes a sum of Rs. 1.72 lakhs for this purpose.

One of the important aspects of reorganization of secondary education approved by educationalists all over India is the scheme of bifurcation at the Fourth Form stage.

In May 1948, the Government directed that the following bifurcated courses should be introduced in the course of the year in 50 selected secondary schools and decided that the question of extending the scheme to other schools should be taken up by stages:—

(1) Secretarial, (2) Engineering, (3) Agriculture, (4) Drawing and Painting, (5) Domestic Science and Cookery and (6) Music and Dancing.

Instruction in Teaching Practice and other subjects will be provided for, as and when necessary. In order to enable local bodies and private managements to meet the extra cost involved in the organization of the new courses, the Government

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have, as a special case, undertaken to pay teaching grants at three-fourths of the net cost of introducing the courses during the preceding financial year, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,450 per annum for each school, for a period of five years from the year of introduction of the course, the question of revising the arrangements being considered at the end of the period. In addition to the teaching grant, the Government have also decided to pay a non-recurring grant to each school equal to three-fourths of the cost of equipment to be purchased for the new courses, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,700. The budget for the next year provides for the introduction of bifurcated courses in 50 more selected secondary schools.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of secondary schools with at least the Fourth Form during the last three years as the following figures will show:—

1946-7	..	..	..	..	..	669
1947-8	..	..	..	..	..	763
July 1948	..	..	..	..	..	804

As an incentive to Hindustani Vidyalyayas under private management to prepare more students for the Hindustani Visharad and Pracharak Diploma examinations, the Government are sanctioning grants to the extent of one-half of the net cost of maintenance of the recognized schools, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 in the current year. This will go a long way to produce Hindustani teachers for secondary schools.

The staff in the Government Colleges has been strengthened in the current academic year to cope with the tremendous rush for admission. The Government have sanctioned the construction of permanent buildings for the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. The progress is, however, slow owing to prevailing dearth of building materials. The construction of additional buildings for the Government College at Kumbakonam and the Government Victoria College, Palghat, has also been sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 3 lakhs in each case. The Presidency College, Madras, is the only Government College providing instruction in a number of courses of study including post-graduate and research work. In order to make it possible for a larger number of

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students to be admitted to these specialized courses, the Government directed that the Intermediate classes in that College should be transferred to the Government Muslim College. A committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman was also constituted to suggest measures for the reorganization of the Presidency College, so as to provide facilities for higher teaching and research, and the Committee has just made its recommendations. The budget for 1949-50 includes a sum of Rs. 3.16 lakhs for implementing the recommendations of the Committee. Provision is also made in the budget for 1949-50 for the employment of additional staff in the Engineering Colleges at Kakinada and Guindy, opening of the Natural Science Group in the Intermediate in the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, opening of Group I for the Intermediate class in the Government College, Cuddapah, opening of new courses in the Government College, Kumbakonam, and additional staff in the Queen Mary's College, Madras, for B.Sc., Home Science and Intermediate Arts Courses. As regards the Universities, provision has been made for special grants to the Andhra University for the construction of a boys' hostel and for a gas plant for the Erskine College of Natural Science and to the Annamalai University for its drainage scheme and for purchase of laboratory equipment.

Since 1941, the grants to local bodies for the construction of buildings for boys' schools were considerably restricted with the result that several schools were being housed in rented buildings. The policy was reconsidered during the current year and the Government sanctioned a scheme of grants to local bodies and private managements for the construction of buildings equal to half of the cost, subject to certain maxima. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs will be disbursed towards the construction of elementary schools during the current year and a further sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for in the budget for 1949-50 for the same purpose.

As regards secondary schools, grants to the extent of Rs. 2½ lakhs have been sanctioned in the current year and the budget for next year provides another Rs. 2½ lakhs for further grants. The ban on the payment of building and equipment grants to the new

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Arts Colleges for men under private managements imposed in 1945 was also lifted in the course of the year.

National
Cadet Corps.

With a view to provide military training for boys in high schools and colleges, the Government have decided to raise a Senior and a Junior Division of the National Cadets Corps with a strength of 2,000 and 4,000 cadets, respectively. Two Infantry Battalions of four companies each and one Engineering Platoon have been raised for the Senior Division, providing for the enrolment of 1,310 cadets. It is proposed to raise in 1949-50 additional units for the Senior Division consisting of one Infantry Battalion of two companies in the Andhra University, one Independent Company and one Signals Unit in the Annamalai University and four Specialists Units—Medical, Electrical, Mechanical Engineering and Artillery—in the Madras University. It is also proposed, if possible, to raise 44 units for the Junior Division within the allotted strength of 4,000 cadets. The cost of these divisions of the National Cadet Corps is estimated at Rs. 4.56 lakhs in 1948-49 and at Rs. 15.59 lakhs in 1949-50.

Special
schools.

The Government have also decided to devote special attention to the education of defective children. The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind at Poonamallee is being managed by the Government from the beginning of July 1948 on behalf of the Board of Governors and the Madras Association for the Blind, pending the completion of the formalities for legal transfer to the Government. The budget for the next year provides for the opening of new Government schools for deaf and dumb children, blind children and also mentally defective children in addition to grants for such special schools under the control of local bodies and private managements. The Government are anxious that the valuable original manuscripts in the Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore, and the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, should be preserved and copies published for general information, and the budget for 1949-50 includes a special provision of Rs. 1 lakh for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has also been provided for grants to public libraries including the Library Authorities to be newly constituted under the Public Libraries Act.

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The details of all the new schemes of the Education department provided for in the budget for 1949-50 will be found in Appendix I to the Budget Memorandum for 1949-50.

The estimated total expenditure of the Education department in 1949-50 is Rs. 9.39 crores, excluding the expenditure on buildings, against Rs. 1.43 crores in 1921-22 and Rs. 2.58 crores in 1937-8.

15. I now turn to measures relating to the general betterment of the people, particularly the rural population. As announced by me in my last Budget Speech, Prohibition has been extended to the entire Province with effect from the 2nd October 1948. This Government may justifiably claim to have been the pioneer in this far-reaching measure of social reform. This achievement has been received with jubilation all round particularly by the women-folk throughout the Province. The Excise department is now enforcing Prohibition in Madras City and 15 other districts, and the Police department in the remaining 9 districts, pending a decision on the question of the agency which should be finally entrusted with the work.

Prohibition

16. As the hon. Members are aware, the Government have launched a programme of intensive Rural Reconstruction in 34 selected firkas and centres. Under this programme, 46 electrification schemes costing over Rs. 20 lakhs have been sanctioned for supplying power for agricultural, industrial, domestic and street-lighting purposes in the southern areas covering about 67 villages. Over 600 wells will be connected under these schemes. An electrification scheme costing Rs. 1.04 lakhs has been sanctioned for the Pendurthi firka in the Vizagapatnam district. Steps are being taken to accelerate the pace of adoption of improved agricultural methods in the selected firkas. To cater to the needs of school children and literate adults, the Government are starting Central libraries with branches in these areas and so far, 23 Central Libraries and 287 Branch Libraries have been opened. Day schools, night schools, adult schools, etc., are also being started and the spread of the co-operative movement is encouraged. With a view to training workers in the principles and practice of rural reconstruction, the Government have opened two training centres, one at Tirumangalam in the Mathurai district and

Village
Reconstruction.

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the other at Dendulur in West Godavari district. The budget for 1949-50 includes provision for the opening of 25 combined Public Health and Medical centres in the selected firkas. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 31 lakhs out of the Village Reconstruction Fund will have been spent by the end of 1948-49 and the budget for the next year provides for a contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs to be made to this Fund from General Revenues.

Cottage
industries.

17. As I explained last year, the scheme formulated by the Government at the end of 1946 for the development of 32 cottage industries in the firkas selected for intensive rural reconstruction was found to be too ambitious. Experience has shown that a more practicable way of achieving the object in view is to start production-cum-training centres for a few basic industries which produce articles commonly in demand in rural areas and to place the centres under private management, so as to take full advantage of local enthusiasm. The Government have accordingly decided to help the villagers including artisans and ex-trainees to form themselves into Co-operative Societies, Partnerships or Limited Concerns, for the purpose of developing six basic industries, viz., black-smithy, wood-work, pottery, leather goods manufacture, light-metal casting and sheet-metal work.

Government have also decided to convert the 40 demonstration and training units formed under the scheme of 1946 into improved production centres as soon as the present course of training is over in each and to hand over the tools and equipment at the centres to co-operative societies, partnerships or limited concerns that may be formed in the areas. This conversion is in progress and up to the end of 1948, the Government have approved proposals for the transfer of 10 units to private management. It is expected that the transfer in respect of all the units would be completed by March next. Notwithstanding the transfer, the Government will help the institutions in getting raw materials, tools and appliances required by them and in marketing their products. It is also proposed to appoint a visiting team of experts to give them technical guidance.

Government are giving training to a few students each year in the manufacture of glass bangles and beads at Kalahasti and it is proposed to provide

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similar training facilities in Tamil Nad and on the West Coast. A Ceramic school at Gudur to train students in pottery, refractories and in glass and enamel technologies will begin to function soon, as an adjunct to the ceramic factory opened there recently. The activities of the Government Coir School, Beypore, in the West Coast, established in 1937, have now been expanded and a hostel has been attached to the institution.

18. The activities of the Government for the welfare and uplift of Harijans were considerably expanded during the course of the year. Education is the most potent weapon in this direction and in June 1948 orders were issued granting full-fee concessions to Harijan pupils in secondary schools—the system to be in force for a period of ten years. The Government further extended the full-fee concessions admissible in colleges to students studying in institutions maintained by the Universities, compensating the Universities for the loss involved. As a result, poor Harijan pupils now enjoy full-fee concessions throughout their educational career from their admission in elementary schools till they graduate from Arts or Professional Colleges. It is possible that a few managements of elementary schools are still collecting some fee from Harijan pupils at present. The Government have now under consideration a proposal to make it obligatory on the part of such managements to exempt Harijan pupils from the payment of fees. The Government have also ordered that Harijans need not produce any poverty certificate for claiming educational concessions, unless the head of the institution has reason to believe that pupils claiming the concession are not really poor. The income limits for this purpose have been raised to Rs. 1,200 per annum in the case of secondary schools and Rs. 1,500 per annum in the case of colleges.

Harij:
Uplift

There are in all nearly 1,200 labour schools in the Province with a strength of over 84,000. The individual boarding grants sanctioned to students in the various boarding homes under the control of the Labour department have been replaced by lump-sum boarding grants at a uniform rate with the result that more institutions have now become eligible for additional boarding grants. The additional expenditure on this account works out to Rs. 3.08 lakhs and the total boarding grants payable this year to 242 hostels

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in the Province comes to over Rs. 10 lakhs. Managing Committees will be formed for the efficient supervision of the working of these hostels. The Labour department is paying special attention to the provision of house-sites for Harijan families and in maintaining 8,500 wells for their use. The District Harijan Welfare Committees are being strengthened by the nomination of the respective District Educational Officers, District Health Officers and the District Superintendents of Police. The Government are also making a beginning in the constitution of Village Vigilance Committees, consisting of Harijans and caste-Hindus in equal proportion, to bring to the notice of Collectors from time to time the difficulties of Harijans with a view to their speedy removal.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee, the Government have decided to constitute a separate department for Harijan Welfare with effect from 1st April 1949. In addition to the work now done by the Labour department, the new department will pay special attention to the implementation of the five-year plan of work in the villages recommended by the Committee.

The total expenditure on the uplift of Harijans during the current year will work out to about Rs. 63 lakhs—Rs. 58 lakhs from general revenues and Rs. 5 lakhs from the Harijan Uplift Fund. This is exclusive of the loss of fee income by the grant of concessions to Harijans.

The budget for 1949-50 provides for an addition of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Harijan Uplift Fund from general revenues. We are adding on to the Fund because we are getting depleted.

Backward communities other than Harijans.

19. Backward communities are eligible for half-fee concessions in educational institutions. They also enjoy in practice some preference in regard to grant of Government scholarships, though no special scholarships are earmarked to students belonging to these communities. As the Honourable Members are aware, a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for the betterment of the backward communities during the current year and the Government have decided to utilize this sum for the award of scholarships to promising students of backward communities studying in the Arts and Professional Colleges including Law Colleges, preference being given to women. The question of compensating Universities for the loss sustained by them in granting educational concessions

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to students of backward classes studying in the institutions managed by them is now under the consideration of the Government.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1949-50 for expenditure on special measures for the betterment of backward classes.

As the House is aware, the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924 in its application to this Province has been repealed by Provincial legislation from 1st April 1948. The Government, however, decided that the work done in the various settlements in so far as it relates to the reclamation of the communities concerned should be continued. This work has been transferred from the Police department to the Commissioner of Labour.

At the beginning of the year, there were six Settlements for the benefit of these tribes, but two of them, viz., those at Bitragunta and Chintaladevi were found to be uneconomic and have been closed down. The constitution of a Provincial Advisory Committee for the welfare of backward communities is under the consideration of the Government.

To improve the level of education in the Agency tracts full-fee concessions in all educational institutions will be extended to pupils of the aboriginal and hill-tribes from 1949-50.

Agency tracts.

Thirty-seven Agency villages of the Polavaram taluk were transferred to the Plains during the year.

The Budget for 1949-50 provides for the following new schemes for the benefit of the Agency tracts:—

- (1) Introduction of basic education in three schools.
- (2) Opening of boarding homes in six centres for pupils in elementary schools.
- (3) Opening of a high school at Venkatapuram, East Godavari Agency, with a hostel.
- (4) Opening of a Veterinary touring billet at Jangareddigudem, Polavaram taluk.

It is also proposed to form two new roads in the Agency tracts at an ultimate cost of Rs. 12 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for these works has been included in the Budget Estimate for 1949-50.

20. I drew attention last year to the setting up of a new Department of Women's Welfare to organize social service among women. The department has

Women's Welfare.

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done useful work during the year. Besides the Central Organization and a Service Home at Madras, there are now 51 branches working in the districts. As the second instalment of the Seven-year Plan to increase the usefulness of the department, provision has been made in the Budget for 1949-50 for the opening of 10 additional branches and the training of a fresh batch in social service. I have no doubt that the new recruits will evince keen interest in their work.

Estates
Legislation.

21. Under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947, the Government appointed a Special Officer with 12 Deputy Collector Assistants for the purpose of fixing reduced rates of rent on ryoti lands in estates. So far, the Government have fixed reduced rates of rent in respect of about 700 villages. The work is proceeding rapidly.

The Bill for the Abolition of the Zamindaris is awaiting the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General. Hon. Members are aware of the consummate skill and ability with which my Colleague Sri Kala Venkata Rao piloted the Bill, and I am sure the House will join with me in wishing all success to him in the wider sphere of work which he has now undertaken.

Under the Bill as passed by the Legislature, power has been taken to stagger the conversion of Estates into ryotwari areas according to administrative convenience, and the operations in any Estate will be commenced only after a notification in regard to it has been published under the Bill. The total compensation payable for the Estates which will be affected by this Bill has been estimated roughly at about Rs. 17.15 crores.

As only preliminary operations connected with the determination of the compensation payable will be conducted during the next two years, no special provision for compensation has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1949-50.

Communi-
cations.

22. The Government have approved a five-year plan for the development of roads other than National Highways. This plan provides for works estimated to cost Rs. 5.1 crores on Provincial Highways and Major District Roads and Rs. 5.11 crores for the formation of 3,000 miles of new roads classified as 'Other District Roads' and 6,000 miles of new 'Village Roads'.

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The total expenditure on communications during the current year is expected to be Rs. 261 lakhs in addition to grants-in-aid to local bodies to the extent of Rs. 57 lakhs in respect of works under their control. The corresponding figures for 1949-50 are:—

Rs. 421 lakhs and Rs. 44 lakhs including Rs. 4½ lakhs for village roads.

23. The budget for 1949-50 includes a provision of Rs. 270 lakhs for the Tungabhadra Project and Rs. 63 lakhs for the Lower Bhavani Project. The budget also includes a provision of Rs. 21 lakhs for the Romperu Drainage Project and Rs. 17 lakhs for the Rallapad Reservoir Project. Other important schemes for which provision has been made are the improvements to the Peddalanka Drain (Rs. 4.50 lakhs), and the drainage scheme in the Cauvery delta (Rs. 7.4 lakhs), the Tigaleru Project (Rs. 3 lakhs) and the Upputeru Scheme (Rs. 2 lakhs). My friends in Malabar will be glad to hear that the Government have sanctioned the Malampuzha scheme estimated to cost Rs. 3.80 crores and it will be taken up for execution shortly. The Krishna-Pennar Project is under investigation and provision has been made in the Budget for the purpose. As regards the Ramapadasagar Project, only a token provision of Rs. 100 has been made pending the decision of the Government of India in regard to its sanction.

Irrigation
Projects.

24. The recommendations of the Industrial Planning Committee appointed in 1947 are now under the consideration of the Government. The Industrial Finance Corporation will be registered shortly under the Indian Companies Act. The Memorandum and Articles of Association have been finalised. A sum of Rs. 51 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1948-49 and a further sum of Rs. 51 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1949-50 have been provided for the purchase of shares in this Corporation. This Government have urged on the Government of India the need to establish an Iron and Steel Factory in this Province and have had discussions with the Steel Consultants appointed by the Government of India. The Government are alive to the desirability of starting major industries for the production of aluminium, magnesium and ammonium phosphate in this Province. In regard to the aluminium industry, the Government of India

Industrial
develop-
ment.

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have been asked to make arrangements for carrying out the detailed analysis of the Salem bauxite deposits, in order to find out the suitability of the mineral for the manufacture of aluminium. On the request of this Government, the Government of India have also promised to work out a scheme for the manufacture of magnesium from the magnesium deposits of the Salem district and for the setting up of a pilot plant in this Province. Negotiations are being carried on for setting up an ammonium phosphate factory at a suitable place in South India as a joint endeavour of the Central and Provincial Governments. The Budget for 1949-50 includes Rs. 25 lakhs for the purchase of shares in the Ammonium Sulphate Factory which the Central Government are constructing in Sindhri (Bihar). During this year, the Government purchased additional shares of the value of Rs. 20 lakhs in the Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Travancore. The Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry were acquired by the Government for Rs. 25 lakhs and will go into full production shortly. A Hydrogenation Factory at Calicut is being set up; the revised estimate for 1948-49 includes over Rs. 10 lakhs for the construction of buildings and purchase of plant and machinery for this Factory.

Hon. Members will be interested to know that this year two more companies have been authorized to issue capital for setting up plants for the manufacture of heavy chemicals in this Province—one for the production of soda ash and the other for the manufacture of caustic soda. One firm has already made arrangements to set up a factory in this Province for the production of Austin cars; while another is making similar arrangements to establish a factory for producing Standard cars and Ferguson tractors. Necessary facilities are being provided by the Government. The operations connected with the lignite investigation in the South Arcot district were hampered for some time for want of machinery, some of which the Government of India have now offered to provide. Samples of lignite have been taken and sent to several places for testing. With a view to expanding the sugar industry in this Province the Government have sanctioned a five-year plan for the improvement of sugarcane cultivation. This scheme envisages the starting of four liason farms at Samalkot, Hospet, Nellikuppam and

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Pugalur in the vicinity of sugar factory areas and the intensification of sugarcane development work, in 24 taluks in 13 districts where large areas are under sugarcane. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 11.25 lakhs which will be shared equally by this Government and the Indian Central Sugar Committee. In regard to sericulture, the Government have sanctioned the opening of a propaganda station at Venkatapuram (East Godavari Agency) for popularising the Tasar silk industry and the installation of a silk twisting plant and the starting of an experimental station at the Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal. The Government have also invested more than Rs. 30 lakhs on the purchase and sale of about 120,000 lb. of Japanese raw silk. Industrial education is making headway with the establishment of eight polytechnics in this Province and the Budget for 1949-50 provides for the opening of six new Industrial Schools. Other important schemes for the next year are the establishment of a Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, the development of sericulture, the starting of a large scale coir factory at Beypore and the purchase of equipment for the Government Oil Factory, Calicut.

25. Soon after the close of the war, the Government formulated a five-year plan of electrical development in this Province. The major items of this plan are the Machkund Hydro-electric, the Moyar Hydro-electric, the Pykara III Stage, the Papanasam extension, the Madras Plant extension, major transmission lines to enable the power generated at the various stations to reach interior villages and thermal stations at Mathurai, Nellore and a number of other places. All the items comprised in this plan have now been sanctioned and work on all of them is well in progress. The plan is estimated to cost roughly Rs. 20 crores and will be completed by about 1952. The total power production of the Province will then be doubled, making it possible for cheap motive power to be provided in most districts. The Revised Estimate for this year provides for an outlay of Rs. 6.02 crores towards this scheme and a provision of Rs. 6.01 crores is being made in the budget for the next financial year. Our hydro-electric enterprises have all along paid us a fair dividend. The total estimated gross revenue from all Electricity schemes in this year is Rs. 253 lakhs and the working expenses Rs. 152 lakhs, yielding

Electrical
develop-
ment.

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a net revenue of Rs. 101 lakhs. The Electricity Supply Act recently passed by the Central Legislature provides for a Statutory Board to be set up in each Province which will take over all the electricity enterprises. So far as this Province is concerned, this will mean that the Government will receive only the interest on the capital invested and the expanding source of revenue from electrical undertakings will be lost to the Government. The problem of tapping new sources of revenue is thus becoming more urgent.

Nationalization of Motor Transport in which the hon. Leader of the Opposition is greatly interested.

26. The Government of India have passed the Road Transport Corporations Act to enable the Provincial Governments to form Statutory Road Transport Boards to administer the nationalized bus services in the Provinces, providing for the participation by the Railways, etc. The question of extending the provisions of that Act to this Province is under correspondence with the Government of India.

As the hon. Members are aware, the scheme of Nationalization of passenger bus service in the Madras City was inaugurated on the 15th October 1947, and was completed by June 1948 in stages. The total strength of the fleet now is 320 as against 239 including spares owned by private operators previously. Most of the Government buses provide for 40 per cent more accommodation than the old type of buses used by private operators. There were only 17 routes under private managements, while the Government are running buses on as many as 37 routes with a daily mileage of about 30,000. The average daily collection is over Rs. 20,000 from nearly two lakhs of passengers. Many of the routes are not sufficiently remunerative from a purely commercial point of view but are being continued for the convenience of the public; and the entire bus service is being considered as an integrated whole for purposes of deciding the remunerative nature of the scheme. A coach-building factory was opened at Chromepet, in April 1948. The factory is also manufacturing essential articles for the bus service such as furniture, petrol tanks and time-keepers' bunks. It will take up work for outside agencies also without prejudice to the work of Government departments.

The department is making every endeavour to be responsive to popular opinion, consistent with

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public policy and financial soundness. Amenities to passengers are being increased gradually. The recruitment of women conductors caused some mild sensation in the beginning, but has contributed to more civility being shown towards passengers.

The accounts of the three independent commercial units, viz., the Government Bus Service, the Government Automobile Workshop and the Government Coach-building Factory, have now been prepared up to date but they have not been audited yet. As the House is, I think, eager to know the results, I am giving the figures for the bus service for the period of two years—January 1947 to December 1948 without waiting for the result of the audit.

	RS. LAKHS.
Capital Expenditure	56.74
Working Expenses (including pending liabilities, the gallonage tax on petrol consumed and the taxes payable under the Motor Vehicles Acts)	48.44
Depreciation Reserve Fund	10.35
Accident Reserve Fund, Audit Fee, etc. .. .	3.26
Interest charges (at 4 per cent on mean capital). .. .	.81
Total ..	119.60
Gross Receipts	77.19
Value of assets	56.74
Total ..	133.93
Net Revenue	14.33

The net revenue from the bus service for the period of two years from January 1947 to December 1948 was Rs. 14.33 lakhs. When it is remembered that the nationalization was completed only in June 1948, and that the full strength of the fleet was reached only towards the end of 1948, it will be seen that the net revenue shows a fair margin of profit. Although from the administrative, technical and commercial points of view, the results so far achieved by the Transport are highly satisfactory, allowance has to be made for the unhelpful attitude of labour as evidenced by the recent strike. The Government do not intend to embark on any large programme of extension of nationalization for the present, until further experience has shown that a reasonable

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amount of co-operation from labour would be forthcoming. I take this opportunity for thanking again the public and the Police who so magnificently co-operated with the department during the recent strike and also the hon. Members of the Legislative Council. Thanks are also due to the students for the help given by them and to the Press for the proper lead given in the emergency.

Special
Police.

27. The Home Guard organization was formed in this Province in January 1948 on a voluntary basis with a view to have a disciplined and self-reliant force of citizens as an auxiliary to the Police in the maintenance of law and order in emergencies. The prescribed strength of 1,000 has already been reached in Bellary district. Selection and training are going on in the other districts.

In November 1947, the Government sanctioned the immediate formation of four Special Armed Police Units to be stationed in different parts of the Province for the better preservation of law and order and in the interest of internal security. Two additional units were sanctioned in April 1948 particularly in view of the Hyderabad border troubles. The total expenditure provided for the six units is Rs. 64.46 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1948-49 and Rs. 57.28 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1949-50. In view of the subversive activities of the communist organizations in many districts, it would be dangerous to think of any economy in this expenditure in the near future.

Retrench-
ment
measures.

28. The working classes cost of living index for Madras City in the beginning of January 1949 was 323.3 as against 304.5 in the beginning of January 1948.

As the hon. Members are aware, the question of the measures to be taken to combat the existing inflationary situation has been engaging the attention of the Central and Provincial Governments for some time. The measures include proposals for the reduction in Government expenditure and increase in the Government revenue. The Retrenchment and Re-organization Committee constituted in 1947 submitted its final Report in August 1948. I must apologise to the House for not having allotted a day for discussion of the Report as promised owing to the pressure of Government legislative work. It will be some time before orders are issued on all the important recom-

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mendations and possible economies are effected. The Government have called for proposals for retrenchment of staff in all departments keeping in view the reduction of 12½ per cent recommended by the Committee. A Special Officer was appointed in September 1948 to investigate the possibility of curtailing expenditure on contingencies. His report has been received recently and is under the consideration of the Government. Meanwhile the provision for office contingencies in 1948-9 has been cut by about 7½ per cent, operative during the last two months of the year and all officers have been asked to see that as far as possible this reduced provision is not exceeded.

The Government have also issued the following instructions to all Heads of Departments:—

(i) proposals relating to retrenchment of staff should be dealt with very expeditiously at all stages;

(ii) new works which do not form part of Post-war Development or Grow More Food Schemes eligible for grant from the Government of India and which have not yet been commenced should be postponed, if possible, and such works in progress should be slowed down, care being taken to ensure that this does not result in any unprofitable outlay;

(iii) the expenditure on repairs to buildings and communications should be restricted to the absolute minimum; and

(iv) all officers should restrict touring and the transfers of subordinates to the absolute minimum.

Credit is taken in the Revised Estimate for 1948-49 and the Budget Estimate for 1949-50 for the following savings as a result of these orders:—

	Revised Estimate, 1948-49. RS.	Budget Estimate, 1949-50. RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
(a) Retrenchment of staff	10.0	90
(b) Reduction of travelling allowance and other allowances	3.5	25
(c) Reduction in the expenditure on office contingencies	2.5	38
(d) Reduction in the expenditure on works	32.0	99
Total ..	48.0	232

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As part of the campaign against inflation, the Government have also decided to impose new taxes in the next year, as I shall explain presently.

Revised
Estimate,
1948-49.
Summary
of total
figures.

29. I have now set out the salient features of the Provincial administration and the directions in which further expansion is contemplated, and I shall proceed to give the figures of estimated revenue and expenditure to be met from current revenue according to the Revised Estimate for 1948-49.

Revised Estimate for 1948-49.

	Budget Estimate, 1948-49.	Revised Estimate, 1948-49.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
(A) Revenue—Normal	50,32.31	53,38.37
(B) Expenditure on Revenue Account—		
(i) Normal Expenditure	44,07.21	47,06.33
(ii) (1) Expenditure on Post-war Development Schemes	4,83.26	3,85.81
(2) Expenditure on Grow More Food Schemes eligible for the Central Grant	2,98.71	2,49.86
(iii) Net outlay on State Trading Schemes—		
(a) Grain Supply Schemes	3,60.62	1,55.48
(b) Other Schemes	43.80	2,06.60
Total expenditure on Revenue Account	55,93.60	57,04.08
(C) Deficit	5,61.29	3,65.71
(D) Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund	5,62.00	3,66.00
(E) Final surplus	.71	.29

I shall not trouble the House with full details of the changes in the figures for revenue and expenditure under the various heads in the Revenue Account and the reasons therefor. These will be found in the Finance Secretary's Budget Memorandum. I shall refer only to the more important variations. The revised estimate of normal revenue shows an increase of about Rs. 3 crores as compared with the budget estimate and this is neutralized by an equal increase in normal expenditure. An increase of Rs. 157 lakhs in the Provincial share of income-tax is anticipated

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out of which Rs. 90 lakhs represent a provisional adjustment made in the current year towards the amount due for pre-partition period (i.e., 1st April to 14th August 1947)."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"This is the Revised Estimate, not the actual figures for 1948-9."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I shall be coming to this shortly, Sir."

The budget estimate under the General Sales Tax was Rs. 1,149 lakhs. The actual receipts up to the end of December 1948 amounted to Rs. 920 lakhs and on the basis of these figures it is expected that the total receipts for the year would amount to Rs. 1,213 lakhs, i.e., an increase of Rs. 64 lakhs. The estimated receipts under the Motor Vehicles Acts are also higher by Rs. 51 lakhs.

In regard to normal expenditure, the increase occurs under various heads, the main ones being 'Police' (Rs. 78 lakhs) due to the Hyderabad Border troubles and Communist agitation; 'Education' (Rs. 62 lakhs) chiefly under teaching grants to aided institutions and local bodies for primary education; and 'Agriculture' (Rs. 47 lakhs) due to the adjustment in the current year of the cost of agricultural machinery purchased last year. The estimated expenditure on Post-war Development and Grow More Food Schemes eligible for the Central Grant shows a decrease of about Rs. 1½ crores due chiefly to slower progress on works relating to communications other than National Highways, and Irrigation Schemes. Under the various Grain Supply Schemes, a betterment of about Rs. 2 crores is expected owing to the credit taken for the larger subsidies from the Government of India which I have already mentioned in dealing with the food situation. Under other State Trading schemes an increase in expenditure of over Rs. 1½ crores is expected, due mainly to the adjustment in the current year of the cost of chemical manures purchased during the previous year.

30. The net result is that the revised estimate for the current year anticipates a deficit in the Revenue Account of only Rs. 366 lakhs, against the budget estimate of nearly Rs. 562 lakhs and the amount to be withdrawn from the Revenue Reserve Fund will be correspondingly reduced. This deficit cannot be

Surplus or
deficit.

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deemed to be unduly large, if allowance is made for the fact that Prohibition is now in force throughout the Province, that a very large number of new schemes have been introduced during the course of the year, and that large additional expenditure had to be incurred on Police on account of the Hyderabad Border situation and the Communist troubles. It is just possible that when the final accounts for the year are compiled, there will be a further improvement in the Revenue Account and the deficit will be only nominal, if it is not wiped out altogether.

Capital Ex-
penditure,
1948-49.

31. Turning to the Capital expenditure for the year, the budget anticipated a total expenditure of Rs. 10.46 crores; the revised estimate is only slightly less (Rs. 10.36 crores). But there are large variations under individual heads. Irrigation expenditure shows a decrease of over Rs. 1 crore due mainly to slower progress on the Tungabhadra Project on account of the Hyderabad troubles. This is set off by an equal increase under Electricity schemes. Similarly, a saving of about Rs. 73 lakhs on building works is offset by larger expenditure (Rs. 43 lakhs) under 'Industrial Development' and on the State Bus Service (Rs. 30 lakhs) for which only a token provision of Rs. 100 was made in the Budget.

Loans and
Advances by
the Provin-
cial Govern-
ment,
1948-49.

32. The estimate of net disbursements under 'Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government' shows an increase of nearly Rs. 5 crores. This is chiefly on account of the provision made for loans up to Rs. 3 crores for the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society for the distribution of yarn, Rs. 1½ crores for loans to ryots under the Well Subsidy Scheme and Rs. ½ crore under the State Aid to Industries Act.

Loans from
the Central
Government,
etc.

33. A loan of Rs. 3 crores bearing interest at 2½ per cent per annum was taken from the Central Government in December 1948 repayable in 1963. The entire proceeds of the loan have been utilized for financing Capital Outlay. No loan was raised in the open market this year.

34. The total outstanding balance of loans due to the Central Government on the 31st March 1949 will be Rs. 12.34 crores and the outstanding balance of loans raised in the open market will be Rs. 15.50 crores. The total outstanding loans will thus be Rs. 27.84 crores, which is about half a year's revenue

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at present. The loans advanced to local bodies, agriculturists and others and due to the Government will be about Rs. 15.54 crores. The balance in the Revenue Reserve Fund now stands at over Rs. 33 crores.

35. I now pass on to the figures of the Budget for next year. The estimates for the Revenue Account are—

Budget
Estimate,
1949-50.

	RS. LAKHS.	Revenue Account Summary.
A. Revenue—Normal (on the basis of existing taxation).	51,75.32	
B. Expenditure on Revenue Account—		
(i) Normal expenditure	44,94.81	
(ii) (1) Expenditure on Post-war Development Schemes.	6,66.74	
(2) Expenditure on Grow More Food Schemes eligible for the Central Grant.	3,56.81	
(iii) Net outlay on State Trading Schemes—		
(a) Grain Supply Schemes	22.78	
(b) Other Schemes	24.95	
Total—Expenditure on Revenue Account	55,66.09	
C. Deficit on basis of existing taxation	3,90.77	

Hon. Members will find details of the figures for the Revised Estimate, 1948-49 and the Budget Estimate for 1949-50 in the Appendix * to the printed copy of my speech. As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1948-49, the Budget for 1949-50 anticipates a decrease in normal revenue of Rs. 1.63 lakhs. This is mainly the net result of two factors which I have already mentioned, viz., the extension of Prohibition to the whole Province resulting in the loss of Excise revenue to the extent of Rs. 3.41 lakhs as compared with the current year and an increase (Rs. 1.75 lakhs) in the Central Government's block grant for Grow More Food and Post-war Development Schemes. The estimate of normal expenditure in the next year is expected to be less than that of the revised estimates for the current year by Rs. 2.12 lakhs. The savings anticipated in the expenditure on pay, allowances and contingencies on account

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of retrenchment, etc., account for Rs. 1.24 lakhs, while there is a fall of about Rs. 80 lakhs in the expenditure on 'Police' mainly on supply of equipment. On the other hand, the estimated expenditure on Grow More Food and Post-war Development Schemes debitable to the Revenue Account in 1949-50 shows a large increase of Rs. 3.88 lakhs as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1948-49. As pointed out already, this is necessary to ensure that no portion of the block grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for which credit has been taken on the revenue side is allowed to lapse. The estimate for Grow More Food Schemes includes a lump-sum provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for expenditure in the next year on a comprehensive scheme of tank restoration and improvements to tanks, channels, spring ponds, etc., which I have already referred to. The net outlay on State Trading Schemes, however, shows a decrease of over Rs. 3.14 lakhs, almost neutralising the increased expenditure under Grow More Food Schemes and Post-war Development Schemes. This betterment is due mainly to the larger credit taken in respect of the Government of India's subsidies for Grain Supply schemes, which I have mentioned earlier, partly offset by the absence in the next year of the arrear adjustment provided for in respect of chemical manures in the Revised Estimate for 1948-49. Hon. Members will find in the Budget Memorandum fuller details of the variations in the estimates.

Revenue
Deficit,
1949-50.

36. The net result is a deficit in the revenue account of nearly Rs. 4 crores in the Budget for next year, in spite of credit being taken for anticipated economies in expenditure. This may be attributed to the large provision for new schemes made in the Budget for next year, some of which I have set out, while dealing with individual departments.

New
Schemes.

37. The total net cost in 1949-50 of the new schemes which have been included in the Budget for 1949-50 is Rs. 370 lakhs debitable to the Revenue Account and Rs. 106 lakhs debitable to the Capital and Debt Accounts, while schemes costing Rs. 10 lakhs will be financed from the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund. The ultimate cost of all the schemes is Rs. 70 lakhs recurring and Rs. 24 crores non-recurring. A full list of the new schemes is given in Appendix I to the Budget Memorandum for

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1949-50. The new schemes, the cost of which is debitable to the Revenue Account, may be classified as follows:—

	RS. LAKHS.
(a) Irrigation Schemes	136
(b) Education department *	71
(c) Schemes for the benefit of local bodies (excluding Rs. 15 lakhs provided under 'Education').	66
(d) Medical and Public Health Departments * ..	23
(e) Industries department (including Cinchona and Fisheries departments).	20
(f) Agricultural department	8
(g) Labour department (Harijan Uplift and amelioration of backward classes).	6
(h) Communications (excluding grants to local bodies included in (c) above)	31
(i) Other departments (Police, Forest, Registration, General Administration, Judicial, Jail, etc.).	19
Deduct—Additional revenue from some of the schemes.	— 0
Total ..	370

* Includes expenditure on buildings.

The provision for new schemes made in the Capital Account is Rs. 81 lakhs made up of Rs. 38 lakhs for the Irrigation department, Rs. 14 lakhs for the Education department, Rs. 21 lakhs for the Medical and Public Health departments and Rs. 8 lakhs for the Industries department. In the Debt Account, a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is made mainly for the grant of loans to local bodies for various purposes.

38. The revenue deficit could have been appreciably reduced, if the Government had refrained from making provision in the Budget for many of the new schemes debitable to the Revenue Account. But, the Government are anxious that financial considerations should not stand in the way of developmental activities of the nation-building services which will ultimately add to the wealth of the country and be a potential source of additional revenue to Government. Moreover, as I have already indicated, the increased expenditure is largely inevitable, if the Government are to avail themselves fully of the block grant promised by the Government of India for Post-war Development and Grow More Food schemes. It is possible that there may be savings here and there in the provision made for new schemes and that the final

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deficit for 1949-50 will be somewhat smaller, but for present purposes, we have to proceed on the basis that with the present level of taxation, there will be a deficit of the order of Rs. 4 crores in the Revenue Account next year.

Measures to
cover the
revenue
deficit.

39. As one of the measures for combating the existing inflationary situation in the country, the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have stressed the importance of Provincial Governments balancing their budgets without recourse to withdrawals from the accumulated reserves. The Government are also of the view that it would be a short-sighted policy to continue to cover deficits by withdrawals from the Revenue Reserve Fund, and that, with the present level of prices, the public-spirited people of this Province would not grudge shouldering additional burdens to enable the Government to proceed with the various development schemes. (Hear, hear.) The Government have therefore decided that additional taxes which would bring in enough revenue to cover the anticipated deficit should be imposed next year, and I shall indicate briefly the new measures of taxation under consideration.

The question of an Agricultural Income-tax has been under consideration for a long time. There are difficulties in introducing this tax under conditions prevailing in this Province, and taking into account also the fact that owing to various reasons the Zamindars are finding it difficult to pay even the existing peshkush, the yield from this tax in the immediate future may not be appreciable. The Government are also reluctant to increase land revenue all round, as they feel that with the prevailing shortage, there should be no additional burden on producers of food-grains. They have therefore decided that for the time being, the exemption from the General Sales Tax now allowed on the first sale of agricultural products should be withdrawn in respect of the following commercial crops:—

- (1) Coconuts and oil-seeds other than ground-nuts and cashewnuts.
- (2) Sugarcane.
- (3) Chillies.
- (4) Coffee.
- (5) Rubber.
- (6) Potatoes.

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- (7) Pepper.
- (8) Turmeric.
- (9) Varieties of plantain intended for fruits.

As regards groundnut and cashewnut, there is no exemption in regard to the first sale, but a purchase tax is levied at all stages. It is proposed to increase the rate of this tax by 50 per cent, i.e., from 3 pies in the rupee to 4½ pies in the rupee.

As regards tea, the first sale is already subject to a tax, but there is an exemption on all exports. This exemption will be withdrawn.

Cotton is now tax-free, and it is proposed to tax it at 3 pies in the rupee at one stage.

The Government of India are now paying Rs. 22 lakhs per annum as compensation for the suspension of Provincial taxation on wholesale trade in tobacco. The Government feel that it would be invidious to continue this position in regard to tobacco, while other commercial crops are subjected to additional taxation in this Province and are therefore addressing the Government of India in the matter.

In view of the very large increase in the value of immovable properties, particularly in urban areas, the Government consider that the owners might justifiably be required to contribute to the public revenue a portion of the unearned income derived from the sale of such properties. It is therefore proposed to levy a tax equal to 25 per cent of the increase in value from 1938 to the date of sale in respect of sales of immovable properties in all municipalities, major panchayats and the Corporation of Madras and in any other towns which may be notified by the Government for the purpose. Where the seller had purchased the property subsequent to 1938, the 25 per cent will be calculated on the difference between the purchase price and the sale price.

Other taxation measures under consideration are:

- (1) levy of a surcharge at 12½ per cent rounded to the nearest quarter-anna on bus fares for Provincial purposes, and a suitable Provincial tax on public carriers of goods not only in the city but also in the mufassal, (2) a surcharge of 12½ per cent on the house-tax now paid in municipalities and panchayat areas towards meeting the cost to Government on account of grants payable to local bodies, (3) a special sales-tax on electricity to be collected from all consumers

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including local bodies, (4) a tax on advertisements and cross-word puzzles, (5) a suitable Provincial tax on coffee-hotels, boarding houses and cinemas.

Necessary legislation in regard to the above proposals will be introduced as soon as possible. The Budget takes credit roundly for a sum of Rs. 4 crores as receipts from the new taxes under the head "Other Taxes and Duties," and with this credit the financial result is a small surplus of Rs. 9 lakhs in the Revenue Account for 1949-50.

I may say here that the various taxation measures I have mentioned are contemplated purely as an emergency measure for the year 1949-50.

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—
"Cannot the Minister guarantee for the future?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The future cannot be mortgaged."

Capital and
Debit
Heads,
1949-50.

40. The total estimated capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account (excluding the net outlay on State Trading Schemes and the net expenditure on commutation of pensions, which will be met from current revenues as usual) is Rs. 12.39 crores in the next year, against Rs. 10.36 crores in the revised estimate for the current year. The increase is mainly due to the larger provision made for the Tungabhadra Project and the provision for the various new schemes, which I have dealt with already.

Loans and
advances by
the Provin-
cial Govern-
ment,
1949-50.

41. Under "Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government" it is expected that there will be a net recovery of Rs. 133 lakhs in 1949-50 against a net disbursement of Rs. 623 lakhs in the current year. This is due to the absence in the next year of the special loans for the Madras Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, etc., provided for this year and the anticipated recoveries in the next year of these special loans. The gross amount of loans provided in the Budget for 1949-50 (Rs. 685 lakhs) includes Rs. 40 lakhs for short-term advances to the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Rs. 200 lakhs to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, Rs. 100 lakhs to House Building Societies, Rs. 1 lakh to Co-operative Sale Societies, Rs. 229 lakhs for advances to cultivators, including Rs. 152 lakhs for loans under the Well Subsidy Scheme, Rs. 50 lakhs for loans under

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the State Aid to Industries Act, Rs. 51 lakhs to local bodies and the Madras Improvement Trust for various purposes and Rs. 10 lakhs for Government servants.

42. Full details regarding the various Special Funds will be found in Appendices III to VII of the Budget Memorandum for 1949-50.

Special
Funds.

43. As usual, no credit is taken in the Budget for the proceeds of any new loan that may be raised in the open market or taken from the Central Government in 1949-50 to finance capital outlay and new loans and advances. The total net outlay relating to Capital Heads and loans provided in the Budget is Rs. 11 crores. The Government will decide in due course what amount they will borrow in the Budget year by way of open market loans or loans from the Central Government. The drawal from the invested cash balances will be reduced by the amount of any new loans raised.

New Loans.

44. Including Securities in the Cash Balance Investment Account, the year 1949-50 is expected to start with a balance of Rs. 1,598.45 lakhs and to close with a balance of Rs. 737.29 lakhs. In addition, there will be securities in the Revenue Reserve Fund of the value of Rs. 2,331.90 lakhs (purchase price). The Government will also hold separately securities belonging to the Sinking Fund Investment Account, the Famine Relief Fund and the Electricity Depreciation and Special Reserve Funds of the purchase value of Rs. 513.19 lakhs.

Opening and
Closing
Balances,
1949-50.

Appendix II to the Budget Memorandum gives a detailed statement of the Government's liabilities and of their assets. The total liabilities as on the 31st March 1950 are estimated at Rs. 94.68 crores and assets of the classes listed at Rs. 112.89 crores.

The excess of the assets over liabilities is Rs. 18.21 crores.

45. The broad survey that I have made in this speech will, I trust, give a fair idea of the measures undertaken and proposed by this Government continuously for the betterment of the people, particularly the villagers and the less fortunate of our brethren, the Harijans and backward communities. Last year, I dwelt on the need for substantial additional sources of revenue to the Province and referred to the amendments to the Draft Constitution of India of which I

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had given notice to secure this object. The financial provisions of the Draft Constitution have not yet been taken up for consideration in the Constituent Assembly.

46. The question of the formation of linguistic Provinces is still unsettled and I can only hope that the high level Committee which has been set up by the Congress will be able shortly to come to a decision that will command general acceptance.

47. Sir Archibald Nye was the last of the British Governors in India. He was relieved by the Maharaja of Bhavnagar as the first permanent Indian Governor of Madras. The seventh of September 1948 is a significant day in the annals of our Province when a fellow national came to preside over the destinies of the Province. The fact that he was a ruling Prince adds colour to the appointment and this again is a notable event. With the traditions he inherited, with the experience he acquired and with his pleasing and unassuming manners His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has already endeared himself to the people of the Province and he will guide us in the present transitional period of our stabilization and progress.

Before I close, I feel it my duty to express my sense of appreciation and gratitude to the services rendered by the officers, one and all, of the Finance Department. Theirs is not a pleasant task and they had to satisfy not only the Services but also to find the necessary money for meeting various proposals of the departments. They are keen on cutting down expenditure and seeing that our deficit is as small as possible. Mr. T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S., who was long associated with the Finance Department as Deputy Secretary and as Additional Secretary assumed his duties as Finance Secretary from the commencement of the year. He and his Assistant Mr. Rangachari, who was in charge of the Budget, deserve special mention and I am sure Mr. Raghavan and his Assistants will continue to maintain the high standards and traditions of our Finance Department.

48. Sir, I have now come to the end of my speech. After all, the Budget is only a rough indication of what the Ministry hopes to do in the coming year. The

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shape of things to come will actually depend on the active and willing co-operation that each Member of the public, high and low, accords to the Government of the day. No one is more conscious than myself and my Colleagues of the extent to which our achievements have fallen short of our own ideals and hopes. We shall always welcome constructive criticism from any Member of the House or the outside public.

Though we may 'grow weak by time and fate, let us be strong in will, to strive, to seek, to find and not to yield' and so prove ourselves worthy of the Great Master who has gone and yet will live for ever! "JAI HIND." (Applause.)

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Sir, is it open to me to ask the Hon. Finance Minister to give us figures for the monies collected by the Central Government from this Province and the contribution we get from them and the comparative total contribution given to other provinces by the Central Government? Last year I asked the same information from the Hon. Finance Minister." 4-30 p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member can ask it by means of a question."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Let the hon. Member put a separate question and I will certainly get the information he requires."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"Let the hon. Member give a short notice question."

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE COTTON SUPPLY TO MILLS.

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move my adjournment motion to censure the Government on their failure to requisition cotton from dealers at controlled prices and supply them to mills which are in need of them; the consequence of such failure being the dislocation of the industry seriously affecting the interest of the public, including those engaged in the production of yarn and cloth, the consumers and the labour employed in the mills."

"Sir, it is very very regrettable that the textile industry of this Province is in a mess particularly on account of the policy adopted by the Government. During war-time we had control of the prices of cotton and yarn. These controls were created by the then British Government which was functioning here at that time and there were no complaints either from the consumer or the producer or the owner of a mill or labour. Everybody appeared to be happy as long as the controls were there. These

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controls were continued till the beginning of 1948, when there was de-control, with the result the price of yarn and cloth shot up in the market. There was inflation everywhere and there was blackmarketing. (At this stage the Deputy President occupied the Chair).

"The Government of India unfortunately realized the consequences of de-control rather very late and I am wondering whether this Government was not a party to the de-control introduced by the Government of India and whether it was not on the persuasion of this Government—a very wrong step which this Government took—that the Government of India introduced de-control. Then, Sir, finding a steep rise in prices and inflation and blackmarketing attendant on the rise of prices, Government re-introduced control in the beginning of August 1948. When they reintroduced control, they not only fixed the price of yarn and cloth but also fixed the price of cotton.

"Sir, I shall mention here that large quantities of cotton of the finer counts of 60's, 80's, 100's and 120's were imported into this country from Egypt and other countries. This country only produces coarser counts of 40's and below. Normally, fairly well-to-do people require cloth made from finer counts of cotton which we do not produce. Now, what did the Government do in this respect? They did not put any restriction on the import of cloth or yarn from outside and they did not control the prices of such cloth and yarn, whereas they controlled the prices of cotton, cloth and yarn produced in this country. Perhaps they expected that if such control of prices was introduced, the prices would go down and there would be encouragement of the industry in this country, particularly in this Province. But, what really happened was that instead of encouraging the production of cotton, yarn and cloth, that industry has been almost destroyed. Not only the Government did not control the prices of imported cloth but they also prohibited the free export of products from this country to Pakistan and abroad, with the result in this Province alone handloom cloth worth about five crores of rupees is being stored up with it an outside market for consumption. The Government realizing their position, took up the matter with the Government of India—I must here pay my compliments to the Hon. Minister for Industries for his vigorous efforts in this direction—and the Government of India have now relaxed the control for the export of handloom cloth to Pakistan and outside India. When export was controlled and prohibited, products from Japan, Britain and other countries conquered the markets of Burma, Saigon, Pakistan and other countries which used to take large quantities of handloom products of lower counts from this country. When we prohibited export, we lost the markets abroad. We destroyed the contracts of our merchants with the merchants abroad. We lost those markets and now to go back to those markets is almost an impossibility. Our Government seem to be very kind to Pakistan. They controlled the prices of cloth and yarn which may be exported to Pakistan but Pakistan, on the other hand, has not even allowed

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the import of these products into their territory yet. The result is, five crores worth of goods are stored up in Madras. Merchants to-day are unable to find markets abroad.

"Now, Sir, what is the position? There is control of the price of cotton, yarn and cloth on the one side and no control on imports on the other side. How does this control work? When controls were reintroduced in August last year, the Government fixed the price of cotton of a particular type at Rs. 825 a candy. On that basis they put up the price of both yarn and cloth. I am not very much concerned with cloth, Sir, because in Madras our mills produce yarn mostly and there are very few mills which produce cloth. Whereas, the mills in Bombay produce yarn and cloth of finer counts.

"Now, in January this year, they revised the price of yarn and brought it down by 10 to 15 per cent cutting away the entire profits of the mills. When decontrol was introduced, the mills were having large quantities of cotton. Now, the mills are not able to get such large quantities of cotton, because the producers refuse to supply them at Rs. 825 a candy and they are selling 'kapas'—unginned cotton—at about Rs. 1,000 a candy. It is very unfortunate that the Government did not control the price of 'kapas' when they controlled the price of cotton, with the result the producers are now selling 'kapas' or unginned cotton at Rs. 1,000 per candy while the controlled price of cotton is Rs. 825 per candy. Now, the producers have found out that the price fixed for cotton is unprofitable to them. Naturally, we cannot expect them to sell cotton at Rs. 825 per candy when they can sell 'kapas' at Rs. 1,000 per candy.

"Now, what is the position in the mills? They have nearly exhausted their stocks of cotton consequent on the introduction of a three-shift system and their stocks may not last more than a week or two and they will be forced to stop production for want of cotton. Sir, I am concerned not so much with the mill-owners but I am more concerned about the producer, the consumer and the labour. The result is, the mills suffer and suffer very badly on account of the fact that the Government are unable to requisition cotton at controlled price. Perhaps, it may be due to the controlled price being very much lower than the cost of production. Sir, I am told that this Government deputed one Sub-Collector to the Tirupur market to find out whether there was any possibility of requisitioning cotton at the controlled price. It appeared the Sub-Collector reported to the Government that the merchants there were not willing to sell cotton at the controlled price and that it was unobtainable.

"Now, the Government undertook to requisition cotton and they are now asking, I understand, the mill-owners to give them the names of persons who have stocks of cotton. But, the 'mamul' in the cotton market is that the brokers will not reveal their names until the deal is finally disclosed. There are certain trade channels which cannot be overlooked or destroyed and surely the mill-owners cannot be expected to function as Criminal Investigation

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Department officers and give information about the producers and dealers in cotton who have got stocks of cotton with them. I ask the Hon. Minister concerned: Is this Government so powerless or so poor in its resources that it could not find out the stocks of cotton in areas in which it is produced and stored? Surely, the Government must be able to discharge their duties and requisition cotton at ceiling prices for the use of the mills so that there will not only be sufficient work for the mills but also employment for the labourers. Is it that they are unable to do it or they are unwilling to do it? This Government, it could not be said, have not understood the position correctly though the Government of India do not understand the position in Madras. Therefore, it is that there is this confusion and this dislocation in the trade.

"I note with great regret that the Government have promised a subsidy for the cotton producers of Pakistan producing the same shade of cotton for which the ceiling price has been fixed at Rs. 825 per candy, but they will not give that subsidy to our own producers knowing full well that Rs. 825 per candy is not sufficient. The Government ought first of all to encourage raising of finer varieties of cotton in this Province so that we need not have to import it from abroad if we can possibly do it; I am told that the finer variety of Egyptian cotton cannot be grown here. I want an investigation on this. But, it is within the powers of the Government to see that some finer varieties are produced in this Province; they are doing nothing at all; far from encouraging the production of such cotton, they have fixed the price of cotton at less than the cost of production so much so the cotton goes into the black-market. The Government, instead of fixing fair prices so that the cotton which had gone into the black-market might come out and be available for the mills, instead of controlling the price of 'kapas', instead of fixing higher prices for yarn and cloth on the basis of higher prices for cotton they are now disrupting the industry and leaving the industry to its fate. I say, Sir, there will be such a commotion in the mill areas, particularly in Coimbatore, where we had a long-standing strike only recently when the mills got closed and I wish to know the idea of keeping large stocks of yarn in these mills. I understand there are about 50,000 bales of yarn (25,000 bales in Mathurai and another 25,000 in Coimbatore) and the Co-operative Central Stores have not been able to take delivery of the stock. The yarn is worth about four crores of rupees and how can the mills go on storing the yarn without being able to dispose of them? If they go on like that, for that reason alone they will have to close the mills even if cotton is available. Why have the Co-operative Central Stores not been able to buy the yarn? They have been given loan to the value of three crores of rupees but that is not sufficient, as they have already a few crores worth of finished products awaiting disposal. These societies have not been assisted by the Government in effecting sales of the finished products; they do not have the machinery to effect sales. I am told that the societies are very efficiently managed and are anxious to discharge their functions, but the question is that they find it impossible to take delivery of the yarn.

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When they get the yarn, most of it goes to the weavers, to the members of the weavers' co-operative societies and they have lakhs and lakhs worth of cloth stored up and they do not want any more yarn. The whole thing is so ridiculous and things are in a mess and this is due to the policy adopted by this Government and the Central Government. Of course, I cannot criticize the Central Government. I am wondering whether any representations were made to the Central Government with as much force as the subject-matter of the situation requires. We are unable to produce cloth of the finer variety to-day, because if we buy yarn of the finer variety, the imported yarn, the cost of the finished product will be very much higher than the controlled price. In fact the controlled price is less than the cost of the yarn with the result that we are compelled to produce cloth out of the coarser varieties of cotton produced here. The Government of India are now allowing free import of yarn and cloth of the finer variety from outside and the people go in for them as they do not want the coarser varieties produced here. These were, in the past, sold in Africa, French Indo-China and Burma. The Government are now anxious that they must be exported, but the merchants are not able to establish contact there and they have lost their markets for these goods on account of the policy of the Government, the industry is almost destroyed. I do not know if they will allow the mills to be closed. They should decontrol the whole thing and leave it to the free market or they should introduce controls in such a way that the producers will get the cost of production and a little margin over it; based on the cost of yarn, a little margin should be given to the mills and the cotton must be requisitioned and they must also control the price of 'kapas'. I suggest to the Government that they must reorientate their policy and see that the mills are not closed down. I was told that representations were made by the mills in November to the effect that they would have to close down. These mills had some stocks for a little time but now they have no stocks at all and they have given notice to the public and to the Government that they will not be able to continue and must close down. When they close down, you will find you are faced with very many labour troubles. Very many times on the floor of the House I have told the Government that the Government by their policy are ploughing the fields for a rich harvest for the Communists. When there is labour trouble, these people will be won over by the Communists whom the Government wish to keep locked up. I say that they must change their policy and do something sensible and see that things do not end in a mess. Do not create strikes and labour troubles and do not ruin our own millowners and producers and the consumers; the situation is very critical and the Government must be alive to the seriousness of the situation; if they are not, they are not doing their duty with the country and the Province. I do not want to move a resolution censuring the Government but I very seriously criticize the inability of the Government, the failure of the Government, in not having requisitioned the cotton required for the mills to function."

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* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Mr. Deputy President, I am sure the Government will feel thankful to the Leader of the Opposition for raising this important question which has been agitating not only the minds of the mill-owners but also of the cotton growers as well. With your permission, Sir, I shall just deal with the question of fixation of cotton prices since the time controls came into force. When in January 1948, the control on cotton manufactures was withdrawn, the floor and ceiling price for cotton was also abolished. Those who knew the plight of the cotton growers did not welcome the abolition of the floors, especially as the Central Government had imposed restriction on the export and also enhanced the export duty on cotton. It was feared and rightly by those interested in the cotton growers that this would drag down the price of cotton much lower than the previous floor levels and hit the cotton grower. Sir, this was represented to the Government and they promised to introduce it if at any time the prices went down below the floor levels. But, as soon as the textile control was reimposed the floors and the ceilings for cotton were also imposed but this time it was said that they were on a slightly higher level. The so-called higher prices of the ceiling and the floor announced were also not at all in line with the prevailing prices of cotton during the decontrol period. During the decontrol period the prices had risen high and when the floor and the ceiling prices were re-imposed though they were better than those obtaining during the first control period, they still fell short of the prices ruling during the period of decontrol. And, Sir, another complication was also introduced. In the fixation of floors and ceilings at first, the ceilings were fixed only for the 1948-49 crop but later on yielding to the clamour of the cotton trade, not of the cotton growers, they also applied them to the 1947-48 crop. Therefore, the low ceilings compared with the prices ruling during the decontrol period which were also made applicable to both the crops, namely, 1947-48 and 1948-49, has brought about black-marketing in cotton. People who had paid higher prices could not certainly be expected to part with the cotton at ceiling prices fixed after the re-control in spite of the fact that the ceiling prices were higher than the prices prevailing during the first control period. Therefore, Sir, the ceilings have remained ceilings on paper. Black-markets flourish in cotton trade. But the curious situation to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is that the ceilings prescribed for cotton grown in South India were appreciably below that which were prevailing in the past season. I do not know, Sir, whether this Government was consulted by the Government of India when they fixed the ceilings for the South Indian cotton, or whether they fixed the lower ceilings for the South Indian cotton on the advice of the East India Cotton Association, which is more interested in cotton grown elsewhere than in South India. If that is so, Sir, what has this Government done when they came to know that the ceilings fixed for cotton grown in South India were lower than those prevailing in the past season. Did they bring this injustice to the notice of the Government of India and ask them to revise the ceilings?

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Sir, as I said, in general the ceilings all over India were lower than the prices which prevailed during the decontrol period. As far as South India is concerned the ceilings are much lower than what the prices were in the past season. Sir, what is the result? The result is, as described by the *Eastern Economist*, ‘cotton producers have in recent weeks not been delivering stocks at the prices fixed, and Government appears to have no effective means of requisitioning them. This will affect the plan of Government to have more coarse cloth and yarn produced, because the local short staple cotton is essential for the coarse varieties. Cotton mills are faced with the alternative of suspension of production or change-over to finer counts by importing foreign cotton, particularly from America, where the price factor seems favourable though this will have indirect repercussions on our hard currency earnings. A firm policy in the circumstances is indicated by way of ensuring a regular supply of raw cotton if the production targets and controlled distribution should succeed.’ But, may I plead, Sir, while I am in favour of seeing that the Government should take all steps possible for the regular supply of cotton so that the production targets may be maintained and the controlled distribution they have undertaken may prove successful, that this Government should plead with the Government of India to increase the ceiling prices for the South Indian cotton. Sir, it is not a pleasure for the cotton-growers to lock up his product. He would like to convert it into cash, because cotton is a cash crop, and he is now forced to withhold it from selling hoping that there will be some change in the policy of Government which would enable him to get a better price to which he is entitled, compared with the prices obtaining in other parts of India. This Government, Sir, has increased the price of paddy and rice, and that has enabled them to increase the procurement figures. Last week, Sir, Tanjore District alone delivered 20,000 tons of paddy or rice. I feel, Sir, to a great extent it is due to the fact that the price of that commodity was raised, and I am sure the cotton growers in our province will be very glad to unload their stocks, if it is made worthwhile for them to do so, by getting the ceilings increased. It is true, Sir, the mill-owners of South India have been pressing on Government to take steps and requisition cotton but, Sir, it may not be necessary for this Government to do so, if only the ceiling prices are slightly raised, in proportion to and in keeping with the ceiling prices of other varieties in this country. I believe, Sir, that is a point of view which I would like the Government to consider. While we heartily sympathise with the mill-owner and while we heartily sympathise with the Government that they should not allow anything to interfere with the controlled distribution, everything should be done to maintain production targets. But may I also plead, Sir, that nothing should be done to discourage the cotton grower from growing cotton in South India. Sir, it was only the other day the Indian Central Cotton Committee pleaded that there is scope for further extension of cotton growing in this country; that there should be a kind of balanced economy, and that mere insistence on food crops alone should not be allowed to

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affect in any way the growth of this essential cash crop. Sir, what may happen is if these ceiling prices of the South Indian cotton are not raised, I am afraid, Sir, that in course of time our South Indian Mill-owners' Association who need short-staple cotton for coarse varieties, may have to go elsewhere to purchase even the short-staple cotton, and that, Sir, would not be in the interests of South India. I plead that this point of view may be taken into account by Government in dealing with this question."

SRI R. RAMAKRISHNA NAIDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to place a few facts and practical difficulties that are every-day faced by the mill-owners of Coimbatore. Sir, during the last decontrol period the price of Cambodia cotton was ranging from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,150 according to time. But during the control period the ceiling price was fixed at Rs. 820, the margin being more than Rs. 300. This difference in price compelled all the stock-holders of cotton not to sell their stocks thereby incurring heavy losses. They were not prepared to part with their cotton stocks. Due to this reason and also due to the fact that many mills were spinning higher counts, they were compelled to spin lower counts. The position of cotton stocks for lower counts became very scarce, and all the mills were compelled to run three shifts; thereby also more cotton was consumed, and the stock position became lesser day by day. Many mills requested Government to requisition cotton from dealers but the Government did not respond. Government seems to have asked the mills to give the names of the dealers who had stocks of cotton. But it was not possible for the mills to know what stocks dealers had. For, the custom was that the dealers through their brokers approached the mills and sold their cotton. The names of the stock-holders were not even mentioned in the first instance; only when the accounts were settled the names were disclosed. As such, it was not expected of the mills to know which merchants had stocks of cotton. So, Sir, under these circumstances, the mills could not improve their stock position and if the Government do not come to their rescue they would be compelled to give notice of closure. Sir, I come to understand that Pakistan cotton is available and the Government allow us mill-owners to pay more price for their cotton and the Government seem to allow a fair price, i.e., more price for the yarn spun from that cotton. I could not understand, Sir, why the same kind of prices could not be fixed for our South Indian Cambodia cotton. If this be done, I do not think there will be any difficulty in securing stocks for the mills.

" Sir, with regard to the position of yarn, I wish to say a few words. When controls were introduced, it was expected that there would not be any yarn available in the country and that by control Government wanted to give a fair distribution of yarn. Now, after this three-shift system and after this control, the mills seem to have thousands of bales of yarn in stock. The main reason is want of proper distribution. The distribution of

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yarn is controlled by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, and by the Provincial Textile Officer in Madras. I come to understand from my practical experience that these people do not know where a certain count is saleable and where dealers require certain counts. In one instance, I may mention for illustration, a certain count of yarn was distributed to a certain district, where it was not required at all. After nearly a month, the Collector of that district informed that that particular yarn was not required there. Afterwards the mill-owners addressed the Provincial Textile Commissioner of it and he had to interfere and re-allot it to some other district. Thus there is dislocation of distribution and heavy stocks accumulated. I should here stress how much capital is locked in this way. So, I would request Government to take up this matter to Central Government and do the needful. Unless speedy action is taken, certainly many of the mills in Coimbatore will have to be closed, within a very short period, I mean, within a few days."

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. President, Sir, at the outset I should say that we are heading towards a crisis in the matter of cotton and cloth."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" How is it that the House had not the pleasure of your company for a long time? "

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I am sorry I could not attend as I was not keeping fit."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Is it on account of your health? "

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Yes, Sir, and also on account of other circumstances."

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" The reintroduction of cloth control has led the province to the brink of a crisis. If an actual crisis does not occur in cotton and cloth, it must only be by some providential act. That is my personal feeling. When cloth control was removed, the prices began to rise and after some time they began to fall slowly. In their anxiety to bring down the prices soon, the Government reintroduced control. Immediately after the reintroduction of control, the Hon. Minister for Industries received a memorandum from the South Indian Millowners' Association in which the mill-owners said: 'Really we were anxious because the prices were going down. Now you have fixed a price which is slightly higher than what we were getting yesterday. You have saved us.' The Government have done a great deal to save the mill-owners who had already been saved during the war. The Government allowed the mill-owners to hoard and hoard much more than what they could keep. That was the immediate effect of the reintroduction of control. They did not take care of the interests of the consumers. The present position is that yarn has accumulated in mills in very large quantities and the mill-owners are complaining to the Government that there is very heavy stock with them. Cloth merchants are complaining

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that their stocks are not moving. Handloom weavers are complaining that their stocks are held up. Government must find out suitable markets for their cloth. Now, the cotton growers complain. Nobody seems to care for the consumers and the handloom weavers. The Government seem to be very much confused in their mind. As my hon. Friend Opposite who spoke just before me said, a particular count of yarn is sent to a place where it is not wanted. In Malabar, a large number of wholesale and retail dealers appointed by the Government are holding large quantities of yarn because they do not find a demand for it in the market. That variety of yarn which is not wanted is sent there, and that variety which is wanted is not sent. The handloom weavers have to buy only that yarn which the Government through the dealers make available to them. Clothes which are not wanted in a particular area are sent to that area. In the appointment of wholesale and retail dealers also, there is very very great confusion."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I am afraid reference to yarn and cloth is not quite germane to the issue we are discussing. The present issue is about the supply of cotton to the mills. So far as the other things are concerned, we have had a discussion. I suggest that it is better to confine ourselves to the supply of cotton to the mills."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The point under discussion is about supplying cotton to the mills at controlled prices."

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Yarn and cloth are made out of cotton."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is that we have not got enough cotton to make yarn and cloth."

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" What I want to impress is that the Government have made a mess not only in the supply of cotton but in the supply of everything. The Government should enquire into the whole question. That is all that I want to say."

* K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. President, Sir, the mill-owners complain that their present stock of cotton can last only for three weeks and that they will be forced to close down their mills if sufficient stock is not made available to them within these three weeks. I feel that they may be able to run the mills for a longer period with a smaller turnover. Still, the Government must see what the present position is and take steps to remedy the crisis that has been brought about. One of the suggestions of the mill-owners for meeting the crisis is that the movement of cotton from the southern zone to the other places should be banned. That suggestion has to be seriously considered by the Government. Why should the cotton grown in our Province be sent out to other Provinces and countries? A similar situation has been created in the handloom industry also. We have been complaining that the handloom weavers of this Province are getting only as much yarn as will provide them with work only for ten days in a month. If all the yarn produced by the mills in this

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Province is retained here itself, the handloom weavers will get sufficient yarn to keep them engaged throughout the month. Even the stock of cloth woven out of the limited yarn that is available could not be moved on account of the ban imposed on the export of handloom cloth to other countries. This has made the plight of the handloom weavers still more serious."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is doing the same thing which the other hon. Member, Mr. Uppi Sahib, did. If cotton is not available, yarn will not be available to the handloom weaver. The hon. Member need not labour that point. How to procure sufficient cotton? Have the Government failed in their duty to procure it? These are the points."

* K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" The Government have been adopting a haphazard and piecemeal policy with regard to handloom industry, and that is the cause for dislocation. The same policy is being pursued with regard to the mill industry also. In their statement published in the press, the South Indian Mill-Owners' Association have suggested that the Pakistan cotton should be used for producing forty-count yarn for use in the handloom industry. Pakistan cotton is more costly than Indian cotton. The handloom industry is already suffering for want of a market due to the haphazard and piecemeal policy of the Government. The suffering will be more if the handloom weavers are asked to purchase the yarn produced from Pakistan cotton which will be more costly than the yarn produced from Indian cotton. Therefore that suggestion of the South Indian Mill-Owners' Association cannot be accepted. Due to the persistent efforts of the Hon. Minister for Industries, the Government of India have recently liberalized their policy of export to Pakistan. But the Pakistan Government have not issued import licences to their merchants to import handloom cloth from India. Handloom weavers here expected that they would be allowed to export handloom cloth to Pakistan. But suddenly the Government of India have banned such export. The result is that stocks have accumulated. They cannot be sold locally nor can they be sent to countries other than Pakistan."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" It is quite true. How is this relevant to the present issue? I will be glad and the House will be glad if the hon. Member can suggest measures by which cotton can be found for the mills. That is the point."

* K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" The movement of cotton produced in the southern zone to areas outside that zone should be prohibited. The costlier Pakistan cotton may be sent to provinces like Bombay which are nearer to Pakistan, so that the South Indian Mill-Owners may not be compelled to pay a higher price and higher transport charges. That is my practical suggestion. I do not for a moment wish that the mills should be closed down. It is the duty of the Government and the people concerned to find cotton for the mills. Why should the local cotton be allowed to be exported to outside the Province? As Mr. H. Sanyal said, if the ceiling price fixed for the local cotton is

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not adequate, raise it to a reasonable level. If we retain the cotton produced here and make it available to the mill owners, there may not be much difficulty."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Mr. President, Sir, the subject-matter of this adjournment motion, I take it, is mainly that the Government is not having secured sufficient quantity of cotton for the mills in Coimbatore have brought about a situation that is likely to result in the closure of the mills and in throwing out of employment a large number of workers. Sir, I heard the arguments from the various members of the House, but to understand and appreciate this question completely, it is necessary that they should know briefly the origin and history of this matter.

" One of the first things that hon. Members have got to bear in mind is that although India, as a whole, is a surplus country in cotton, after the partition of this country, so far as the Indian Union is concerned, it has become a deficit country in the production of cotton. The total annual consumption of cotton by the cotton mills of the Indian Union alone has been estimated to be roughly about 38.6 lakhs of bales, and the internal production of cotton in the Indian Union is only about 20 lakhs of bales. If hon. Member keep this fundamental fact in mind, they will be able to understand what is the reason for the present crisis in cotton that has arisen among the mills in South India. Because our country is deficit in cotton, the Government of the Indian Union have necessarily to depend upon imports of cotton from other than the Indian sources, to keep the Indian mills going.

" Secondly, so far as this Province is concerned, there has been a decrease in the area of cotton cultivation after the war. The postwar acreage of cotton-growing areas in this Province has shrunk by about 3.18 lakhs of acres as compared with the acreage in the year 1938-39. These two fundamental facts were primarily responsible for the present shortage of cotton in this Province, although various other factors have also contributed to it."

MR. PRESIDENT:—" Does the Hon. Minister mean that the Indian Union became a deficit country after the decrease in the acreage of cotton cultivation or whether it was deficit even before? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Sir, as I said, before partition, India as a whole, was surplus in cotton, but after partition, the Indian Union became a deficit country in general, because most of the cotton-growing areas are situated in Pakistan and since there has also been a diminution in the area under cotton cultivation during the postwar period in this Province, the cotton position has been aggravated, creating a situation that we witness in Coimbatore to-day, owing to the shortage in the supply of cotton. Sir, as I said, it is quite relevant for hon. Members to know these facts, if they want to have a clear and correct perspective of the present situation in this Province."

MR. PRESIDENT:—" When did the decrease in the acreage begin? Was it before partition or after partition? "

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Sir, this decrease in the acreage of cotton cultivation has been going on in the Madras Presidency for some years past, irrespective of the question of partition. The partition of the country has only aggravated the situation, because most of the cotton-growing areas in the north which were supplying cotton to the mills in the Indian Union went over to Pakistan, because they were situated there. So I am trying to impress upon hon. Members how the position of cotton in this Province has been affected by the above two factors, because that has a great relevancy to the subject-matter of the adjournment motion under discussion, which says that the Madras Government have not done all they could to procure and supply the necessary amount of cotton to the Coimbatore mills. Sir, in my reply I am trying to develop the argument that it is not as though the Madras Government have been either unaware of the present situation or unwilling to do what is possible to ease the present situation or that they are unable to compel the cotton dealers to disgorge their hoarded stocks and am just explaining what were the factors that have contributed to the present crisis in the industry."

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI:—" May I know, Sir, what is the reason for the decrease in the acreage of cotton cultivation in this Province? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Sir, that is a different question which has nothing to do with the present motion. It can be taken up during the general discussions of the Budget.

" Now Sir, the next thing that hon. Members ought to know is that we are at the end of a particular cotton season. The new crop has been harvested, but has not yet begun to move. The new arrivals so far have been very scanty. Generally this is the normal season of the year when the new crop should have been moving about freely, but this year, in particular, owing to certain adverse seasonal conditions, over which neither the Provincial Government nor the Government of India have any control, the movement of crops has been delayed. There has been an inadequate rainfall during the latter part of the season and so the movement of old crops and the arrival of fresh crop has naturally been affected. That is another factor which has contributed to the present situation.

" Then again, Sir, we are now at the fag end of a season and we have got reports from our various marketing officers stating that there is not much of cotton stock of the previous year in the hands of cotton dealers or growers. That is a fact which is also well-known to the mill-owners themselves. Now the question is, what have the Government done to help the mill-owners to procure whatever quantity is available of the last year's stock and also of the new crop in the hands of cotton-growers. Sir, that is the main point on which we shall have to concentrate in discussing this motion and I am sure the House will be interested to know what the Government have done and are doing in this matter.

" Sir, the Government of Madras have had correspondence with the Government of India over this matter for some time past and have issued an order known as the Madras Cotton Licensing Order, 1921, requiring dealers and stockists holding 25 bales and over, to

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take up licences and to declare their stocks to the various Collectors. This year they wanted an extension of time for the submission of those returns and the Government have therefore fixed 5th March 1949 as the last date for the declaration of stocks. So, for the Government themselves to know the exact quantity of cotton in the hands of dealers, they must wait till the 5th March and then only they will be in a position to have a correct idea of the stock position so as to decide what action should be taken in the matter. But if, in the meanwhile the Government have asked the mill-owners to furnish them any information as to where stocks are available and where they had been hoarded, it should not be taken as though the Government are either indifferent in the matter or unwilling to help the mill-owners. It is because the Government have not got the information in their hands at present that it has not been possible for them to take any immediate action in the matter, and it is only after the exact position of stocks is known by the 5th March, when stocks would be declared, that they would be in a position to decide what action is necessary to enable mill-owners to get over the crisis. So, Sir, I can only tell the House that the Government cannot be censured or accused of being indifferent, merely because the old stock has run out and new cotton crop has not yet come into the market, giving rise to the present situation and I have now sufficiently explained the exact position in which the Government are placed and have also justified the stand taken by them.

" Now Sir, some other points have also been raised in connection with this motion, and one of them was that the South Indian cotton has not been given a fair price and that was why there has been so much difficulty in procurement. It may perhaps be true, Sir, but I should again say that the existing stocks are very meagre, because most of them have been sold out and the new crop has only just begun to come in. We have already taken up this question of fixing the price of this year's cotton, both as regards the floor as well as the ceiling, with the Government of India and we have had some correspondence in the matter and we are trying to persuade the Government of India to upgrade the prices of the South Indian cotton, and we have been assured by the Government of India that the question was being examined by them sympathetically and that something would be done, when the new crops arrive in the market.

" Sir, another point that was raised was that the Government of Madras have not fixed the price of *kapas*. It was complained as though the Madras Government were responsible for fixing its price and that they had failed to do so, and hence the price of *kapas* has gone up. Sir, I may inform the House that the price fixation of cotton is a matter that is done by the Government of India on an all-India basis, and the price of *kapas* or unginned cotton has not been fixed by them anywhere in India. I believe that the probable reason was that when once the cotton price was fixed by the Government of India on an all-India basis, the price of *kapas* would automatically adjust itself at the proper level with reference to the price of ginned cotton. If, as suggested, by the hon. Leader of the Opposition the price of *kapas* is controlled, naturally the question of fixing the price of cotton-seed would arise, and if that

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is not fixed, people would not be able to get *kapas*. Thus there will be no end or limit to the number of things that will have to be controlled and I believe that the Government of India must have considered all these difficulties and complications and hence probably they have decided that it would be sufficient to fix the price up to the lint stage alone. Otherwise they would have also fixed the price of *kapas*. Whatever that be, Sir, I may assure the House that when the new crops come up freely into the market, the situation would be greatly eased and the difficulties now experienced by the mill-owners would be removed.

" Then Sir, it was also pointed out that if the present situation continues, many of the mills in Coimbatore will have to be closed down. At the same time, it was pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramakrishna Nayudu, that the Government of India have permitted the purchase of Pakistan cotton although it is more costly and that they would be prepared to allow the mill-owners a higher rate for the yarn produced out of that cotton in view of its higher price. Even if that were true, Sir, I do not think that the mill-owners would be driven to the necessity of closing down their mills for want of cotton. I do not think that the situation has reached to such a desperate stage, as to fear that there would be no cotton available anywhere in this country. The only question that has been raised, which is important and which should be looked into immediately is, what steps should be taken by the Madras Government to procure all available local cotton. As I have already explained, Sir, we have already taken all the necessary action in the matter and we shall certainly do what is required, to meet the situation and to procure all the available stocks in the market, as soon as we get the necessary information regarding the stock position, which is expected by the 5th of next month. But so far as controlling the price of *kapas* is concerned, I have already told the House what is probably the attitude of the Government of India on this matter, and because it is an all-India question, the Ministry of Agriculture in the Government of India will have to take up the question in consultation with all the Provincial Governments, and so it is not a matter which could be done by the Industries Minister of the Madras Government.

" Sir, my hon. Friend, Dr. John, when referring to controls, was particularly thinking of the controls that were in force during the days of the British rule in this country, when everything he said was happy. He was full of praise about the controls then and I do not know whether he is still thinking of that picture and whether he has not still got over that feeling. I think, Sir, that every one will agree that controls are good or bad according as they are exercised for the benefit and in the interests of the people at large, and I do not think that the controls as they were exercised during the British regime in India were in any way different from how they are exercised to-day. There are good and bad men always in society and whatever may be the rigidity of control, bad people will always try to evade the law, and therefore my hon. Friend need not pay any particular tribute to those control days under the foreign rule, when everything seemed to him to be good. But

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to-day, so far as control over cloth and yarn is concerned, I can say with almost certainty that there is no blackmarketing in most of the cloth and yarn.

"I am prepared to take up the challenge of Mr. Uppi Sahib. Let him give me the instances where yarn is not available. I have in fact received letters saying that there is too much of supply of yarn and that I must cut short the supply."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—"I have got letters, Sir, saying that yarn is not available except in the blackmarket."

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p.m.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"Just tell me here what are the instances. I have got reports saying that there is enough stock."

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—"It is not want of yarn, Sir, generally, but the want of certain kinds of yarn that is leading to blackmarketing. It has already led to blackmarketing in Malabar."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"That is why, Sir, I qualified my statement when I said that most of the yarn has not gone to the blackmarket. It may be quite possible that there are a few cases. As I have already said I have not got reports of any such blackmarketing and I should very much like hon. Members to give me information. I know the difficulty of giving definite names. I do not ask for it. But I should like to know the general trend. We have been trying our very best to move the varieties of yarn suitable to the various districts and we have been collecting statistics of all the varieties in the various districts and we were adjusting our movement of yarn from the mills as far as possible consistent with the stocks available to see that every district got the type of yarn wanted. That is by the way.

"The question was raised, Sir, by one of the hon. Members about controlling and banning the export of South Indian cotton to other places. I want to inform the House that after partition the Cambodia and Karunganni cotton are almost the best available in India and so naturally there is a considerable demand for these varieties from the Indian mills. We cannot possibly ask for cloth to come from Bombay and at the same time say that we will ban the export of cotton from our place. We are working on an all-India basis. We are not working the controls on a provincial basis. The controls of cloth, yarn or cotton are made on an all-India basis. There is the question of give and take. We pool our cotton, we pool our yarn and we pool our cloth resources and we make distribution according to the needs of the various provinces. It would be very unwise for us here to ban the export of cotton, because it must necessarily lead to a reaction from the cloth producing provinces. They can easily turn round and say: We will ban the movement of cloth from Bombay. So, Sir, it will lead to a ridiculous position. We are not dealing with these matters that way. We have necessarily to take into consideration the needs of

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other Provinces as other Provinces also are taking the needs of this Province into consideration. These are all matters that have to be worked with mutual co-operation and understanding. That is the difficulty, Sir, we feel so far as the ban on the movement of cotton is concerned.

"There is the other factor, Sir, which my hon. Friend, Mr. Ibrahim Sahib did not realise, viz., the attitude of the grower. I do not know whether the grower would like the ban on the movement of cotton, because of the wider market and the greater possibility of his getting a fair price. That is another factor.

"Lastly, Sir, they said: 'Why not revise the price of South Indian cotton to the level of Pakistan cotton? That will automatically solve the situation'. At the same time the hon. Member, Mr. Ibrahim, was saying that 'the handloom weaver is going to suffer because of the higher price that he will have to pay if the price of South Indian cotton was upgraded to the level of Pakistan cotton'. The only problem is that if we have to control the prices of yarn at the level at which they are now controlled we have necessarily to bring down the price of cotton. The handloom weaver will be affected either way. That is the difficulty with which we are faced.

"The question was raised that foreign yarn, cotton and cloth were not controlled and why should this kind of thing be done so far as Indian cotton was concerned? So far as foreign cloth and yarn are concerned, Sir, the imports into India are very negligible and so the Government of India thought that they need not control the prices of foreign cloth and foreign yarn. The reason stated by the Government of India as to why they are not prepared to control the prices so far as foreign cloth and yarn are concerned is that the quantities received are comparatively negligible. So if it is a matter of controlling prices of foreign cotton I should only like to submit that we have not got the power, even if we will control the prices, because the man that sells must be willing to sell us at the price we want. So the price of cotton which has to be imported cannot be controlled by the Government of India. It can only be done by the country that produces. So, neither the Madras Government nor the Government of India can be held to be responsible for not controlling the price of cotton that comes from outside as we cannot do so. That is the position. I hope, Sir, that in view of what I have said and in view of the exact position in which the cotton grower is situated and the availability of stock, I can only give the assurance, that after the 5th of March, when we hope to have adequate information as to the stock available, we shall do our best to see that the mills get the necessary cotton. We shall also take up with the Government of India once again because I find there is a good volume of opinion which feels that we must upgrade the prices of South Indian cotton the question of upgrading the prices of South Indian cotton. I know, Sir, that our cottons are as good as those from Pakistan but when we compare the prices paid to Pakistan cotton ours are

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much lower. That is one of the matters which we have to take up with the Government of India and I know that they will look into the matter. And also in view of the new arrivals of cotton I think the anxiety that is felt by the mills will not be there and there will be no such thing as closing down of mills or any labour troubles. I know that things will be all right. I should like to assure the Leader of the Opposition, Sir, that the Madras Government are fully alive to the situation and are doing their best in the matter."

* Dr. V. K. JOHN :— I am sure, Sir, the hon. Members of the House as well as the public and particularly those interested in the textile industry, i.e., the production and sale of cotton yarn and cloth, will be obliged to the Hon. the Minister for the assurance that he has given us that the Government will find out the stock which is available and also requisition the stock to see that the mills are not closed. He has also assured us that he will take up the price question with the Government of India. But I think when the price of cotton is upgraded the price of the produce, namely, yarn and cloth also will have to be consequently upgraded and I hope that no injustice will be done to anybody.

"I regret to say, Sir, that the Government appear to move very slow. In spite of the representations made by those concerned, particularly the mill owners so long ago as October and November 1948, the Government woke up only now and they can find out the stock of cotton available only by the 5th of March. I am not sure whether this control order asking people, the dealers and producers, to declare their stocks will be given sufficient publicity so that every one who is a producer or a dealer or who is supposed to hold stocks will know that there is such an order which he has to obey. I hope the Government will take sufficient care to give sufficient publicity so that the stocks will be declared and when they are declared that they will take proper steps to see that the stocks are made available for the mills, and that we will not have another mill strike and trouble and dislocation. Everything is in a kind of mess and I hope the Government will get themselves and the people out of this mess. Sir, we are obliged to the Hon. the Minister for the assurance he has given. We hope that no time will be wasted in taking up the matter with the Government of India where the Government of India's intervention is required. Sir, I do not press the motion to divide the House."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"The motion is talked out. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on the 5th of March 1949."

The House adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to clauses (a) and (c) of starred question No. 206 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1949, page 102 supra.]

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
1 Number of candidates selected by Madras Public Service Commission for appointment as clerks in Ministerial Service	1,803	1,921	2,406	1,665	3,734
2 Number of candidates successfully trained in Clerk's Training Schools	105	1,268	1,464	772	73

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to clause (b) of starred question No. 206 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1949, page 102 supra.]

Scheme for training clerks—syllabus.

1. Organization of the office in different sections—Relationship between the section heads and between the section heads and Superintendents and clerks—Discipline of the office attendance and cleanliness.

2. Tappals and registration of currents—Duties of tappal clerk—What papers are to be registered—How are papers not registered to be treated and disposed of—Course of paper from receipt to disposal.

3. Maintenance of personal registers and their periodical check.

4. Referencing—Arrangement of files—Noting and drafting—Point to be observed regarding the style in notes and drafts—Practical exercises.

5. When should a paper be referred for further information—Avoidance of unnecessary references to subordinates.

6. Various kinds of disposals—T. Dis., D. Dis., R. Dis., N. Dis., X.M. Dis., X.L. Dis.—Various kinds of drafts—Memoranda, proceedings, letter, etc.

7. Confidential papers—How to register and deal with them.

8. Indexing and writing of title-heads.

9. Checks on delays and arrears—Importance of issue of periodical reminders—Different kinds of reminders—Ordinary reminder—Exchange reminder—Special reminder—Demerit official reminder.

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10. Forms and stationary—How to make indents for them and what registers are to be maintained for accounting for the forms and stationery properly.

11. Records—When is a paper to be sent to the record—How to get papers from the records—How long can a paper taken from the record be detained by the clerk—What steps are necessary to see that records taken over three months back are accounted for—Destruction of records—When are papers to be destroyed—Method of destruction—Precautions to be taken for the preservation of records against fire and insects (white ants)—Fire extinguishers and how to use them—Fire drill.

12. Permanent advance and contingent registers—Their maintenance and check—How to recoup the expenditure incurred.

13. How and when to use the telephone in the office.

14. Fair-copying and despatch—Maintenance of fair copy register, despatch register, local supply delivery book and call book—Maintenance of stamp account register—When are enclosures be sent by registered post and parcel post—Postal tariff rates.

15. Office buildings and their conservancy—Watching of bulbs, fans and other fittings and furniture—Maintenance of furniture registers and their periodical check—When must furniture be condemned—Officers authorized to write off losses.

16. Casual leave account—Maintenance of a register and its periodical check—When is casual leave to be granted—What arrangements to be made for the work of the clerks who are on casual leave.

17. Periodicals—Maintenance of periodical registers and their check—Incoming and outgoing periodicals.

18. Camp clerks and their duties.

19. Office management—How to disburse pay—What to do with undistributed pay and travelling allowance.

20. Library.

21. Miscellaneous—Government Servants' Conduct Rules—Economy stationary—Copy applications and their grant—Register of valuables and securities—Its maintenance and check—Stamps on petitions—Different rates of stamp duty levied on petitions—How to paste the stamps on receipt and on sending them to the record—What to do with insufficiently stamped papers.

Accounts

Fundamental Rules—Parts I, II and III (Chapters IV and V only in Part III), Annexure II to Part III, Annexure III to Part IV (Madras Leave Rules),
Madras Financial Code, Volume I—Whole comprising Chapters VII, VIII, XI and XIII.

Volume II—Appendices 7 and 15.

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Madras Account Code—Volume I—Whole.

Madras Budget Manual—General Principles governing preparation of Budget and Revised Estimates.

Manual of Special Pay and Allowances, Volume I—Travelling Allowance Rules.

Practical lessons on:—

1. Pay Bills of Gazetted Officers and Non-Gazetted Officers.
2. Travelling Allowance Bills of Gazetted Officers and Non-Gazetted Officers.
3. Contingent Bills.
4. Leave accounts under Fundamental Rules and Madras Leave Rules.
5. Joining time calculations.

Appendix III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 211 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1949, page 113 supra.]

Detailed list of the works on which the Forest Engineer was engaged during 1947-48.

OOTACAMUND CIRCLE.

Palghat Division.

- 1 Construction of Attapady-Silent Valley road in Mannarghat Range.
- 2 Metalling and effecting improvements to the Mannarghat-Attapady road in Palghat Division.
- 3 Metalling Attapady-Silent Valley road in Mannarghat Range.
- 4 Improving and metalling the Ghat road from Adivaram to Siruvani Dam site.
- 5 Maintenance of Thenkara-Attapady road during 1947-48.
- 6 Maintenance of Attapady-Silent Valley road during 1947-48.
- 7 Construction of causeway across Pattiar.
- 8 Construction of causeway across Siruvaniar at Siruvani.

COIMBATORE CIRCLE.

Coimbatore South Division.

- 9 Construction of Range Officer's quarters for the Range Officer attached to the Engineering Division at Topslip.
- 10 Construction of two Foresters' quarters for the Foresters attached to Engineering Division at Topslip.

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- 11 Construction of quarters for a peon attached to Engineering Division at Topalip.
- 12 Construction of the remaining portion of Tellikal Extension road in Coimbatore South Division.
- 13 Repairs and re-metalling three miles of Dawson's road in Pollachi Range.
- 14 Re-metalling the remaining portion of Dawson's road in Pollachi Range.
- 15 Special repairs to Dawson's road.
- 16 Improvements to Top-Takkadi road in Tunacadavu Range.

SALEM CIRCLE.

- 17 Construction of Kambugudi Chengalikollai road.
- 18 Improvements to Audiappanur-Kambugudi road.
- 19 Construction of Chengalikollai 'udur road.
- 20 Construction of Pudur-Malayandipatti road.
- 21 Construction of Puliyanur-Malayandipatti road.
- 22 Construction of camp sheds.
- 23 Maintenance of Andiappanur-Kambugudi road in Vellore West Division during 1947-48.

Vellore East Division.

- 24 Construction of Patrakad Ghat diversion road in Polur Range.
- 25 Metalling the IV section of Gillman road in Vellore East Division.

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APPENDIX IV.
[Vide item II at page 151 supra.]
Revenue and expenditure on revenue account of the Madras Province from 1920-1 to 1949-50.

(See paragraph 35 of the Budget statement.)

A. REVENUE.

A. REVENUE.													
	1920-1.	1925-6.	1930-1.	1937-8.	1942-3.	1943-4.	1944-5.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50	
Major heads of revenue.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	59.85	4.27	6.75	18.75	1.63.50	2.92.50	3.98.40	4.31.25	4.48.05	5.35.32	8.42.22	7.89.30	
Land Revenue—													
Grass receipts (includes portion due to Irrigation).	6.88.54	7,70.70	7,18.11	7,15.39	7,53.12	7,97.92	8,44.48	7,97.33	8,53.37	8,08.42	7,82.24	8,22.42	
Provincial Excise ..	5,39.07	4,94.35	5,24.28	4,03.07	4,67.11	7,19.51	12,77.89	16,79.50	14,67.99	10,69.18	3,81.30	40.01	
Stamps ..	1,78.10	2,45.08	2,34.71	1,92.69	2,17.87	2,83.74	3,21.98	3,74.20	4,37.74	3,35.92	4,47.46	4,37.82	
Forest ..	52.69	51.81	52.69	50.46	71.89	1,16.32	1,43.48	1,43.24	1,61.39	1,82.81	1,65.88	1,48.18	
Registration ..	30.61	38.60	31.30	33.29	49.57	75.16	66.16	69.83	75.96	78.90	86.14	86.64	
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act.				53.95	64.58	63.51	77.61	97.96	1,31.11	1,66.64	1,89.41	1,89.33	
Other taxes and duties ..				2.87	1,45.48	3,25.69	6,35.02	7,28.03	8,44.99	10,29.78	14,29.20	* 18,35.47	
Irrigation—													
Direct receipts ..	4.76	5.75	6.19	6.75	8.20	10.53	11.26	11.73	12.92	11.88	11.67	11.55	
Deduct—Working expenses ..	27.07	41.54	52.48	43.44	41.08	51.79	66.36	70.00	79.38	90.24	1,03.89	90.68	
Net receipts ..	22.31	35.79	46.29	38.69	32.88	41.47	55.10	58.27	66.56	78.36	94.22	79.03	
Irrigation—													
Direct receipts ..	1.57	1.22	2.82	1.96	2.16	2.59	2.47	2.80	3.02	2.80	2.82	2.40	
Interest ..	5.56	16.21	42.52	19.54	25.60	24.60	51.36	95.00	1,24.43	79.96	97.43	91.58	
Administration of Justice ..	9.78	12.21	15.46	15.71	24.07	51.01	45.72	53.75	48.92	72.51	70.37	69.76	
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	8.03	8.89	9.27	6.26	9.27	11.23	14.86	15.76	13.93	13.21	12.49	12.41	

* Includes Rs. 4 crores being the credit taken on account of proceeds from new taxation measures.

WITNESSES:

Major heads of revenue.	1920-1.	1925-6.	1930-1.	1937-8.	1942-3.	1943-4.	1944-5.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9	1949-50
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	(Budget Estimate).
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Police	6.89	10.10	5.62	6.40	7.31	10.30	10.28	18.93	15.66	13.79	19.83	16.22
Ports and Pilotage	10.55	6.31	7.95	6.08	9.98	10.84	12.23	16.41	27.58	47.08	33.80	31.15
Education	6.14	3.97	3.85	16.93	11.19	12.73	12.78	19.16	17.73	20.35	19.74	18.38
Medical	2.28	1.08	1.62	3.02	3.07	4.48	4.86	6.63	5.85	5.49	8.69	5.86
Public Health	3.68	2.70	2.97	3.37	8.52	11.87	12.08	20.73	29.98	22.50	21.81	25.14
Agriculture	..	..	..	0.36	1.66	1.49	3.11	3.34	3.02	2.73	2.99	3.38
Veterinary (a)	..	..	..	3.06	2.54	3.13	5.13	7.60	7.68	8.89	10.87	8.85
Co-operation (a)	19.42	11.13	7.02	19.95	29.78	44.33	67.93	59.17	60.96	72.49	93.69	1,04.38
Industries	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aviation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous departments	2.03	4.41	12.49	7.06	9.58	9.95	10.55	11.02	15.09	17.14	21.36	20.27
Civil Works	10.08	9.46	24.89	22.83	26.41	45.13	21.76	48.46	66.30	1,11.27	63.04	75.60
Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Green)	..	..	..	31.14	84.44	93.82	1,03.66	1,17.73	1,25.14	1,83.89	2,53.31	2,96.07
Defective Working Expenses	..	..	..	13.61	36.75	43.35	54.61	63.88	72.24	1,21.58	1,51.71	1,78.01
Net receipts	..	..	..	17.53	47.69	50.47	49.05	53.85	52.90	62.31	1,01.60	1,03.06
Receipts in aid of superannuation.	1.70	6.35	3.42	2.57	5.42	3.49	3.79	6.03	6.46	7.39	5.61	5.60
Stationery and Printing	1.48	5.66	3.13	4.24	5.54	5.08	7.75	12.92	13.02	13.75	11.14	11.14
Miscellaneous	5.14	5.19	13.22	14.67	48.93	33.67	37.33	41.34	87.44	1,10.76	1,73.79	1,93.49
Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.	..	0.64	..	..	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.10
Extraordinary Receipts	..	17.91	..	..	..	0.01	0.16	0.18	2,36.47	2,98.05	3,32.08	5,01.47
Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,01.00	..	3,66.00	..
Civil Defence	..	..	..	..	5.15	17.83	37.93	44.62	7.22	15.45	0.27	..
Grand total	16,19.71	16,93.60	16,83.65	16,00.62	21,92.19	29,84.20	41,33.73	47,98.59	56,99.53	50,71.10	57,04.37	55,75.32

(a) Included under 'Agriculture' prior to 1935-6.

	1940-1.	1941-2.	1942-3.	1943-4.	1944-5.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	(Revised Estimate).	(Budget Estimate).
Taxation Income	1.74									
Labor Revenue	1,85.22	38.76	20.04	26.31	25.41	23.45	25.77	26.01	27.30	34.05
Provincial Assets	26.03	47.46	46.89	33.68	32.03	36.07	46.07	51.59	53.09	76.89
Stamps	4.80	6.28	5.98	5.55	7.22	9.64	11.66	13.74	18.23	21.54
Fees	45.30	47.58	46.85	41.18	30.18	80.97	81.99	77.00	80.85	83.25
Registration	20.97	24.75	29.60	29.18	30.13	32.48	34.76	38.56	43.74	50.16
Charges by account of Motor Vehicles Act.				44.12	62.00	45.87	62.00	68.19	80.06	95.74
Other Taxes and Duties				0.66	14.81	16.61	18.27	48.41	68.72	1,23.07
Irrigation Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept.				84.31	88.14	88.37	88.77	89.45	91.18	1,17.69
Irrigation Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenue.	36.97	47.37	53.80	43.74	36.43	58.99	87.63	77.51	93.81	2,71.61
Construction of irrigation, etc., works.	1.39	0.80	7.61	3.60	2.87	2.35	3.44	6.11	0.63	10.15
Interest on debt and other obligations.	35.69	50.87	61.26	50.92	68.48	63.77	60.33	65.40	78.82	1,18.61
Debt - Interest transferred to Commercial Departments.				- 99.36	- 1,20.35	- 1,21.99	- 1,23.56	- 1,26.45	- 1,30.99	- 2,19.69
Net amount met out of ordinary revenue.				- 48.44	- 51.86	- 58.22	- 62.43	- 61.05	- 52.40	- 1,11.08
Appropriation for reduction or discharge of debt.	30.37	29.92	4.38	33.55	41.43	49.26	55.90	57.00	73.67	73.67
General Administration	24.21	2,26.79	2,83.94	2,76.77	2,82.90	3,00.51	3,14.36	4,27.24	6,14.11	6,31.87
Administration of Justice	1,18.45	96.35	1,01.25	93.50	96.33	1,05.20	1,13.74	1,28.80	1,42.42	1,41.27
Jails and Convict Settlements	28.01	30.01	30.37	23.40	44.59	64.16	62.11	61.50	65.78	81.47
Police	1,76.97	1,87.87	1,82.35	1,60.40	1,94.43	2,25.80	2,49.73	2,98.03	4,05.74	6,14.54
Ports and Pilotage	0.32	0.34	0.29				0.80	5.00	4.56	
Scientific Departments	0.93	3.23	2.78	0.89	1.01	1.07	1.05	1.53	1.21	1.56
Education	1,33.00	1,37.44	3,06.18	2,57.95	2,99.08	3,18.71	3,66.16	4,59.72	5,90.27	9,38.93
Medical	44.10	59.66	97.70	94.70	1,10.50	1,90.19	1,53.62	1,80.00	2,15.98	2,64.01

Major heads of expenditure.

	1920-1.	1926-6.	1930-1.	1937-8.	1942-3.	1943-4.	1944-5.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Public Health	23-78	33-15	35-06	44-07	34-74	28-69	41-94	54-48	87-37 (c)	1,90-51	91-63
Agriculture	21-92	30-07	45-19	21-07	32-78	38-29	48-11	74-06	1,05-70	1,16-93	1,30-24
Veterinary (o)				12-42	12-80	16-70	20-09	23-64	24-85	31-81	43-64
Co-operation (g)				13-38	16-01	17-54	22-04	30-93	44-33	42-69	61-32
Industries	14-47	17-36	28-13	26-45	52-92	47-55	65-14	73-49	97-78	1,12-75	2,56-07
Capital outlay on Industrial development								22-10		-02	..
Air transport										..	..
Aviation										..	..
Capital outlay on civil aviation					0-01						
Miscellaneous Departments	6-29	15-27	29-84	20-16	26-38	29-60	40-15	71-93	87-49	1,19-81	1,22-27
Civil works	1,10-90	99-50	2,36-35	1,24-13	1,62-23	1,46-70	1,52-72	2,81-96	3,91-30	4,64-01	7,15-43
Interest on capital built up on Electricity Schemes				14-03	31-33	32-69	33-86	39-96	39-45	49-94	97-24
Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes											
Central electricity	0-45	6-43	3-00	3-50	36-72	1,92-04	3-53	6-32	20-39	3-80	2-41
Electricity	38-01	57-34	69-30	91-72	1,16-12	1,22-84	1,30-60	1,38-19	1,42-97	1,57-65	1,65-01
Transportation											
Allowances and											
Pensions	24-24	16-95	24-94	22-31	31-67	39-58	29-30	43-07	51-66	49-42	78-99
Printing	6-44	11-12	4-40	4-45	41-82	82-42	83-20	1,52-68	5,21-98	1,19-30	1,46-16
Extraordinary charges					0-04	3,62-59	3,04-58	1,60-37	14,35-40	1,68-50	1,38-15
Transfer to Reserve Fund						71-00	12,36-00	17,31-00		5,10-00	
Defence					1,07-79	2,30-72	2,01-90	1,62-64	38-77	20-29	1-12
Contribution to the Central Government by Provincial Governments (o)	3,48-00	2,21-98									
Provincial Government											
Adjustments between											
Central and Provincial Governments											
Grand total ..	14,79-60	15,95-23	17,89-68	15,82-96	20,66-63	29,84-14	41,23-18	47,98-74	56,96-89	50,68-56	55,66-09
Revenue Surplus ..	1,40-11	98-37	1,06-75	17-66	1,25-56	0-06	0-55	0-15	0-64	2-64	9-23

(a) Included under 'Agriculture' prior to 1935-6.
(b) Represents annual contributions payable to the Central Government under the Production Rule 18.
(c) Includes Rs. 100 lakhs transferred to the Rural Water-Supply Fund.

26th February 1949

B. EXPENDITURE OF REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

Major heads of expenditure.	1920-1.	1925-6.	1930-1.	1937-8.	1942-3.	1943-4.	1944-5.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9	1949-50
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Public Health	23.78	33.15	35.06	44.07	34.74	28.69	41.94	54.48	87.37 (c)	1,90.51	94.63	1,00.18
Agriculture	21.92	30.07	45.19	21.07	32.78	38.29	48.11	74.06	1,05.70	1,16.93	1,93.10	1,36.24
Veterinary (a)	..	..	..	12.42	12.80	15.70	20.09	23.64	26.95	31.81	15.87	43.64
Co-operation (a)	..	..	..	13.38	16.01	17.54	22.04	30.93	44.33	42.69	57.77	61.32
Industries	14.47	17.36	23.13	25.45	52.92	47.55	65.14	72.49	97.78	1,12.75	1,53.58	2,56.07
Capital outlay on Industrial development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.10	..	..	..	..
Aviation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Capital outlay on civil aviation	..	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Departments	6.29	15.27	29.84	20.16	26.38	29.60	40.15	71.93	87.40	1,19.81	1,15.53	1,22.27
Civil works	1,10.90	99.50	2,36.35	1,24.13	1,62.23	1,46.70	1,52.72	2,81.05	3,91.30	4,64.01	5,26.47	7,15.43
Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	..	..	..	14.03	31.33	32.69	33.86	35.96	39.45	49.94	70.91	97.24
Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	..	..	..	..	1.32	1.03	1.48	1.13	2.32	2.91	1.13	3.86
Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Famine	0.45	6.42	3.00	3.50	36.72	1,92.04	3.33	6.32	20.39	3.80	3.70	2.41
Superannuation allowances and pensions	38.01	57.34	69.30	91.72	1,16.12	1,22.94	1,30.60	1,38.19	1,42.97	1,57.65	1,59.14	1,65.01
Commutation of pensions	..	..	9.56	10.06	2.50	2.91	2.28	3.59	2.68	1.83	5.30	4.50
Stationery and printing	24.24	16.95	24.94	22.31	31.67	39.58	29.30	43.07	51.66	49.42	85.40	78.00
Miscellaneous	6.44	11.12	4.40	4.45	41.82	82.42	82.30	1,52.66 (d)	5,21.98	1,19.30	2,04.43	1,46.15
Extraordinary charges	..	..	..	..	0.04	3,62.59	3,04.58	1,60.37	14,35.40	1,68.50	4,11.66	1,38.15
Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..	71.00	12,36.00	17,31.00	..	5,10.00	..	..
Civil defence	..	..	..	..	1,07.79	2,30.72	2,01.90	1,62.64	38.77	20.29	1.12	..
Contribution to the Central Government by Provincial Governments (b)	3,48.00	2,21.98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	..	0.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	14,79.60	15,95.23	17,89.68	15,82.96	20,66.63	29,84.14	41,23.18	47,98.74	56,98.89	50,68.56	57,04.08	55,66.09
Revenue Surplus	1,40.11	98.37	1,05.75	17.66	1,25.56	0.06	0.55	0.15	0.64	2.54	..	9.23

(c) Included under 'Agriculture' prior to 1935-6.

(b) Represents annual contribution payable to the Central Government under Devolution Rule 18.

(d) Includes Rs. 100 lakhs transferred to the Rural Water-Supply Fund.

(e) Includes Rs. 400 lakhs transferred to the Village Reconstruction and Housing Vast Fund.

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**MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES**

OFFICIAL REPORT

SATURDAY, 5TH MARCH 1949

VOLUME XX—No. 4

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MADRAS
1949**

PRICE, 4 annas

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 5th March 1949.

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.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move the following resolution :—

This Council places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the passing away of Her Excellency Srimathi Sarojini Naidu, Governor of the United Provinces, and requests the President to convey to the Hon. the Premier of the United Provinces and to Her Excellency's family its sympathy with them, in the great loss.

“ Sir, it has become a more or less painful duty for me to move resolutions of this sort. I do it, Sir, as a representative of the Council so that the world might know that we of the Council are as much interested and show our love and sorrow equally with the other House and Members of the other Legislatures. Sir, Srimathi Sarojini Naidu has been a personal friend of mine. She literally belongs to Madras although she passed more of her time in Hyderabad with her husband Major Naidu. She was interested in politics in a way. I would not call her a politician in the sense as we understand it now-a-days. But ever since I had known her she has been a figure which could never be forgotten either in politics or in any other walk of life. She was presiding at the Kancheepuram Provincial Conference for the first time and there perhaps we had one of the stormiest sessions of the Madras Provincial body. There she was ably supported by the late Mrs. Beasant. That Conference gave her no peace. Since then, for many things that were done in Madras, Srimathi Sarojini Naidu was always invited and I think she had a preference for Madras people and their politics. She was born of a Bengali family. Dr. Aghoranath Chattopadhyaya was her father. She got married in Madras. Her poems were well known even then. But in politics she always refused to identify herself with all the stormy emotions of a political campaign. When she spoke it was with that sentiment that appeals to human mind. Absolute freedom from prejudices was perhaps the key-note of her life. I remember very well the North Arcot District Conference at which I presided. She opened the Conference and I have not even to-day forgotten the beautiful speech she delivered on the occasion. That is something which could not happen or does not happen every day. She joined Gandhiji from the inception of his struggle in politics. She was a highly emotional sort of lady and very often her emotion with regard to her utterances was poetry itself. During the time when the Congress decided to contest the elections she took upon herself the responsibility of rousing the sleeping

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[Dr. T. S. S. Rajan]

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Madras in the political campaign started by the Congress. I was one of those who was put up for the candidature in the Tiruchirappalli-Tanjore constituency and she took the trouble of touring all my area without the least being tired or worried about it. I must here confess what her tour meant. It brought cent per cent success to the Congress in those elections. No other province did so well and I certainly attribute this particular feature to the influence carried by Srimathi Sarojani Naidu in the election campaign on our behalf. She never stood for the legislature. She was the intellectual leader and pride of the women of India. In her days in Madras she was known to wear the most beautiful saris and fine clothing and for her deportment. When Gandhiji came she surrendered herself absolutely to him. She wore Khaddar for years and years and she did not at all take to the finer varieties after she joined Gandhiji because she considered it would be inconsistent. She was a woman who appreciated Gandhiji as no other woman has done. It was due to her sense of patriotism that she surrendered all her comforts of life and finer things in life and she became more or less an object of endearment to the people of not only Madras but all-India.

"As a greater messenger of peace between the Hindus and Muslims in the country, Srimathi Sarojani Naidu's outstanding services cannot be matched. For one thing she was a woman, the second thing was she was a cultured woman, the third thing was she was the most patriotic woman and fourthly she could with her sweetness carry a message of peace to the warring communities. It was a unique service, Srimathi Sarojani Naidu rendered for this Province and for the whole country. She suffered imprisonment as many times as was necessary and she was one of those in Gandhiji's company who could express herself freely without any verbiage and without dressing up of facts. Gandhiji always listened to her whatever her views may be and gave her that consideration which is necessary for the place she held in our Province. As President of the Provincial Conference of Madras, as President of the Indian National Congress, and as an ambassador who went out to the West to preach the doctrine of freedom, she was unmatched and unparalleled. Lastly she was a woman who could never be imprisoned in a House doing domestic duties. She was essentially of the spirit and she never cared very much for the so-called public opinion. I know her family and her brother Virendranath Chattopadhyaya as he was called. He was in London as a revolutionary and in his camp we were all there. He brought to bear on the Indian movement in London all the vigour of a poet, for he was also a poet. We even saw in the *Indian Express* a day or two back a poem written by one of her brothers about Srimathi Sarojani. It is rare to get a woman of this sort, Sir, and we of the Congress had the privilege of having her and she held her ground with the Congress all along.

"Lately she was the Governor of the United Provinces and it was in just recognition of her services she was made the Governor of the United Provinces. Even there her sole service was for bringing peace and giving joy where joy did not exist. There she was

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noted for her goodness and fairness between the communities even in the worst of times. I cannot add anything more to this varied existence of her life.

"Sir, whenever she happened to be in Hyderabad she was a welcome guest of the Nizam and she always influenced him to a large extent. In fact if political conditions had been fair in Hyderabad Srimathi Sarojani would have had very big jagirs in Hyderabad and she could have found her life very easy. But she was not affected by riches at all. I do not say by that she neglected her family. She has three children. The last one who joined in her cremation at Allahabad is her son Jaya Surya Naidu. He was in Berlin. He was practising as a doctor. Since his coming, Sarojani Naidu had her acute vision to see that he should not waste time in following the routine, humdrum life of a medical practitioner. She switched him on to the study of Ayurveda, and she taught him with an amount of originality which ought to be there to make a great contribution to any system of science. From abroad, he brought Ayurveda along with him, and he is practising that even to-day. One daughter to take after her is Miss Padmaja Naidu. She has all the talents of her mother, except perhaps her poetry, and there she was not found to be to the level of her mother. But Sarojani Naidu was very fond of her daughter, because she had a temperament like hers. Sarojani Naidu is no more with us. Our duty as citizens of this country, and as Members of this Legislature, does not end in passing this resolution. We are to keep her memory fresh and green. She had shown to Indian women how, while being good mothers, good wives, and good domestic ladies, they by themselves in their own time could mould the country. Her memory cannot be forgotten. I hope to convey to her family our condolences. I have read that resolution now. We shall adjourn till 12 noon, and begin with questions at 12 o'clock."

11-15
a.m.

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I associate myself and the Opposition with the resolution moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House and the tributes paid by him to the late Mrs. Sarojani Naidu. Sir, as a poetess, politician and patriot, she reached very great heights. Her fame is not confined to the shores of this country, but has travelled outside. She is a world figure. As a poetess, she is not only the Nightingale of this country but of the whole world. She had very high talents. Actually, she was a genius as a poetess. Though dead, her memory will be treasured in the hearts and minds of millions of men and women in this country and outside this country. We mourn for her, and it is only meet that this House should pass a resolution of condolence on her death."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to associate myself on behalf of my party with the resolution and the feelings of grief and tributes expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House and Dr. John. Mrs. Sarojani Naidu is a great politician, a great patriot, and a poetess. In addition to these, I would add that she was a great realist. Born in a Brahman Bengali family and married in a Non-Brahman family, she lived the major part of her youth amongst the Muslims of Hyderabad. In the City of Hyderabad she specially lived among

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women in Purdah. Those women were scholars in Arabic and Persian, and had the best of the Eastern culture. As such, from her early childhood and youth, she came into intimate contact with the Muslims of India. It is said that her influence behind the purdah was very great on account of her intimate association with the women there. From her youth, she had been a great social force working for harmony and goodwill among the various communities. Having been equipped with this intimate contact not only with the Muslims but also with the other communities, she was well equipped for the task she had set to herself in her later life. She dreamed—but she did not dream in the plenitude of solitude, cut away from human activities and divorced from the mundane world—she dreamed in the midst of human activities, in the midst of the bustle and confusion of the City of Hyderabad with her eyes wide awake to the realities of the situation. That is the nature of her dream—not that of a mere politician but that of a realist. On account of such dreams she was able to realize and place before the country the true ideal of the citizens of this land. She had been, as I said, working for bringing about Hindu-Muslim co-operation and harmony in the land. I would say that has been the mission of her life. She wanted that not only Hindus and Muslims but all the communities of this land should co-operate in the march towards the evolution of the national life of this land. Wherever she went, she pleaded for this and she advocated this. She had time and again impressed on the people the necessity of this unity. I would say that she was best fitted so far as the Muslims are concerned to preach this unity between Hindus and Muslims. On account of her intimate association with the Muslims outside and also behind the purdah she was not only able to understand sympathetically but also identify herself with Muslims and their religion. It was not a mere sympathy, but it was almost identification with the Muslims and their religion. She was able to understand the ideals of Islam. Time and again she has been saying Islam was the first religion to preach the fundamentals of democracy and that Europe came to understand democracy only recently. But Islam had, centuries before, preached the fundamentals of democracy and had been practising it. I remember one of her lectures delivered in 1917 in Madras when she visited the Lawley Hall. I can never forget the stirring appeal that she made to the Hindus and Muslims, and the way in which she expressed the message of Islam to the audience. Having realized the two cultures of both the two great communities in this land, Hindus and Muslims, she tried to act up to them. She was almost the embodiment of the culture of the two communities. She imbibed the best of the Hindu culture and the best of the Muslim culture. As a result, she has been impressing on the people of this land, wherever she went, the necessity of acting up to the ideals. She said 'it was the genius of Mazzini, the dreamer, Mazzini, that became the deed of Garibaldi that made Italy free. So, in the evolution of our national history the Hindus are the Mazzini and the Mussalmans the Garibaldi. A combination of the visionary, the dreamer with the statesman, the soldier, the mystic genius with the virility of manhood—that is what we want to-day in this great

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land of ours. Then when we set out to reach this high goal to unite, the consecrated fire that unifies the different aspirations of the two different communities—of dream and actually, shall we pause by the way, because of a little quarrel here, a little faction there.' This was her ideal, and I would say she was able to realize that ideal in a very great measure in her life. When she said that there must be co-operation between the Hindus and Muslims, she did not mean that there must be complete unification and complete identification. She said, Sir, on 13th October 1917 at Patna :

'Keep your separate entities, keep your separate creed, but bring to the federated India the culture of centuries to enrich with all those contributions that each has to make for the sum total, for the healthful growth of the national progress . . . It is impossible and even undesirable—nay, psychologically false,—were we to say that we desire a unity that means the merging of the separate races to make one kind of common life for the common weal of the country. What we want is this : that for the evolution of national life we want the Mussalmans to bring their special characteristics and so we want the Hindus to contribute theirs and considering the chivalry of the past allow no minority to suffer.'

Sir, this seems to be the ideal of her life, and therefore in the fitness of things, she was appointed as the first Governor of the United Provinces at a time when it was being torn with communal prejudices and passions. She brought solace to that Province at a time when solace was most needed. Hindus and Muslims were able to claim in her a true friend—rather as one of them. During the short period of less than two years when she was the Governor of that Province, she was able to establish a good deal of amity and peace between the different communities. I would say that any one else would not have been able to achieve this in such a short period. But it is unfortunate that she should have been snatched away from us at a time when she was most needed, because she had yet to fulfil the task she had set herself to in that Province. If only she had been allowed to remain in that Province for some more time she would have been able to achieve the same ideal and the same success in the wider field of this country. But God has willed it otherwise, and we have to submit to his will. At this time this loss is irreparable. This is a loss not only to the members of the bereaved family, but to the country as a whole. I join with the Hon. the Leader of the House in the request to you, Sir, to convey our heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved family and the Government of the United Provinces."

* MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, in spite of all that has been said, I feel that I should rise to pay a tribute to one who has been the greatest of women in our country. Sir, there are very many things which we would like to have as women which people to-day think are bad for us. So many of us have wanted to be men, because we have felt that men perhaps live a freer and a fuller life than women. Sir, I have known Mrs. Sarojani Naidu, for many many years, even before she was Governor. From the time when she was born she had a free and happy life, for her father and mother were exceptional people and allowed her to make the best and the fullest use of her genius and the opportunities that

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a.m.

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came her way. Sir, she made herself popular and endeared herself to the whole country because she had certain gifts and certain opportunities which other women were denied in her day. I have no hesitation in saying that she was a literary leader, a poetess and a leader of women. Her life was a shining example to all women not only in this country but in the whole world. She was a great pioneer in many ways—one being that of inter-provincial and inter-caste marriage and she was one of the earliest women in this country to marry a man out of her own Province and out of her own sect. Many Bengali women after her have chosen to mould their lives after her example to combine the brilliance of the North with the commonsense of the South, because they have seen in Sarojani Naidu the realization of so many ideals in a woman's life. A woman of dazzling wit and culture, her nature needed to be steadied by a more stable and a more reasonable element of the other community and the four children that were given to Dr. Naidu and herself are among the best personalities of the whole country. No wonder then that many of us feel that this is a great personal loss to us!

"Sir, if you will forgive a personal reminiscence, when I was twelve years old,—at that time I had been brought up in Salem, a very worthy place in this Presidency and from there I went straight to London—there I was once taken by somebody to the Lyceum Club to see Sarojani Naidu. It was indeed a revelation to me to see that one of our own women could move on such an equal footing with men—she was surrounded by students, surrounded by men, keeping her head aloft, laughing and making her humorous sallies, and, more than that, making other people who surrounded her also happy to enjoy her wit. It was really a revelation to me to see a woman of our country so brilliant and doing so much for the freedom of our country. She was so much in the hearts of the people of India, not because she advertized herself but because her nature was full of brightness, cheerfulness and tolerance. I ask this House to send a note of the resolution of condolence to her children who are near to her heart, and who have still to carry on the great work that has been left by her. Sarojani Naidu died as she would have wished—her passing was swift not after any long illness but after a very brief period of distress and she is one who served her country even to her last breath."

* MR. PRESIDENT :—"It is with feelings of profound sorrow and with a sense of immeasurable loss, I associate myself with this resolution. After the passing away of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, this is perhaps a loss truly national in every sense of the word. The whole nation weeps to-day as perhaps it did the other day when it lost its Father. The whole nation irrespective of caste, creed or sect—Christian, Muslim, Hindu or Sikh—everybody weeps to-day for this great and immeasurable and irreparable loss. When speaking of persons of this type, it is hardly necessary to enumerate what they did and how they conducted themselves. The sum total of their life is before us. It is absolutely not at all necessary to enumerate what they did. With lesser people, it may be necessary. It may be necessary for us to remind ourselves in their cases how that man or

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woman was great and what he or she did to entitle him or her to that greatness. But, persons like Mrs. Sarojani Naidu do not require such a kind of meticulous enumeration. The whole nation knew them and looked up to them. If you think of anybody at all to-day, the only persons that come before us are those great personages, about half a dozen or a dozen of them. It is they that constitute our nation. It is they that made our nation what it is to-day. It is to them that we owe our very existence as self-respecting beings in this comity of nations. So, it is not at all necessary for us to enumerate their good qualities or to sing their praises. On the other hand, it is necessary to think how best to fill up their places. One after another, these great persons who made our country what it is to-day are passing away before us and we take pride in saying that their vacancy cannot be filled. But, at the same time, it is necessary for us to pause and consider that these places have to be filled. Where are the people to fill these vacancies? That is a matter which we must pause and deeply consider. Mrs. Sarojani Naidu—we never thought of her even as a woman; we thought of her only as a national personage, a personage who did so much for the nation. Her governorship is the least part of her. If we praise, if we pay homage to these big personages, it is not because that they filled big places but because of their achievements, of their sacrifices and of their contributions to the greatness of our country. I am sure that the entire womanhood of India looked to her as a symbol. She symbolized in herself all the womanly qualities not only in the domestic atmosphere but also in the high places which she held. She is one who is symbolized in the history of womanhood of our country, and I am sure the whole womanhood of the country weeps to-day. She was the brightest jewel of the womanhood of India. With great feelings of sorrow, I associate myself with this resolution and I sincerely hope and trust that this resolution will at least bring some consolation to the members of the bereaved family of this great leader. I request all hon. Members to rise up in their seats and pass this resolution."

The resolution was passed *nem. con.*, all the members standing.

MR. PRESIDENT :—"I adjourn the House for five minutes."

The Council re-assembled again at 12 noon. The Hon. Deputy President was in the Chair.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Economic Adviser to Government.

* 212 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have created the post of an Economic Adviser to Government;

(b) if so, whether the post has been filled up and who the incumbent and what his qualifications are;

(c) what the functions of the Economic Adviser are;

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(d) whether he has been provided with the necessary personnel and whether his headquarters and field of activity has been fixed to enable him to carry out his functions;

(e) whether he is attached to any part of the Secretariat and what the department concerned is;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Economic Adviser has been recently made the Joint Secretary to Government;

(g) if the answer to (f) is in the affirmative, of which department he is the Joint Secretary and who the Secretary to Government of that department is; and

(h) what the circumstances are which necessitated this change in the status and what advantages accrue to the Government and the incumbent on this account?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“(a) & (b) Yes; Dr. B. Natarajan. His qualifications are given below:—

Academic qualifications.—M.A., D.Litt., Diploma in Statistics, Madras University.

Previous experience.—Research Scholar in Economics, Madras University, 1931-35; Statistical Investigator to the Board of Revenue, Madras, 1935-37; Lecturer in Economics, Madras University, 1937-38; Special Investigator to the Estates Land Act Enquiry Committee, Madras, 1938-39; Lecturer in Economics, M.D.T. Hindu College, 1939-41; Lecturer in Economics, Madras University, 1941-42; Economic Investigator, office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, Commerce Department, 1942-44; and Assistant Director, Co-ordination (Development), in the Department of Supply, Government of India, subsequently Ministry of Industries and Supplies in which capacity he was dealing with the planning and development of India's major industries during war and post-war period, i.e., from February 1944–February 1948.

“(c) The functions of the Economic Adviser are as follows:—

He has to undertake all enquiries and investigations connected with economic problems entrusted by the Government and study all the economic questions referred by the Central Government to the Provincial Government. He has to prepare the necessary data for all the committees appointed by the Government, undertake a comprehensive survey of rural conditions, study the problem of new taxation, supply all the necessary economic intelligence to all the departments and to the Hon. Ministers, collect all the data necessary for land revenue reform, examine the possibilities of improving the yield of the sales tax and to be always engaged in the collection of accurate and up-to-date data relating to agriculture, industry, transport and commerce of this Province.

“(d) Yes.

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“(e) to (h) The Economic Adviser is now attached to the Public Department of which the Chief Secretary is the head. He has been made ex-officio Joint Secretary to Government but without any additional pay or allowances. He has been given the status of a Joint Secretary so as to enable him to circulate files direct to Honourable Ministers.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“Since the answer is a very long one, and it has been placed on the table of the House. I think I need not read it again. If hon. Members want to ask supplementary questions, they may do so.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know what is the nature of the staff that is provided for the Economic Adviser to enable him to carry out the onerous duties allotted to him?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“The Department is still in the stage of formation and when it is completed the Economic Adviser will have his own Department to work under him. But at present it is in a nebulous condition.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR:—“May I know, Sir, whether the appointment is a permanent or temporary one?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“The question whether it is temporary or permanent does not arise. As far as things go, I think it is permanent.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR:—“In view of the importance of statistics and economics, is it not necessary to have a separate department with a Secretary?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“The Economic Adviser should have access to all Ministers and unless he has the status of a Secretary, he will not be able to reach the Ministers or discuss with them.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“May I know if the Government have considered the advisability of having a department for the Economic Adviser to enable him to examine and submit plans for distribution of wet lands and raising suitable crops and instead of growing too much of sugarcane in one area people should be asked to grow foodgrains also? May I know whether this aspect has been considered and the Economic Adviser was asked to go to Hospet to examine what proportion of sugarcane should be raised in that area?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“It does not necessarily arise out of the question that has been put. But still I may tell the hon. Member that we do not depute the Economic Adviser to go and study the food problems. He is the Economic Adviser to Government. Very often it is the Government that refers subjects to him and get his opinion. But as far as sugar factories at Hospet and other places are concerned, it is the Government of India that gives permission for the growing of sugarcane or for the growing of any other suitable grain in the same area. To-day we are not self-sufficient in regard to sugar and by no stretch of imagination

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can we say that we are producing more sugar. Our requirements of sugar have been such that it is not advisable to stop growing sugarcane in particular areas where it is being grown."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that in Hospet there is too much of sugarcane which cannot be consumed by the factories there? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" It is not the factories alone that consume sugarcane. But it is also thrown out into the market. Our Province requires more sugar and we are not having enough of it."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" With regard to the answer to clause (c), it is noticed that it is part of the duties of the Economic Adviser to examine the possibilities of improving the yield on the sales tax. May I know whether this Economic Adviser was consulted in regard to the increase of sales tax now proposed in the Budget? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" He does not come into this picture at all. He is not a Minister, nor he is entrusted with any subject as such. If the Government want his opinion, they will ask him to go into the question and give his opinion. He acts as an investigation officer, and the Government have accepted that position."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether the Economic Adviser has submitted to the Cabinet, proposals for the consideration of the Cabinet in respect of the new taxation measures? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I do not think the matter was referred to him at all."

Employment of undischarged insolvents.

* 213 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that undischarged insolvents are employed in Government service;

(b) if so, whether they are disqualified for service in any, and if so, in what departments; and

(c) (i) the number of undischarged insolvents in the Police Department; and

(ii) the posts occupied by them?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier) :—" (a) Yes. The number of such persons is however small.

" (b) Reference is invited to rule 14 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules and rule 15 of the Madras Subordinate Police Officers' Conduct Rules, 1938, extracts * of which are placed on the table of the House.

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(c) (i) and (ii) Four, viz., one Sergeant, one Sub-Inspector, one Constable and one Upper Division clerk."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" May I know whether the Government servants are required to declare their indebtedness periodically? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" It is one of the conditions of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules that they have got to inform the Government about it."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" It is also the case with undischarged insolvents who are continuing in service and satisfying the requirements of public service? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The Government Servants' Conduct Rules make provision for such information to be given to Government and whether a man is indebted or not Government will come to know of it and will take such action as may be deemed necessary."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" May I know what is the procedure laid down to ascertain whether the debt of a Government servant is more than what he could discharge in two years and whether Government servants are required as a matter of course to declare their indebtedness periodically."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" That is so."

Re-employment of superannuated gazetted officers.

* 214 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what the policy of the Government is regarding extension of service or re-employment of superannuated gazetted officers;

(b) whether there has been any change in that policy in recent months;

(c) whether each case of extension or re-employment is dealt with on its own merits;

(d) whether extension of service or re-employment is granted on representation by the officers concerned or *suo motu* on the recommendation of the head of the department or the Government themselves;

(e) whether before orders are passed the officers are required to undergo medical examination; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of gazetted officers in various departments of Government who have been granted since March 1948, (i) extension of service and (ii) re-employment?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" (a) The Government are against the grant of extension of service or re-employment to superannuated gazetted officers and exceptions are made only in the case of posts requiring men with special

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technical qualifications and experience. In such cases, they are retired on reaching the age of superannuation and re-employed for a period not exceeding a year at a time.

" (b) No.

" (c) Yes.

" (d) Proposals for re-employment are considered on their merits and on the recommendation of the heads of departments, not on representations from the officers concerned.

" (e) No, but heads of departments are required to satisfy themselves that the officers are physically fit.

" (f) (i) Extension of service—Nil.

(ii) A list* of cases of re-employment is placed on the table of the House."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" With reference to the answer to clause (e), may I know the standard by which the heads of departments are required to satisfy themselves that the officers are physically fit, if they are not medically examined? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Whether a man is fit or not can be known by the work turned out by him and the head of the department who is in close contact with the officer concerned knows whether he is physically fit or not."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Will it not be reasonable, Sir, to have these officers medically examined before they are reappointed? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" If they are beyond 60 years of age perhaps it may be necessary, but between the ages of 55 and 60 when they are actually in service after 55 there is no need to put them before the Medical Board."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" With regard to clause (f) the Hon. Minister has given a list of re-employed officers. May I know, Sir, whether in all these cases, they have all been re-employed only for one year or for more than one year? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" All re-employment is only for one year in the first instance and if it is considered necessary he will be given another year's extension but never for more than a year at any time."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether there is any maximum limit prescribed for re-employment. No doubt after the first year of re-employment, sanction is given for another year, but are there people in this list who have been employed for more than two or three years though re-employment is ordered only for a period of one year at a time? "

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 262-263 infra.

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" In just a few cases it may be that re-employment for a second time is sanctioned, but I do not think there are many people like that, not more than two, I suppose."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" May I know if the Government will grant extension to those who have done meritorious service without any application being made by them? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sometimes perhaps the persons concerned give their willingness to the heads of departments and the heads of departments will recommend to the Government for extension. They may also consult the officers concerned sometimes. So, it is not the actual application of the person that is taken but the indispensability of the officer and the work connected with him."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Why I ask the question is this. There is a District Supply Officer in my place who is known to be very alert and scrupulous. Probably he did not apply for extension of service and he has to retire on the 15th of March. I want to know whether extension will be given to such an officer whom the public consider to be an efficient and very good man? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I think there are several others like that and when there are thousands of people serving under the Government, there must be hundreds of people who are good and it is not desirable that all the hundreds of good people should be given extension or re-employment."

The number of buses plying in various routes in the Vizagapatnam district.

* 215 Q.—SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO (on behalf of Sri P. Virabhadraswami) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of buses plying in various routes in the Vizagapatnam district;

(b) whether the Government have received representations that the number of buses is inadequate;

(c) the number of applications received to run new buses;

(d) which of them were rejected; and

(e) why they were rejected?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" (a) The number of buses plying in various routes in the Vizagapatnam district on 17th December 1948 (the date of the question) was 180.

" (b) The answer is in the negative.

" (c) Nine applications were received to run new buses, during the period 17th September 1948 to 17th December 1948.

" (d) & (e) The nine applications received will be considered by the Regional Transport Authority, Vizagapatnam, when opening new routes."

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SRI C. VIRABHADRA RAO :—" Is it a fact that bus-owners in the Vizagapatnam district have been given new routes? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I do not know the exact information about the Vizagapatnam district. But it is usual for the old bus operators to object."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" May I know whether it is not the policy of the Government in regard to the operation of the bus routes to grant permits to many persons so that there would be no monopoly? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The policy of the Government is not to allow monopoly on any single route."

SRI C. VIRABHADRA RAO :—" Will the Government see that new permits are given to new capitalists so that there may be healthy competition between one company and another? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" While the general policy of the Government is to see that nobody has monopoly in any particular route, it is also desirable to see whether the new applicant is roadworthy or not."

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—" May I know whether all the nine applicants are new people or old people who were running the buses previously? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Because there were already 180 buses running, these nine must be naturally new applicants."

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—" Now that the petrol situation has eased, is it possible to give more licences? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Petrol position has not eased to such an extent as the hon. Member imagines, because what is available will be consumed mostly by private car-owners and also by buses plying on the Ghat roads and others and we cannot also remove the ban on lorries and buses all of sudden because the position has not improved so well."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Is there any idea of relaxing the rule relating to the monopoly so far as the bus routes in the city are concerned? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" If any other Provincial Government offers, it will also be considered."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" If private people apply for monopoly, will it be considered? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It will be rejected summarily."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Does not the Government realize that as a result of the monopoly that is prevailing in the City in regard to the bus routes, passengers suffer very much on account of the fact that these buses are not promptly repaired and run efficiently? "

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I maintain that the Government buses are being run very efficiently and passengers are not undergoing any hardship as it used to be previously."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" The experience of passengers is otherwise. May I know whether the Hon. Minister has experience of the buses as a passenger? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I had my own experience also."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" The Hon. Minister has not perhaps had the experience of travelling in the buses. I would like to know for how many hours and for how many days he travelled by the bus? "

THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member must realize that it is outside the scope of this question."

Strength of language classes in the Government Arts Colleges.

* 216 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the names of colleges in which languages are taught as compulsory or optional subjects;

(b) the number of pupils in each of the language groups;

(c) whether the Government have created professorships and lecturerships in languages and if so, the names of such colleges; and

(d) whether it is a fact that lecturerships in languages have been created in colleges where the strength does not justify, while no such provision has been made in colleges where the strength justifies the creation of lecturerships?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

" It is presumed that the question refers to Arts Colleges.

" (a) & (b) A statement* is laid on the table of the House.

" (c) Lecturerships or Professorships in the Madras Educational Service have been sanctioned for the colleges mentioned below :—

(1) Presidency College, Madras—Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu.

(2) Arts College, Rajahmundry—Telugu.

(3) Do. Anantapur—Telugu.

(4) Do. Kumbakonam—Tamil.

(5) Do. Coimbatore—Tamil.

(6) Victoria College, Palghat—Malayalam.

(7) Brennen College, Tellicherry—Malayalam.

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(8) Government College, Mangalore—Kannada.

(9) Muslim College, Madras—Arabic and Urdu.

(10) Queen Mary's College, Madras—Tamil.

“(d) No.”

12-15 P.M. SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister for Education that in the Government Victoria College, Palghat, there are 266 students who have taken Sanskrit and still there is no lecturership, while in other colleges where the number perhaps is less than 266, lecturerships have been created? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ My information is that 562 pupils have taken up Malayalam whereas those who have taken Sanskrit number only 266.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ My point is in the Presidency College where there are 102 students who have taken to Sanskrit, there is a Sanskrit Professor. Therefore, may I suggest that in view of the fact that in the Government Victoria College, Palghat, there are 266 pupils taking Sanskrit, the need for the creation of a lecturership in Sanskrit exists? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ The hon. Member may as well argue that because only 90 pupils are taking Telugu in the Presidency College, there should not be a Telugu lecturer. That is not the standard by which the Government go in these matters. The Presidency College is an institution owned by Government in the capital town and so the Government thought they could provide these three lecturerships. But, in other Colleges there is only one lecturership provided, for the language which the largest number of pupils take.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ In view of the large number of students taking Sanskrit in the Victoria College, Palghat, will the Government consider the desirability of creating a lecturership.”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ It is a matter that depends upon finance and when the financial conditions of the province are good, it will be considered.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Why no provision has been made for instruction in Kanarese in the Queen Mary's College, Madras? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ I find that in the Queen Mary's College the number of students taking Kanarese is nil.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Does the Hon. Minister realize that because no instruction is given in Kanarese, some of the lady students have taken to the study of Hindi? ”

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ No, Sir. Pandits are available for the Kanarese language and we can also provide for that if pupils are forthcoming.”

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Is it not a fact that these lecturers and teachers in the higher grade are appointed in view of the classes which they are able to teach and not in view of the number of students that are in the classes? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ Yes, Sir. Where there are a number of students taking up a particular language, that language is taught.”

Teachers working in the Nellimarla Jute Mills.

* 217 Q.—SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO (on behalf of Sri P. Virabhadraswami) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the teachers working in the Nellimarla Jute Mills are to be treated as employees of the mills;

(b) whether they are to receive all the benefits given to the employees generally; and

(c) whether the teachers employed in the mills at Coimbatore are treated as regular employees?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ (a) No.

“ (b) No.

“ (c) Teachers are not treated as Mill employees in four mills, they are treated as Mill employees in one Mill and as special staff in one Mill.”

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO :—“ Do the Government pay grants to these schools? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ If they are recognized schools, they are paid.”

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO :—“ Do they get the dearness allowance also? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ Grant includes basic pay as well as dearness allowance.”

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO :—“ Of course, Government give grants. But do they see that the private schools are paying these teachers the dearness allowance in a proper manner? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ Yes, Sir. The acquittance rolls must be for both the amounts received.”

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Schools run by Christian agencies.

* 218 Q.—DR. V. K. JOHN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Christian agencies running schools and colleges in the Province have been registered under the Acts of the Indian Legislature and that they hold large assets which enable them to run the educational institutions in an efficient manner;

(b) whether there is any instance of any educational institution run by the Christian Missions in this Province and closed down for want of finance; and

(c) whether the Government propose to compel the institutions run by Catholic and other Christian agencies, to create separate endowments as a condition precedent to their running these institutions?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“(a) Some of the schools run by Christian agencies have been registered under the Societies Registration Act. Information in regard to other schools is not available. There is no information in regard to the assets and liabilities of the managements of the institutions.

“(b) Many such schools have been in financial difficulties in the past and it has been brought to the notice of Government that a school also has been closed for want of funds.

“(c) The condition with regard to endowments does not apply only to Catholic schools but applies to schools of all aided managements.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“May I know the number of educational institutions that had to be closed for want of finance?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“I think I have answered the question.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“I am referring to the answer to clause (b), which says that many such schools have been in financial difficulties in the past and it has been brought to the notice of Government that a school also has been closed for want of funds. I am asking how many schools have been closed for want of finance?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

“It is a very difficult question to answer. But we know that due to financial difficulties teachers have been paid less in certain institutions, though they sign for more. There are also certain other difficulties. So, we are unable to say exactly the number of institutions which were closed on account of financial difficulties. There may perhaps be some institutions which are in financial difficulties.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“Does the Hon. Minister know that there are thousands of schools run by Christian agencies?”

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“That does not arise.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“Can the Hon. Minister say approximately the number of schools which are in financial difficulties?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“Many institutions may be in financial difficulty. But that depends upon the standard they want to maintain. For instance, if people want to have schools located in sheds, they need not spend more, and if they want to have colossal buildings, and if they are rich enough to pay their teachers liberally, naturally they have to spend more. But if they choose to lower the standard, the expenditure will be less. And so it is a difficult question to answer.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“I think that instead of using the word ‘many’ in the answer to clause (b) which may mean anything, will the Hon. Minister say approximately how many schools run by Christian agencies are in financial difficulties? Can it be 10, 15, 20, 100 or a thousand?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“It will give me great pleasure to say that none of them is in financial difficulty, for that will save our troubles. Unfortunately, I cannot give any definite number about such institutions.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“Is it not a fact that the S.P.G. College, Tiruchirappalli, was closed down on account of financial difficulty?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“I think the hon. Member knows much better about it than I do. There was also another college at Mannargudi, the Findlay College, which was also closed down perhaps on account of financial difficulty, though I am unable to say definitely.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“Is it not correct that two colleges form a substantial proportion of the number of colleges in the Province?”

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Is it not a fact that the teachers who sign for more and get less have agreed to give up the balance as a sort of donation for the institution?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“I am afraid that this will land the teachers in difficulties. In many cases they do not have the strength to resist and complain to us that they have been paid less.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“Does the Hon. Minister know that more than one-third of the private schools, secondary schools, high schools and colleges are run by Christian agencies?”

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

"I do not know the proportion, but the figures I gave in a speech on another occasion are correct."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"May I know if it is a question of a Christian institution which happens to be the only institution in a particular locality and there is need for education, will the Government go to the assistance of that agency in order to maintain it?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

"Every institution is helped. There is no difference between a Christian institution and other institutions, but if there is scope for the development of an institution, it is helped by Government."

SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAM CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, is there any rule regarding the number of supplementary questions?"

Allotment of iron and steel for agricultural purpose.

* 219 Q.—SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of iron and steel that has been allotted for agricultural purposes for 1947-48 and for 1948-49;

(b) how the above quantity has been distributed among the districts;

(c) the number of bullock cart tyres that have been distributed districtwise; and

(d) when the last allotment was made for the West Godavari district?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" (a) The information is given in Part I of the statement ^a laid on the table of the House.

" (b) The information is given in Part II of the statement ^a laid on the table of the House.

" (c) The information is given in Part III of the statement ^a laid on the table of the House.

" (d) The last allotment (about 20 tons) of cart tyres for West Godavari district was made on the 11th August 1948."

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—"May I know the basis on which these allotments are made to various districts?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"The basis is the proportion of requirement to the quantity available at our disposal and the distribution is made according to the necessities of the districts."

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—"Is it not a fact that the necessity is almost universal?"

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Necessity is no doubt universal, but the supply is limited. So, we take into consideration the quantity that was supplied in the previous year and also the indents from the respective District Agricultural Officers and arrive at the quantity that is actually required and see what proportion of it can be given to districts. in order to see that it is equitably distributed."

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO :—"But according to the list supplied in answer to the question, for Vizagapatnam the quantity of cart tyres supplied in 1947-48 was 39 tons for 546 tyres for North Vizagapatnam and one ton equivalent to 14 tyres in 1948-49. May I know the reason for this, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Obviously for the reason that we did not have the necessary quantity required then."

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—"Is the Government aware that Vizagapatnam is the biggest district in the Madras Province?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Yes, Sir."

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—"Then why they allotted only a very low quantity to North and South Vizagapatnam?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"I do not at all agree to the suggestion that only a low quantity was supplied to Vizagapatnam. The hon. Members will note from the figures supplied that in 1948-49 North Vizagapatnam was supplied one ton for 14 pairs while South Vizagapatnam was supplied with 25 tons, that is, much more than many other districts."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"May I know whether the Demonstrators take a census of the carts in existence before they indent or whether they base it on their own imagination?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"They do take a census of carts in the villages before making their indents but we are not able to supply even half their indents."

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO :—"It is stated that 39 tons were supplied to North Vizagapatnam in 1947-48 and again one ton in 1948-49. Why is there so much difference between the supply in 1947-48 and 1948-49?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"I cannot give the information now, Sir. But if a separate question is put, I will be able to answer. However, there must be some reason for this allotment which I am not in a position to explain."

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—"Is it not a fact that a factory offered to supply these articles at more than the controlled rates?"

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Yes, Sir."

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—" Why not the Government take the opportunity of getting that material from them? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" It is not within our Province. Further, we require, the permission of the Government of India. We have asked for it and we have not got the reply from them yet."

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—" Are the Government aware that because the quantity supplied was low agriculturists are inconvenienced in carrying on their agricultural operations? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Yes, Sir. We really feel that we could not get scrap material to meet the demands of the agriculturists in this respect, but it is not in our power."

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—" May I know why the Central Government have been addressed in the matter? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Under the Iron and Steel Control Order, the Central Government have to give permission."

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—" May I know the difference between the ceiling rates of the cart tyres of the Government and that of the factory? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The factory in Vijayavada offered cart tyres. But I cannot exactly remember the price, but I know there was a slight increase over the controlled rates."

12-30 P.M. SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know who is the allotting authority? Is it the Director of Agriculture? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Yes, Sir. The allotting authority is the Director of Agriculture."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" In view of the disparities pointed out by some of the hon. Members in this House, may I request the Hon. Minister for Agriculture to go through the whole thing and see that such disparities do not exist in future? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Yes, Sir, we will try to avoid such disparities in future. We are very carefully watching the whole thing. But everything depends on the date of the indent for supply and the date when the material is available."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—" May I know who is the distributing authority? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The distributing authority is the Agricultural Demonstrator."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—" Is it not advisable to relieve the demonstrator of the duties of distribution and allot it to the Co-operative Societies? "

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I am of the same view as the hon. Member has on this matter, for a long time. We are trying to entrust this work to the Co-operative Societies."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether the discretion of the local officers has been influenced by the recommendations of the Government? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" As far as I know, I do not think the Government are making any recommendations to them."

Raising of teak and softwood plantations.

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

(a) whether reports on the investigation and selection of areas suitable for teak and softwood plantations have been received by the Government;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what the main recommendations are;

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken to give effect to these recommendations; and

(d) whether any special technique is involved in raising softwood plantations and, if so, what that technique is and how far it has been successfully evolved?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" (a) No, Sir.

" (b) to (d) Do not arise."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know the intention of the Hon. Minister for Agriculture on this matter as the mention of this investigation is made in the Report of the Forest Department and that is why I put this question. Will he kindly refer to the Report of the Forest Department? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The investigation was not made for the selection of areas for teak and soft wood plantations. An Assistant Conservator of Forest with the necessary staff was appointed and he went through the whole question and submitted proposals for the acquisition of lands required for raising teak and soft wood plantations. That was not exactly an investigation and it has been wrongly mentioned as investigation."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether that officer has submitted any report regarding the selection of sites where teak and soft wood plantations can be raised? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Yes, Sir, the officer submitted proposals for the acquisition of 68,000 acres of land in the Malabar district which will cost about twenty lakhs and forty thousand rupees for raising teak and soft wood plantations. One acre of land costs Rs. 30. The

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total cost including the cost of acquisition and the establishment and buildings for the staff, works up to 60 lakhs of rupees. After thirty years, an annual revenue of twelve lakhs and five thousand is anticipated, that is after the 31st year. The present finances of the Government do not permit to undertake such a venture."

Conditions of labour employed in the Agency tracts.

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

(a) whether a large labour force consisting of jungle tribes and ordinary labourers is engaged on forest operations;

(b) whether enforcement of a system of compulsory labour is resorted to in Agency areas;

(c) whether the Government have at any time enquired into the conditions of labour employed in forest operations, their wages, hours of work, etc.;

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, what steps, if any, have been taken to ameliorate their condition;

(e) what control, if any, is exercised over the labour employed by the contractors; and

(f) whether there is any proposal under consideration to review the working conditions of labour employed in forest operations, Kumari plantations, roads and buildings and also as graziers?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) No, Sir.

“(c) & (d) An enquiry was made into the conditions of labour employed in the Agency tracts in Godavari Upper Division. The report of the District Forest Officer, Godavari Upper Division on the subject is under examination.

“(e) No control is exercised. The contractors recruit labour and pay wages at competitive rates.

“(f) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which came into force from 15th March 1948, minimum wages are to be fixed by the Provincial Government for employment in Agriculture, Forestry, etc., within a period of three years from the date of commencement of the Act. Government have already taken steps to constitute a Provincial Committee to enquire into the working conditions of labour and fixing minimum wages.

This Committee will enquire into the conditions of forest labour also.”

DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—“The question-hour is now over. The next item in the Agenda is the general discussion on the Budget for 1949-50.”

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

III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1949-50.

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I am really sorry as I have always been for the last three years . . .”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—“Why do you bring in sorrow?”

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Sir, unfortunately we began the proceedings to-day with sorrow and that sorrow continues. (Laughter.) The Hon. Finance Minister and the Madras Ministry are perhaps responsible for this sorrow created on account of the Budget that has been presented. Perhaps, this sorrow will continue for the whole year because the effect of the Budget will be there for the whole year and the poor people will suffer if the present policy of the Government is not changed.

“Now, Sir, as I have said we must begin with sorrow because this is the third Budget presented by the Congress Ministry.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“It is the fourth Budget.”

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Did you include the 1937 Budget?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“No, Sir.”

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“I stand corrected. You mean the 1946 Budget. If it is the fourth Budget, then this sorrow is greater because it is for the fourth time we are feeling sorry. Perhaps even the bureaucratic foreign Government would have done better and they did better than the present Ministry has done. The poor people did not suffer in those days as they are suffering to-day. There is no doubt that we have achieved Independence. But the question asked by the common man is, what is the use of this Independence when the stomach is taxed. Somebody said that the ‘kitchen is taxed’. I do not understand it. When there is nothing to fill up the stomach, where is the necessity for a kitchen? No kitchen is necessary. Sir, the tax is levied on the stomach of the poor man.

“Now, let us examine what is there in the Budget Speech. It can be called a very good speech or a very good essay on political history. There are praises, no doubt. Those leaders deserve praise. But from the point of view of its utility, I feel that this is a hopelessly disappointing Budget. Let us not go into the very intricate questions of the Budget but let us see it from the standpoint of the common man. What are the articles that are being taxed? The articles are food crops like coconuts, and oilseeds, sugarcane, chillies, potatoes, coffee, pepper and plantains and industrial raw products like rubber and cotton, and what not. The poor man is affected by these taxes. For the last four years

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no relief has been given to him. The burden has been increasing. The Food Minister who is here, would say 'Well, on account of the high price of other necessities of life, the cost of rice has gone up'. Sir, this kind of argument would not do and would not serve the purpose. The hon. Gentlemen who occupy the Treasury Benches may feel proud of the Independence they have achieved."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Are you not proud of it?"

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What is the use of my taking pride over it? I am a poor man and my stomach is affected. Therefore, there is no use in feeling proud over it. Why is it that we wanted Independence? The common man wanted independence because he felt that he could get relief from foreign tyranny and that he could also get a better standard of living. Now, after Independence what does the common man feel? He feels that he has no food to feed his stomach. He is not asking you to provide him with good food but with an ordinary food. He has no cloth to cover his body. He has no house to take shelter. He has no proper conveyance. My hon. Friend the Finance Minister who is also the Minister in charge of Transport may say that he has travelled in the Government bus and that the buses are very comfortable. But he does not know the feelings of the general public. They say, Oh, God, save us from this Congress Ministry."

Dr. V. K. JOHN:—"He is an aristocrat."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"He may be an aristocrat. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is an aristocrat. The late Mrs. Sarojani Naidu was an aristocrat. Mahatma Gandhi was a greater aristocrat than anybody else. But they gave up those aristocratic tendencies and mixed with the common people, found out their difficulties, sympathized with them and realized the needs of the people. I put this question to the Hon. Ministers. Have they moved with the common people and gauged their feelings towards this Budget? The poor man feels that this Ministry should not return to power again. As a matter of fact, even the educated people of this Province are saying that this Party is not going to come into power next time. (Interruption.) But I wish the Congress should come into power again and I am not with those people on this issue. There are certain disruptive parties in this Province whose tendencies and whose policies are detrimental to the peace and tranquillity of the people of this Province. But that is not the case with the Congress people. I want them to change their notions. Let them search their hearts and say whether they have done really anything for the poor people. They think they are infallible and are not liable to be questioned by anybody. With their steam-roller majority, they come with a certain measure and do not accept any amendments to it even though our suggestions contained in those amendments may be good. I put this question. Have you changed a

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comma? Yours is the law of the Persians and the Medes which can in no way be altered, innovated or changed. Once you say a thing it is definitely there and there is no change. Even in your Party if a Party member wants to vote against you, he is not allowed to do so. On account of discipline they do not vote against you."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Is discipline a crime?"

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Discipline may not be a crime but it suppresses one's conscience; you are suppressing the conscience of your own people. In spite of the fact that on certain occasions you are giving a free hand they do not vote as they like. As a matter of fact there is no freedom to vote. (Interruption.) The Justice Party has condemned it and you have condemned the Justice Party. Sir, with due deference to you I would say that many gentlemen who had patriotic views have given up the Justice Party and joined the Congress Party. The Justice Party in its own way, under its founder Dr. Nair, did very good things. The principles are good. The principle of equality and equal chance to all people is good. But I submit that more heinous crimes are now being perpetrated in the name of Congress. What the Justice Party wanted to do in the matter of equal distribution of offices and so many other things, the Congress Government in the name of nationalism are also doing. Did not a member say in the other House there was Brahman beating? It is all done in the name of Congress. Every party has its utility and every party has its usefulness."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Including the Muslim League."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Yes, the Muslim League was useful. The Congress Party came to a compromise with it, not only in 1916 when the Lucknow Pact was formed, but also during the recent partition, for, but for the pact of the Congress with Muslim League the partition could not have taken place. So the sin of partition does not lie entirely on the Muslim League but also on the Congress leaders. So let us all reap the harvest of partition whether Hindus or Muslims."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member must confine himself to Budget. (Laughter.) There is a time-limit for his speech."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Whatever I may say I can only go till luncheon hour. Because I was provoked by the Hon. Finance Minister I had to say all this."

"Now, Sir, I would like to say a word about taxation of newspapers. Newspapers are as much a necessity in these days as food, as chillies, as rice, etc. A man cannot live without newspapers nowadays. I cannot sleep without seeing the newspapers at night and I cannot take my food in the morning without seeing the newspaper. There is already a sales tax on newspaper. There is

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already another tax on it called advertisement tax. I think, in this, the Hon. Finance Minister has taken a lead from the Bombay Finance Minister. So there is already a double tax on newspapers; and I fail to see why there should be another tax on them.

"Sir, I am concerned more with the result of this Budget—I am concerned with the after-effects of this Budget on the people. There is already a feeling of despair among the people. There are already disruptive elements working and this Budget is going to help those people. Whatever amount of care and caution you may take, these disruptive forces—God forbid—may become successful, and if they become successful—you know to which force I am referring—then we must contend that it is not they who should be blamed, but the party in power to-day that should be blamed for giving them indirect aid.

"Sir, I shall now come to the question of food. The other day, in reply to an interpellation of mine the Food Minister could not say anything better than that the rise in the price of rice was due to the rise in the prices of other commodities and necessities of life. Besides that some convincing explanation is necessary and he should say why the prices of food-stuffs, particularly of rice, have gone up during his stewardship of the Food Ministry, though large quantities of foodgrains have been imported from foreign countries and large sums have been spent by Government on Grow More Food Campaign. The only logical conclusion of all this is that it is done for the sole benefit of profiteers and blackmarketers. Instead of taxing them I wonder why Government should tax these small commodities of daily necessity. There are in our province a large number of blackmarketers. Why not tax them? The only reason I can find for Government not taxing them is that they are friends of Government. I put the question, Sir, 'why is it these people are not touched?' You have a deficit of four crores. You have by your courts of law punished several blackmarketers with fine or imprisonment or both. Have you ever taken statistics of these people so convicted, what their wealth is, what their capital is and what their business is? Cannot you snatch away a large sum from these people or confiscate their property? In Germany, blackmarketing was put down with confiscation of property; in France the culprit was hanged, whereas in our country blackmarketers are let free. And perhaps as the Leader of the Opposition has rightly remarked, most of them are in good books of Government, and so Government do not want to touch them. Otherwise why should Government let away the blackmarketers?"

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—"Is it not black money?"

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—"It is black money for those people. Don't you collect fines from those people? And don't you utilize that money? So it is not black money so far as you are concerned. You are collecting fines from them to see that the character of these people is rectified. Therefore it is not black money; it becomes white money, though this Government may not be a white Government. (Laughter.) Now,

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Sir, a report from New Delhi in August last when relief quota shops were about to be introduced stated that information regarding the prices of foodgrains shows that the present prices are much higher than the controlled rates prevailing in December 1947 when the policy of gradual and progressive decontrol was adopted. The increase registered is equal to and in some cases higher than the formal blackmarket rates. Add to this the rise of one anna eight pies per measure subsequent to introduction of control. What will be the effect of this Budget on the price of rice when large number of necessities are taxed can better be imagined than expressed? The net result will be that it is possible poor people may die of starvation on roads, as was the case in Bengal during the regime of the Bureaucratic Government."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"No, of the Muslim League Government."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—"There was no Muslim League Government then."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"A Muslim League member was at the head of Government."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Sir, there are too many provocations."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—"I thank the hon. Leader of the Opposition for protecting me. I thank the Hon. Finance Minister for provoking me (Laughter) because I can give him a fitting reply. Now, there is no likelihood of any improvement in the price of foodstuffs. Added to this, if the effects of this Budget are taken into consideration then, Sir, we must really have sympathy for the poor people.

"As a matter of fact, this Budget could easily have been balanced without the deficit of four crores. The Hon. Finance Minister is no doubt a very good gentleman; but as regards finance I doubt his capacity to be an expert. This Budget could easily have been managed by an ordinary clerk getting Rs. 50 per mensem without the aid of the huge department of Finance and a huge paraphernalia of Secretary and a Deputy Secretary, and a host of clerks. For it needs no expert to suggest that the necessities of life should be taxed. The deficit could be got over either by dipping into the Revenue Reserve Fund or by getting an additional loan of three crores and odd. Sir, it was only two months ago, in December last, a loan of three crores was received from the Central Government.

"Sir, a further loan could have been taken from the Government of India and the Budget could have been balanced." 1 p.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Does the hon. Member mean three crores from the Government of India?"

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—"Yes, Sir; any loan to cover the deficit could have been taken from the Government of India and the Budget could have been balanced;

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without taxing the people. Or, you could have drawn from the Revenue Reserve Fund or given up some of these expensive schemes, which are only pious hopes. I have not seen in the whole of the Budget Speech of the Hon. Finance Minister, even one project or one scheme actually realized. There is only wishful thinking. He says: 'We are doing this, we are doing that'. Perhaps there are so many things in process and they will be in process, but will not materialize for a number of years to come—50 years or even 100 years. Nothing substantial has been done and nothing has actually been achieved. I therefore suggest, Sir, that all these schemes could as well be put in cold storage for some time, till the financial position of the Province improves. As a matter of fact, the Hon. Finance Minister knew very well that on account of the great loss in revenue consequent on the introduction of Prohibition, the financial condition of the Province has been very much upset. Therefore great caution should be exercised in bringing forward schemes, and only schemes which are of immediate utility should be undertaken and schemes which are long term should be postponed for the present. I therefore submit, Sir, that this Budget is the Budget of an amateur, a Budget which really does not redound to the credit of the Hon. Finance Minister.

"Now, Sir, the next important question after food and clothing, is housing. Unless overcrowding and congestion are removed, the health of the Province cannot be improved. Housing should therefore be regarded as one of the most urgent and major problems, which has to be handled seriously and urgently. It should be given the highest priority among our schemes as was done in London, where the biggest housing programme ever undertaken in any part of the world has been put into operation. It would cost about £17 millions or Rs. 22.63 crores and its objective is to construct one lakh of new houses during the next few years. The Chairman of the Housing Committee of the London County Council, Mr. Gibson said: 'This is the biggest housing drive ever attempted. We intend to keep it up until every family is decently housed in every slum'. If London which has been hit hard by the last war and damaged beyond all proportions and if Britain whose finances have been adversely affected by the war on a very great scale can undertake such huge house-building schemes, we in this country are in a much better position to tackle this problem of housing. The population of the Madras City is about 14½ lakhs. Buildings including non-dwelling places like offices, mosques, temples, etc., are 104,000 in number. Therefore, Sir, these 14½ lakhs of population should be housed in these buildings. On an average 14 persons have to live in one house. How can people escape attacks by diseases like tuberculosis, smallpox, cholera, etc., on account of overcrowding and insanitation? The same shortage of houses is felt even in the remotest villages. The Government have to purchase vacant sites and sell them to people who have no houses of their own. Vacant sites belonging to Government also should be sold. Unnecessary expensive compounds of bungalows in the City and big towns in the Province should be

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acquired by Government and given to people at cost price to build houses. Sir, people keep these lands in order that higher prices could be realized owing to the shortage of space.

"Sir, now let us examine the reasons why this housing question has become so baffling. The reason seems to be, as one important newspaper has pointed out, the following. Sir, I am referring to *The Mail*, which says: 'One thing is certain, it will not be solved until it is handed over to one authority with power to override all obstacles raised by rival authorities. At present in Madras, housing is the concern of many departments. The housing of industrial labour is the responsibility of the Development Department. Co-operative house-building through the agency of co-operative societies is dealt with by the Co-operative Department which is under the Minister for Local Administration. The housing of the Government employees is the concern of Public Works Department for which the Minister for Public Works is the ultimate authority, and housing by local bodies and Improvement Trusts is attended to by the Minister of Health. The Minister who is nominally responsible for housing, and who bears the title Minister for Housing, has little to do with housing in fact, and is more concerned with exorcising the Drink Demon than with housing projects.'

"Sir, this is the reason given by one of the leading newspapers of our Province, *The Mail*, why the housing problem could not be satisfactorily tackled by the Government. It says that because there is no single body solely responsible for dealing with housing, and the responsibility is divided between different Ministers, the problem is baffling to-day.

"Sir, in Bombay the Government constituted a Housing Board for that Province as long ago as October last and have secured a loan of Rs. 2 crores for housing from the Government of India. 'I want private enterprise to take its due share', said the Minister for Housing in Bombay, when commending the Bill for the constitution of the Housing Board to the Bombay Legislature. In addition to the Rs. 2 crores already secured from the Government of India, the Bombay Housing Board has received another Rs. 4 crores from the Provincial Government, and expect another Rs. 2 crores from the Government of India during the financial year 1949-50. With this money in hand and in prospect, the Board has been able to embark on a programme which aims at 10,000 houses this year. If the Madras Government had a similar co-ordinating agency for housing, a comprehensive 10-year scheme could be worked out and the Central Government's help sought. In view of what has been done in Bombay, it is incredible that such help would be refused. What is needed, however, is a co-ordinated agency. Therefore, Sir, a separate body like the Bombay Housing Board should be constituted in this Province also and this question of housing should be completely entrusted to that body. One Minister should not throw the responsibility on the other, and as a matter of fact, only on account of that tendency, this housing question has not been tackled satisfactorily until now and that is why it has become a very baffling question.

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"Sir, let me now come to the question of health."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"I hope that the hon. Member might be able to finish his speech before lunch."

*ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I was really feeling a sort of disappointment at the manner in which questions and supplementary questions have been answered by Ministers in this House. Now the question of health is as equally important as housing. Sir, let me here read an extract from a report of a press interview given by Dr. M. D. Gilder, the Minister of Bombay, and published in one of the local newspapers, dated 1st January 1949: 'Dr. M. D. Gilder, Health Minister, Bombay, arrived in the City yesterday on a visit. In an interview, he referred to the working of the rural medical service in Bombay Province, and said they had recently started what he termed cottage hospitals. Besides the rural dispensaries run by the District Boards, there were subsidiary medical practitioners each looking after four or five villages. They had at present five cottage hospitals and it was their aim to provide one such hospital for each taluk. They had also eye camps in rural areas. The best medical men visited the camps and performed operations and gave treatment'."

*DR. V. K. JOHN:—"With your permission, Mr. Deputy President, may I interrupt the hon. Member who is speaking. I should like to say, Sir, that you should see that courtesy is shown to this House by the Ministers. I find that the Hon. Minister for Health was sitting here a little while ago, but now he is not present. If he is not here to hear what hon. Members speak on health, why should we members speak at all? They will be showing courtesy to the House if they come and hear our speeches, particularly because there are no cut motions to be moved by us in this House. I submit, Sir, that as far as possible all Ministers should be present during these general discussions and I would request you, Sir, to send for the Hon. Minister for Public Health, so that he may hear what my hon. Friend has to say on health."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The discussion is on the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister and I expect the discussion to centre round that speech, Sir. I do not think it is necessary that other Ministers should necessarily be present here, when we are discussing the Budget Speech. But as far as possible, they will try to be present in this House."

*DR. V. K. JOHN:—"I submit, Sir, that this point may be settled now, if the Hon. Finance Minister takes up the view that he need only be present and that other Ministers in charge of other departments need not be present here. If that is the attitude of the Government, the Opposition will not take any part in the discussions on this Budget. I can quite understand the absence of any Minister in this House, if he is away on tour, because Ministers are busy gentlemen and they may have important work outside and therefore cannot attend the House. But we must decide, Sir.

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whether the Ministers who are in the City and here in their offices are to show courtesy to the House or not, when general discussions of the budget are going on, by being present here."

*THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, I wish that the hon. Leader of the Opposition does not get himself so much excited unnecessarily over this matter. He has written a letter to you, Sir, which you were kind enough to circulate to the Members of the Treasury Bench. Sir, it is not fair that this sort of threat should be hurled at us every time, when even owing to some circumstances or accidents, we are not able to be present here. Sir, the Hon. Minister for Public Health was here up till now, but probably he has just gone out to his bath room and is it over this that the Leader of the Opposition should get himself so much excited as to give us a threat that we will lose the good fortune, the privilege and the ennobling effect of listening to the criticisms of the Opposition? If this sort of threat and warning are thrown at us every time. I am afraid, Sir, a similar feeling would be engendered in our minds and make us think, 'Let us see his threat.' Sir, we are eager and anxious to accommodate him as much as possible and we are trying to be present here as far as possible. If the Hon. Minister for Public Health was here up till now, it was because he wanted to show courtesy to the House and not because of any other thing. It is very wrong and unfair, Sir, to be raising this question of want of courtesy to the House time and again, because it is never our intention to do so and therefore I want to disabuse the mind of the hon. Leader of the Opposition of any such impression, because we are trying to be here and we shall be here. But if owing to circumstances or accidents, one or two of us could not be present, because we had certain engagements fixed already previous to these budget days which we could not refuse to fulfil, it should not be mistaken as showing want of courtesy. We are taking notes of these discussions and the verbatim reports are also there, and we are reading them. Let it not therefore be misunderstood that we do not want to hear or read these discussions and let not excitement get over our good sense and make us forget our human feelings and needs, and let the Leader of the Opposition give some credit for us in that respect."

*DR. V. K. JOHN:—"I only want to say, Sir, that these discussions should not be a farce, for we are trying to assist the Government in making constructive criticisms and the Ministers whose portfolios are being discussed should be present here, if possible, and listen to us. If they are not here at all then this Council becomes a farce. I, therefore, request the Hon. the President, to request the Hon. Ministers to be present here. Last year this happened and then most of them were present here throughout the discussions. We want that the Hon. Ministers should be here and reply to the points raised by us. We must all co-operate with each other, Sir, and we are anxious that the Ministers must know our points of view and we must know their points of view. It is a matter of courtesy to the

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House. It should not be that one Minister will take notes and inform the other Ministers or that the stenographers will take notes and that they will be published in the newspapers. I am very serious, Sir, and the Opposition is very serious about this matter and we request you to see that the Ministers are present here throughout the discussions. If owing to any unavoidable circumstances one is absent, that is a matter of which no one would take serious notice. But they should not be sitting in their Chambers doing other work while the discussion is going on here. The Hon. the Minister for Public Health was here in the House this morning. I am sure, Sir, he must expect some criticism about his portfolio and ought to have been here. I suggest to the Hon. the Leader of the House that every Minister who is in the City must be present here when the Budget discussion is taking place. Now, the Hon. the Premier has come and I should like to repeat my request that the Ministers should be present here as far as possible. The Deputy Leader of the Opposition is speaking about the Public Health portfolio and the Health Minister is not here, although he was here in the City this morning. They must know what our points of view are. That is why, Sir, I request that they should be present."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Sir, I want the Leader of the Opposition to understand that we on our part are as anxious as anybody else, and even more anxious about the Budget debates. And I had a circular letter, Sir, sent through you to say that all of us should be here. All of us are here to-day, not because the Leader of the Opposition wanted that we should be here, but we are here as a matter of duty, because we frame the budget and we put it up for discussion. It does not require the Opposition to remind us of what we should do in regard to our work. As the Leader of the Opposition himself confessed, Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Public Health was here this morning during question time. Just because he is not here now he cannot say: 'I will stop the discussion now and go away.' It is very regrettable, Sir, that the Leader of the Opposition should take up that attitude with regard to this matter. After all we have got to work and we are trying as far as possible to be present here; as many of us as could come here are here. At least we shall take up portfolio after portfolio and deal with them. Just because he says that I should send for him, I cannot do it at once. This kind of schoolmaster tyranny from the Opposition cannot be continued any longer."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member Mr. Farookhi can proceed with his speech."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Before proceeding, Sir, I would request you to allow me some time more in the afternoon for the time that has now been lost. (Laughter.) It is a question of principle, Sir, that the Leader of the Opposition raised. I, therefore, request you to give me time. I have not even finished half of my speech now."

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" With regard to Public Health, Sir, I was suggesting that the Health Department must take more care about the health of the people and the small children. The Joint Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Health and Education which went into the question of school children and the teaching of hygiene in schools in 1941 was of the view that possibly about 50 per cent of the school children in this country were in need of medical attention or observation. The percentage, Sir, may be greater now on account of malnutrition. Therefore, it is necessary that the Government should take care of these children, because these children will be the adults of to-morrow and they will be the leaders of the Country. Unless their health is improved and looked after, there can be no hope for the country. The Bhoré Committee in recommending a comprehensive health service for school children emphasised that a school clinic should be established at the headquarters of each primary unit to perform the duties in connection with the school health programme in the same manner in which the maternity and child welfare centres are to do. Such clinics have been functioning usefully in the United Provinces, North-west Frontier and in Delhi. I therefore suggest, Sir, that such a course should be adopted here also and it will be very useful for the people of this Province."

" I shall now deal with one more important point, Sir, with regard to the B.C.G. vaccine. Without taking proper precautions and very recklessly this inoculation has been given to the people of this Province. No doubt, Sir, the Health Minister of this Government has cited the opinions of the Tuberculosis Adviser to the Government of India and eminent doctors like B. C. Roy, the Director-General of Health Services and the President of the Indian Medical Council, in support of his contention. But, Sir, more than 12 doctors in a joint statement from Bombay have questioned the thesis of Dr. B. C. Roy and others and they cannot be dismissed as stray individuals. The United States Public Health Consultant and Director of Preventive Clinic, Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Dr. Sol Roy Resenthal says: 'The vaccine by itself is not a panacea. It is as effective as any other vaccine. Principles of preventive medicine should be observed to obtain the best results—the disease must be diagnosed, located and then finally isolated. Then the use of vaccine is only a secondary measure.' The New York expert Dr. Milton Levine says: 'There is much yet to be learned about B.C.G. We do not know how much or how long it lasts.' Therefore, Sir, we cannot submit our children and youngmen to experiments of this kind. The Madras Government should take into consideration the opinions expressed by other people also. It is not only one or two people who have given expert opinion. There are many. Therefore the opinions both for and against should be weighed and the matter should be proceeded with very cautiously. I request the Government not to take any hasty step in the matter."

" Then, Sir, I must say a few words with regard to the services. I say, Sir, that a contented and efficient public service

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is the *sine qua non* of any sound administration. It must be granted, Sir, that to have an efficient personnel the Government must create the necessary environment for these Government servants enabling them to put forth their best. The machinery of the whole service is discontented, particularly the Non-Gazetted Officers, who are the backbone of the administration. The cost of living is continually increasing and the new taxation proposed is still further going to increase the cost of living and the Non-Gazetted Officers are put to great suffering on account of the inelasticity of their income. The recent increase of the bus fares and the fares for the suburban railway have meant an extra burden on the Government servants employed in the Madras City. The Government of India have recently increased the rates of dearness allowance granted to employees under them. But the Madras Government have increased the rates of daily allowance for the Members of the Legislature. Here I would say, Sir, that we must hang our heads in shame for increasing our daily allowance."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Those who do not want to take advantage of the new revised rates, Sir, can continue to take the usual Rs. 7-8-0."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"One Member taking or relinquishing his salary or daily allowance is not going to help. It is a matter of principle. The Congress Legislature Party have increased the daily allowance and I take objection to that. Because of the fight by the Members of the Congress Legislature Party the increase has been made. I submit that those who fought for the increase . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I may correct the hon. Member, Sir, that this was not discussed in our Party meeting at all."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"At least that was the report in the newspapers, Sir. The report may be wrong. Whatever it may be, I appeal to the Members of the Congress Legislature Party to point out to the Ministry that this is not a correct thing to do. We are representatives of the people. We are people who must fight for others. Let us not fight for ourselves and among ourselves. Therefore, Sir, it is a question of principle."

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"I wish to intervene, here, Sir, and say that it was I who moved in the matter. On the last occasion I travelled in the First Class and I had to spend nearly Rs. 140 and when I sent my bill I got only Rs. 59-1-0 in January. Then I had to spend Rs. 100 out of my pocket for each occasion. This was too much because my status is that of a middle class man and I wrote a letter to the Hon. the Premier as well as the Hon. the Finance Minister to consider the matter, as it would cause great hardship to the Members of the Council, and asked

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them to revise the rate to 1½ First class, as we were actually travelling First Class. If we are held entitled to only 1½ Second class which corresponds to the old Inter Class I get only Rs. 59. On my representation the matter was considered and 1½ First Class was fixed as a suitable allowance to be granted to the Members of the Legislature like myself. I say, Sir, that it was not the Party that did it. So, I thought it right to correct my hon. Friend, Mr. Farookhi."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Exceptions might have been made, Sir, of certain representatives of the people. But as Members of the Legislature it is our duty to fight for public causes and not for ourselves. Therefore, I should say that this increase in the allowances of the Members of the Legislature will not be justified unless and until the ill-paid Government servants are given more. Presently, I will show, Sir, as to what is the dearness allowance granted by the Government of India and that granted by the Government of Madras, for the same class of officers, who probably are co-tenants in the same house:—

Pay group.	Dearness allowance granted by the Government of India.	
	Rs.	
Up to Rs. 50	35	
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	45	
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	55	
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	60	}
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300		
Rs. 301 to Rs. 500	70	
Rs. 501 to Rs. 750	85	
Rs. 751 to Rs. 1,000	100	

Pay group.	Dearness allowance granted by the Madras Government.	
	Rs.	
Up to Rs. 20	18	
Rs. 20 to Rs. 40	19	
Rs. 40 to 60	22	
Rs. 60 to 100	24	
Rs. 100 to 200	17½ per cent of pay plus an additional sum of Rs. 8 per mensem.	
Rs. 200 to 300	17½ per cent of pay plus an additional sum of Rs. 6 per mensem.	
Rs. 300 to 400	17½ per cent of pay.	
Rs. 400 to 500	70	
Rs. 500 to 750	85	
Rs. 750 to 1,000	100	

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Then the following are the House rent and other Compensatory allowances paid by the Government of India and the Madras Government:—

Pay group.	Government of India.	
	House rent allowance.	Compensatory allowance.
	RS.	RS.
Up to Rs. 50	7	3
Rs. 51 to 100	10	5
Rs. 101 to 140	15	7
Rs. 141 onwards	15	10

Pay group.	Madras Government.	
	House rent allowance.	Compensatory allowance.
	RS.	
Up to Rs. 40	5	Nil.
Rs. 41 to 80	7	"
Rs. 81 to 150	10 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 10.	"

1-30 P.m. What is the position, Sir? The same conditions prevail. There is the food difficulty, and there is the housing difficulty. Sir, there are two co-tenants. One is in the service of the Government of India, and the other in the Provincial Government. That man at least has got one meal per day, and the other man (Provincial Government man) does not have even half a meal per day. Are we to allow our servants to continue in this state of affairs—in discontent? Are our services to be manned by people who are discontented? People do not have confidence in Government service. People feel that it is a sin to be in the service of this Government. I would ask Government to cut out all their expenditure, and pay these poor people properly. Feed them well so that they may be grateful to you and turn out more work which would do credit to this Province.

"Take the instance of this budget, Sir. The Minister for Finance is not preparing the budget. It is only common knowledge and everybody knows it. It is not possible for one man to write and print all these things. There are a host of people—rather an army of people who do this work. Are we to give up these people as lost and say 'all right; whatever they get they shall get'. The same is the case with regard to the Legislature Secretariat. On account of increase of work, people have to sit here for longer number of hours. There are no holidays. They are paid very low. The Superintendent of the Cash Section handles lakhs of rupees. He is not on the same scale as the Superintendent in the other departments of the Secretariat. I

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am only speaking generally, and I have no time to mention in detail all those points which I have noted. I am pointing out to Government for their consideration that it is better that we have a contented service and that our servants are loyal to us.

"Then there is the question of utility of services. If it is a private concern, people have the right to strike. But Government servants have no right to strike."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will continue his speech after lunch. The House will now rise and meet at 2-30 p.m."

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I shall now come to another important matter, namely, Education. The Hon. Minister for Education delivered the valedictory address of the Ethiraj College Students' Union on the 3rd instant. He advised the girl students that they must cultivate homely habits. They must so train themselves as to make their homes happy. That is, as a matter of fact, the real intention of education. We, Indians particularly, who have very great regard for our ladies, in spite of what other people may say, feel that they should be real queens in our homes. From what little experience I have of women's education, I see that in the Government Hobart High School, girl students studying in the first and second forms are taught not homely qualities, but the constitutional history of England and the state constitutional history of India. I have read some of the notes in which the girls are taught the names of Viceroys and Secretaries of State of India. After we have attained Independence, why should these offices be put into their minds and why should these ideas be made to grow up in these girls, I cannot understand."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Is it a Government school?"

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"It is, Sir. Education as a matter of fact has not been cared for in the manner in which it ought to be in this Province. I give some statistics now. In one district, namely, Chingleput, there are 250 villages having a population of more than 500—in many cases more than 1,000—where there are no elementary schools. Is this the manner in which we have to treat education? How are we going to drive out illiteracy if in one district like Chingleput there are 250 villages with more than a population of 500—in most cases more than a thousand or two thousand—where there are no elementary schools? It is necessary that Government should pay greater attention to this aspect of the question. In this connexion I would also like to draw the attention of this Hon. House to engineering colleges. The Hon. Minister for Public Works speaking some time back...

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* MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member. But if the criticism is only mere criticism, I do not think it will help the Government. I think hon. Members must take advantage of this opportunity and give constructive proposals to Government. No doubt, you speak on Chingleput district, I speak on Chittoor district, and some other Member on Malabar district. That will not help Government. What is your suggestion that Government should do? How to raise the money and how to get about the business? If you can give some ideas, it will be good. Suppose you are the Minister, what will you do? ”

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ If I were the Minister, I would have actually gone into the details of the departments. I do not know what the departments are doing. I have only to speak from facts and figures that are supplied to me from outside. It is the duty of the Ministers to go into them and find out what actually should be done. It is not for the non-official Members. It is for the Government, and they have to do it. If they do not do it constitutionally, either the Ministry should voluntarily resign or there should be a no-confidence motion against the Ministry. That is what they do in a democracy. Here, in spite of democracy, we are powerless with regard to the sending the Ministry out of office. Therefore, we can only criticise, and we cannot offer any concrete suggestions, unless and until . . . ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I do not think all Members will subscribe to what you are saying, i.e., you cannot offer concrete suggestions. You may not know the records of the office, but you know the problems that Government are faced with. The problems are not in the departments of the Government. ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ If the hon. Member does require information, Government are prepared to supply him that information, Sir. ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ We can tell Government how they are going on, and what they ought to do. If we tell them that, it will be of some use. ”

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ I am really thankful to you and the Hon. the Leader of the House for the offer to supply us information. But practically speaking, in the day-to-day administration, it is not possible for us to go to the Minister or department every day and every minute and ask them to supply information. ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Only on occasions you can get information from Government. ”

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Sir, non-official Members are helpless. My submission is I feel helpless except to offer criticisms and request Hon. Ministers to take them for what they are worth, and to see whether anything can

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be done in the light of that criticism. There is a practical suggestion with regard to education. They can open schools in the rural areas. They say ‘ well; we have no finance, what are we to do; you better offer suggestions ’. I would say, Sir, that I am also helpless on the question of educating the people. But driving out illiteracy from the land cannot be delayed. Somehow or other, that question has to be tackled. Otherwise, what is the use of our having adult franchise? Therefore, I would submit that the question of education should be tackled in its proper perspective.

“ Sir, I was speaking about engineering. Speaking at Coimbatore, some time back, the Hon. Minister for Public Works remarked that there was a great demand for establishing more engineering colleges but it could not be met owing to lack of funds. The Government need 500 engineers annually to carry out the projects sanctioned by them. But the three engineering colleges in the Presidency according to the Public Works Minister could supply only 130 engineers annually. There is no use starting new colleges until and unless the existing colleges are made up to date. The colleges at Coimbatore and Anantapur are not suitably housed and equipped. Before the Government could think of starting new institutions they should provide the existing engineering colleges with the necessary buildings, workshops and other facilities. More practical training should also be given. Private enterprises should be encouraged by liberal grants.

“ I shall now briefly state about the separation of the judiciary from the executive. Ever since the Congress came into existence, the demand for the separation of the judiciary from the executive has been there from year to year. If I remember aright, in every annual session of the Indian National Congress, this demand was put forward. The Congress party has come into office. But what is the position now? I am sorry, Sir, the Hon. the Premier is not here. I do not blame him, but let him know what other people think of him and what opinion other people have with regard to his attitude. It was published in the ‘ Hindu ’ of the 4th instant that ‘ Orders on the introduction of the scheme of the separation of the judiciary from the executive have been deferred for the present, stated the Premier in a written answer to a question asked by Mr. D. V. Ramaswami in the Madras Assembly to-day. ’ Are we not justified in asking what has become of your great enthusiasm for the separation? Are you so fond of power? Are you so fond of grabbing powers that you do not want to give them up, and do not want to leave the judiciary alone? Do you want to control the judiciary also? I do not see any reason why there should be still delay in the separation of the judiciary from the executive. What is the attitude the other Provinces have taken. Take only one Province. ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Perhaps that is the only Province. ”

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ That is a Congress Province, Sir. It may be the only one Province. ”

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Which is the province where it is done? "

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" It is Central Provinces, Sir. "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Have they done it? Only a committee was appointed. "

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" That is the whole difficulty. That is our complaint with regard to these Congress Members and Congress Ministries. They appoint committees. There is tall talk on so many things, but nothing is done. That is our complaint. The Central Provinces Government appointed a committee, and Madras also appointed a committee. We do not know what became of the report of the committee. It has not seen the light of day. That is a point which should be seriously considered by this Government. "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I thought you were quoting some other Province which has separated. "

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I do not generally quote from opponents. I quote from friends. "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Friends of whom? "

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" They are my friends and your friends also. If the Hon. Premier of the Central Provinces is not the friend of the Finance Minister, I do not know whose friend he is. "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" He is not going to do it. Take it from me. "

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" That is my point. I am glad that the point has been clearly brought out by the Hon. Minister. "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" What is it that is done in Central Provinces? "

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" There a committee is appointed. "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We appointed a committee three years ago. "

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" That is one of the major demands of the Congress made at various Congress platforms. "

2-45 p.m. " Then, Sir, I shall now come to the question of civil liberties. Sir, one feels ashamed of what other people think of us. The other day, Sir, I quoted Mr. Attlee, the Prime Minister. Mr. Attlee said : ' I do not know whether Sir Waldron has studied the somewhat drastic measures that are being taken by Provincial Governments in India, and whether he and his party generally support the power to detain a person without trial on suspicion of subversive

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activities and a number of other things which are generally regarded as rather dangerous here.' Sir, what is regarded as dangerous in England should also be regarded as dangerous here. Now that we have attained independence, we must give the lead to those people. We have been pioneers in many other things. Are we to learn lessons from those people? Of course we can put people in prison if there is justifiable cause against them. If they are really guilty, let them be placed before a Court of law and then punished. Sir, you, as a lawyer know that eminent lawyers and judges are of the opinion that it does not matter if hundred guilty persons are left scot-free but that not one innocent person should be punished. How are we to know whether all these people who are detained without trial are guilty or not? Why should these people suffer on account of mere suspicion? This state of affairs reflects very badly on the independence which we have achieved at such great pains and with such difficulties and sacrifices. "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has taken more than one hour. "

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I am finishing, Sir. Then, I should like to say a few words with regard to the Government transport. Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister is in charge of Transport also. He claims to have earned a profit of Rs. 14 lakhs. Sir, I will earn Rs. 14 crores in a minute. Offer something to me which is necessary or precious and prevent other people from selling that article. Then, out of necessity, people will come to me. Even if I raise the prices and say, this price has to be given they have to give it. That has been the fate of the transport here. . . . "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" As in the picture ' Ek din ka Sultan,' Mr. Farookhi Sahib may be made Minister for one day. "

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I do not wish to become the Minister. I wish this Ministry long life and prosperity and I wish that they serve our country well. Sir, what I say is that there was already an increase in the bus fares. Government impose another surcharge. The effect of this is felt not only on the Government transport but also on other transport coming from the mufassal. The private owners of these buses plying from the mufassal parts have increased their rates from yesterday. Therefore, Sir, this affects the cost of living also. My hon. Friend, the Minister for Finance in answer to a question the other day by my hon. Friend, Sri Suryanarayana Rao refuted the statement that the cost of living has increased on account of the increase in the transport charges. But, the fact is that on account of the increase in the transport charges, cost of living has increased. Now, let us see what is the increase in the cost of living. It was something like 147 or 167 points in 1946. It was 347 points in November last and after this Budget, it will be something like 400. With this increase in the cost of living, how are you going to allow the poor people to make both ends meet? In this connexion, I would submit for the consideration

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of the Hon. the Finance Minister the advice given by a great gentleman. I would also suggest and request the Government to follow that advice and give up this nationalization business. Instead of my contention, I would quote a very great gentleman, a very great patriot and a very great official."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I suppose the hon. Member can give out his name."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Sardar Patel, Sir. He said : ' The Government of India lack the administrative personnel for large-scale nationalization, even if they have the will and the intention to nationalize.' But, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister the other day in the Assembly, when some member asked why is it that there is no strike in bus companies owned by private owners and why there is a strike in Government transport, said in answer that private agencies have only a small number of workmen and when one set of them struck work, they get on with the others whereas in Government organization, the labour becomes concentrated and centralized and therefore any strike affects the entire lot. Do you mean to say that you are not able to manage your transport or that you are mismanaging or mishandling it? If you are not able to manage, why do you undertake that and take away all the money and why should you tax the poor people to a large extent?

" Then, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech said that the increase in taxation is only temporary. Sir, it requires very great courage for a man, if he is not a simpleton, to believe that taxes once imposed will be abolished after one year or two years or six months. I believe that the taxes once levied are taxes which remain permanently. Sir, what was the sales tax formerly? It was four annas per one hundred rupees. Then it rose to eight annas and it became one rupee and it has remained stationary and stagnant at one rupee. The Hon. the Finance Minister may be sincere in his version; he may be very sincere and very sympathetic; he may really try to help the people by removing these taxes next year. But so long as we do not actually see that the taxes are removed, it is difficult for the people to believe that they will be removed next year and that these taxes will only be temporary. Sir, what is the real situation? You kindly excuse me, Sir, if I say that the poor people are cornered and kicked from all directions, taxes by the Province, taxes by the Centre and I also read that the Corporation of Madras are also trying to increase the house-tax and then, the municipalities will also increase that tax . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Domestic taxes."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Domestic taxes, foreign taxes, outward taxes, inward taxes and every sort of tax. I do not know whether any tax has been imposed on the belly and on the stomach. I do not know whether a tax will be imposed on the air which we inhale. There is water-tax and there are all other taxes. Perhaps the Hon. the Finance Minister

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is thinking of imposing a tax on air also. We do not know what is going to happen in the more advanced scientific age. Sir, it is only the common man in the street who has to bear all these taxes—central taxation, provincial taxation, municipal taxation, domestic taxation and all sorts of taxation. I honestly and sincerely believe that if the Hon. the Finance Minister had been in the Opposition Benches and if he had not been on the Treasury Bench—I know he has got very great sympathy for the poor people—he would have criticised his Budget much more than anybody else would have done. But, he is now there on the Treasury Bench and he is pinned to a certain seat. So long as he is there, he is helpless; his hands are helpless and his voice is helpless. In spite of his helplessness and in spite of his officially being harnessed, let him at least think of the poor for some time. Yesterday, Sir, I met a Head constable. He said, ' I have put in 35 years of service and I am getting something like Rs. 60. I pay Rs. 12 as house rent and with the other Rs. 48 it is not possible for me to manage.' That is what he said. How can these people, particularly the policemen in these days when there is the communist menace, work faithfully? Sir, unless the police are faithful, unless the peons in the offices are faithful, there is the danger of communist influence spreading. There are certain people who are well-to-do; there are other people who manage their affairs with some difficulty. There are some other people who get loans and thus manage. But, what about the poor peons and poor clerks who cannot get even loans and who do not get any bonuses or any 'bakshis'? If all these people are asked in these days of ever increasing prices to manage their own affairs and to keep contented and to come to the office and work loyally and faithfully with a devotion to duty, I rather think, Sir, that it is impossible for these men to do it sincerely.

" Then, Sir, there is only one thing which I want to say and that is a very important matter. I would like to refer to a very important statement made by the Hon. the Speaker of the United Provinces, Babu Purushothama Das Tandon, about political intimidation, corruption, jobbery and nepotism in Government services and other places. Sir, it is said that tears rolled down his cheeks when he referred to the corruption, jobbery and nepotism, in his address to the Congressmen."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" In the United Provinces? "

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Well, Sir, there are cases like that here also."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member need not quote him here for that purpose."

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Now, Sir, lastly, I only just want to bring one fact to the notice of the Hon. the Premier. I want to know whether intimidation has been exercised by some members of the Congress Legislature Party against responsible Government servants and whether some of

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3 p.m. them have been suspended on that account. I put a question in this House and I also requested the Hon. the Premier and I wrote to him a letter to go into the cases and to make enquiries if these people really deserved suspension or dismissal or any reduction in their post. Sir, whatever the Government want, they can do. But, Sir, we, the Members of the Legislature, should not take advantage of our position. The Members should not, on account of the strong support that they are having in the party, try to coerce the people. They should not try to coerce the Government servants who ought to do their duty independently. Therefore, I would submit that this is also an aspect which has to be taken into consideration by Government.

"I thank you, Sir and the Hon. Deputy President for the time which you have been kind enough to give me. I thank the Hon. the Finance Minister also for the very humorous manner in which he received my remarks and I am certain, whatever feeling I have with regard to the conditions in the country, with regard to the poor people, the Hon. the Finance Minister has in no way lesser feelings than myself. On the contrary, Sir, I really believe, knowing him as I do, and from what I have already heard about the Hon. the Finance Minister, that he feels much more than myself, with regard to these poor people. I am aware that in spite of all that has been done in this Budget, it is impossible to put these things into practice. But I hope that in the practical working of the administration, he will certainly show that amount of sympathy and that amount of feeling which the poor people deserve at his hands. I thank you, Sir."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member seems to have a voluminous note."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR:—"Regarding the Budget for 1949-50, I would like to say a few words. At the outset, I am glad the Government have made the entire Province dry. It is one of the items in the programme drawn up by the Father of the Nation, the late revered Mahatmaji, and adopted by the Congress."

"The primary duty of the popular Government is to see that the common man leads a contented and peaceful life and let us see how far the above objects have been achieved during the three years after the popular Government came to power. Self-sufficiency in food is the important factor in national security. Let us see how the problem of food stands to-day in our Province. There is a deficit of about 10 lakhs of tons of foodgrains and the problem is how to make up the deficit. Certainly it is not by making arrangements to import from abroad at an enormous cost. Then production must be increased. In this connexion we shall examine some statistics. During the period from 1938 to 1948,

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average production for a year is 75 lakhs tons, whereas from 1943 to 1948, it is 67 lakhs. Turning to the seasonal factor which includes monsoon, local rains, pests, diseases, etc., it was 91 points during the period from 1938 to 1943, whereas it was 84 during 1943-48. If seasonal factor alone is responsible for the fall, it must be 69 lakhs. It will thus be clearly seen that the fall in production is due to various other reasons also, the chief among them being, conversion of food crop lands into commercial crop lands, growing cotton, sugarcane and the like especially during the war period, when they fetched comparatively high prices.

"Sir, in the matter of increased production, only a well-planned scheme set forth at the right time and carried out by proper agency can solve the problem really. As matters stand at present, problems relating to food and increased production are being looked after by almost all the Ministers, except perhaps the Education Minister, and each one has got something to do with it at some time or other and by not less than four Secretaries of the Government of Madras. This state of affairs has led to enormous delay in preparing schemes for spending the Government of India food bonus amounts for this Province, credits for which are taken in the Budget for 1.32 crores in the Revised Estimates and for 1.91 crores in 1949-50 and block grants granted by the Central Government for Grow More Food, etc., for which half of the expenditure is to be borne by the Madras Government. Sir, in this connexion, I would like to quote for the information of hon. Members the following relevant portions from the Press Communiqué, dated 8th December 1947, issued by the Ministry of Food, Government of India:—

'In order, however, to encourage internal procurement and production and maximum assistance by surplus provinces to deficit provinces, the Centre will pay to every Provincial Government a food bonus. This bonus will be assessed at the rate of eight annas per maund of foodgrains procured and another eight annas per maund of food grains exported, subject to the condition that the food bonus should be utilized either on meeting the loss, if any, on the distribution of foodgrains procured in India or on supplying to the food grain producer at concessional prices manures, fertilisers and other commodities essential for production of foodgrains.'

The Government of India have stated in detail how they are going to utilize the bonus towards measures to increase production in the Province and afford relief in the cost of cultivation to the producers. Probably they are thinking to utilize the whole amount for meeting the loss on the distribution of imported foodgrains from outside the Province. That is why, no scheme has been put before the producers to induce them to grow more. Urgent steps should be taken to implement the schemes so that the producers may take active interest in the direction of Grow More Food, by taking advantage of the concessions and facilities that may be found in the schemes.

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"Regarding the block grant by the Central Government for Grow More Food for which the Madras Government are to contribute half, it is mentioned as follows by the Hon. Finance Minister :—

As one of the measures for combating inflation, the Government of India reduced the block grant for the current year to Rs. 325 lakhs and have intimated that the grant for 1949-50 would be fixed at a maximum of Rs. 500 lakhs. They have also stipulated that a minimum of Rs. 150 lakhs in each year should be ear-marked for Grow More Food schemes. Credit for the grants has been taken in the Revised Estimate for 1948-49 and the Budget Estimate for 1949-50. Allowing for the fact that a portion of the expenditure on irrigation schemes classified as Grow More Food scheme will not count towards the Government of India grant, a total expenditure of something over Rs. 1,000 lakhs will be necessary in 1949-50 to earn the block grant of Rs. 500 lakhs in full.

"I would like to know whether the grant for 1947-48 has been spent, whether that for 1948-49 is likely to be spent and how much is going to be allowed to lapse. I think a major portion of the grant of Rs. 325 lakhs is going to lapse in the current year. I expect a reply from the Government regarding the above point and also whether the schemes for earning and spending the full grant of Rs. 500 lakhs are ready for achieving the object. Of course, there is a provision for 1949-50 in the Budget for Rs. 1,200 lakhs including the Madras Government share.

"I would like to have statistics with regard to the amounts spent in 1947-48 and 1948-49 and the results achieved under each of the items that fall under that head. In this connexion, I wish to read some of the answers of the Government given on the floor of this House in reply to my questions on various occasions."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"Is the hon. Member going to read all the answers? He may simply give references. That is enough."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—"No, Sir, I shall read only extracts. The following answer was given to question No. 222 :—

(a) the entire extent of 77,049.22 acres was not brought under cultivation in fasli 1356.

(b) The extent cultivated was 28,083.55 acres.

(c) The ryots are being persuaded to bring the under-cultivated lands under cultivation by intensive propaganda."

The following answer was given to starred question No. 40 on August 14, 1948 :—

"Non-cultivation of the area was due to the following reasons also :—

The major portion of development in faslis 1354 and 1355 was in proprietary villages which constitute the bulk of

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the area in the Pattukottai taluk and in the villages along the sea-coast. The cultivation of poramboke lands in the proprietary villages which was made under leases granted by the Government under rule 75-A of the Defence of India Rules was abandoned in faslis 1356 and 1357 when the Defence of India Rules ceased to operate;

The proprietors refused to allow cultivation of poramboke lands by ryots in other cases also;

Substantial results are expected to be achieved in fasli 1358. The results are awaited."

"Sir, are these reasons still existing even after a lapse of one year? I can tell you, as far as I know, no effective step has been taken to remedy the defects and to bring the non-cultivated area in fasli 1356 under cultivation in the two most critical years, faslis 1357 and 1358. After all, the purpose of putting questions by legislators is to make the Government alive to the actual state of affairs in the country. If no action was taken for one full year in bringing an area commanded by assured water-supply from the Mettur Reservoir, the Government should thank themselves. I see most of the Ministers are very active in touring the country and studying conditions there personally and still matters concerning food stand as they stood.

"Sir, last year just before this part of the year, there was much talk of Government getting themselves relieved of the responsibility of feeding the common man, a non-producer. We saw the result of it, how prices of foodgrains shot up in the highly deficit districts of Ramnad, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Salem and North Arcot by 300 to 400 per cent. Even before the lifting of control, I sounded a note of warning that the return to normal and lifting of controls should be gradual, regulated and well-planned. Luckily the switch over to controls again has been effected from this kharif year.

"Even under the present policy, Sir, there are so many problems, to be tackled in a realistic way. For instance, there is the problem of millet eaters taking to rice, when once rice cards are distributed to them (?) and cultivating commercial crops. The remedy is that steps in the direction of crop survey and crop planning are to be adopted as emergent war-time measures. It should be enforced with great amount of vision and tact. The services of non-official agencies like Congress Committees, social service leagues can be utilized in carrying out these measures. There is the question of procurement and making allowances for the producers for consumption and cultivation expenses. There is a lot of trouble in deficit district like Coimbatore, Ramnad and Tirunelveli, at every stage. It is in this connexion much is being talked about corruption, etc. Effective supervision and personal inspection by the members of Government in the affected areas often may solve the problem.

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"Regarding major irrigation schemes, I support the idea of the levy of a betterment tax on the people, who are directly benefited by the Project, to be spread over a period of many years, so that the ryot can pay it from out of the income from the land so improved.

"Regarding ordinary irrigation channels, they are not working efficiently and the good old kudimaramath system has failed. The ryots no longer care for the maintenance of these channels. The Government themselves should take up the responsibility for silt cleaning in these channels.

"Another important and assured source of food, which has been neglected by this Government is 'Fish'. I have put a number of questions on this and all of them have been answered; but no further action has been taken. The vast scope for developing fisheries is not utilized properly. It seems the Government are not conscious of that problem at all. An officer is to be appointed immediately with proper technical assistance. Even the Retrenchment Committee has recommended for a separate department and it has given all details for the setting up of a department. I urge the Government should turn their attention immediately towards that direction. I demand a comprehensive enquiry into agricultural costs, profits and wages, in major crops in the province should be immediately undertaken with a view to fixing guaranteed minimum price for agricultural products and minimum wages for agricultural labourers.

3-15 P.M. "The next point is; only a co-ordinated statistical department can give correct statistics which will be really useful and reliable for solving the many urgent problems that are facing the country. We see in the press just this morning the utterances of warning and caution of the illustrious son of our country, our revered Prime Minister of India, regarding imports of foodgrains from abroad, etc. You can very well understand his feelings. Is he dissatisfied with the common man for whom he has lived and is now toiling night and day? The chief cause for the Indian Prime Minister's feeling of dejection seems to be the functioning of the Provincial Governments. So, Sir, I appeal through you, to the Government to awake and rise up to the occasion which is very emergent."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What about the Food Department?"

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I thought the hon. Member had finished with his peroration and so food is finished."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR:—"Turning to Industries, there exists a Planning Committee consisting of Chief Secretary, Secretaries of Industries Department, Director of Industries, Chief Engineers of Irrigation and Electricity and the Economic Adviser as Secretary. Its functions are to review all plans for the economic development of the Province. I would like to know whether all matters and subjects relating to economic

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development are referred to, and opinions taken from, that Committee. Nothing is known regarding the functioning of that Committee and whether any uniform policy is being followed.

"Regarding business concerns undertaken by the Government like Motor Transport, etc., it is not safe to place them under administrative officers, without any business experience. A statutory board of persons experienced in business undertaking is to be constituted to help the administrative and technical staff by advice and also to help the Government in the managements of these undertakings. The Government of India have themselves done like this, in the matter of Railways, Damodar Valley Scheme, etc. I find this of course in the speech. But action on this is to be taken urgently.

"Then, a word about the merger of Pudukkottai State. I suggest that Pudukkottai be made the headquarters of a district, instead of Ramnad, and the two taluks of Sattur and Srivilliputtur may be added to Tirunelveli. The buildings of Pudukkottai can be made use of to locate the various offices of the District Headquarter and the people of Ramnad district and the State will be satisfied with this arrangement.

"Next, Sir, regarding the maintenance of communication, in the Highway Department though more amounts have been provided than were provided by the District Boards when they were in charge of the same, expenditure has not been incurred within that year. The conditions of village roads have considerably deteriorated, after the suspension of District Boards, since non-officials have been dissociated. It is seen from the administrative report for 1946-47—that is the latest report—that as against a sum of Rs. 8,69,000 provided for Tanjore, for maintenance of roads, only Rs. 5,26,000 have been spent. That represents only 60 per cent of the total sum.

"Unless the whole administration is rationalized, the interests of efficiency and service to the public will suffer still. When an attempt is made to rationalize even the bus fare in the City, is it too much to demand the same in the whole Province? The report of the Retrenchment and Re-organization Committee is already before the Government and we hear still, it is under examination. Are not actions to be taken on that?

"Then, there is the question of public servants. Only concentrated and willing service from the public servants can contribute to the success of the administration. There seems to be still some discontent among the non-gazetted officers. It may be due to the increased cost of living for which increases in the price of rice and bus fares are chiefly responsible. The new taxation proposals about which I shall deal later on, will add to these. With the increase of dearness allowance, etc., given by the Central Government to their employees, the review and revision of the dearness and house rent allowances may be undertaken at an early date and their legitimate demands satisfied. It seems the previous Governments have automatically adopted the rates of

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Government of India from time to time. When there is great disparity between the allowances given by Central and Provincial Governments, there is every reason for re-examining the question.

"Then, there is the question of daily allowance to non-gazetted officers, namely, annas ten per day, which is quite inadequate. It is impossible to expect a clerk to live on annas ten, when he goes on tour, outside his headquarters."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They spend something at home and that also must be taken into account."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR:—"But, Sir, can he take all the provisions and deposit at any hotel while on tour? Then regarding new taxes, there is a proposal to levy taxes on capital gains, that is, 25 per cent on sales effected after 1938 or 1939. We need not dilate on that point because such taxes are illegal."

"Regarding taxes on coconuts, sugar-cane, chillies, coffee, pepper, turmeric, plantain fruits, etc., these are household articles. I am opposed to taxation of these articles. I plead that the Government should drop these proposals. It looks to the common man that he is being pursued every year in one form or the other. Last year, he was allowed to drift himself to find food when the food position was most unsatisfactory. This year having assured him of his food through ration cards, if all his necessities are going to be taxed, what will he do? If in the list of new taxes, betel leaf also is included by our Government, with the proposed levy on betel nuts by the Centre, the picture will be complete."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has left over chunnam."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR:—"Chunnam can be got without much money."

"Surcharge on bus fares will work great hardship on the poor man. At a time when scarcity of cotton is felt, tax on cotton will make cultivators hesitate to take to that."

"Regarding housing of agricultural labourers, a beginning can be made. I suggest that funds for Harijan Uplift, Rural Reconstruction and levy of a tax from the landholders may be pooled and expenditure incurred. I suggest a scheme to be drawn up for this and carried out as early as possible."

"Sir, with these remarks, I close."

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am extremely glad that you have given me an opportunity to-day for making my speech. The outstanding feature of this year's Budget is the extension of Prohibition throughout the whole Province. Some of us, including myself, wanted to go slow, but almost all the members of the Congress Party were in favour of extending this wholesome principle to the whole Province. It has been adopted and it has become an accomplished fact now. I think

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the Ministry deserves the congratulations from every one in respect of the extension of this principle, but Sir, we must not rest content on our oars. In some districts bootleggers have become prominent and I am sorry to confess that in my own district of Bellary, there are certain people who are powerful and influential, who are out to defeat this wholesome policy of Prohibition which was so ardently advocated by the Father of the Nation. Sir, when people go to catch these influential people at nights—and I may say my district is a district in which the old Excise people have been asked to extend this principle of Prohibition and they are doing it quite honestly and sincerely in order to avoid the suspicion which was once attached to their department—the people who go there are attacked. Even last week one man was stabbed, but fortunately it did not prove fatal. Sir, there are many cases of Prohibition and almost every week a number of cases are being launched before the Magistracy and I am only mentioning these facts as a caution to other members to see that this scheme is made successful in their districts and not allowed to be defeated by people of bad habits who are out even to commit murders in order to make money for providing this illicit arrack to the poor people at nights. So, Sir, this caution I give and I hope with the co-operation of all the people it will become successful in the Province.

"Then, Sir, we have also done much with regard to the case of the Harijans in this Province. Whatever criticism there might be, I think, we have advanced much and we have done more than any other province in this respect. Years ago, before the Congress Ministries were formed the Father of the Nation said 'treat the Harijans as your equals except in the matter of inter-dining and inter-marriages'. The Father of the Nation spoke these words in 1936-37. (Interruption.) Yes, the Father of the Nation said, treat them as your equals socially and economically and give them the same privileges. Now, Sir, we see instances where inter-dining has become a common feature, it has become an every-day occurrence and even with regard to inter-marriages, some instances there are. They might perhaps be exceptional, but exceptions afterwards become the rule. So, Sir, even with regard to the case of Harijans the Government have done splendidly and I want to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister on this aspect of the matter."

"Then, Sir, it is usual to voice forth the grievances of one's own district and offer some constructive criticism. In the last year's Budget speech, the Hon. Finance Minister Mr. Gopala Reddi, when referring to education, said as follows: 'The policy of the Government is that every taluk in the Presidency must have a high school and every district a college. In pursuance of this policy, we are starting a college at Cuddapah. Provision is also made for introducing new courses of study in various Government colleges. Steps are also being taken for the raising to the first-grade of the Government College at Mangalore at an early date.' Sir, this was the principle he enunciated last year."

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This is only an application of the principle which had been recommended by the Calcutta University Commission under the presidentship of Mr. Sadler in 1919. After three decades, I thought that it would become an accomplished fact. But that has not happened.

"Sir, so far as Bellary is concerned, there is no Government College. There is one private college started by the Veerasaiva Association. It has been functioning for the last five years but due to some reason or other which I need not mention here—perhaps it may be due to financial reasons—they have intimated to the Hon. Education Minister that they cannot continue the college after June this year. And they have also intimated the same to the Hon. Premier and the Hon. Finance Minister. So, in this connexion, I make a fervent appeal to the Government to see that from the next academical year a Government college is started there. After all, the Government must rise to the occasion now as there will be absolutely no college from June, this year, when the Veerasaiva College will be closed. About 120 students who are now studying in the Junior Intermediate class of that college, will be left in the lurch and they will be forced to curtail their higher studies. They cannot get admission to the Senior Intermediate class in any of the colleges of this Presidency. Moreover, I am told, every year about four to five hundred students are coming out successfully in the S.S.L.C. Examination from my district. That means, there must be some college to give them higher education. What are you going to do for them. Can you shut out those students from entering the portals of a college and are you satisfied by giving them education up to S.S.L.C. course only. I do not think Government could adopt such an attitude. Such being the case, there is the urgent and imperative necessity for starting a Government college at Bellary. I am sorry to see in the Budget that not even a token grant of at least one hundred rupees is provided for that."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Sir, if this principle is applied, then every private college will be closed and the Government will be compelled to open new Government Colleges. For example, the V.R. College at Nellore may be closed and in that case the Government will be compelled to open a new college there."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"Sir, the recognition given to the Veerasaiva College by the Government is only provisional. For the construction of a college there, it was estimated that 4½ lakhs of rupees would be necessary. Government said that they would give Rs. 50,000 and the balance of four lakhs of rupees would have to be borne by the Veerasaiva Association. Though their funds run to the extent of fifteen lakhs of rupees, they are not prepared to accept this proposal. They thought that this was a big sum amounting to nearly 25 per cent of their funds, and they are saying that due to financial reasons, they are closing it. Whatever it is, we cannot blame them for this decision. After

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all, this is a college started to cater to the needs of a section of the community which wanted to give their people priority in the matter of admission to higher courses of study. Thus there is the difference between a college like Veerasaiva College and the college in Cuddapah. So, the argument of the Hon. Finance Minister that if the Government were to open a college of their own, in the place where a college is already existing, then every aided institution would close down, does not hold water. But in the case of Cuddapah, the policy of the Government is different. I do not know what special charm does Mr. Ranga Reddi possess to get all the requirements for Cuddapah met by the Government. But I have not got that capacity to persuade the Hon. Education Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister and get the necessary requirements for my district. Sir, I hope that this appeal of mine, this final appeal of mine, to open a Government College in Bellary may be met by the Government.

"Now, let us see where that college can be located. There are many big buildings in Bellary and at present some of them are occupied by the Collector and other officials. There is also a building occupied by the District Judge which can be easily shared by three other officials. The Government can take over some of these buildings for this purpose. If they do not favour this proposition, they can as well locate it for the present in the same place where the Veerasaiva College is situated. Later on, they can shift it to a suitable place.

"Sir, the Hon. Minister for Education knows very well how difficult it is for students to secure admission either in the ordinary colleges or in the professional colleges. Now, there is not even one professional college there. There was one Government College till 1892 styled Provincial College manned by such eminent people like Professor P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar who was the Principal of that college and Professor K. Sundararaman, father of Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri. At that time the London Mission authorities started one Wardlaw College. But as soon as that college was started, the Government thought that there was no necessity for two colleges in Bellary and they abolished the Government College. From that time onwards, there is no Government College there. In 1942, the Advisers' Government would have started a college there but thinking that there is already one college there, they also did not start it. So, once again I appeal to the Government to start a college there and this is also in accordance with the policy they expounded last year and I feel that there should be no break from that policy. If only the Government can come forward with a proposal to start a college there, the people of Bellary, the municipality and the students are prepared to contribute their mite towards its building fund. I hope the Government will start a college soon."

"Sir I now come to the policy of the Government with regard to admissions to colleges on a communal basis. If I make any

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criticism on this subject, it must not be misunderstood by my hon. Friends. For the last two years, you are aware that admissions to the professional as well as non-professional colleges are governed by the Communal G.O. Sir, this policy is against the principles of the Congress. In this connection, I have addressed a communication to the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister of India and the Education Minister of the Government of India, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, whose reply was published in the 'Swatantra' about six months ago."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"How is it that 'Swatantra' alone has published it."

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"The other papers did not publish it for reasons of their own. Perhaps they wanted to adopt a policy of expediency. But I am glad that at least 'Swatantra' has published that communication I received from the Education Minister of the Central Government."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, I have stated times without number that admissions to Arts Colleges are governed by the same rule which was issued by Sri Rajagopalachari when he was the Premier of this Province. I have made that point clear and it surprises me that, after having had that answer, Mr. Bhima Rao should come forward and say that we have made innovations with regard to admissions to Arts Colleges."

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"Sir, I respectfully wish to correct the statement of the Hon. Minister for Education. I know the order passed by the then Education Minister when Sri Rajagopalachari was the Premier. That order only stated that one particular community should not predominate in an institution on account of the marks obtained by them."

3-15 P.M. "If a member of another community has got marks, though not so high as a member of that particular community, but somewhat lower, he must also be given admission. It is that order which the other day the Hon. Education Minister explained away in this House or in the other House that I am speaking. That order does not justify the admission of a student into the Engineering College who has just scraped through by getting 40 per cent marks in the Intermediate Examination in mathematics whereas a student of another community who has got cent per cent marks in mathematics should be denied admission in the Engineering Colleges."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"May I say on a point of explanation that I said the orders of admission to the Arts Colleges have not been modified. I said there was no change of rule to the Arts Colleges from Rajaji's time. It is only with regard to professional colleges there was a change. I do not want the hon. Member to go on repeating that misrepresentation, viz., that orders of admission with regard to Government Arts College also have been changed."

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SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"I respectfully submit it is not misrepresentation on my part. It is misinterpretation by Government of the Government Order that was passed during Rajaji's time. Anyhow I do not want to enter into a controversy now. All that I now say is that Government should follow the recommendations of the Bhore Committee. That Committee heard the views of many eminent members of the medical profession and they recommended that one view was that admission must go on merit and merit only. Another view was it would work hardship to members of some other community if only the principle of merit is taken into consideration. So as a matter of compromise the Bhore Committee recommended so far as provinces like Madras are concerned that one-third of the admission must be on the basis of merit and merit only and the rest two-thirds may be made on provincial considerations. That was the proportion they recommended. During Mr. Prakasam's ministry in 1946-47, that Ministry reduced the number of admissions on merit to 20 per cent instead of one-third. That being the case, I now appeal to the present Ministry to revise this communal policy which has given rise to so much discontent and a sense of frustration among students, and pass orders that admission to every college be made on the basis of one-third on merit and two-thirds on other considerations."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Why not on merit alone?"

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"I am for that. But in politics there must be some compromise. For the sake of political considerations I am prepared for a compromise and that is, that one-third of the admission be made on the basis of merit. I am glad the Hon. Minister for Education has appointed a friend of ours Sir C. V. Raman to be in charge of the research section of the Presidency College. Sir, this is one of the statements made by Sir C. V. Raman on the 15th of August 1947: 'It is really a suicidal policy for any State to shut up merit under the cloak of communal representation.' That is what he stated on the 15th August 1947, on the Independence Day. Sir, I want to refer here to the interpellations put on the floor of this House with reference to the articles on 'Harijan' about this question. For, the 'Harijan' reflects the opinion of the Father of our nation. I am sure if Gandhiji were alive to-day he would not have approved of this sort of admission into the colleges in Madras Province. Sir, medical friends of mine have come and told me 'we sent our sons for admission to the Medical College but they could not get in. We are running nursing homes and if our sons could not take our profession what are we to do?'"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Heritage?"

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"Yes, Sir. I have got a library of law books worth 40 to 50 thousand rupees and if my son could not step into my shoes, how would I feel? But my son says, for God's sake don't send me to Law College; send me to the Engineering College. Sir, I have got a medical journal here in which it is stated

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that only those people, who are willing to give an undertaking that they would, after getting out of the medical college, serve in villages for a period of five years as medical practitioners, should be given admission to the medical college. For, Sir, now-a-days villages are devoid of any medical help. I have seen patients being brought to Bellary from villages in an advanced stage of the disease, much of which could be prevented if proper medical help was available in the villages. So why not give admission to those who give such an undertaking?

"Now, Sir, we require also a number of engineers. Unless you admit all the students who apply we will not be able to get the necessary number of engineers who will be required for the numerous projects, which Government want to undertake. So, Sir, I once more appeal with all the strength I can command, that Government should revise this policy with regard to admission into colleges, professional as well as non-professional and see that a certain proportion—at least one-third—is admitted on merit.

"Sir, I see Mr. Ibrahim engaged in conversation with the Hon. Minister for Education. Probably it is about the communal proportion on which admissions are made now. I think the Muslims have been suffering not a little in the matter of admission. If they have realized the real purport of the Government Order of which I was speaking they . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I think Mr. Ibrahim will speak for himself."

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"I am mentioning this to show that if they really know the number of seats they would get they would not make any complaint. On the other day, in reply to an interpellation in the Assembly as to how many members from the Muslim community got admission into the Engineering College, it was said, that out of 62 or 65 who applied, only two did not get admission. Now if admission had been governed as per the terms of the Government Order passed during Rajaji's time, more Muslims would have got admission. I think my Muslim friends have made matters worse by raising this question. That is what I want to say.

"In this connexion I may also submit that recently in the Bombay Presidency, I think last week, many of us would have read in the papers that the Government there have ordered that in the case of admission to colleges and public services, the community to which the applicants belong should not be ascertained nor kept in record. I think that is a wholesome principle in conformity with the policy of the Congress, and that should be adopted by our Government also. That is my humble submission to the present Ministry. Here, I would respectfully ask our Ministers what is to be the fate of those brilliant students who are denied admission. Already they are saying: 'what is the use of our studying further?' That sense of frustration has already arisen in them. I would ask our Education Minister to put himself in the position of those students and consider what would be

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his feelings then. If that sense of frustration should trouble their minds, how can they study seriously? I appeal to the Hon. Minister for Education to consider this aspect and change the present system of admission to colleges.

"Sir, now I come to another subject. There are several control orders, mostly issued by the Food Department and some by the Industries department. With regard to them, due notice regarding their issue and withdrawal should be given to the public. As it is, we do not know, when the several control orders are issued, withdrawn and revived. Last year, you may remember, on the 6th January 1948, I put a question regarding an important merchant in my place, who was arrested and kept in the lock up by the Police for having brought into Bellary town three bags of puff rice. This rice is being eaten by students in the afternoon. On the 28th December 1947 the control order regarding rice was removed and everybody thought they could easily bring rice within the town. Now this incident took place on the 6th January 1948. I had to go to the Police station on behalf of the merchant and intervene. Even the Police did not know that the control order had been cancelled. I said, it was announced in the newspapers. They said, we do not read newspapers; we have no instructions and we cannot but arrest him. Then I went to the Sub-Magistrate and got the release order. When I gave notice of an interpellation here, the answer given was, under executive instructions the order had been cancelled and so forth. Afterwards last month I heard that another gentleman in similar circumstances had been arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees. I do not know why the order has been revived with regard to puff rice. I have been writing to the Secretary, Food Department, to kindly publish in the papers every month 4 p.m. what control orders are in force and what are not in force.

"On the 6th January 1948, I sent an interpellation on this subject. The Secretariat was not able to furnish the complete answer till July. By that time, the Council had been prorogued. And after a lapse of some months on 7th July 1948 I got a Press Communique showing what control orders were still in force. Sir, let me explain to the House how these conflicting orders had resulted in injustice and hardship to the people in the mufassal. One control order said that merchants should not be in possession of more than 20 imperial maunds of rice for sale. But that order was thought to have been revoked, as decontrols had been announced. But certain merchants were not aware of this fact. And so they were caught hold of for being in possession of more than 20 imperial maunds of rice or roughly 7 bags of 224 lb. each, and brought before the court and were heavily fined by the magistrates. The same thing was going on for a long time afterwards and prosecutions were launched, even after that control order was withdrawn, because the magistrates and the rationing authorities were not aware when each control order was withdrawn. Even judges and magistrates are not aware of the latest orders of the Government on the subject and so when these merchants

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are brought before them, they themselves do not know which control orders are in force and which have been removed, and they do not hesitate to pass heavy sentences. Even small quantities of rice carried by poor villagers from village parts for personal consumption were caught hold of and the persons concerned prosecuted.

"Sir, let me give another instance of how things are being dealt within the Government. Certain suits were filed in my district and in Kurnool with regard to certain forward contracts and a question arose whether a particular control was still in force or not. I wrote to the Secretary to the Food Department. He replied that it was not dealt with in his department and that I must address the Development Department. Then I wrote to the Development Department, but then I was told that I must address the Legal Department. In between nobody knew which control orders were in force and which were not. After having addressed a number of letters to these departments and getting no reply, I wrote a letter to the Minister concerned, but I knew his pressure of business and so he simply passed it on to the Secretariat and so, up till now I have not received any reply to all my communications and still nobody knows the correct information on that point. So my suggestion is this. Every month we get the 'Madras Information.' Let the Government publish therein what control orders are in force and what controls have been abolished. I think it is only the Food Ministry and the Industries Ministry that are in charge of controls of most of the articles, and they will be able to publish the information correctly. If this suggestion is adopted, I think it will be very useful to the common man for whom my hon. Friend Dr. John pleads so much."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"The Government could furnish the information only if they know it; but they themselves do not know it."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"Sir, as I said, judges and magistrates in the districts and sometimes even High Court Judges are not able to know and find out the latest position in regard to these controls. I make this suggestion not in any carping spirit, but because there are too many controls and too many orders are issued on the subject from time to time and so we want to know the exact position in the matter."

"Another appeal I want to make to the Hon. Dr. Rajan is this. I have seen with my own eyes in Bellary, because the ration office is in front of my residence, a number of unnecessary and trivial prosecutions in respect of ration offences launched against poor and innocent villagers and they are made to pay heavy fines. Sir, when poor people come from the village parts to Bellary, for any business in courts or in the town, they carry with them one or two measures of rice in order to cook their own food there, because they cannot afford to go to the hotels and pay Re. 1 for a meal. When the ration officers find out this rice in their hands, they prosecute them and take them to the police station along with their bullock carts, keep them there till the next day, and then they are taken before a Sub-Magistrate, who fines them very

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heavily. I submit, Sir, that this is very hard on the poor villagers and I suggest that some discretion should be given to the rationing authorities in the matter of prosecution for such offences. No such discretion is now given to them and so even for such trivial offences, the people are caught hold of and punished. I hope, Sir, that the Hon. Minister for Food will see that necessary instructions are issued to the rationing authorities in the district not to launch prosecutions for such trivial offences, by giving them a certain amount of discretion in these matters. Otherwise the Government will become unpopular.

"Sir, one word more with regard to food and I shall close. During the Advisers' regime, the Government passed an order that sugarcane grown around 7 miles of the Hospet area, should be brought to the sugar factory at Hospet for being crushed and so from 1943, the sugarcane growers were taking their sugarcane to that factory and getting the minimum price fixed for it by the Government. The price of sugarcane then generally was Rs. 34 per ton. Afterwards it was raised to Rs. 54, but now it has gone down to Rs. 46 per ton. Now each acre yields about 26 tons of sugarcane on an average. That means for an acre under sugarcane cultivation, a tenant could make an income of Rs. 1,200 and deducting his expenses, say 50 per cent of it, he would get a net income of about Rs. 600 per acre. If the landowner is an absentee landlord like myself, the tenant would give Rs. 100 to me and take for himself the remaining Rs. 500. This has been going on for the last so many years and this year also they have raised sugarcane on nearly 50 per cent of wet lands. The sugar factory at Hospet can only crush for 110 working days in the year at the rate of 600 tons per day. Therefore it can crush only 66,000 tons. It would not therefore take the remaining canes, but if they do so, they would ask a premium for doing so. The ryots are compelled to manufacture the same into jaggery, which is an unwanted product in these days in my district. We do not consume so much jaggery in these days. What I suggest in this matter is this. If, on these surplus sugarcane areas, paddy is grown, it would greatly help to ease the present food situation. But unfortunately the growing of paddy is not a business proposition unless some incentive is given to the paddy cultivators. As I said just now, in the case of sugarcane, a tenant makes a net profit of Rs. 500 per acre. He would not get even Rs. 200 per acre by cultivating paddy. There was a note prepared by Mr. Hilson, the Director of Agriculture in 1930, on this subject, and submitted to the Tariff Board, when they were investigating into the question of giving protection to the sugar industry in the country and this note was printed as an Appendix to the Tariff Board's Report. According to his calculation, a tenant would get a return of about Rs. 140 per acre if he cultivated paddy at the price prevailing in 1930. Now the price of paddy has gone up by three times and therefore a person by raising paddy on these lands would now get about Rs. 300 gross income per acre. I therefore suggest that some kind of planning should be devised whereby the tenant should be encouraged to grow paddy instead of sugarcane and make it a business proposition. That would go a

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long way towards easing the present acute shortage of food in my district. When the Deputy Prime Minister of India was addressing us the other day, he said that there was plenty of food in the country, but that it was being withheld. Sir, I should like, in this connexion, to quote a small extract from the Monograph prepared by Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswami, I.C.S., and published two years ago. At pages 169-170 of it, he has given all details about food production and the annual requirements of rice in the Province. He says, "The annual requirements of rice are about 3,894,000 tons and the rice production is 4,750,000 tons. Therefore there is no deficiency with regard to production of rice; on the other hand, there is an excess of 856,000 tons of rice."

"Sir, Mr. Hilson in his note, which I have mentioned above, states at page 112, 'Rice is not a commercial or profit-making business. One must take to the raising of sugarcane in these days'. That was what he said in 1930 when there was a depression all over the country. And so it is, I think that people had taken to sugarcane cultivation in considerable quantities, to the detriment of cereals which we now very badly require for our food. I therefore submit, Sir, that it needs some careful planning. This morning I was speaking to a friend of mine and he said, 'Oh, we require still more sugarcane'. But from the experience I have of my district, I think that we have got more sugarcane than what we could normally consume. They are now growing sugarcane in about 50 per cent of the wet lands which is far in excess of our normal requirements and far in excess of what the sugar factory in Hospet can consume and that is why the surplus sugarcane is now being converted into jaggery, which has no good market at present. I suggest, Sir, that the Economic Adviser to the Government who has been recently appointed may be sent to the Hospet area to investigate into this question and to suggest how much of the present acreage is to be apportioned for the growing of sugarcane and how much for paddy cultivation, so that there may not be any waste, and the wet lands there may be put to the best possible use from the economic point of view. Sir, that is my humble suggestion on this matter. I do not want to take more of the time of the House. I say that there must be some definite planning in this matter; otherwise we will not be able to solve our food problem successfully. We are now getting on by importing rice from other countries, which would be quite unnecessary, if there is a definite planning of agriculture."

"One word more with regard to the food question. Sir, my hon. Friend Dr. T. S. S. Rajan in the pamphlet which he issued on the food situation about a year and a half ago, has stated the following with regard to the urban supply of cereals: 'In other Provinces, people from rationed areas go to the non-rationed areas and buy cereals for whatever they can afford, especially because the cereals there are not rationed'. I think, Sir, that such a system which obtains in other provinces, may be adopted in this Province also, so that citizens in towns may not suffer on account of under-nourishment."

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SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—“అధ్యక్ష, inflation వలన ప్రజల నిత్యావసరాలకు కావలసిన వస్తువుల ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయినాయి. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో అవసరవాదాధారమీద యింకా కొత్త వస్తువుల వేస్తే inflation పెరిగి పోతుండే కాని వివిధంగాను తగ్గదు. ఈ కొత్త వస్తువులవల్ల నిత్యము ప్రజలు వాడుకొనే మిరపకాయలు, అరటిపళ్ళ మొదలైన వాటి ధర పెరిగిపోతుంది. ఇప్పుడు అన్ని రకపు వస్తువులను అరిటిపళ్ళ చవకగా పీడవారి అందుబాటులో ఉన్నాయి. వాటిని ఏ యా. 0-1-0 కో, యా. 0-0-6 కో కొనుక్కొని వేదవాళ్ళ ఈ ఆహారకారకరంగాలలో పాట్లు నింపుకుంటూ కాలక్షేపం చేస్తున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు మన Finance Minister గారు వాటిమీద కూడా వస్తువు వేయడంవలన వాటి ధరలు కూడా పెరిగిపోతాయి. వీడవాళ్ళ వాడవడతారు. బడ్జెటులో వచ్చే లోటు 4 కోట్ల రూపాయలు మాత్రమే. ఇది చాలా స్వల్పమైనటువంటిది. దీనిని భర్తీ చేసుకోవడం చాలా సులభము. ఈ వస్తువులు ఈ సంవత్సరం మాత్రమే emergency గా వేస్తున్నాము కాని వచ్చే సంవత్సరం ఉంచవలసినట్లుగా చెప్పారు. కాని మా ఆనుభవాన్నిబట్టి ఒకసారి ఒక కొత్త వస్తువును వేసిస్తే దానిని తీసివేయడం సాధారణంగా జరిగదు. తీసివేయవటానికి బహు ప్రయత్నమంతకంటే అవుతుంది. కాబట్టి ఇటువంటి వస్తువుల విధించవద్దని వారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇదివరకు 1938 వ సంవత్సరంలో రాక్షసు రాజుగారు మృతిగా ఉన్నప్పుడు Health Act ను pass చేశారు. ఆ చట్టం ప్రకారంగా మునిసిపాలిటీలకు వచ్చే టులువంటి ఆదాయంలో నూటికి 40 రూపాయలు (40%) ఆరోగ్యం (health) విషయమై ఖర్చుపెట్టాలని అన్నారు. ఒక్క ఆరోగ్యము విషయమై 40 per cent ఖర్చు చేస్తే మిగిలిన 60 per cent ఆదాయాన్ని మిగిలిన అన్ని శాఖల (departments) కు వివిధంగా ఖర్చుపెట్టాలని తెలియటం లేదు. అంతేకాకుండా ప్రతి 10,000 ల జనాభాకు ఒక Sanitary Inspector ను వేయాలని అన్నారు. ఆ విధంగా అయితే 70,000 ల జనాభా ఉన్నటువంటి మా విజయనగరం మునిసిపాలిటీలో 7 గురు Sanitary Inspector లను వేయవలసినవచ్చింది. ఈ Sanitary ఆఫీసర్లు వారి establishment లోకి చాలా డబ్బు ఖర్చు అయిపోతోంది. ఇంత ఖర్చు అవుతున్నా వారు చేసే పని హెచ్చుగా కనిపించటం లేదు. రోజు ఓ 10 పాల కేసులను పట్టుకుంటారు. వాటిలో 7, 8 కేసులను వదిలేస్తారు. మిగతా 2, 2 కేసులను పైకి కంపుతారు. అంతేకాని మునిసిపాలిటీలలో పురపాలకవ్యవస్థలు ఎక్కువగా జరిగటం లేదు. అంటువ్యాధులు (epidemics) ఇదివరకటికంటే కూడా హెచ్చిపోతున్నాయి.

“Adviser's Government ఉన్న కాలంలో Pawn Brokers Act ను pass చేశారు. కాని ఆ Act ఉన్నట్టు ఎవరికి తెలియదు. ఈ మధ్య 6 మాసాల క్రితము ఒక స్త్రీ ఈ విషయం తెలియక నగలు లాకట్లుపట్టింది. ఆప్పుడు అధికారులు అవిడకు license లేదని కేసుపెట్టి పట్టించారు. ఈ కేసు జరిగిన తరువాతనే ఈ Pawn Brokers Act ఉన్నదని మనకుగాని, ప్రజలకుగాని తెలిసినదిగాని అంతవరకు తెలియదు. ఈ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వమువారు అమలులో ఉంచిన Act లు ప్రజలకు తెలియకుండానే ఈ Act ను pass చేయించినంతమాత్రంచేత ఏమీ ప్రయోజనం లేదు.

“కార్మికుల (labourers) విషయంలో గవర్నమెంటువారు అనేక చట్టాలు పాస్ చేశారు. వాటిలోన labour కు చాలా శాఖలు కలుగుతాయి కాని ఈ విషయం వాళ్ళకు తెలియదు. మాకు గవర్నమెంటువారు ఏమి చెయ్యటం లేదనే వాళ్ళ అనుకుంటున్నారు. ఈమధ్యన Shop Assistants Act ను pass చేశారు. దానివల్ల కార్మి

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కులకు చాలా లాభం ఉన్నది. కాని దీనిని వారు గమనించటం లేదు. మేము మా నియోజకవర్గాల (constituencies) లో తిరిగివచ్చుచు దీనిని గురించి మాకు ఎవరు చెప్పలేదు. ఈ చట్టముయొక్క ఉద్దేశముగల వారికి తెలియదు."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ ఎందుకంటే చట్టం గురించి కూడా ప్రజలకు తెలియదంటారా ? ”

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—“ జమీందారీ ఎడ్యుకేషన్ సంగతి రైతులకు ప్రజలకు అందరకూ తెలుసును. ఈ చట్టాన్ని అవలంబిస్తే పెట్టటానికి ఇంకా 2, 3 సంవత్సరాలు పడుతుందని మనకు చెబుతున్నాము. కాని రైతులు ఇంకా 10 సంవత్సరాలైనా పట్టవచ్చునని అనుకొంటున్నారు. అందువల్ల ఆ చట్టాని pass చేసి సంతనే సంతృప్తిపడకుండా దానిని తొందరలో అమలుపరచాలి. ఈ శాసనాన్ని మొదట 10 సంవత్సరాల క్రితం ప్రకాశంగారు ఆరంభించారు. తరువాత ఇప్పుడు వెంకట్రావుగారు దీనిని శాసనము చేయించారు. కాని ఎప్పుడు ఇది పూర్తిగా అమలు జరిగిందో తెలియదు.

“ ఇనాం చట్టాన్ని కూడా pass చేయిస్తామని చెప్పారు. ఇది తెలుసుకొని ఈనాం రైతులు, శిశుు పెట్టించటంలేదు సరికదా; భూములను విడిచిపెట్టడంలేదు. దీనివల్ల సామాన్య సంతారులకు చాలా బాధగా ఉంటోంది. వారి భూములమీద శిస్తులు వసూలు కాక చాలా కష్టపడుతున్నారు. ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ అందుకని Act ను pass చేయవద్దని అంటారా ? ”

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—“ చట్టాలను pass చేయవద్దని అంటుంటేదు. కాని pass చేయవద్దని చెబుతూనే వెంటనే pass చేసి వాటిని త్వరగా అమలు పరచవలసినదని చెబుతున్నాను.

“ ఈ సంవత్సర బడ్జెటులో 4 కోట్ల రూపాయలు లోటు వస్తుందని అన్నారు. ఈ నాలుగు కోట్ల లోటును పూర్తి చేసుకోవటానికిగాను కొత్త పన్నులు వేయాలని అనుకొంటున్నారు. ఈ కొత్త పన్నులు అనవసరమని నేను అనుకొంటున్నాను. 4 కోట్ల రూపాయలు లోటు లేకుండా చేసుకోవటానికి కొన్ని ఎస్టిమేట్లు (estimates) లో తగ్గింది, ఖర్చు అదాయంతో సరిపోయ్యుకోవచ్చును. ఇందుకు చాలా అవకాశాలున్నాయి. ఉదాహరణకుగా కొన్నిటిని గురించి మనవిచేస్తాను. మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలో నాక వలస విడిచిని కట్టించటానికి నిరుడు 8 లక్షల రూపాయలను provide చేశారు. కాని అందులో 2, 3 వేలు మాత్రమే ఖర్చుచేశారు. ఈ సంవత్సరం, 5 లక్షలను మాత్రమే provide చేశారు. అదేవిధంగా విశాఖపట్టణం-వెండుర్ రోడ్డు నిరుడు 4 లక్షల రూపాయలు విచ్చాటు చేశారు. ఈ సంవత్సరం నీదాగా తీసేశారు. ఇట్లాగే ఒక్కొక్క జిల్లాలోని estimate లో కొంత కొంత తగ్గించినట్లైతే ఈ లోటు భరి కావటానికి విమాత్రము సందేహములేదు.

“ ఈ estimate లు వేయటంలోనూ, వాటిని ఖర్చుపెట్టడంలోనూ చాలా అస్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నాయని చెప్పవలసి వస్తోంది. ఈ డబ్బును ఆ జిల్లాలో ఖర్చు చేయటం లేదు. ఇట్లమువచ్చిన జిల్లాలో ఖర్చుచేస్తున్నారు. ఒక జిల్లాకు విచ్చాటు చేసిన డబ్బును ఇతర జిల్లాలో ఖర్చుపెడుతున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా చేస్తే ప్రజలలో చాలా అశాభంకము కలుగుతోంది. కాబట్టి ఏ జిల్లాకు విచ్చాటు చేయించిన డబ్బు సాధ్యమై సంతకరకు ఆ జిల్లాలోనే ఖర్చుచేయించడం చాలా మంచిదని నా అభిప్రాయము.

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6. Health విషయంలో రెండు లక్షల 53 వేల రూపాయలను విచ్చాటు చేసినట్లున్నది. బహుశః ఇది రెండు కోట్ల 53 లక్షలైనా అని అనుకొంటున్నాను. ఆ ఖర్చు పొరపాటై ఉండవచ్చు. మరోచోట 4 కోట్ల రూపాయలను provide చేసినట్లు కనిపిస్తోంది. ఈ డబ్బు సవ్యంగా ఖర్చుపెట్టబడటం లేదని నా అనుమానం. ఇంత డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టేస్తున్నా అంటుకోగా (epidemics) ఎక్కువ అయి పోతున్నాయని అంటే చాలా అశ్చర్యముగా ఉన్నది. కాబట్టి ఈ డబ్బును సవ్యముగా ఖర్చు చేయించే విచ్చాటు చేయించ గోర్తాను.

“ భాగ్యపు ధరలు కంట్రోలుచేసి, రైతులవద్దనుంచి సరుకును procure చేసి ప్రజలకు supply చేయాలని ప్రభుత్వమువారు అనుకొని ఆ విధంగా చేస్తోన్నారు. ఈ procurement rate మేజుగు ఒక్కొక్కటికి రూ 9-5-6 లు అని, రెండు మేజుగుల బస్తా ఖర్చు రూ 18-11-0 లు అని విచ్చాటు చేశారు. దీనివైస రవాణా ఖర్చుల క్రింద బస్తాకు రూ 1-4-0 లు అన్నారు. అంటే ఒక బస్తా ఖరీదు రూ 20 లు అవుతోందన్న మాట. అయితే మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలో reception godown దగ్గర రైతుల వద్దనుంచి బస్తాకు రూ 23-5-0 లు చొప్పున రైతుల వద్దనుంచి వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. దీనివైస నెంటరు మర్చంటు రూ 10-0, 8 కైరీ మర్చంటు ఒక రూపాయి ఖర్చు పెట్టవలసి వస్తోంది. దీనివల్ల ఒక బస్తాకి సుమారు రూ 5 ల వరకు అదనంగా ఖర్చు అవుతోంది. ఒక రూపాయ ఖర్చుతో సరఫరాయాచానికి అదనంగా 4 రూపాయలు గవర్నమెంటువారు ఖర్చు చేయవలసివల్ల ప్రజలకు డబ్బు ధరలకు బియ్యము అమ్మవలసివస్తోంది. ఈ విధంగా ఎందుకు చేస్తున్నారో తెలియదు.

“ ఇంక రేషనింగు భాగం ఎంత బాగా జరుగుతోందో చూడండి. రేషన్ లో 8 అవున్సుల బియ్యము, 2 అవున్సుల మిల్లెట్టో, గోధుమలూ, గోధుమ పిండి, మొదలూ ఇస్తామని అన్నారు. ఇదైనా సరి అయినట్లుంటే సరుకు ఇవ్వటం లేదు. ఉదాహరణకు, మైదాలాంటి దానిని 5, 6 మాసాల పాటు godown లో ఉంచుకొని, పుచ్చి పోతున్నప్పుడు, పురుగులు పట్టు బోయేటప్పుడు reception godowns లోనుంచి ఇస్తున్నారు. అప్పుడు అది ఎందుకూ పనికిరాని స్థితిలో ఉంటోంది. దీనిని ఖర్చులమీద రుద్దుతున్నారు. వారు దానిని అమ్మబోతే ప్రజలు కొనుక్కోవటం లేదు. మొదలైనవి తీసుకుంటేనే కాని కొన్ని సందర్భాలలో బియ్యం కొట్టు ఇవ్వటంలేదు. అక్కడ ప్రజలు ఈ పాడైపోయిన పిండి కొనుక్కోరు. Ration shop వర్తకునికి ఇందువల్ల చాలా నష్టము వస్తోంది. ఇటువంటి ఇబ్బందులు ఇక ముందైనా లేకుండా చేయ గోర్తాను.

“ బియ్యం విషయంలో ఇట్లాగే ఉంటోంది. ఇచ్చే 8 అవున్సుల బియ్యం అయినా కొద్దిగా మంచి సరుకు అయితే సౌకర్యమే. ఇదివరకు (two polishes) రెండు పట్టు పట్టించిన బియ్యము 66-2/3% దిగుబడి వచ్చినది ఇచ్చేవారు. కాని ఇప్పుడు దిగుబడి 72%, 73% ఉండాలంటున్నారు ఈ విధంగా పట్టు తగ్గించడం వలన బియ్యంలో 15% దాకా భాగ్యం ఉంటోంది ఈ బియ్యాన్ని re-milling చేయిస్తేనేగాని తినటానికి బాగుండవు. తిరిగి పట్టిస్తే ఈ 8 అవున్సుల బియ్యంలో 6 అవున్సులూ 4 అవున్సులూ అవుతున్నాయి. ఈ 6 అవున్సుల మీదా ప్రతీకడం ఎట్లాగో బోధపడటంలేదు. ఇలా కాకుండా రెండు పట్టు two polishes పట్టించిన బియ్యము ఇచ్చిస్తే ప్రజలు సుఖిస్తారు. ఇదివరకటినుంచి మనము మూడు పట్టు three

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polishes ఇచ్చిన వియ్యము వాడుతున్నాము. దీనివల్ల తక్కువ అంతా పోతుంది. కాబట్టి రెండు వజ్రులు కట్టించిన వియ్యని మూత్రమే ఇప్పించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

“బట్టల కంట్లోలు కనయంబాకూడా చాలా అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఆ వజ్ర కంట్లోలు తీసివేశారు. మరిల కంట్లోలు పెట్టారు. గుడ్డల కొత్త ధరలను నిర్ణయించారు. దీనివలన mill owners చాలా బాగుపడుతున్నారు. కంట్లోల్లకుముందు తయారు చేసిన గుడ్డల ధరలు కనయంబాకూడా తక్కువ. కాని ఇప్పుడు వస్తున్న సరికు నాసిరకంది, ధర జాస్తే. మిల్లు యజమానులు విదోరకంగా తాపత్రయపడి గడ్డలకు హెచ్చు ధరలు మిల్లుల దగ్గర వేయించుకుంటున్నారు. ఇటువంటి నాసిరకం సరుకు ఇక్కడ అమ్మడు కావటం లేదు. ఈ బట్టల పంపిణీ (distribution) కొంత co-operative stores కు, P.C.C. Society లకు కూడా ఇచ్చారు. Ex-mill ధరలకంటే, చిల్లర అమ్మకం retail rate కు 20% హెచ్చు చేసుకొని అమ్మన్నారు. అంటే మామూలు 0-8-3 అడనంగా వేసుకొని రైల్వే వర్తకులు అమ్మకోవాలన్న హద్దు దీని వైన నూటికి రూ 1.9-0 లు sales tax. దీనివల్ల గుడ్డ ధర ఎక్కువ అవుతోంది. మిల్లుల వద్దనుంచి వర్తకుల direct గా ఇవ్వడం కొనుక్కోటానికి ఏమిలేదు. మిల్లుల దగ్గరనుంచి wholesale dealer కు, wholesale dealer నుంచి retail dealers కు వస్తోంది. దీనివల్ల ఖర్చులు ఎక్కువగా అవుతున్నాయి. Direct గా మిల్లర్ల దగ్గర కొనుక్కోతూ competition మీద మంచి రకపు గుడ్డ తక్కువ ధరలకు అమ్మవచ్చును. Distribution కనయంబాకూడా వర్తకులు చాలా బాధపడుతున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు ఒక లక్ష జనాభాకి ఒక wholesale dealer అని, ఒక తాలూకాకు ఒక dealer ఉండాలని, ప్రతి రోజు జనాలకు ఒక centre merchant ఉండాలని అన్నారు. కాగానే ఉన్నది కాని నెంబరులో ఉన్న జనం ఆ నెంబర్ వర్తకునివద్ద కొనుక్కోవలసిన నియమంలేదు. సాధారణంగా వచ్చే టూల్కొని ప్రజలు దగ్గర ఉన్న ఏ వట్టణంకో వెళ్లి, అక్కడ ఎక్కువ రకాలుంటాయనే ఉద్దేశంతోనే, లేకపోతే చరకగా కొరుకుతాయనే ఆశతోనే వట్టణాలలో కొనుక్కోంటున్నారు. ఇందు వల్ల centre merchant దగ్గర సరుకు అమ్మడు కావటంలేదు. దానికో ఆతడు నష్టపడుతున్నాడు.

“Wholesale dealer అయినవాడు 25 వేల రూపాయలు deposit కట్టాలని అన్నారు. కాని మిల్లులనుంచి allot చేయించిన గుడ్డ mill owner లు చాలా అలశ్యం గా 3, 4 మాసాలకో వస్తున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా డబ్బు వికల్పబోవటంవలన వడ్డీ నష్టమేకాకుండా వర్తకము సరిగ్గా జరిగటంలేదు. డబ్బు తిరగకపోతే వర్తకుడు చాలా నష్టపడతాడు. ఈ policy ని కొంతవరకైనా మార్చవలసినదని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

“ఇంక foreign yarn విషయములోకూడా ముందుగా డబ్బు పెట్టి (advance cash payment) కొనుక్కోవాలని అన్నారు. Retail dealer లు డబ్బు కట్టిన ఏ 3, 4 మాసాలకోనా wholesale dealer లు సరుకు పంపటంలేదు. అందువల్ల dealer లు చాలా నష్టపడుతున్నారు.

“Foreign నుంచి వచ్చిన గుడ్డను, నూలు అమ్మకోవటానికి ఒక చోట రైస్ ను ఇస్తున్నారు, ఒక చోట ఇవ్వటంలేదు. గోదావరి జిల్లాలోను, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోను అమ్మకుంటున్నారు, విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలో ఇంకా ఏమిలేదు.

[5th March 1949]

[Sri N. Venkatachalamaji]

“ఈ సంవత్సరం ఆహార ధాన్యాల కంటులు సరిగ్గా లేవని ఆహార ధాన్యాలను ఎక్కువ భూములలో పండించాలని ప్రభుత్వమువారు అంటున్నారు. Grow more food, grow more food అని పెద్దవారు, చిన్నవారు అందరూ ప్రతి రోజు ఎక్కడో ఒక చోట చెబుతున్నారు. కాని దీనిని ఎవరూ తక్కువ చేస్తున్నట్లు కనపడుటలేదు. ఈ సంవత్సరం మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలో నారపంట విస్తీర్ణము ఎక్కువ అయినది. ఈ సంవత్సరం నారకు ధర హెచ్చటంతో ఆహార ధాన్యాలు పండించే రైతులు కూడా నారవేస్తున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు 500 హెక్టారుల నార బేలు 1 రీడు 250 రూపాయలు ఉన్నది. ఒక ఎకరానికి 2½ బేళ్లకు తక్కువ పండదు. అంటే ఖర్చులుపోతూ ఎకరానికి రూ 500 లు ఆదాయము వస్తోంది. ఆ భూములలో గంటిగూడి, చోళ్ల గూడి, వేరుశనగ గూడి వేస్తే ఎకరానికి రూ 150, 200 లు కన్న హెచ్చు డబ్బురాము. ఈ నారపంటకు పండించే ఖర్చు తక్కువ, కష్టముకూడా తక్కువే. అందువలన దీనిని రైతులు ఎక్కువగా వేస్తున్నారు. మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లా deficit జిల్లా ఎక్కువ భాగము వేట్ట భూములు wet lands చాలా తక్కువ ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో నార పంట పండించటానికి మీరు అంగీకరించినట్లైతే ఆహార ధాన్యాలపంటతక్కువ అవుతుంది. కాబట్టి నార పంట వి చోళ్ల, గంటిలో పెరు చేసేటట్లు చూడవలసినదిగా చూడవలసినదని గవర్నరు మెంటువారిని కోరుతున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ఈ నారపంటమీద tax పెయ్యనుంటారా?”

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—“అడనంగా tax వేయమని చెప్పలేదు. ఈ భూములలో ఆహార ధాన్యాలను పండించేటట్లు చేయమని చెబుతున్నాను.

“మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలో statutory rationing లేదు. జిల్లాలో కంటు తక్కువ. ఇవతల ఉన్నటువంటి గోదావరి జిల్లానుంచి సరుకు తీసుకొని రానివ్వటం లేదు. అక్కనుంచి ఒరిస్సానుంచి గాని, Central Provinces నుంచి గాని వియ్యం తెచ్చుకొనివ్వటం లేదు. గవర్నరు మెంటువారు సరిగా గ్రామములలో వియ్యము supply చేయటంలేదు. నైగా ఇతర ప్రాంతాలనుంచి తెచ్చుకొనివ్వటంలేదు. ఈ విధంగా గవర్నరు మెంటువారు చేస్తుంటే విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలోని ప్రజలు ఏమిపోవాలనే తెలియటంలేదు. ఇందువలన వేరు గత్యంతరం లేక ప్రజలు హెచ్చుధరలపై బ్లాక్ కొనుక్కోవలసి వస్తోంది. లారీలతో సరుకు ఇతర జిల్లాలనుంచి వస్తోంది. ఇది ఎల్లా వస్తోందో అందరకు తెలిసిపోవటంలేదు. కావటంగా బహుశా పెట్టి అమ్మేస్తున్నారు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో న్యాయంగా (honest) గా వర్తకము చేసేవానికి విమర్శ అవకాశముంటుందేమో గమనించండి.

“Business అంతా co-operative stores కు ఇవ్వని అంటున్నారు. వారికి బస్టాకు హెచ్చులాభాలు ఇస్తున్నారు. అదే private merchant కు తన్నువలాభాలు ఇస్తున్నారు. Wholesale dealers గా కూడా co-operative stores ను ఏర్పాటు చేశారు. వాళ్లకు మామూలు private వర్తకుల కన్న ముఖ్యులకు రూ 2 లు ఎక్కువ లాభం ఇస్తున్నారు. వాళ్లు ఎంత black market చేసినా, బస్టా రూ 50 లకు అమ్మినా వాళ్లను వదలేస్తున్నారు. అదే ఒక private merchant ఒక అ 2 లు ఎక్కువగా అమ్మినాడంటే కాని కొట్టు cancel చేసేస్తున్నారు. నైగా ఇచ్చేస్తున్నారు. Co-operative societies వాళ్లకు ఇటువంటి ఇబ్బంది లేవీ లేవు. ఈ అన్యాయాలను గురించి Deputy Registrar గారికో చెప్పకొన్న వారు ఏమీచేయలేకుండా ఉన్నారు. ఒక చోట తప్పుచేసిన కాని ఇంకోచోటికి చూపుతున్నారని గాని వివిధం.

[Sri N. Venkatachalamaji]

[5th March 1949]

గాను క్షీణించడం లేదు అందుచేత ఈ విధమైన తప్పులే మరోచోటకూడా జరుగుతున్నాయి. అదే private merchant ను నానా విధాలా భాదలు పెడుతున్నారు ఇటువంటి పాక్షికంగా చేసే పద్ధతి చాగుండలేదు. అంతరికు ఒకేరకపు ఖర్చుడంటే చాగుంటుంది. అందరిమీదా ఒకేవిధంగా action తీసుకోవలసి ఉంటే ప్రజలలో సంకల్పపీఠం ఉంటుంది లేక సోయిస్ట్లతో co-operative societies లో black-market ఎక్కువ కావటానికి ఎన్నో అవకాశాలున్నాయి.

“Engineering Department గురించి చూడండి. Highways Department లో జీతాలు municipality లో ఇంజనీర్ల జీతాలు ఒకేవిధంగా లేవు. Highways Department వారు పెద్ద జీతాలు ఇస్తారు Local boards లో చిక్కుపెట్టే జీతాలు ఇస్తారు. అందువలన అందరు Highways Department కి వెళ్తున్నారాని local boards లోకి ఎవరూ రావటంలేదు. అందువలన local board లకు సంబంధించిన కనులు సరిగా జరగటంలేదు. An engineerలకు ఒక చోట ఒక జీతాలు మరొక చోట ఇంకొక జీతాలు ఎందుకు ఉండాలి నాకు విమీ బోధపడడంలేదు.

“Medical గురించి చూడండి. ఈ శాఖకు చాలా డబ్బు కేటాయించారు. అందులో Kasturiba Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Madras చాలా డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టడంలేదు. ఇదివరకే Madras లో అనేక పెద్ద hospitals, child welfare centres ఉన్నాయి. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో మళ్ళీ ఇక్కడే ఎంతో డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టడం తోచనీయంగా ఉన్నది. ఇక్కడే అన్ని రకాల hospitals ఉండడంవలన దూర ప్రాంతాలనుంచి వచ్చేవారికీ ఇబ్బంది కలుగజేసింది. ఇప్పుడు రీ50 మైళ్లు ఉన్నటువంటి మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లానంచి ఇక్కడకు రావాలంటే ఎంతకష్టమో అలోచించండి.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“అది ఇదివరకు ఇక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి గోపా హాస్పిటలు ఇంకొక కొత్త hospital కట్టటంలేదు.”

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI:—“నేను చెప్పేది అటువంటి పెద్ద పెద్ద hospitals ను రాష్ట్రంలో నాలుగుభాగాలలోనూ కట్టించవంటాను. Northern ప్రాంతాలలో ఒకటి, Ceded Districts లో ఒకటి, మరి దక్షిణాధిప ఒకటి రెండు విచ్చాటుచేయవలసినదని అంటున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“బల్లారిలో నో.”

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI:—“బల్లారిలోనూ ఒకటి కట్టించమని అంటాను.

“మా విశాఖపట్టణంకోల్లా King George Hospital లో deep X-ray కోసము నిరుడు డబ్బు ఇచ్చారు. కాని ఇంతవరకు ఏమీ జరగలేదు. ఈ సంవత్సరంకూడా విమీ చేయ దలచినట్లు లేదు.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“ఈ సంవత్సరంకూడా డబ్బు allot చేశారు.”

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI:—“అ విధంగా ఎక్కడ ఉన్న కో తలయటంలేదు.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“కావాలని చెప్పండి.”

[5th March 1949]

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI:—“కాబట్టి ఈ deep X ray వెంటనే మా K. G. Hospital లో విచ్చాటు చేయించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వము వారిని కోరుతున్నాను.”

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO:—“అధ్యక్ష, మన కాంగ్రెస్ వారు ప్రభుత్వములోనికి వచ్చి 3 సంవత్సరములైనది. ఇది మూడవ బడ్జెట్టు. మనము వచ్చే ముందు ఎన్నికల నిమిత్తమై ఒక ఎన్నికల ప్రణాళికను తయారు చేశాము. ఆ ఎన్నికల ప్రణాళికలో ప్రజలకు ముఖ్యంగా కావలసినటువంటి వైద్యము, విద్య, జమీందారీ రద్దు, ప్రామానికన్ మొదలైన సమస్యలను చేస్తామని చెప్పాము. ఈ ఎన్నికల ప్రణాళికకు వచ్చింది మనకు ప్రజలు వోట్లు ఇచ్చి మనలను ఎన్నికలలో గెల్పించారు. అందువల్ల ఇప్పుడు కాంగ్రెస్ వారు ప్రభుత్వములో ఉన్నారు. అయితే మనము వచ్చిన తరువాత ప్రజలకు ఏమి చేయగలిగాము అని అలోచించుకొన్నప్పుడే చాలా కొద్ది మాత్రమే చేయగలిగామని చెప్పుకోకతప్పదు. కాని మనము వచ్చినప్పటి పరిస్థితులు చాలా క్లిష్టమైనటువంటివని అందరికీ తెలుసును. అప్పుడే యద్ధము ఆఖరు అయినది. యద్ధములో బ్రిటిష్ గవర్నమెంటువారు ఉన్న అవకాశాలన్నింటినీ తీసుకొని దేశములో ఉన్నటువంటి అపార విస్తృతమైన డబ్బును యద్ధము కోసము వివిధంగా ఉపయోగించారు. దేశంలో నిత్యావసర పదార్థాలకు చాలాలోటు ఏర్పడింది. ఇటువంటి క్లిష్ట పరిస్థితులలో మనము అధికారములోనికి వచ్చాము.

“మనము వచ్చిన తరువాత వెంటనే ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయం తక్కువ అవుతుందని తెలిసికూడా వీధిసాదలకు సహాయంచేయడమే ముఖ్య ధర్మంగా తీసుకొని మధ్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని అమలుచేయించాము. ఈ సంవత్సరంలో ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని రాష్ట్రమంతటా అమలు పరచినాము. దీనివల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి 17 కోట్ల రూపాయలు ఆదాయము తగ్గినది. ఈ ఆదాయాన్ని భరించేయడానికి 1938 వ సంవత్సరంలో మన ప్రధాన మంత్రిగా ఉన్నటువంటి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు sales-tax కన్నును విధించారు. ఆ కన్ను మనకు చాలా పనికివచ్చుచున్నది. ఇప్పుడు దానివలన సంవత్సరానికి రమారమి 12 కోట్ల రూపాయల రాబడి వస్తోంది. మిగత 5 కోట్ల రూపాయలుకూడా రాబట్టవచ్చును.

“ఈ సంవత్సరం మనము జమీందారీ రద్దు వట్టాన్ని చేశాము. అది చాలా మంచి శాసనము. అయితే దానిని pass చేయడము చాలా అలస్యము అయినది. బహుశ: Governor-General గారి assent రావడానికి మరి కొంతకాలము పట్టవచ్చు. ఈ మధ్యకాలంలో ఎల్లాగా తమకింక జమీందారీలు దక్కవనే ఆగ్నిపాయముతో జమీందారులు రైతులకు కావలసిన సౌకర్యాలు పండించటానికి పనికి వచ్చేటటువంటి వేరువులు, కాలువలు, గడ్డలు, ఇతర చిన్న చిన్న జలాధారాలు repair చేయించడం మానివేశారు. ఇందువల్ల పంటలు సరిగా పండటంలేదు. రైతులకు నష్టం వస్తోంది సరికదా ఈ ఆహార కొరత రోజులలో పెచ్చుగా పండించటానికి ఉన్న అవకాశాలకూడా పాడైపోతున్నాయి. కాబట్టి ఈ జలాధారాలను ప్రభుత్వమువారైనా మరెవ్వరు చేయించి grow more food కు సహాయపడవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను.

“మన దేశంలో వదులుకున్నవారు చాలా తక్కువ. నూటికి ఏ పదిమందికో వడ వను ప్రాయంచవచ్చును. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో విద్యాభివృద్ధికి కావచ్చు సాము బడడము ప్రభుత్వము వారియొక్క ముఖ్యమయిన ధర్మము. కాని ఈ నాడు మన ప్రభుత్వమువారు అవలంబిస్తున్న విద్యావిధానము చాలా అసంకృతినీ కలుగజేస్తోందని.

[Sri C. Veerabhadra Rao] [5th March 1949]

నా నమస్కరము. Compulsory education కు అన్ని ప్రభుత్వమువారు Municipality లలో పన్ను వసూలు చేయిస్తున్నారు. కాని ఎక్కడా ఈ scheme కొనసాగడం లేదు. పన్ను ఇచ్చుకోవడం తప్పకంలేదు. విద్యావృద్ధి కావాలంటే ఎక్కువ schools పెట్టాలి. ఇందుకు ఉపాధ్యాయులకు కొంత ఎక్కువ జీతము ఇవ్వవలెను. లేనిచో ఎక్కువ బడులు పెట్టడం సాధ్యపడదు. ఇప్పుడు ముఖ్యంగా తెలుగు, సంస్కృతము వదులుకొన్న ఉపాధ్యాయులకు ఇస్తున్న జీతాలు చాలా తక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ ఉపాధ్యాయులు ఉభయ భాషా ప్రవీణ పరీక్షలో ఉత్తీర్ణులు అయిన వారు. అంతేకాకుండా వారికి S.S.L.C. knowledge ఉండాలి. ఇన్ని ఉంటే ఆయనకు జీతము నెలకు రూ. 40 లు ఇస్తున్నారు. కాని ఈ రోజుల్లో ఒక మానివానికి రోజుకు రూ. 2 లు గిడుతోంది. కాని 5, 6 సంవత్సరాలు కష్టపడి చదువుకొని ఉభయ భాషా ప్రవీణ pass అయి, S.S.L.C. కి సరిగ్గాయిట్లుగా ఇంగ్లీషులోనూ ఇతర subject లోనూ జ్ఞానము సంపాదించిన వారికి రూ. 40 లు ఇవ్వడంవల్ల ఉపాధ్యాయులకు ఏమీ ప్రోత్సాహకరంగా ఉండకంలేదు. దీనివల్ల వారు చాలా అసంతృప్తిపడుతున్నారు. కొంతమంది ఉపాధ్యాయ శ్రమ మానకుండున్నారు. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వమువారు వారి విద్యా విధానాన్ని కొంత మార్పుకొని ఎక్కువ schools ను పెట్టి ప్రజలలో విద్యావ్యాప్తి చేయించ ప్రాసాదని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఈ మధ్యన ప్రభుత్వమువారు బట్టల దరలను కంట్రోలు చేసినారు. ఆ విధంగా కంట్రోలుచేయడం మంచిదే. కాని ఈ ధరలు సరిగా గీత చేస్తున్నారా లేదా అని వారు చూస్తున్నట్లు లేదు. ఈ విషయంలో మరుగుచున్న ఆక్రమాలనుగుంచి ప్రజలమీద గారు చెప్పినారు. ఈ దరలు గీత చెయ్యడంలో mill owners చాలా అన్యాయము చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ కొత్త కంట్రోల్స్ వచ్చిన తరువాత బట్టల దరలు చాలా ఎక్కువ అయినాయి. బట్టల రికడుకూడా చాలా నాశనం అయిపోయింది. ఈ విషయంలో మిల్లు యజమానులు అక్కడ ఉంటే ఉద్యోగస్తులకు విదోవిదంగా ఉట్టింది కావున దరలు వేయిస్తున్నారు. దానివలన సామాన్య ప్రజలు బట్టలు కొనుక్కోలేక చాలా బాధపడుతున్నారు.

“ఇక్కడ మన మద్రాసు సగర్లలో B. and C. Mills ఉన్నవి. వారు తయారు చేసేటటువంటి బట్టకు ఈ కంట్రోలు లేదు. ఈ రకపుయినటువంటి concession వీరు బహుళ: రిటేన్ చేశారు వారెందువలన ఇచ్చినారేమో తెలియదు. ఈ మిల్లు లో తయారైన గుడ్ల అంకరు కర్రకులు అమ్మకొనటానికి ఒప్పుకోరు. ఆ కంపెనీ వారి కోటాదాల్లే అమ్మి. ఒక పట్టణంలో 50 మంది బట్టల కర్రకులు ఉన్నారంటే అంకలో ఒకటే: 5, 6, మందిలో ఈ B. and C. Mills గుడ్ల అమ్మకొనటానికి ఇస్తారు. మిగతా వారు అమ్మరు. అందువలన వారికి అమ్మకం తక్కువగా ఉంటుంది. ఈ విషయమునటువంటి అభిమానము B. and C. Mills వారి మీద ఎండుకు చూపించాలా నాకేమీ అవడవడంలేదు. ఈ విషయంలోకూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధవీరని కొని అంకరకు కూడా B. and C. Mills గుడ్ల ఇప్పించేటట్లుగా చూడగోర్తారు.

“ఇంక ఆహార విషయంలో ప్రజలు ఎంత బాధపడుచున్నారో గమనించండి. ఈ విషయాల నన్నింటినీగుర్చి ప్రజలకు తెలియజేసారు విభజనంగా చెప్పినారు. గత సంవత్సరం రేషనింగును రద్దుచేశారు. కంట్రోల్స్ కొంతవరకు తగ్గించినారు. గాంధీజీ ఈ కంట్రోల్స్ అసలవడమేమంటే రద్దుచేయవలసినదని తీవ్రప్రభుత్వమువారిని ఒప్పించి గతసంవత్సరం కంట్రోల్స్ కొంతవరకు తగ్గించినారు. కాని కంట్రోల్స్ను పూర్తిగా రద్దుచేయలేదు. ఒక రాష్ట్రంనుంచి ఇంకొక రాష్ట్రానికి, ఒక జిల్లానుంచి యింకొక జిల్లాకి కొన్నిచోట్ల ఒక రూపాయనుంచి ఇంకొక రూపాయకూడా బియ్యం తెచ్చు

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కోవడం నిశ్చయించారు. ఈ విధంగా కంట్రోల్స్ను సగంసగంగా రద్దుచేసినట్లు తేలి ఏమీ లాభముండదు. గాంధీగారు చెప్పినట్లుగా పూర్తిగా కంట్రోల్స్ రద్దుచేసి దేశంలో ఎక్కడ ఎక్కడ సమకు ఉన్నా తెచ్చుకునేటట్లుచేసి, సక్రమమైన ఒకధరకు విక్రయించేటట్లు కట్టడిటటు చేసినట్లుతే ఈ black-market corruption అన్ని తగ్గి పోతాయి. అంతేకాని కంట్రోల్స్ను సగం సగం తీసేస్తే వస్తువులధరలు ఇంకా పెరిగిపోయి inflation వచ్చిపోతోంది. ఈ ఆహార పదార్థాల అధిక ఉత్పత్తిని, procurement ను distribution ను చూడటానికి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఆసక్తికొంది ఉద్యోగస్తులనువేశారు. ఈ ఉద్యోగస్తులు ప్రతి చోటానూ ఉన్నారు. ప్రతి జిల్లాలోనూ, D.S.O. లు, T.S.O. లు, F.S.O., ఇక్కడమానే ఒక పెద్ద Food Department, అందులో సెక్రటరీలు, అసిస్టెంట్లు సెక్రటరీలు, డిప్యూటీ సెక్రటరీలు ఇంతమంది ఉన్నారు. న్యాయంగా ఆలోచించిచూస్తే ఈ ఉద్యోగస్తులవలన ఏమీ ఉపయోగం జరగటంలేదు వీరుతయారు చేసేటటువంటి అంచనాలు చాలా తప్పుగాను, తప్పువగాను ఉన్నాయని నా అభిప్రాయము. గ్రామాలలోని ముసలములు ఇచ్చినటువంటి అంచనాలనే F.S.O. లు, T.S.O. లు D.S.O. లు ఇక్కడ ఉండే టటువంటి సెక్రటరీలు అనుసరిస్తున్నారు. గ్రామాలలో ఈ ముసలములు, కర్నాలు ఒక్కొక్క ఆసామిదగ్గరనుంచి ఎంతవరకూ చేయాలో వారి ఇష్టమువచ్చినట్లు వేస్తున్నారు. నిజంగా ఎంత పండుకుంటో ఎంత రైతుకు ఇవ్వాలో సరిగ్గా వేయటంలేదు. ఈ తప్పుడు రెఖలమీద ఆధార పడినందువలన నేనుకు ఈ నాడుకడపు విర్యముతోందని నేను అనుకొంటున్నాను. లేకపోతే మన ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇస్తున్న 6 టెన్సులతో 8 అళస్సులతో బ్రతుకుతున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా ఎవ్వరూ చేయటంలేదని మనకందరకు తెలుసును. ఎవరుకూడా గవర్నమెంటువారు ఇస్తున్న రేషన్ మీద బ్రతుకలేదు. ప్రతివాడికి అధనము 12 టెన్సులకు తక్కువగా సరిపోదు. కాయకట్టవడి పనిచేసే టటువంటి కార్మికులకు ఇంకా హచ్చుగానే కావలసి ఉంటుంది. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇస్తున్నటువంటి 6 టెన్సులతో ప్రజలు ఎలా బ్రతుకగలరని ప్రభుత్వమువారు అనుకొంటున్నారో నాకుబోధపడటంలేదు. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇచ్చుచున్నటువంటి రేషన్ సపోక ప్రజలు బస్తా ఒకటికి రూ. 70, రూ. 65 వరకు కూడా ఇచ్చి మా విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలో ట్యాక్సు రేట్ లో కొనుక్కొంటున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా బియ్యము ఎలావస్తున్నా యో అందరకు తెలిసినటువంటిదే.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“వర్తకల ఇండ్రజాలము.”

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO:—“వర్తకలయొక్క ఉద్యోగస్తుల యొక్క ఇండ్రజాలముకూడాను. మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాకు ప్రతిరోజూ గోదా వరి జిల్లానుంచి ఇతర చోట్లనుంచికూడా బియ్యము లారీలలో వస్తున్నాయి. ఈ జిల్లా లోనుంచి ఆజిల్లాలోకివచ్చే దగ్గరబస్తా ఒకటి కి 5 రూపాయలు ఇస్తే అక్కడనుంచి తేలికగా వచ్చేయ వచ్చును. ఈ విధంగా black-market లో అమ్మేవారు గోదా వరి జిల్లాలో బస్తా ఒకటికి రూ. 35 లకు కొంటారు. బస్తాకు రవాణాఖర్చు 8 రూపాయలు, లంచం 5 రూపాయలు. మొత్తము 8 రూపాయలు అదనంగా ఖర్చు పెడతారు. అంటే వాళ్లకు బస్తా ఒకటికి 43 రూపాయలనుంచి 45 రూపాయలవరకు ఖర్చు అవుతుంది. వారు ఆబియ్యం విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలో 65 రూపాయలనుంచి 70 రూపాయలవరకు అమ్ముతున్నారు. అంటే వారికి బస్తాకు సుమారు 20 రూపాయలనుంచి 25 రూపాయలవరకు లాభం ఉంటుంది. ఈ black-market చేసేవారిని ఎవ్వరూ తగ్గించటంలేదు. దీనికొకాకారణం ఉద్యోగస్తులలో ఉన్నటువంటి లంచగొండితనమేనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ black-market ముట్టుకుంటు

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గవర్నమెంటు ఉద్యోగస్తుల పగ్గరి ప్రారంభించబడింది. ఇది corruption తోనే start అవుతుంది. ఉద్యోగస్తులు లంచంతోనుకొని వర్తకులను ప్రజలపట్లనుంచి వారి ఇష్టము వచ్చినట్లు దోసుకోవటానికి ఏలు కలగజేస్తున్నారు. ముందుగా ఈ లంచ నాండితనాన్ని నిర్మూలించే ని దొంగూరెట్టు తగ్గడు.

“ఇక వైద్యముగురించి మనవిచేస్తాను. వైద్య వైద్య పట్టణాలలో అనుకూలము పెడుతున్నారు. అది చాలా బాగానే ఉన్నది. కాని పల్లెపాంశాలలో (rural areas) వివిధమైన వైద్యసదుపాయాలు జరుగబడలేదు. దీనివల్ల బడ్డెటులకు ప్రజలు చాలా బాధ పడుతున్నారు. మొన్న ఒక పత్రికలో rural areas లో mobile hospitals పెట్టుకుని ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఆలోచిస్తున్నారని ఉన్నది. ఈ విధంగా చేస్తే చాలా బాగుంటుంది. ఇటువంటి పద్ధతుల మీద నైనను గ్రామములకు కొంత వైద్యసహాయము చేస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఈ బడ్డెటులో ఇటువంటి అనుకూలము పెట్టడానికి ధాన్యవిమీ కేటాయించినట్లు కనపడదు. మా విశాఖపట్టణం King George Hospital కు గాను 20, 30 లక్షల రూపాయలు బడ్డెటులో వేశారు. కాని ఇందులో ఖర్చుచేసే డబ్బు చాలా తక్కువగావుంది. ఈ విధంగా చేసినందువల్ల మనకు నిజముగా ప్రజలకు సహాయము చేయలేము. సాధ్యమైనంతవరకు ఏ సుకత్యం బడ్డెటులో provide చేసినట్లు ఆ సంవత్సరంగానే ఖర్చుచేస్తే బాగుంటుంది. ఇప్పుడు ఆక్కడ వదులుతున్న విద్యార్థులకు సరిఅయినటువంటి hostel లేదు, nurses కు quarters లేవు. అంతేకాకుండా వేసంటున్న hospital లో చోటుచాలాతక్కువగా ఉన్నది. ఏటి building లు కట్టించటానికి ప్రతిసంవత్సరము బడ్డెటులో 20, 30 లక్షలవరకు estimate లు చూపించడమేకాని actual గా ఖర్చుచేసే మొత్తము చాలా తక్కువగా వుంటుంది. ఈ రోజున విశాఖపట్టణం అనుకూలికే వెల్లిమాచిపల్లెకే ఎంతమంది రోగులు వరండాల్లో నేలమీద పడుకొని ఉండవలసివస్తోందో చూడవచ్చును. అనేకమంది రోగులు అపరిమితంగా బాధపడుతున్నా అట్లాగే నేలమీద, బలిలో వాడుకుతూ ఉండవలసివస్తోంది. మా King George Hospital Superintendent గారికి ఈ విషయమై వ్రాస్తే వారు మేము ఏమీ చేయలేము. ప్రభుత్వమువారు యంత త్వరగా buildings కట్టించి యిస్తే అంత త్వరగా ఈ రోగులకు hospital లో bed లు provide చేస్తామని అంటున్నారు.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ఇక్కడ General Hospital లో కూడా అట్లాగే ఉండండి. ఎప్పుడైనా అక్కడకు వెళ్లారా ?”

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO :—“ఒకటి, రెండు సార్లు అక్కడకు వెళ్లాను.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“మా బళ్లారిలోను అట్లాగే ఉన్నది.”

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO :—“అందుచేతనే ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ అనుకూలము అన్నిటిలోను రోగులకు సరిపోయినంత స్థలము, పక్కలు ఏర్పాటు చేయించవలసినదని, ఆధమునువాటికై బడ్డెటులో allot చేసిన మొత్తాన్ని ఖర్చు చేయించాలని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక ఈ అనుకూలములలో తనిచేస్తున్న డాక్టర్ల సంకలి ఆలోచించండి. వారికి గవర్నమెంటువారు, రూ. 400, 500 ల వరకు జీతాలు యిస్తున్నారు. కాని వారు ఈ జీతాలతో సంతృప్తిపడుతున్నట్లులేదు. మా విశాఖపట్టణం అనుకూలంలో T.B. Section ఒకటి ఉన్నది. ఆ Section లో మా డాక్టరుగారు ఉన్నారు. ఆ డాక్టరుగారి దగ్గరకు ఎవరు వెళ్లినా, చిన్న కానివ్వండి, పెద్ద కానివ్వండి రూ. 100 లకు తక్కువ తీసుకోరు.”

[5th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ఈ సారం ఏమాత్రం లేదు.”

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO :—“ఆ విధంగానే ఉన్నది. ఈ సంకలికై ఆధికారులకు రిపార్టు చేసినప్పటికీ వారు ఏ విధంగాను చర్య తీసుకోవటం లేదు. ఎప్పుడూ క్రింద ఉద్యోగులను సమర్థించటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తారు. మా విశాఖపట్టణం అనుకూలంలో ఈ T. B. రోగుల పరిస్థితి చూస్తుంటే చాలా బాధగా ఉంటోంది. T. B. అంటే (తుయరొగము) ఎంత లీవ్ తీసుకుంటున్నారో, అది రోగిని ఏ విధంగా క్లుంఠిస్తోందో అందరికీ తెలిసినటువంటిది. అసలు T. B. వచ్చినదని తెలియటంతోనే రోగి సగము వచ్చిపోతాడు. అపరిమితంగా బాధపడుతుంటాడు. నేడో, రేపో చని పోతుంటుంటాడు. అటువంటివారిని దయతలవడానికి బదులు వారివద్ద నుంచి డబ్బు గుజడం ఏమాత్రము వుద్దించడగ్గదిగా కనుపించటం లేదు.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ఏమీ మీద మీరు రిపార్టు చేయలేదా ?”

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO :—“వారిని గురించి King George Hospital Superintendent గారికి రిపార్టు చేసినాను. కాని ఏమి అయినా నాకు తెలియదు. వారు ఒక్కొక్క రోగికిగ్గర రూ. 100 లు తీసుకొంటున్నారని ప్రజలు చెప్పుకొంటున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా బాధపడుతున్నవారు నాతో కూడా చెప్పినా. ఆ సంకలికనే నేను వై ఆధికారులకు తెలియజేసినాను. ఒక బాధ్యతగల మనిషియొక్క ఆధిపత్యాన్ని వై ఉద్యోగులు కొంతవరకైనా పాటించాలి. కాని ఎన్ని విధాలైన తప్పులు చేస్తున్నా క్రింద ఆధికారులను రక్షించడమే వారి పనిగా పెట్టుకుంటే ఈ బాధలు ఎన్నటికీ తొలగవు ఇదంతా మా విశాఖపట్టణం అనుకూలంలో ఉన్నటువంటి భావనాగాయనగారు అనేటటువంటి వారిమీదనే నేను ఇప్పుడు చెబుతున్నాను. కావలసినవస్తే గవర్నమెంటువారు ఒక C.I.D. ని వాటిమీద పేసి enquiry చేయించవలసినదని నా ప్రార్థన.

“కార్మికుల గురించి కొంత మనవిచేస్తాను. ఈ నాడు కార్మికులలో చాలా అసంతృప్తి ఏర్పడినది. మనకు ప్రభుత్వములోనికి రాకముందు కార్మికులకు చాలా సదుపాయములు చేస్తామని చెప్పినాము. ఆ ఆధిపత్యముతో మనకు కార్మికులు చాలా త్యాగము పోట్లు యిచ్చారు. మనకు వచ్చిన తరువాత వారికి హెచ్చు సదుపాయాలు చేయలేక పోయినామని కూడా చెప్పవలసియ్యవచ్చుంది. అనేక కార్మిక తగాదాలలో award లు యిచ్చారు. ఈ award లు సరిగ్గా తరచుడటం లేదు. మన కార్మికమంత్రి గౌ. నీతారామ రెడ్డిగారు ఒక కార్మికశాసనము pass చేయిస్తున్నామని చెప్పినారు. కాని ఇంతవరకు అది pass చేయించలేదు. కార్మికులకు కొంత సదుపాయము చేయసంతకాలము ఈ విధంగా strike లు జరుగుతుంటే ఉంటాయని అనుకుంటున్నాను. ఈ strike లు పై production చాలా తగ్గిపోతుంది. కాబట్టి సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో ఈ కార్మిక శాసనాన్ని అమలు చేయించవలసినదని నా ప్రార్థన.

“Bus transport విషయము. కిల్లాలలో ఇప్పుడున్న bus లు చాలా ఇండుకల్ల చాలా overloading చేస్తున్నారు. 30 మంది ఎక్కవలసిన bus లో 60 మంది చాలా ప్రయాణికులను ఎక్కిస్తున్నారు. రూ. 0-8-0 బస్ ఛార్జీ పుచ్చుకొనవలసినదని గవర్నమెంట్ రూ. 1-0-0 వరకు కూడా పుచ్చుకుంటున్నారు. ఈ విషయాలను D.S.P. ఇతర police officer లకు రిపార్టు చేసినా వారు action తీసుకోవటం లేదు. Bus-maintenanceలో పోలీస్ వారికి కూడా బాధ ఉంటాయి. అందుచే ప్రయాణికులు ఎన్ని కష్టపడ్డారో అంతగావలసి వచ్చుచున్నా పోలీస్ వారు తీసుకుంటున్నారు. దీనికి

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అంతకు కారణము కల్లాలో కాలిస్టి bus లు లేకపోవడం కల్లాలోనే ఉనికి చేస్తున్నాయి. కొత్తగా bus లను పడవలూకి bus owner లు భయపడుతున్నారు. ఎప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము వారు nationalize చేస్తారో వాకి తెలియదు. అందుచేత వారు క్రొత్త బస్ లను పెట్టి invest చేయటానికి వెనకంబువేస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వము వారు జర్మీన్ సంవత్సరములైనా nationalize చేయడం వారి ఉద్దేశాన్ని చాటుటగా ప్రకటన చేసినా క్రొత్తవారు బస్ లను పెట్టరు. ఎక్కువ బస్ లు వేస్తేనేగాని ఈ నాడు ప్రయాణికులు పడుతున్న ఇబ్బందులు తప్పవు.

“అంటే కాకుండా కొత్తబస్ మార్లు యివ్వడం విషయంలో అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఇప్పుడు Regional Transport Board అనేదాని ప్రభుత్వము వారు ఏర్పాటు చేశారు. అందులో District Collector, D.S.P., కొంతమంది ఇతరు ఉద్యోగులు ఒక Assembly member ఉంటున్నారు. అంటే దానిలో ఉద్యోగులను సంఖ్య జాస్తి. ఒక non-official member మాత్రమే ఉంటారు. అందుకల్లా ఉద్యోగస్తుల మాటలు చెల్లుతుంది. కాని non-official member మాట చెల్లదు. కాబట్టి అందులో ఇంకొక ఇద్దరు non-official members ను చేయవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను.”

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—“ఒక Council member ను చేయవలసింది.”

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO :—“Council member, కావచ్చుంది, Assembly member కావచ్చుంది మిగిలిన యిద్దరు, ముగ్గురు non-officials కూడా ఆ Board లో ఉంటే నేనా పనులు సక్రమంగా జరగవు. కంటే కాకుండా రెండు కల్లాలోకు గలసి ఒక Board ను ఏర్పాటుచేశారు, ఇది చాలా కష్టము.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ఇప్పుడు ఆ విధంగా లేదు. ప్రతి కల్లాకు ఒక్కొక్క Regional Transport Authority ని ఏర్పాటు చేశాము.”

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO :—“కాని ఈ మధ్యన మా విశాఖపట్టణం కూర్చు గోదావరి కల్లాలో జోయ్ నుండి ఒక చోటనే జరిగింది. ఇక ముంద్రకు ఈ Board లో ఇద్దరు ముగ్గురు non-official member లను చేయగోర్తాను.”

“ఇంక local boards విషయము. ఈ local boards ను మనకు బ్రిటిష్ గవర్నమెంటువారు local self government అనేటటువంటి పేరుతో మనను మనకు పరిపాలించుకోమని కొన్ని అధికారాలతో యిచ్చారు. ఈ local boards లో చాలా వాటికి elections జరిగి చాలాకాలము అయినది. ఎప్పుడో యధికారము నుండి అల్లాగిఉన్నది. నిరంకుషిటి మొంబర్లకు nomination చేస్తామని అన్నారు. కాని ప్రజాస్వామ్యము వ్యతిరేకముగా ఉండటంతో ఆ విధంగా చేయడం మార్చినది కల్లా కలెక్టర్లు. ఈ విషయము చూడమని అన్నారు. వాటికి యంతవరకు ఎలక్షన్లు లేవు. కలెక్టర్లకు వారి వాని జాస్తిగా ఉంటే ఈ కలెక్టర్ల పని కూడా యిచ్చారు. అందు చేత ఈ local boards పనులు సరిగ్గా జరగటాలేదు. రోడ్లు సరిగ్గా లేవు. ముగ్గురు చాలా కష్టము, water works చాలా నిర్లక్ష్యము చేయబడుతున్నాయి. విద్య విషయంలో కూడా కష్టము కష్టము చూడవలసింది. చాలా డబ్బు establishment ఖర్చుల క్రింద అయిపోతోంది కాని ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగకరమైన పనులకు హద్దు ఖర్చు చేయడంలేదు.

“ఇంక రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు సంగతి చూస్తే చాలా అభ్యాస్తముగా ఉన్నది. యాదమువచ్చిన తరువాత ఈ department లో ఉద్యోగస్తుల సంఖ్య అజాబంగా

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మిలియన్. ఎక్కడదూచినా Deputy Tahsildar లే, Tahsildar లే, R.D.O. లే. కల్లాలో వీరి సంఖ్య చాలా ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నది. ఈ promotion లు చేయడంలో ఒక సులువు సంవత్సరము ఉన్నట్లు లేదు. ఒక seniority గాని, merit గాని చూస్తున్నట్లు లేదు. ప్రెజిడెంట్ యాధర్మ విషయంగా ఉంటోంది. ప్రెజిడెంట్ లు ఆయా candidates యొక్క confidential files మీద ఆధారపడి ఉంటాయని అంటారు. కాని ఈ confidential sheets లో ఏమి వాస్తావో వాకి తెలియనేయరు. తప్పకుండా ఉన్నట్లే వాకి ప్రాసీ వారి సంఖ్యను తీసుకోవాలి. కాని అటువంటిదేమి జరగటంలేదు. ముఖ్యంగా ప్రైవేట్ అధికారాల ఆపరాధిమానాల మీద ఆధారపడి ఈ promotion లు జరుగుతున్నాయి.

“ఇంక electricity విషయం చూడండి. Electricity ని nationalize చేస్తామని ప్రభుత్వంవారు అంటున్నారు ఇది మంచిదే. కాని ఎప్పుడు nationalize చేస్తే చెప్పటంలేదు. మా విశాఖపట్టణం Electricity corporation ఒక private సంస్థ. గవర్నమెంటు ఎప్పుడు nationalize చేస్తారో అనే కారణంతో ఆ కంపెనీవారు కొత్త connections ఇవ్వటంలేదు. ఈ రోజులలో electricity చాలా ముఖ్యమైనది. అటువంటి సంవత్సరంలో ఈ విధంగా అభ్యంతరాలు కలుగుతుంటే ప్రభుత్వమువారు పూర్తిగా ఉండాలి ఈ scheme లను సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరగా తీసుకొనవలసినదని నా ప్రార్థన.

“Public Works Department విషయం చూడండి. ఈ department కు సంబంధించినంతవరకు కంట్రాక్టర్లు 10% ఇచ్చేయ్యవలసినదే. దానిలో మాత్రము ఏమీ పగ్గటానికి వీలులేదు. ఇన్ని అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతుంటే ప్రజలకు వాదగా ఉంటోంది. ఈ విషయాలలో తగిన చర్య తీసుకోవలసినదని నా ప్రార్థన.

“ఈ మధ్య గవర్నమెంటు వచ్చినప్పుడే మా విశాఖపట్టణం రోడ్లన్నీ వాగు పడ్డాయి. వారు వచ్చేవరకు చాలా అభ్యాస్తముగా ఉన్నాయి. విదో విధంగా వాటిని మనిషివూని మారేడికాయలా వాగుచేయించారు. మా కల్లాలో మొన్నటివరకు గమరాళి అనేవారు ఇంజనీరుగా ఉండేవారు. వారు అక్కడ చాలాకాలంంచి ఉన్నారు.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“వాని ఈ మధ్యన అక్కడ నుంచి చికాగోలుకు transfer చేశాము.”

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO :—“వాని దగ్గరగానే మాకు చాలా సమీప ప్రదేశానికి transfer చేశారు.

“ఇంక కొత్త పన్నుల గురించి మనము ఆలోచించుకోవలసియున్నది. బడ్జెట్ లో 4 కొట్ల రూపాయలలోటు వస్తుంది. కనుక ఈ కొత్త పన్నులను వేస్తున్నామని అంటున్నారు. ఈ కొత్త పన్నులు అనవసరమని నా నమ్మకము, ఖర్చులలో కొంత తగ్గించి ఈ కొత్త పన్నులను లేకుండా చేస్తారని నా కోరిక. నాకు ఆ విధంగా చేస్తారని నమ్మకము ఉన్నది.

“ఈ మధ్యన Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee ఒక దానిని వేశారు ఆ కమిటీవారు రిపోర్టు పంపినారు. దానిని ఎంతవరకు అమలులో పెట్టినారో తెలియదుగాని ముందుగా కొంతమంది బడ్జెట్ లోను మాత్రము తగ్గించారు. ఈ స్వల్ప తగ్గింపు తగ్గించినంత మాత్రముచేత ప్రభుత్వమువారికి ఖర్చు తగ్గదు. తగ్గించవలసినవి పెద్ద పెద్ద ఉద్యోగస్తుల post లు. ఇప్పుడు ప్రెజిడెంట్, Director లు, Deputy

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Director లు, Assistant Director లు, Commissioner లు, Deputy Commissioner లు, Secretary లు, Joint Secretary లు, మొదలైన పెద్ద పెద్ద ఫంక్షనరీలు వున్నారు. ఇన్ని పెద్ద పావులు అవసరమేమోనని అనిపిస్తోంది. ఈ పెద్ద postలను తగ్గిస్తే గవర్నమెంటువారు ఆదాయము హక్కు చేయగలరు కాని ఎన్ని చిన్న ఉద్యోగాలు తీసేసినా లాభంలేదు. War time లో అనేకమంది S.S.L.C. fail అయినవారిని కూడా అదేముఖ్యతతో తీసుకొన్నారు. ఇప్పుడు యుద్ధం అయిపోయింది కనుక యుద్ధకాలంగా వేసినవారైనా తీసివేయమని నా అభిప్రాయము.

“Revenue Board ఒక పెద్ద white elephant వంటిది. ఇదివరలో మనము ఈ Board ను రద్దుచేయమని అనేకసార్లు చెప్పినాము. కాని ఏ కారణంతోనూ ఇంకా అందుకు అంగీకరించటములేదు. దానిని రద్దుచేసి, దాని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి చాలా ఖర్చు తగ్గుతుంది.

“నేను చెప్పిన అంశములను మనసునందుకుకొని తప్పకుండా అందలి లోపాలను సమస్తాననే సత్తుకముతో నేను విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

4-15 p.m. MR. PRESIDENT :—“The House will now adjourn and meet at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 7th March 1949.”

5th March 1949]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 213 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1949, page 194 supra.]

Rule 14 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

Insolvency and Habitual Indebtedness.—A Government servant shall avoid habitual indebtedness. If a Government servant is adjudged or declared insolvent or has incurred debts aggregating a sum which in ordinary circumstances he could not repay within a period of two years or if a part of his salary is frequently attached for debt, has been continuously so attached for a period of two years, or is attached for a sum which, in ordinary circumstances, he could not repay within a period of two years, he may, unless he proves that the insolvency or indebtedness is the result of circumstances which with the exercise of ordinary diligence, he could not have foreseen or over which he had no control, and has not proceeded from extravagant or dissipated habits, be presumed to have contravened this rule. A Government servant who applies to be or is adjudged or declared insolvent shall forthwith report his insolvency to the head of the office or department in which he is employed.

Rule 15 of the Madras Subordinate Police Officers' Conduct Rules, 1938.

Insolvency and Habitual Indebtedness.—(1) A police officer shall avoid habitual indebtedness. If a police officer is adjudged or declared insolvent, or if a moiety of his salary is frequently attached for debt, or has been continuously so attached for a period exceeding two years, or is attached for a sum which, in ordinary circumstances he could not repay within a period of two years he may, unless he proves that the insolvency or indebtedness is the result of circumstances which, with the exercise of ordinary diligence, he could not have foreseen or over which he had no control, and has not proceeded from extravagant or dissipated habits, be presumed to have contravened this rule. A police officer who applies to be or is adjudged or declared insolvent, shall forthwith report his insolvency to his immediate superior.

(2) A police officer who has been removed from the service on account of insolvency shall not be eligible for re-employment in any branch of the public service.

[5th March 1949]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 214 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1949, page 196 supra.]

List of Gazetted Officers who have been re-employed since March 1948.

Names of officers.	Posts of re-employment.
1 Sri M. V. Hayagriva Rao ..	Industrial Tribunal, Vijaya-wada.
2 „ C. Baktavatsalu Naidu ..	Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai.
3 „ P. N. Ranganatha Ayyar ..	Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Tungabhadra Project
4 „ V. Sankunni	Head of Civil Engineering Section, Central Polytechnic, Madras.
5 „ A. Chattu	Head of Civil Engineering Section, Central Polytechnic, Kozhikode.
6 Mr. Ziauddin Sahib	Principal, Prohibition College, Madras.
7 Sri D. Narayana Rao	Professor of Bio-chemistry, Madras Medical College.
8 „ P. R. Thiruvengadaswami ..	Assistant (Accounts) to the Mudaliyar, Surgeon-General, Madras.
9 „ J. B. Chenoy	Professor of Dental Surgery, Madras Medical College.
10 Mr. F. E. Hitthen	Superintendent, Central Jail.
11 Sri P. Bhadrach	Deputy Director of Public Instruction.
12 „ T. D. Ramaiah	Second Tribunal, Madras.
13 Mr. D. M. Amalsad	Principal, Government Textile Institute.
14 Sri T. S. Doraiswamy Ayyar ..	Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records.
15 „ V. R. Ranganatha Mudaliar.	Principal, Teachers' College, Madras.

5th March 1949]

Names of officers.	Posts of re-employment.
16 Sri P. Natesa Ayyar	Special Officer for Hydro-Electric Surveys.
17 „ N. S. Narasimhachariar ..	Industrial Tribunal, Vijaya-wada.
18 Dr. R. V. Rajam	Principal, Medical College, Madras.
19 Sri K. Krishnaswami Ayyar ..	Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes.
20 „ N. Govindaraja Ayyangar ..	Chief Engineer (Special).
21 „ S. R. Gopala Ayyar	Superintending Engineer.
22 „ N. E. Jambulinga Nayakar.	Joint Consulting Architect to Government.
23 „ B. Satyanarayana	Divisional Engineer (Highways).
24 „ P. Murthiraju	Assistant Engineer (Highways).

[5th March 1949]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 216 asked by Sri R. Suryanayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1949, page 199 supra.]

Statement showing the strength of language classes in the Government Arts Colleges during 1948-49 and also the languages for which Professors or Lecturers in the Madras Educational Service are employed.

Name of college.	Languages in the college.									
	Sanskrit.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Kannada.	Hindi.	Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	French.
Presidency College, Madras	102*	278	90	18	14	19	..	4	..	..
Government Arts College, Rajahmundry ..	43	..	388†	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
Government Arts College, Anantapur ..	43	..	608	..	46	..	..	39	..	..
Government Arts College, Cuddapah (second grade) ..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
Government Muslim College, Madras ..	59	293	76	65	9	22	28†	148†	40†	..
Government College, Kumbakonam ..	263	418†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government College, Coimbatore ..	51	447	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..
Government Victoria College, Palghat ..	266	92	..	552†	..	60	..	..	..	..
Government Breunnen College, Tellicherry ..	46	..	..	473	..	..	..	11	17	..
Government College, Mangalore ..	18	..	..	51	251	72	..	..	..	..
Queen Mary's College, Madras ..	95	212	77	18	..	80	..	13	..	51
Government College (Secondary grade), Guntur ..	..	..	53	..	..	8	..	..	..	..

* This language taught as optional subject for the Honours course.

† Includes the number who have taken as an optional subject for the B.A. course.

‡ Includes the number who have taken as optional subject for the Intermediate and B.A. courses.

5th March 1949]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 219 asked by Sri Mothey Narayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1949, page 204 supra.]

PART I.—SEE CLAUSE (a) OF THE QUESTION.

Allotments of iron and steel for agricultural purposes during 1947-48 and 1948-49.

			TONS.
January—March 1947 ..	Period I of 1947 ..	Nil.	..
April—June 1947 ..	Period II of 1947 ..	Nil.	..
July—September 1947 ..	Period III of 1947 ..	4,518	..
October—December 1947 ..	Period IV of 1947 ..	2,000	..
January—March 1948 ..	Period I of 1948 ..	2,000	..
April—June 1948 ..	Period II of 1948 ..	2,000	..
July—September 1948 ..	Period III of 1948 ..	2,000	..

PART II.—SEE CLAUSE (b) OF THE QUESTION.

The quantity of standard steel allotted to the districts.

	TONS.		TONS.
1 North Vizagapatnam ..	218	15 South Arcot ..	769
2 South Vizagapatnam ..	935	16 Tanjore ..	728
3 East Godavari ..	726	17 Pattukkottai ..	225
4 West Godavari ..	419	18 Trichirappalli ..	661
5 Krishna ..	478*	19 Mathurai ..	784
6 Guntur ..	523	20 Tirunelveli ..	908
7 Nellore ..	536	21 Ramnad ..	341
8 Kurnool ..	217	22 Salem ..	402
9 Anantapur ..	222	23 Coimbatore ..	610
10 Bellary ..	290	24 Nilgiris ..	3
11 Cuddapah ..	211	25 Malabar ..	350
12 Chittoor ..	250	26 South Kanara ..	147
13 North Arcot ..	598	27 Research Engineer, Coimbatore ..	22
14 Chingleput ..	1,270		
		Total ..	12,843

NOTE.—The district figures represent the actual receipts in the districts and include receipts on account of inter-district movements in certain cases. In the total for the province such inter-district transfers have been excluded.

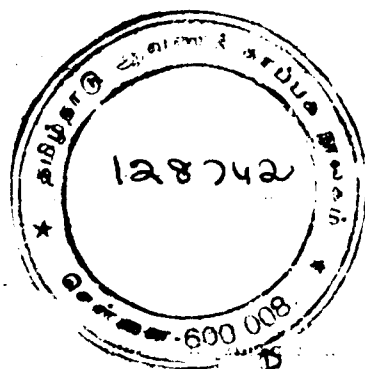
Supplies to the districts are regulated according to the extent and urgency of their internal requirements.

[5th March 1949]

PART III. —SEE CLAUSE (c) OF THE QUESTION.

The number of car tyres distributed in 1947-48 and 1948-49.

Districts.	1947-48. April 1947 to March 1948.		1948-49. April 1948 to September 1948.	
	Quantity.	Equivalent in number of pairs.	Quantity.	Equivalent in number of pairs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TONS.		TONS.	
1 North Vizagapatnam ..	39	546	1	14
2 South Vizagapatnam ..	21	294	25	350
3 East Godavari ..	78	1,092	11	154
4 West Godavari ..	76	1,064	28	392
5 Krishna ..	92	1,288	9	126
6 Guntur ..	110	1,540	51	714
7 Nellore ..	170	2,380	94	1,316
8 Kurnool ..	77	1,078	37	518
9 Anantapur ..	83	1,162	37	518
10 Bellary ..	151	2,114	35	490
11 Cuddapah ..	129	1,806	20	280
12 Chittoor ..	133	1,862	20	280
13 North Arcot ..	181	2,534	58	812
14 South Arcot ..	315	4,410	44	616
15 Chingleput ..	313	4,382	102	1,428
16 Tanjore ..	263	3,682	109	1,526
17 Pattukkottai ..	118	1,652	12	168
18 Tiruchirappalli ..	123	1,722	77	994
19 Mathurai ..	177	2,478	59	826
20 Tirunelveli ..	186	2,604	128	1,792
21 Ramnad ..	125	1,750	56	784
22 Salem ..	101	1,414	73	1,022
23 Coimbatore ..	65	910	102	1,428
24 The Nilgiris ..	3	42	..	..
25 Malabar ..	80	1,120	27	378
26 South Kanara ..	56	784	32	448
Total ..	3,265	45,710	1,241	17,374



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