

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

FIFTH SESSION OF THE SECOND LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ACT, 1935.

Volume X (Nos. 1-10)

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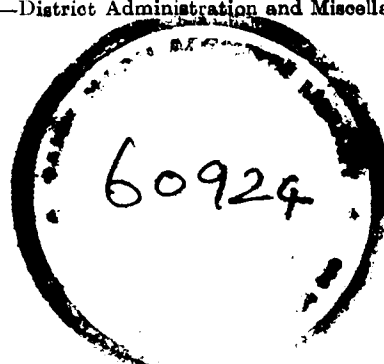
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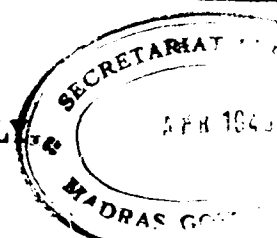
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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



Tuesday, the 24th February 1948.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHAN-MUKHAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Bench Courts in the Province.

* 50 Q.—SRI P. R. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of first-class Bench Courts in the Province;
- (b) whether the term of these courts are now being renewed once in three months, instead of in five years;
- (c) whether in consequence these courts have failed to function in the mufassal stations; and
- (d) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that this failure has resulted in stagnation of a number of cases in these courts?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN (on behalf of Hon. the Premier):—“(a) Seventy-four.

“(b) The term of the bench courts is not fixed. The normal term of honorary magistrates appointed to these courts is fixed as two years. The Committee for the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive recommended certain changes in the method of selection and appointment of these honorary magistrates. The Report of the Committee was received about the time when fresh appointments of honorary magistrates were due to be made in November 1946. As the Government expected to consider and arrive at a decision on these recommendations soon, they decided to retain as many of the existing personnel as were necessary for a short period till the middle of January 1947. As no decision was reached by that time, their term was further extended to 1st April 1947. Similar action had to be taken from time to time and their term has been extended on the last occasion till 30th June 1948 in the expectation that a decision would be reached by that date.

“(c) The Government have had no such reports.

“(d) No.”

Construction of a reservoir over the Vamsadhara river.

* 51 Q.—SRI G. KUMARASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (a) whether investigation for the construction of an anicut or reservoir over river Vamsadhara is complete;

[24th February 1948]

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, the result of the investigation; and

(c) what the proposals of the investigation officer are?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) The investigation of the Vamsadhara Project has not yet been completed.

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“May I know what is meant by ‘investigation’?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Before we decide on taking up a project for execution, we have to see whether the project is feasible and worth while. That is what is called investigation.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“If the investigation has been taken up, may I know why no token grant is asked for in the budget that has been circulated to the Members?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The cost of investigation is met from the general funds for which provision has been asked for.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“In view of the fact that the Hon. Minister has got personal knowledge about the size of the river and the volume of water flowing in it and the area which will come under cultivation, may I know whether he still considers that investigation is necessary to know whether the project is feasible or worth while?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Even for determining the exact shape of the project, we must get certain data and that is what we are advised by our technical men.”

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—“May I know roughly how long it will take to complete the investigation?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I have no exact idea, but I think it will not take more than six months.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know whether the investigation is for deciding how best to do it or whether to do it or not to do it?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Both these are comprised in an investigation. Perhaps after investigation we may even decide against the project.”

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—“May I know who does the investigation?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Our Engineering personnel do the investigation.”

[24th February 1948]

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“May I know when the investigation of this scheme was taken up?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“It took some time for posting the necessary staff for investigation due to the shortage of Engineering personnel. The necessary staff must have been posted about three or four months back.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“May I know whether the scheme has not been investigated a number of times in the last twenty years?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Our Engineers advised the Government that all those results were of no use and that we must have a fresh investigation before we decided to take up the project.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“The Hon. Minister said that the Engineers had advised against the project. May I have a copy of that advice?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I did not say that the Engineers advised against the project.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“In view of the fact that there has been great development in engineering in these days, may I know whether what was decided some years ago has not become antiquated and whether it is not necessary to conduct a fresh investigation now?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Complete investigation has not been done so far. Only preliminary investigation has been carried out, but they did not proceed further. Therefore we have to do a thorough investigation of the scheme because we have decided to take it up now.”

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“When twenty years' investigations have proved futile, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to see that this investigation will be a success?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“It is not for me to say before the results are known.”

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—“Is it not a fact Sir, that the scheme for the construction of a reservoir over the river Vamsadhara is 92 years old?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“That is so.”

Rural Broadcasting.

* 52 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any special officer was appointed by the Prakasham Ministry for the development of Rural Broadcasting;

(b) if so, what the nature of his work is;

[24th February 1948]

(c) whether he is qualified for the post;

(d) whether the Special Officer has submitted any report to the Government; and

(e) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) His work is to advise the Government in regard to the steps to be taken for further development of Broadcasting in this Province, e.g., adoption of a suitable rural programme and policy and connected matters. He is invariably consulted on all matters relating to Broadcasting and Broadcast publicity.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) Yes.

“(e) The Government do not consider it desirable to place the reports submitted by the Special Officer for Provincial Broadcasting on the table of the House as these reports are in different stages of consideration, and are treated as confidential.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Arising out of the answer to clause (c), may I know how the special officer is qualified for the post?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“We wanted an officer with experience in Journalism and Broadcasting. This officer was acting as a News Editor in the Central News Organization, A.I.R., Delhi. He belonged to this Province and therefore we asked the Government of India to lend his services to this Province.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Are the Government aware that there are certain persons qualified in rural broadcasting; and, if so, why such experts were not taken?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“We wanted various qualifications, and the Government thought that this officer satisfied those qualifications.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“In rural broadcasting, may I know what steps are being taken to promote adult education?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“May I suggest to the hon. Lady Member to put a separate question?”

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—“May I know for how long this special officer will continue?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“He will continue till the end of this year.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know what the reasons are for treating the reports on an ameliorative subject like Rural Broadcasting as confidential?”

[24th February 1948]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I am unable to say anything further. We are still considering the reports and we are unable to place them on the table of the House.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“Is the Hon. Minister satisfied that there has been appreciable improvement in the development of rural broadcasting since the appointment of this special officer?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Yes, Sir.”

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know when he was appointed and what progress he has made so far?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“He was appointed a year back. He has studied the various questions referred to him and submitted his reports and he is still working at them.”

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—“As the special officer is doing good work, will the Government consider the desirability of giving him extension of time for a further period of two years so that he can see that his recommendations are put into practice?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“We have asked the Government of India to extend his term for another year. When that term also is over, we shall see whether his services are required still longer.”

Madras Entertainments Tax.

[* 53 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member, who gave notice of the question, is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”]

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what is the annual revenue, collection charges and contribution to the local bodies, and balance or loss to the Government out of the collections of Madras Entertainments tax from 1939-40 to 1944-45; and

(b) what are the reasons for the Government in framing G.O. No. 694, Revenue, dated 4th April 1945, whereby the local bodies within whose jurisdictions the entertainments take place are entitled to 90 per cent of the gross proceeds of entertainment tax instead of the original rate of the average annual income of the local bodies derived by them during 1936-37, 1937-38 and 1938-39?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“(a) The annual Revenue and the contribution paid to local bodies under the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, during the years 1939-40 to 1944-45 were as follows:—

(i) Revenue—

1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
8.13	13.16	14.61	15.43	21.56	28.70

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(ii) Contribution to local bodies—

1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Nil.	2.93	1.77	1.63	1.67	1.74

No separate figures for the collection charges on account of the Madras Entertainments Tax Act are available, as all the Commercial Taxes Acts are administered by the Commercial Tax Department.

“(b) Under section 13 (1) of the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 as it stood in 1945, only such of those local bodies which were in receipt of income from the tax levied under the Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1926, during any part of the three years preceeding 1st April 1939 were entitled to a compensation equivalent to the average net annual income derived by such local authority during those three years from the tax so levied. In 1945, with a view to improve the finances of the local bodies, the Government ordered that 90 per cent of the gross proceeds of entertainments tax should be assigned to all the local bodies within whose jurisdiction the tax is collected. This was inclusive of the compensation payable to certain local bodies under section 13 (1) of the Act.”

Supply of Radio receiving sets.

* 54 Q.—SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that as a part of ameliorative work the Government have undertaken to supply radio receiving sets to villages in the Prohibition districts;

(b) if so, what are the rules on the subject and whether a copy of it would be placed on the table of the House;

(c) in how many cases proposals have been received from the Kurnool district and in how many cases they have been supplied sets for installation; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there have been abnormal delays in passing final orders and installing radio sets even after complete reports were obtained, viz., ranging from three months to one year?

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“(a) Government have under consideration a scheme submitted by the Chief Engineer, Highways, for the installation of 2,000 radio sets in the Province. This scheme, it is hoped, will meet the general needs of the Province as well as the work of Firka Development and Prohibition Amelioration. Meanwhile, 234 Gramasanghams and other institutions have, however, volunteered to instal Radio sets at their own cost if subsidies were granted for the first year towards maintenance charges. This matter also is under the consideration of the Government.

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“(b) In view of the answer to clause (a), this does not arise.

“(c) The proposal mentioned in the answer to clause (a) relates only to the districts of Anantapur, North Arcot, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Cuddapah and Salem. No proposal has yet been received by the Government from Kurnool District.

“(d) The proposal had to be examined in consultation with the concerned heads of departments and departments of the Secretariat and there has been no avoidable delay in dealing with it.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“While prohibition has been introduced in the Kurnool District also, may I know why that district has been excluded?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“I submit that it is not the fault of the Government. No institution in the Kurnool District has made such an offer.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken to supply battery sets where there is no electricity?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“That will be considered when radios are installed.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“May I give the definite information that a number of applications have been sent up from the Kurnool District and that they do not seem to have received any attention at the hands of the concerned authorities?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“Probably they have stuck up somewhere in the Kurnool Collectorate; they have not reached the Secretariat.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“Is it a fact that the listeners are prohibited from switching on to stations other than those approved by the Government and, if so, why there is this restriction?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“I have no information. The hon. Member may put a separate question to the Minister for Public Works.”

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—“In view of the fact that a large number of radio sets will be required by this Province, will the Madras Government invite tenders giving specifications and accept the lowest tenders and purchase those sets?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“The suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered when the active consideration of the question of installation arises.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“May I know, Sir, what is the amount of subsidy that is usually given by the Government?”

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THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"The subsidy asked for, is that the first year's maintenance charges should be borne by the Government?"

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"May I know, how much does it come to?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"I have no information, Sir."

Geological survey of the Ceded districts.

* 55 Q.—SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Industries and Commerce has submitted at any time in the past any report on the mining and mineral resources in the Ceded districts;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken thereon;

(c) whether any representations have been received from the members of the Legislature representing those districts in the past two years for a geological survey of the Ceded districts; and

(d) if so, what action the Government have taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) The answer is in the negative.

" (b) Does not arise.

" (c) & (d) No such representation was received on the subject.

In 1944 Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao represented to the Government about the need for a systematic survey of the Ceded districts and suggested that the necessary staff might be sanctioned for carrying out an intensive survey of the Ceded districts.

As the Provincial Government have no separate Geological staff for themselves the Madras Government pressed upon the Government of India the need for increasing the geological survey party working in this Province to at least 18 during the field season 1945-46 for speeding up the pace of geological investigation and mineral development work. The Government of India while regretting their inability to accept the proposal of this Government for the field season 1945-46 agreed to depute at least 2 geologists during 1947-48. In view of this reply it was decided not to press for more geologists. The question of appointing additional geologists for investigation of the Ceded districts was also separately considered in consultation with the Superintending Geologist, but it was dropped as he stated that such appointments would produce complications in the programme of the Geological Survey department. The present strength of the Southern circle is about 16 officers. The Director, Geological Survey of India, has proposed to expand the Central Geological staff and the number of officers working in the Southern circle will consequently be increased to 20

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when the full expansion takes place in 1948. It is expected that a certain number of officers could then be deputed for the systematic survey of the Ceded districts."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Referring to the answer to clause (a) of the question, may I just invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to the note appended to the report of the Famine Code Revision Committee in which the Director of Industries has made a concrete proposal on this subject, and if so, what action have the Government taken on it?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Presumably my hon. Friend refers to the proposal placed by the Director of Industries before the Committee. The recommendations of the Committee are also being considered, Sir."

SRI M. BAPINEEDU:—"Has any geological survey been carried out in Kistna district, and if so, what is the progress made?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The present question is with reference to the Ceded districts. I would ask my hon. Friend to put a separate question."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"Since the British Government were not interested in the development of geological works in this Province, and, in fact, throughout India as a whole, and now that the Congress Government have come into being, will they speed up this work of organizing geological surveys throughout the Province?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Yes, Sir."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government are satisfied with the state of affairs, as they have described now, that is to say, whether they propose to keep quiet, when the Government of India have said that they cannot spare any more staff, and not think it their duty to see that they appoint some special officers at least for this Province and try to avoid whatever complications that may arise, particularly in view of the fact that immense resources are lying underground in this Province?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered, Sir."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that one Mr. P. V. Subba Rao has been appointed as a Development Officer for all-round development in the Ceded Districts and if so, what are his duties and what are his suggestions on this aspect of mining development?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, the gentleman referred to is concerned with all-round development and mining is also part of the all-round development."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that certain M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. of the Ceded Districts submitted a

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representation to the Hon. Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the Hon. Mr. Gadgil, when they visited Madras, and if so, what action the Government have taken on those representations? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"A copy of the representation submitted to those two hon. Members has also been submitted to this Government and it is being examined, Sir."

SRI R. VENKATA REDDI:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether Chittoor district will also be included within the scope of this investigation? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I should like to have notice of this question, Sir."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is not all-round development so comprehensive and will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state what are the duties of Mr. P. V. Subba Rao? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I would suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question, Sir."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Are the Government aware that the people of the Ceded Districts are dissatisfied and discontented with the continued neglect of that area, and so, what concrete steps the Government propose to take to allay that feeling, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Government are aware of the feeling of those people, Sir."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILIAI:—"May I know, Sir, whether any good research work has so far been made, and if so, whether there is any research worth mentioning? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is no research work, Sir."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"The latter part of my previous question has not been answered, Sir. I asked in the latter part of my question what definite steps the Government propose to take to allay that feeling of dissatisfaction and discontent prevailing among the people of Ceded Districts. May I ask what answer the Hon. Minister has to give to it, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is proposed to conduct an intensive geological survey in the Ceded Districts, Sir, as early as possible and we are trying to get some geologist for this particular proposal."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"In view of the importance and the need for industrialising South India at an early date, will the Government take immediate steps to see that they appoint a Special Geological Expert to survey the various parts of this Province and make recommendations? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That is one of the matters that is being considered, Sir. In this connexion,

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as I have already stated, the Government of India raised the question of the possibility of duplication of the same work by two agencies working in the same field, and that is also being considered, Sir."

Appointment of a Telugu Pandit in the Queen Mary's College.

* 56 Q.—SRI G. KUMARASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how long did the Queen Mary's College at Madras work without a Telugu Pandit;

(b) when the Pandit was appointed; and

(c) if no appointment has yet been made, when the appointment will take place?

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

"(a) to (c) There is no post of Telugu Pandit in the Queen Mary's College, Madras. There is one post of Assistant Lecturer in Telugu in the college. The incumbent of the post proceeded on leave from 7th October 1947 to 13th January 1948. The substitute appointed in her place joined duty on 27th November 1947."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Telugu students, Queen Mary's College, sitting for public examinations will be greatly handicapped for want of a Telugu Pandit in the college? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
"There is a Telugu teacher, Sir."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that when there was a vacancy in the post of a Telugu Assistant Lecturer, the Government were not able to fill that place immediately and waited for three months? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
"No, Sir; there was no such delay of three months."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is not Tamil the regional language of Madras, and if so, why provision is made for other languages? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
"Because there are girls whose mothertongue is Telugu, Sir."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know what is the regional language in the Madras City? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
"The hon. Member must have known it by this time, Sir."

BAQUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that whatever may be the regional language, provision has to be made for teaching the students in various languages in Part II? "

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“If there are sufficient number of students in that class, Sir.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“In view of the fact that an Andhra Member has said on the floor of this House that Tamil is the regional language of the Madras City, does it mean that the Andhras will have no more claim to the Madras City?” (Laughter.)

(No answer.)

*Central Research Institute for the Department of
Indian Medicine.*

* 57 Q.—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Officer appointed for the reorganization of the Department of Indian Medicine is engaged with the work of organizing a Central Research Institute;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, how far he has progressed in his work;

(c) whether the Government propose to collect from the staff, past and present, of the School and Hospital of Indian Medicine, details of research, if any, carried out by them in Indian Medicine; and

(d) whether the Government intend to give members of the staff of the School of Indian Medicine, who have been carrying on research in Indian Medicine, facilities for continuing their research in the new Research Institute?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The question of selecting the staff of the Research Department is under consideration.”

“(c) & (d) These points will be considered after Research Officer is appointed.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“May I take it, Sir, that no progress has been made till now, so far as the work of the Central Research Institute is concerned, and if so, on what work the Special Officer is engaged?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“So far as the Research Department is concerned, he has proposed that a certain staff should be appointed and that proposal is under consideration.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“May I know, how long it will take for the Government to appoint the requisite staff?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Very soon, Sir.”

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BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“May I know, Sir, whether research will be conducted in this Research Institute in all the three systems of Indian Medicine, namely, Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani or in any one particular system alone?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“In all the three systems, Sir.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to say whether any research on nature cure has been conducted and if not, will the Government consider the desirability of making research on it?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“It is not proposed to have research in nature cure in this institute.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Is it not a fact that the Special Officer appointed by the Government to manage the Research Institute is a non-medical man?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Yes, Sir, he is not a medical man.”

*Prevalence of malaria among the hill tribes of
North Arcot district.*

* 58 Q.—SRI W. S. SRINIVASA RAO (on behalf of Sri N. Annamalai Pillai): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the existence of malaria among the hill tribes in Zuvvathi Hills in North Arcot district; and

(b) what preventive measures have been taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The North Arcot District Board has appointed a special staff of one Sanitary Inspector and necessary coolies for anti-malaria work. Pyrethrum spraying and intensive distribution of quinine and other anti-malaria drugs are the chief control measures.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Has the Government got the latest report about the spread of malaria among these tribes, Sir?”

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

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“May I know whether sufficient quantities of quinine and other medicines are supplied to these hill-tribes?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“I presume so, Sir.”

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—“Are the Government aware that the incidence of death due to malaria is rather increasing among these hill-tribes, and if so, will the Government take adequate measures to protect these people?”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Yes, Sir, all the necessary measures will be taken."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"May I know, what are the latest measures that have been taken in this connexion?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"D.D.T. is one of the latest drugs used for spraying purposes, which is a preventive measure, Sir."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that injections are more effective than the administration of quinine or other medicines through mouth?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Sometimes injections are necessary and sometimes oral administration of medicines will be enough."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"In view of the helplessness of the hill-tribes, will the Government see that effective curative measures are taken to treat them?"

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

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister to the hon. Lady Member saying that he presumed to have sent medicine, may I request the Government to stop presumptions in such matters and send medicine immediately?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I cannot give particulars on all matters off-hand."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"From the latest report on hand, is the Hon. Minister satisfied that malaria has been entirely stopped in this part of the North Arcot district?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It has not been stopped. It is a hyper-endemic area and people there have hard spleens. It will require considerable time for malaria to be brought under control in this area."

Opening of a hospital at Wandoor.

* 59 Q.—**K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the urgent necessity of opening a hospital at Wandoor, the important and populous centre of East Ernad, the nearest hospital to which place is 8 miles away and the doctor at which hospital is available only 3 days in a week; and

(b) whether any action has been taken or proposed on the representations made by the public asking for a hospital?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) & (b) It is understood that the Malabar District Board received representations in the matter from the Secretary, Muslim League Committee, Wandoor, and the Secretary, the Malabar District Muslim League Committee, Tellicherry, but no request in this regard was received by the Government."

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The question of opening a primary centre (i.e.) a combined medical and public health centre at Wandoor will be considered when the Ernad taluk is taken up for expansion of medical relief under Post-war Scheme."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"When is the Ernad taluk likely to be attended to under the Post-war Reconstruction Scheme in the matter of expansion of medical relief?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It does not find a place in the schemes for the first quinquennium. In the subsequent quinquenniums Ernad may be taken up."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the necessity for opening a hospital in Wandoor will not be considered by the Government earlier than the stage under the Post-war Scheme referred to by the Hon. Minister?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"If necessary, it can be considered, Sir, if it comes from the district board as their proposal."

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

II.—MERGER OF BANGANAPALLE IN THE MADRAS PROVINCE.

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"You are aware, Mr. Speaker, that Banganapalli has been integrated with this Province. May I request the Hon. the Leader of the House to take the earliest opportunity of making a statement on the integration of the State and the arrangements that have been made there for running the administration and the terms between the Nawab and the Central Government?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, the hon. Gentleman knows as well as I do that we have taken charge of Banganapalli. The way in which the portion is to be administered will be presently notified. I am not in a position to give further information on this matter."

III.—MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to announce to the House the following messages, dated the 23rd February 1948 received by me from the Hon. the President of the Madras Legislative Council:—

(1) I transmit a copy of the following motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Council concurring with the Madras Legislative Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Chambers to consider the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No. 1) Bill, 1947:—

That this House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses consisting of 18 members (12 members from the Assembly and 6 members from the Council) to consider the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No. 1) Bill, 1947, and that the following members of this House be nominated to the said Joint Select Committee:—

- (1) Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao.
- (2) Mr. Uppi Sahib.

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(3) *The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon.*

(4) *Sri N. Sankara Reddi.*

(5) „ *M. Narayana Menon.*

(6) „ *M. K. Sundararama Iyer.*

(2) I transmit a copy of the following motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Council concurring with the Madras Legislative Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Chambers to consider the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No. II) Bill, 1948:—

‘That this House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses consisting of 18 members (12 members from the Assembly and 6 members from the Council) to consider the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No. II) Bill, 1948, and that the following members of this House be nominated to the said Joint Select Committee:—

(1) *Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao.*

(2) *Mr. Uppi Sahib.*

(3) *The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon.*

(4) *Sri N. Sankara Reddi.*

(5) „ *M. Narayana menon.*

(6) „ *M. K. Sundararama Iyer.*

(3) I transmit a copy of the following motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Council concurring with the Madras Legislative Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Chambers to consider the Madras Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1947:—

‘That this House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses consisting of 18 members (12 members from the Assembly and 6 members from the Council) to consider the Madras Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1947, and that the following members of this House be nominated to the said Joint Select Committee:—

(1) *Sri P. R. K. Sarma.*

(2) „ *S. Jayarama Reddiar.*

(3) *Mr. Ibrahim Sahib.*

(4) *Sri B. Bhima Rao.*

(5) „ *M. Narayana Menon.*

(6) *The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon.*

(4) I transmit a copy of the following motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Council concurring with the Madras Legislative Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Chambers to consider the Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) Bill, 1948.

‘That this House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses consisting of 12 members (8 members from the Assembly and 4 members from the Council) to consider the

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Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) Bill, 1948, and that the following members of this House be nominated to the said Joint Select Committee:—

(1) *The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon*

(2) *Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar*

(3) *Mrs. Mona Hensman*

(4) *Mr. Uppi Sahib.*

(5) I transmit a copy of the following motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Council concurring with the Madras Legislative Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Chambers to consider the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1948:—

‘That this House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses consisting of 21 members (14 members from the Assembly and 7 members from the Council) to consider the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1948 and that the following members of this House be nominated to the said Joint Select Committee:—

(1) *The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan*

(2) *Dr. Tajuddin*

(3) *Sri S. Jayarama Reddi*

(4) „ *S. K. Sadagopa Mudaliyar*

(5) „ *K. Venkataswami Naidu*

(6) *Mrs. Mona Hensman*

(7) *Sri H. M. Jagannatham.*

IV.—RULING ON COURTESY OF MEMBERS.

MR. SPEAKER:—“Before we proceed with the next item on the Agenda, I have to deal with one matter. I hope the House will remember that the other day the Hon. the Minister for Education and the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition brought to the notice of the Chair that certain Members who criticised the Government in a debate were not present when the Hon. Ministers replied to the debate. It shows want of courtesy on the part of the hon. Members. When they criticise the Government they should be in their places when answers are given. It is no excuse to say that they do not know when the Hon. Minister will reply. In this connection, I would like to read the ruling given in the Central Assembly by the President. This is only for future guidance and hon. Members should remember that when they criticize the Government, they should be in their places when the reply is given. I shall read the ruling given by the Hon. Mr. Patel in this connection in the Central Assembly . . .”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“When hon. Members put questions, they authorize some one else to put it in their absence. In this case also they can authorize some one.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“If they have to be absent under unavoidable circumstances they should inform the Chair before they absent themselves.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Is the ruling binding on the Hon. Ministers?”

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. I am going to read a ruling given in the Central Assembly. It is interesting. It reads as follows:—

'During the course of the general discussion on the Budget, a Member made a serious charge against the Government, but was absent from his place when the Leader of the House rose to deny it.'

Whereupon the President observed: *'I think it is very wrong on the part of the hon. Member that he should make such serious and pointed charges against Government and not be in his place to hear the reply.'*

And after the Member had returned to his place, (and came to apologise to the Chair) Mr. Patel observed like this:

'Before we proceed further, I should like to emphasize in the presence of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, what I said a few minutes ago regarding his absence from the Chamber. Honourable Members are aware that no hon. Member should be absent from this House in a debate in which the hon. Member himself has taken part and made very serious allegations against any other Member or a Party. It is no excuse for him to say that, had he known that a reply was likely to be forthcoming, he would have been present. It is his business to sit in the House and watch further proceedings. Having made a pointed speech, with such serious allegations against a Party in the House, it is certainly very improper for the hon. Member to absent himself, as he has done, and I think he owes an apology not only to the Chair but also to the House.'

I am not going to ask the hon. Member concerned to apologise to the Chair. This is only for future guidance."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, from what has been read it looks as if that ruling applies only to cases where serious allegations are made. Please do not make a hard and fast rule, Sir."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Who is to decide whether the allegation made is serious or not?"

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, certain Hon. Ministers do not give any reply even if a bitter criticism is made against them. Only this makes the hon. Members of the House not to be present, because they think that the Hon. Ministers may not give any reply. I want to know, Sir, whether is not necessary that the Hon. Ministers should give a reply even if the criticism offered is not a bitter criticism?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Members are not able to get proper answers from the Hon. Ministers then the proper remedy lies in the hands of the hon. Members themselves. The Budget Session is before us. They could give cut motions and reduce their salaries. They can bring a no confidence motion if that is found to be necessary. But it is not an excuse at all for a Member who criticises the Government to absent himself and say that he did not know when the Hon. Minister would reply."

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KUMARARAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"The ruling that you have quoted, Sir, applies to serious allegations that are made. When complimentary speeches are made by Members of the House, I suppose they need not stay here;"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Next item on the Agenda."

V.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

POSITION OF INDIANS IN BURMA.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the following resolution, namely:—

'That this Assembly recommends to the Government to convey to the Hon. the Prime Minister of India that this Assembly views with grave apprehension the deteriorating position of Indians in Burma and requests him to move the Government of Burma to keep in abeyance the recent Ordinances relating to properties and suspend the recently imposed immigration restrictions, pending the final settlement of all out-standing problems in the Indo-Burma treaty.'

Sir, 'Emigration' and 'Immigration' are Central subjects and it is the duty and responsibility of the Central Government to look after the interests of Indians who have stayed in Burma permanently or are there temporarily in connection with their various avocations and also to safeguard the financial interests of those Indians who have invested considerable sums of money in property or business in Burma. Before the war a large number of Indians had migrated to Burma and a good proportion of them had settled permanently in that . . ."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"On a point of order, Sir, I want to know . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the Hon. Minister finish his speech."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"It is a point of order, Sir."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Sir, the resolution as it stands violates rule 115-A. There is no specific recommendation to the Government but requests the Prime Minister. And also, it is not known whether the consent of the Governor has been sought, before this resolution was brought before the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This resolution has nothing to do with His Excellency the Governor. What is that rule that the hon. Member is referring to?"

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Sir, rule 115-A reads thus:

'Every resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government.'

This resolution not only recommends but it also requests the Prime Minister to move the Government of Burma to keep in abeyance the recent Ordinances, etc. . . ."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"That is the form of the resolution. This is not the first time that the Government are moving such a resolution. This has been the practice all along."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Sir, this is a subject in which His Excellency the Governor-General acts in his own discretion. I want to know whether the Governor has given his consent for moving this resolution here."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Where is the necessity for the Governor to give his consent?"

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir. . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member Sri Pattabhiramiah finish his point, first."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am rising on a point of order on this point of order, Sir." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member Sri Pattabhiramiah finish his point of order first."

11-45 a.m. SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"The issue raised concerns a foreign Government—Government of Burma, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This is only a recommendation. It is in order."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I should be given preference, because my point of order is on the point of order that has been raised. (Laughter.) When the resolution has not been moved, how can there be a point of order?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have already replied the hon. Member Mr. Pattabhiramiah. . ."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"With all deference to your ruling, Sir, I have to point out that Rule 117 (1) should also be read in this connexion. It says—

'No resolution shall be moved, save with the consent of the Governor acting in his discretion, in regard to any of the following subjects, namely:—

(i) any matter connected with the relations between His Majesty or the Governor-General and any foreign State or Prince.'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"But the hon. Mr. Pattabhiramiah quoted rule 115-A."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It has been brought to my notice that we must also respect Rule 117. We must wait till we get the consent of the Governor before this Resolution is actually moved."

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, it is not the first time the Government have made such a mistake. Why have not the Government taken care to verify the rules and then come to this House with this Resolution?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Mr. Pattabhiramiah has drawn attention to rule 115-A. Now the Hon. the Leader of the House says that it comes under rule 117. Let us wait till the Government get the consent of the Governor."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The hon. Member Mr. Salam ought to be thankful to me for having at least drawn his attention now, and the cause of complaint is with me and not with him, because I drew attention to this rule. Taking advantage of what I said, he wants to throw a stone at me, which I want to throw back at him."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. the Leader of the House to section 109 of the Government of India Act. Suppose, we have not taken the consent of His Excellency the Governor, it does not mean that it will become invalid. The section says—

'109 (2). No act of the Dominion Legislature or a Provincial Legislature, and no provision in any such Act, shall be invalid by reason only that some previous sanction or recommendation was not given, if assent to that Act was given—

(a) where the previous sanction or recommendation required was that of the Governor, either by the Governor or by the Governor-General.'

Suppose we pass this resolution now and get the assent of His Excellency the Governor later, then it will not become invalid. That is what I want to point out to the Hon. Leader of the House."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"Sir, having admitted the resolution, how can the Speaker go back and say that the resolution cannot be admitted after the Leader of the House has said that it cannot be moved?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I would like to point out to your consideration that if I had not pointed out the rule, we might be right in going on with the resolution. But having found out that such a rule 117 exists, it would be improper, I feel, to go on with the resolution until we obtain the consent of His Excellency the Governor."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, is it in keeping with joint responsibility of Government for one Minister to torpedo a motion brought forward by another Minister?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, he does not know what happens inside. It is no use talking in the flippancy

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manner. I did this with the consent of my Hon. Colleague, who brought forward this resolution. What happens internally is not known to the Members of this House. I deprecate this kind of remark from hon. Members."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of order, Sir. Is the word 'flippant' parliamentary?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is parliamentary."

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS CITY POLICE AND GAMING (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1947— *cont.*

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that after the introduction of Prohibition which really costs our Government nearly twenty crores of rupees per year, it is natural that we should stop horse racing in our Province. We should really congratulate the Government on bringing this Bill. Incidentally, I may say that some of the members feel that racing in our country is a sort of recreation to the people, but the Hon. Sri Bakthavatsalam who moved the Bill was perfectly right when he said that racing was not taken in that spirit, and that people took it as a sort of gambling thinking that they would make lot of money. The result is, it has brought ruin not only to rich people but to even poor people who can ill afford to bet on races. Therefore, it is correct, whatever may be the views of hon. Members like Mr. Natesan, who fortunately is the Chief Steward this year . . ."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"I am not the Chief Minister, Sir."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"I said 'Chief Steward'. If Mr. Natesan thinks of a place in the Ministry, I only congratulate him."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"Sir, it is Senior Steward and not Chief Steward."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Sir, I thank the hon. Member for the information. The Government will, do well to stop this horse racing. In Madras, there are only two places where racing takes place, one is at Ootacamund and the other is at Madras City. The Government should stop this horse racing after giving proper notice to the authorities of the race course. It will not be possible for the Government to stop it immediately by an executive order. We should give some time for the Government to consider what amount of time they should give the race course authorities. I do not want to say anything with regard to this."

"Sir, this Bill refers to wagering also. I have to point out that more than betting in the race course, betting outside the enclosure is very rampant in Madras. It is common knowledge to the people of this Province—particularly Madras City and some areas in the mufassal—that whenever races take place in

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places other than Madras City, betting to the extent of thousands and even lakhs of rupees goes on in Madras City in bucket shops. I have to say that the Madras Police under the existing law have taken some steps to arrest a few people in this behalf. But, unfortunately they have failed to root out the evil in Madras City. On a Saturday or other day when racing takes place, the Police go about in the City of Madras and arrest one or two persons. But the real fact is there is a big gang working behind. Many bucket shops have sprung up in every part of Madras City. I may state that the Madras Police have entirely failed to root out this evil. The Government will do well to abolish races in Madras City to root out this evil. One thing, I wish to say, Sir. It may be argued that it is the right of the Press to publish what we call acceptances, and etc. But, I see no reason why a private person should publish these acceptances. These publications are intended only for poor people who bet in bucket shops ranging from 2½ annas to Rs. 5. Therefore, the purpose of the Bill will be defeated if Government confine their activities only to race course and not prevent these bucket shops from functioning. I do not like to take much time of the House except to say that we support this Bill. I can assure the Government that public opinion is really in favour of abolition of races. If our hon. Minister had an opportunity to visit the race course, he might know what amount of ruin is caused to the people. At 2 o'clock in the day all the people in the race course are very happy feeling that they would be lucky that day and go home after making good lot of money. But as the races are drawing to a close one after another—say 5th or 6th or 7th race—one can see the utter disillusion on their faces. All the money they took to races would have been lost. If this is all done once in a way, it does not matter. But it has become a feature for months and months. Therefore, Sir, Government will do well to stop this horse racing.

"Sir, I had occasion to speak to some of the big punters. They themselves said that if the Government of Madras were to stop racing, they would be much thankful to them, because the temptation to go to races would be removed. They also said that if racing were stopped they would save thousands and thousands of rupees."

"With regard to the argument that even though there is no racing in Madras there will be races in other Provinces, I do not want to say anything, because that point has been met by the Hon. Minister. Sir, I support the Bill wholeheartedly."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that at long last the Government have brought forward this measure. It has been pending ever since the last Ministry was in office. There was a general impression that this Bill was going to be only shelved for people felt that racing interests had exerted such a tremendous influence on the Members of the

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Government, that the latter were not going to bring forward this Bill. This is evident from the fact that when a Member of my party brought forward a similar Bill a few months ago in the other House, the Government opposed that measure. But, Sir, after the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi brought forward his Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill in November last, public opinion against the continuance of betting on races has been so strong that Government could no longer withstand it. Hence, they have brought forward this Bill. The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, while moving the Bill the other day, made a sound speech. He stated that there was no necessity whatsoever to wait for an all-India Policy in the matter when the Government did not look forward to an all-India policy with reference to Prohibition. He also pertinently said that when the Government were prepared to sacrifice revenue to the extent of Rs. 17 crores in order to wean away people from the drink evil, they could afford to forego revenue to the extent of thirty-five lakhs of rupees in order to stop people from being ruined at horse races.

12 noon. "Sir, it has also been rightly pointed that though there are a few who do not indulge in betting and that their number is infinitesimal. The majority of those who betake themselves to the race course do so with the sole object of gambling, and both rich and poor people suffer ruination at the race course. Sir, we are well aware that great men including a former Governor of this Province have gone to rack and ruin as a result of losses at the race course."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"On a point of order, Sir. May I observe that the ex-Governor of this Province has never been in the habit of betting at the Madras Race Course and in fairness to him, I must mention that fact."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I never mentioned that the ex-Governor was in the habit of betting at the Madras Race Course. What I said was that some great people including the ex-Governor have gone to rack and ruin on account of losses at the races. It may be in Madras or it may be elsewhere. But, the fact is there that some great people have gone to rack and ruin. Sir, we have instances of people committing suicide as a result of losses sustained at the race course and also of people dying of heart-failure on that account. Therefore, I feel it is the duty of the State to save people, both rich and poor, from such a ruination. It is urged by some hon. Members that interference by the State in such matters is an encroachment on the liberty of the individual. But, Sir, the well-being of the society as well as of the individual himself demands that some restriction should be imposed on his right to harm himself. Just as the State does not allow an individual to commit physical suicide by making suicide penal, similarly, I think the State should not allow any individual, be he rich or poor, to commit financial suicide. Sir, though the number of people involved may be small, nevertheless, I feel that it is the duty of the State to save such people from ruination."

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"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are living in an age which is notorious for its predilections towards the gambling instinct. The instinct of gambling is holding the western nations to-day in its grip and this instinct is spreading its tentacles towards the East as well. Dean Inge who was formerly the Dean of St. Paul's remarked some time ago that while drink was a predominant evil in the previous age, at the present age, the dominating evil in society happen to be gambling and that this evil has proved a real menace to the nation. Sir, the gambling instinct is prevalent in a country like Britain to such an extent to-day that I read in the papers the other day that a body of 130 members of the British Parliament are devising ways and means of checking the evil. In 1946, Britishers spent at gambling as much as they received from American loan. You will be surprised to learn that in 1946, the Britishers spent as much as 450 million pounds on horse racing, 430 million pounds at grey-hound racing, and 70 million pounds on football pools, forecasting the results of the football matches. Hence, Sir, 130 members of the British Government have recently come forward to see that a suitable legislation is brought forward in British Parliament prohibiting all forms of betting. Sir, it may be urged that gambling as prevalent in this country and particularly in this Province is insignificant as compared to the evil as prevalent in the western countries, particularly in Britain. It may be so, but the fact remains that the tendency in this country also is to take more and more to this evil and to fall in line with the vices of the west. It is evident from the fact that while the income derived from the Betting Tax in 1939-40 was only 1.66 lakhs whereas the income derived in 1946-47 was 23 lakhs."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The rate in 1939-40 was 6-1/3 per cent whereas the rate now is 12 1/2 per cent."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I am not concerned with the percentage of increase that has taken place. The increase in the rate of tax cannot bring in so much increase in the revenue. In fact, the tendency is more and more to take to this betting. If you work up the figures, you will find that the tendency is more on the side of betting. Though the number of people who actually take to betting is few, the tendency is more. Therefore, Sir, since the tendency in this country also is to follow more and more on the lines of the west, not only the race-courses, but the race clubs in this Province, have become the veritable gambling dens. No one can say that this tendency is not on the increase in this country at present. (Interruption.) My point is that the tendency towards gambling in this Province and among the people of India is on the increase. That is the point I am urging. Therefore, Sir, I feel that now that we have attained Independence, it is very necessary and it is very desirable that proper legislation should be undertaken to maintain a high moral standard. Then and then alone will this Government be able to fulfill the expectations. Even in countries like Britain, attempts are being made to control betting at horse-races. Sir, I may

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again point out—the Hon. the Leader of the House was not present when I mentioned that fact—that about 130 members of the British Parliament are going to sit together to devise ways and means to control all forms of betting in Britain. I also repeat for the information of the Hon. the Leader of the House that Britain spent at gambling as much as she received from America as loan. Even in a country like Britain, which is noted for its materialistic tendency, steps are being taken to control betting on horse-races. Therefore, Sir, it is very desirable that in this land which is noted for its spirituality, this evil should no longer find a place in the soil of India now that Independence has been attained. Sir, the other day, during the discussion on the Betting Tax Amendment Bill moved by the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi, Mr. Kothari observed that Mahatma Gandhi had not expressed any view contrary to betting at horse-races."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What was the reference about me?"

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I am not making any reference to the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi. I was only saying that when the Madras Betting Tax Amendment Bill was under discussion, Mr. Kothari expressed the view that Mahatma Gandhi has not said anything against betting on horse-races. Thereafter, someone from this Province wrote a letter to Mahatma Gandhi to elucidate his opinion on this matter. In reply, Mahatma Gandhi strongly condemned betting on horse-races and advocated its discontinuance. I am sure every member of this House would have read the statement of Mahatma Gandhi in this regard that appeared in the newspapers. Somehow or other, I could not understand the hon. Member, Mr. Natesan, who is an inflexible advocate of gambling; saying . . ."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"I should like to correct, Sir. I am not in the habit of betting even though I hold the position of Steward at the race-course. I do not gamble and I am not an advocate of gambling."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Anyhow, the hon. Member believes in the race-course and on that ground, he wants gambling must be continued at race-courses. Therefore, Sir, I remarked that he is an advocate of gambling. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make it clear that we are not at all against the existence of horse-racing nor are we opposed to the existence of horse-racing merely as a sport. But the element of gambling should not be there. If Mr. Natesan concedes that point . . ."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Why should the hon. the Lady Member drag poor Mr. Natesan? I am not at all interested in gambling."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I am glad to hear it, and there is no disagreement between us on that point. We are not also opposed to the existence of horse-racing merely as a sort

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of sport. But, if the hon. Member concedes that there will not be the existence of gambling, there is no point of controversy at all. Therefore, I should like to point out that the Race Clubs and such other clubs must devise ways and means of maintaining the race clubs and conducting horse-racing without the element of gambling. If hon. Mr. Natesan concedes that point, I have no objection to horse-racing being continued merely as a sport.

"I am glad to find that the hon. Member Mr. Natesan has come round to our point of view."

12-15
p.m.

SRI P. NATESAN:—"I am always of the same point of view."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I am glad to find that a conversion has occurred on the floor of the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has already taken 20 minutes. She should finish soon."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Sir, there is no specific date mentioned in the Bill for abolishing betting on horse races. I fear that the Bill may yet remain a dead letter on the Statute Book. We have had experience of the Government in regard to such matters. You, Mr. Speaker, are aware that not merely with reference to Bills which have been passed but also with reference to allotments in the Budget, though the Government make the allotments they do not implement the schemes. You are aware that a sum of one crore of rupees was set apart for Harijan Uplift, but two long years have elapsed and till now nothing has been done to utilise this amount for the benefit of the Harijans. Likewise, Sir, the other day the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon had a Bill passed . . ."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"They are quite irrelevant."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is only illustrating the way in which the Government take action."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I am only illustrating how things remain a dead letter. Another instance I should give you, Sir, showing . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"One will do." (Laughter.)

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"The other day, the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon brought forward the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Bill. According to the Bill any woman who was convicted under that Act, instead of being sent to prison should be sent to a vigilance home where she could learn some trade. We congratulated the Hon. Minister and the Government on the passing of that measure. But the other day some women were convicted under that Act and instead of being sent to a vigilance home which the Government have not yet established, these women were marched into prison. That Act remains a dead letter.

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Hence, it is my fear that even this measure, unless some specific date is mentioned in the Bill, will remain a dead letter on the Statute Book. Therefore, Sir, I cannot congratulate the Government unless and until they specify the date from which this measure will come into force. I request the Government to notify the date at least in the select committee. With these words I have pleasure in supporting the Bill."

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, after Prohibition comes the Gaming Act. It is in proper order. Many people, especially the poor people will be thankful to the Government for the relief they would get from the passing of this Act. The previous speaker said something about the absence of a date on which the Bill would come into force. The Government will not have Bills passed without making up their minds in advance as to the date from which they should come into force. In fact, I want the Bill to become a dead letter and no punishments to be inflicted under it. Because I know once this Bill is passed there will be automatic adjustment on the other side, making it virtually unnecessary to invoke the provisions of this Act. Sir, I am not a puritan. I like sport. (Hear, hear.) I resort to pleasure sometimes. (Laughter.) There must be a balance in life between serious thought, spiritual life, religious ideals and, what I may call, living with a sense of lightness, without a sense of weariness and the like. It is this beautiful balance that makes Hinduism so bearable and beautiful. The healthiest thing in life is a gentle balance between serious occupations and a sense of humour. If you insist on puritan reform the necessary reaction will be you would be driving everything underground. It is a very dangerous thing. We should take interest in recreative, innocent pleasure and the like. It is a necessary factor in life. I have put down my own philosophy of life in a few words. I may seem to be so simple and sometimes be referred to as a scantily dressed person. But honestly I do feel that the springs of life will remain green and fresh if only we tread the world with a light foot. You should not feel oppressed with a sense of seriousness. You should never allow yourself to be suppressed as an individual. That, Sir, is what I mean by a cultured life which holds the balance even between these two forces.

"Having said this, Sir, I know that without betting the hon. Member Mr. Natesan and others could not run the race course. Personally speaking, I would like all the publications banned, because they do not give rise to pleasure but to pain. From the beginning I have been insisting that this Betting Bill should contain a provision for banning all publications in advance, which is the compelling force that leads to gambling. You get crazy with these publications. The poor man reads the names of the horses, the names of the riders, the pedigree of the horses and so on and then he feels that he must bet his eight annas or one rupee whether inside or outside the race course. Sir, a few people

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may happen to go to Bombay from Madras and still persist in the racing habit. If the hon. Member Mr. Kothari will go there for a little pleasure . . ."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"Sir, I do not go to Bombay for racing."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"I am not referring to Mr. Kothari himself. Mr. Kothari is a personality. If people like him attend the races at Bombay and have a casual bet of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10, I may not mind at all. I do not think it is a grievous sin against which I should inveigh. On the other hand I would caution people against allowing racing and not banning these publications by a penal clause which is well-enforced.

"Sir, there are several kinds of sport and you can always find ample recreation in other fields. You can turn your attention to cricket, hockey, football and if you are so minded, I would ask my hon. Friend Mr. Natesan to take a walk for a mile or see the Masi Magham . . ." (Sri P. Natesan 'I do not know what this all means . . .')

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Mr. Varadachari has not yielded. If the hon. Member is not raising a point of order he may resume his seat."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"I understand Mr. Natesan's anxiety. What I mean to say is that he should not use a car for going to sea-bath. He may use his legs sometimes and walk on the sands of the beach, mix with the people in great social gatherings and partake of such pleasure instead of wasting his time elsewhere . . ."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"That is no pleasure to me."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"If you do not like that pleasure I should like to know what kind of pleasure it is you seek in the Cosmopolitan Club. There is no use of wasting your time at the club talking about all sorts of things though I would like some talk for some time . . ."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member is making an interesting speech, but I am afraid he is making irrelevant remarks which are out of order, remarks relating to the Cosmopolitan Club and so on. I hope he will not continue it."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"I never said anything about the club itself. I wish only to point out that life at the club represents a certain want and I want to request people to look to other kinds of recreation when racing is gone and not to feel hopeless and helpless and nerve-shattered as though the whole world has got into a gloom. There is plenty of life still around. You can go to the villages and mix with the people in their festivities. You can even gamble at the stock exchange so long as it lasts . . ."

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SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"Sir, there is no gambling on the Madras Stock Exchange. There is no forward business either. It is all pure investment."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"I am afraid the hon. Member Mr. Kothari should not take the words literally. I mean to say, that if you buy a share for a few rupees now in the hope of selling it shortly afterwards when its price is expected to rise, you are gambling in the ordinary sense of the word, though it may not be legal gambling."

"Sir, I support this Bill. I would ask the House not to run away in a fit of puritan anger at the race course, but to bear with it, put up with it and deal with it gently and nicely and wind it up with a blessing saying 'You have served your purpose; hereafter you shall not exist among us. We have no ill-will towards you. You have catered to certain people up to now. Hereafter times have changed and we shall go on to other forms of recreation.' Sir, with these words I heartily support the Bill."

* MOHAMED RAFAEUDIN AHMED ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Government on the great wisdom and courage in bringing forward this Bill. It has long been overdue. In fact, Sir, we all expected that when the Congress Government came into power in 1937, they would carry out this election pledge, namely, the abolition of racing."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is no such election pledge."

* MOHAMED RAFAEUDIN AHMED ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am very sorry to hear from the Hon. the Finance Minister that abolition of racing is not a part of the Congress election manifesto. I am under the impression, Sir, that all that is good in life is contained in the Congress manifesto (Laughter) and all that is bad in life in the manifesto of other political parties. (Laughter.) On that presumption, Sir, I was thinking that this was contained in the Congress election manifesto."

12-30 P.m. "Anyway it has taken a very long time for the Government to bring forward this measure. I may be correct in stating that the history of this Bill itself is a big gamble. At one stage the Government printed this Bill and we all thought that it will go ahead. Then for some reason or other, which we could not understand, the Government dropped this matter. It did not avail itself of the opportunity afforded to it by one of the staunch members of our party who, to use the language of the race-course, is a thorough-bred Muslim who brought forward a similar Bill before the Legislative Council. It was a sad sight to see the Leader of the House rising up and opposing the Bill, it was also a sad sight, when the division bell rang, to see Congress members standing in their places in opposition to the Bill. Perhaps from that time the conscience of the party was pricking. The conscience of the party personified in the person of the austere Premier was

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pricking the members of the party. It is really a welcome surprise that the party which at one time opposed this Bill, has now brought it forward. We, on this side of the House, are indeed very glad that the Government has brought forward this Bill which is entirely after our own hearts. In fact I could not wish anything better from this Government. Even if the present Government of Madras was headed not by the Hon. Mr. Ramaswami Reddiyar but by my hon. Leader, Mr. Muhammad Ismail Sahib, I could not have expected anything better. The present Government have brought forward a measure which is enjoined by Islamic principles. We, the Muslims of this Province, ought to be very happy that although the personnel of the present Government consists of Hindu members, for all purposes this Government is as good as a Muslim Government."

"This is really a pioneer measure. Critics of this Bill may say that Madras has taken the first step in this direction. No other Province in India where Congress Ministries are in power, has brought forward a measure of this kind. Critics of this Bill may say that the entire world is allowing racing to go on. They may even say that in Australia racing is going on even during nights by flood-lights. Here in Madras it is only for a period of three months that you have racing. Critics of the Bill may say why should Madras be the first Province in this matter. They might say that it is not correct to be a pioneer in such things. They may say that Madras is being treated like the guinea-pig or the rat on which experiments are carried on. Let me say to these critics that they are entirely wrong. This Government although it claims to be a secular Government, cannot I say divest itself of the character of a semi-religious organization . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will confine himself to the Bill."

* MOHAMED RAFAEUDIN AHMED ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am confining myself to the Bill. When I was hearing my hon. Friend, Mr. Varadachari, the impression I was having is that this Bill is enacted not on the basis of a secular Government but on the basis of a semi-religious Government. However that may be, I strongly support this measure. I think the Government should not stop with this Bill. It should bring forward many more measures of a reformatory nature. It should go ahead and stop smoking. It should go ahead and stop use of snuff. I should not be surprised—if the Government went ahead and prescribed a standard of health before a man married. I will not criticise the Government if it enjoined on every person to take a doctor's certificate before he married, because, the Government are interested not only with the work of administration but also to a large extent . . ."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"On a point of order, Sir. The speech is irrelevant. The hon. Member is jumping to marriages with certificates. What is the certificate for, I cannot understand. Is it a fitness certificate?"

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AN HON. MEMBER:—"For the preservation of the race."

MOHAMED RAFAEUDIN AHMED ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"The other day I was surprised to hear that some Members of this Government visited the race-course. I do not know in what capacity they went there . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"In their private capacity."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I see too much talking in the Treasury Benches."

MOHAMED RAFAEUDIN AHMED ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I think some of the Ministers who went to the Race Club might have appeared as Angels of Death. I can imagine a Minister like Mr. Bhaktavatsalam being an Angel of Death. I understand the Deputy Speaker also visited the race course. I cannot imagine our Deputy Speaker to be of the character of the Angel of Death."

"The only bad thing about this Bill is the time provision. I think it is a bad thing. The Government have not hesitated to enact expropriatory measures, like the Zamindari Bill and the Bus-nationalization policy, etc. They have not hesitated to do all these things without giving sufficient time to the zamindars or bus-owners. I do not understand why they should be soft-hearted to the Madras Race Club. Let me make it clear and let there be no misunderstanding about my intentions. I entirely support the objects of the Bill."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—" (The Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan: 'There will be thunder and lightning.') Sir, the Hon. Home Minister says there will be thunder and lightning. I would humbly submit that no thunder is likely to be heard when the Government bring forward a measure for the good for the people. Only when the Hon. Minister brings forward black Bills and gives authority to the police constable to shoot persons, thunder and lightning will be heard in this House. I support the Hon. Minister who has brought forward this good measure. If measures are brought forward by which democratic rights of people are curbed, I feel sad. I am astonished to find how this Government has brought forward this measure. It is usual with the Government to preach on the platform that they are doing something good. I am here to support this measure which is good. Apart from big men or moneyed men like Mr. Natesa Chettiyar—I mean Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar—there are many poor men involved in this gamble . . ."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"I do not want to be known as Natesa Chettiyar. I am P. Natesan."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"I corrected myself immediately. Apart from the fact that moneyed men are taking part in racing, we have enough cases of poor men taking part in

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this gamble. Just as the Prohibition Act this is a good piece of legislation. Like my hon. Friend, Mr. Varadachari, who calls himself a puritan, I also share some of his views. I do not say that racing is wrong at all times. In advanced countries, racing is allowed. For the time being, under the present circumstances, under the present poor conditions in Madras and money being concentrated in a few hands, these things should not be allowed. The Government have taken a good lead in this matter. I am here to appreciate wherever we find the Government are doing correct things. I associate myself with the Government and support the Bill and the Hon. Home Minister on behalf of my party. He should not carry the idea that the Communists are here to oppose whatever the Ministry does. It is wrong to think so. I want to prove this fact now and we are supporting this measure. We will continue to follow this policy as far as the Government do the right thing. We are not here to support any Bills like the black Bills which were passed unfortunately in my absence. But I will take an opportunity to reply to those points at the time of the budget debate. We are here to support the Government as in this case whenever they bring forward good measures."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, in supporting the Bill I do not know whether I have to congratulate the Government or not. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons you will find that the Government have now discovered that there has been a widespread demand for the prevention of betting on horse-racing in this Province. They have also discovered for good that the habit of betting on horse-races has become widespread and that its economic consequences are likely to be serious. These are the points that we on this side of the House have been urging upon the Government for several months past. When a non-official Member brought a similar measure in the other House, it was given to the Government to oppose that Bill and to have it defeated. The Government have now come forward with the Bill. We thank them for it. But I do not understand the logic of their action."

"In this connexion I am reminded of a story. I shall relate that story. Once upon a time there was a mother-in-law and a daughter-in-law. One day the mother-in-law was absent from the house and the daughter-in-law was there alone. At that time one beggar came there. . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will make the story very short."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"It will be very short and certainly to the point. The daughter-in-law could not give an answer to the beggar because she had no authority to do so. She thought that the beggar would go away. That fellow would not go and was imploring for half an hour. The daughter-in-law could not bear any more. She said 'I have nothing to

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offer; please go away." The man became very angry. He asked, 'did it take half an hour to say 'no', if you had done so, even at the beginning, I would have gone away.' He met the mother-in-law who happened to come from the opposite direction. The mother-in-law asked the beggar who gave the answer 'no'. She thought within herself who could have said 'no' in that house. She took the beggar to her house and asked her daughter-in-law whether she said 'no' to the beggar. The latter replied 'yes, madam, in your absence I had to say no'. The mother-in-law asked her 'what authority have you to reply in my absence; it is I who have got to say 'no', or 'yes'. It is all due to the indulgence of your husband, that you have the power to say 'yes' or 'no' to people who come here.' The mother-in-law told the beggar that her daughter-in-law had no authority to say 'no'. The mother-in-law then said 'on my authority I give you no alms'. The beggar went away cursing them. This Government said 'no' to a Bill brought forward by a non-official member."

12-45 P.M. MR. SPEAKER:—"Is the Government mother-in-law or daughter-in-law?"

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I leave it to you to give a ruling on the point whether the Government is going to be taken as mother-in-law or daughter-in-law. Sir, the Government is in the right way and I hope that they will bring it into effect as soon as possible. Already two seasons of racing have gone by since the proposal came forward from the non-official benches. The Government at least know that it is really a matter of upsetting the mental equilibrium of the people and it is financially bad for many people in the Province. It was again and again urged, Sir, that it was only a small number of people that is affected by the Bill. Even if we find a small number of people, as was urged by hon. Members, it is not really the same number of people who are being affected by this pernicious recreation, as they call it. In one year, Sir, the number may be small, a few thousands but it is not always the same people that go to the racecourse. Year after year fresh group of people take to the racecourse. Therefore, it is really a large number, increasingly large number. Though I say that I do not know whether I am to congratulate the Government or do otherwise, I have to congratulate them on the principle 'better late than never'. On one more point, I have to congratulate the Government with reference to this Bill. Sir, I have read this Bill again and again and there is a very serious omission in this Bill from the point of view of the Government. Almost every Bill which they have introduced so far contain a wide provision that the Government can do anything under Heaven to give effect to the provisions of the Bill. Now this Bill does not contain that clause. Still I congratulate the Government and support the Bill."

* DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is almost a self-evident Bill. It does not need much support. I think the common sense and the humanity expressed in the

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Legislature is a guarantee that this Bill will be passed. Sir, if anybody in the City of Madras went by the electric train on a Saturday afternoon when the races are on at Guindy, the student of psychology has an opportunity of studying facial expression in the crowded trains that go five minutes after five minutes, from half-past one to half-past three, Saturday after Saturday, the reason is that there is joy and excitement to make money. It is not only from the economic aspect that one has to deal with this question. No doubt, a great many people, particularly the middle classes, young and old, men and women have lost heavily and they have ruined themselves and their families. But on the other hand it is this psychologic aspect that I am more concerned about. Because as a result of modern civilization and of our touch with the Western countries where different conditions obtain and where people live in a sphere of hectic temperature, and we placid Indians are similarly being worked up to that pitch of excitement without the restrains of cold-blooded Western Races. Here, in this hot country we soon lose our balance and the evil effects on our nervous system in the case of disappointment, financial loss have been very serious. And therefore a great deal of the nervous troubles that we see in this country at present is not only due to that great evil of alcohol, but also to the nervous strain and the hectic fever in which month after month, sometimes week after week, the young inexperienced and misguided men and women who have not yet learnt to control themselves and their nerves are being raised up to by the promises made and the expectations created by the race course. It is also known to us that when there is a danger of a horse winning which was heavily booked on and when the people feel that the winning of a horse means ruin to those who are in charge of or control the financial resources of the race course, suddenly there is an understanding by which the horse which would have won had been held back and, consequently the result had been most unexpected. Therefore, the horse that ought to win is defeated and the horse that should have been defeated is made to win. Thus this kind of strategy, trickery and deceit are being practised upon those people who expect a great deal there. Profit is also made by book-makers and others. And therefore I think not only from the economic point of view but also from the consequent moral degradation that is caused by betting, it is to be abolished. And I trust that the Government would not only have this Bill passed into law immediately, but would also see that this Bill is put into operation as soon as possible. With these words, I support the Bill."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I would not have intervened in the debate, but for the direct challenge thrown to me by the hon. Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin that I have not acted up to the legislation regarding the Suppression of the Immoral Traffic Act. Though it was not relevant to the subject, since it was raised and an attack has been made, I must tell her even when it was being moved and during discussion with her, she has told me that the convicted individuals should not be housed in the Rescue Home and that separate accommodation should be

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found for them. My hon. Friend knows the difficulty to get accommodation now in Madras. And even when she asked a question with regard to the Provincial Vigilance Association whether it would be provincialized, I requested her to wait and see what is being done."

* SRI P. NATESAN:—"I must congratulate my hon. Friend Mr. Bhaktavatsalam on the very reasoned speech he made yesterday in moving the Bill. During his visit to the Race Course I wanted to show him for what sort of people frequent the second enclosure so that he may form his own judgment. I find, Sir, that a lot of loose talk is taking place here. I must deal with those coming from the gentlemen on the Muslim League side."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I advise him not to use the word 'loose' I do not think it is unparliamentary but let him not use the word."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"If it is unparliamentary, I withdraw it straightaway."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is a reflection, all the same, upon the speeches of hon. Members. Hence, he need not use it."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"I stand corrected. So far as the Muslim League members are concerned, they are here in the Assembly on the Muslim League ticket; they have got their own Province, Pakistan. I want to tell them. . ."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"We do not belong to Pakistan and Pakistan is not our province."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Then, I want to tell them to cease their connexion with the League, and start afresh with definite political objectives, calling themselves by any name, Independents or any other name. There is no use sitting here and saying that racing is gambling and that it should not be allowed as though others have no ideas about it."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of order, the hon. Member is making an irrelevant allegation against members of this Party. There is absolutely no question of allegiance to any extra-territorial organization or any State."

* SRI P. NATESAN:—"I do not think there is any point of order; yet I am prepared to take what my hon. Friend says and if that is so, I ask the League Members to come out of the Muslim League here and now and then take part in the discussions as a political party."

"I wish to tell them that in Arabia, Syria and other Muslim countries—Baghdad, Karachi and Lahore and in almost all Muslim countries—they have got their own Race Courses. The Governor General of Pakistan, is the Patron of the Karachi Race Club. When there is no ban on racing in Muslim countries it ill-becomes them to say here that this is an evil and it

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must stop. My own view is, if it is felt that poor classes are involved let us make modifications and that is why I took the Hon. Minister from here to the races so that he may form his own judgment. Everybody is alive to the fact that poor people should be weaned away from bad habits. Everybody is alive to the fact that poor people exist all over the province. But how is it to be done. Let me, for the moment, leave these Muslim gentlemen and touch upon what the members of the Congress Party said. They said that this is gambling. I wish to ask them what about the cross-word puzzles that appear in *Ananda Vikadan*? How much does it cost to send entries? Three coupons at a time cost one rupee and one coupon eight annas. Do you know, Sir, in every family man, woman and child, subscribe not only for the book which costs four annas but they also buy a number of coupons and send them. I am told that there is hardly one family that does not spend Rs. 10 every month in sending entries. They can ill-afford it. But they do in the hope that they might be getting Rs. 20, Rs. 30 or Rs. 40. Here is another case, viz., the *Times of India Illustrated Weekly*. For submitting three entries, one has to pay Rs. 2-8-0, and for one entry one rupee and the prize offered is Rs. 20,000; in the hope of securing this prize, people send four or five coupons. Sir, then there is the Government of Indian Lottery, drawn every half-year in connexion with the Five-year Interest-free Prize Bonds, where the successful person is likely to get Rs. 50,000. Then again, there are Football Pools which are subscribed to from here. I do not mean to suggest that these things are all wrong. But I wish to say that they have come to exist and the Government themselves have recognized it. These papers, both vernacular and English, are inviting people to take part in gambling and what have these Congressmen done all these years? They did not raise their one little finger against it. They have been in Government for ten years now, either inside or outside, and were running the show all the time. It is to be remembered that all these papers do not pay a single pie by way of taxation to the Local Government.

"Sir, hon. Members ought to know what the racing organization is. Some suggest that racing may be there but betting might stop. I wish to ask them who will feed the horses; who will provide shelter for people visiting them. Sir, this is a big business. There can be no racing without betting. I can say so many things in reply to what has been said from the Muslim League Benches and the Congress Benches. My hon. Friend Mr. Daniel Thomas said on another occasion that I was a devil's advocate. Sir it is only the devil's advocate that has to act on behalf of the devil. My hon. Friend Mr. N. S. Varadachari, who drew a fine distinction as to where sport should end and pleasure should commence, is not, I am sorry, here. When he can come here with scanty clothing, I feel, that I must reconcile myself to present day conditions."

"The Madras Race Club is a big organization. We, legislators, have to look at it in a broad way and see how best this

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gambling evil can be stopped. There is the totalizator machinery, got at a cost of 3½ lakhs of rupees from Australia by the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan. Are you going to scrap it simply because you say one fine morning, that gambling is an evil and the poor people must be weaned away. I am glad to hear that Hon. Home Member will find a sale. After all, you have to remember that money is not sent to foreign countries but it circulates among our own people. We have got within the last 20 days, 17 lakhs of rupees by way of Betting Tax. Of course the Hon. Minister, when moving this Bill, said that he does not want this money. Sir, let us carry on with this for some time and proceed slowly as we did in the case of Prohibition. That is what I suggest. You did not introduce prohibition in all the districts. It was introduced only eight districts at a time, because you wanted to go slow, having regard to the extent of financial limitations involved. There are owners of horses who have invested lakhs of rupees and they have got to find a sale for their horses. What about the trainers? Most of the trainers are Muslims. The syces are Muslims and most of the labourers are Muslims. Sir, racing is very big organization and in abolishing it, we have to go slow.

“There is so much responsibility devolving on us, as legislators. In legislating we cannot one fine morning say: ‘From tomorrow there shall be no racing without betting. My hon. Friend Mr. Ismail said that this was all delaying tactics and Begum Amiruddin also said words to that effect. In fairness to the public, in fairness to the horse-owners and in fairness to the club itself, we must see how it will affect the various parties involved. So far as Government is concerned, by way of Entertainment Tax, upto the present we have got 1½ lakhs of rupees and by the end of the season, it will double itself. Last year, we paid income-tax to the Central Government to the extent of 12½ lakhs of rupees. I do not think it will in any way be said that it is going to a foreign Government. The Provincial Government will claim something or other from this amount from the Government of India. This is a goose laying golden eggs. After all is said and done, this money circulates in the country. I do not know how we can afford to lose so much of money which would otherwise flow into the provincial or central coffers. But, the question of revenue is a thing which is the look out of the Government. But so far as we are concerned what are we for if we are not going to suggest to Government to wait and see what can be done in putting an end to a big organization. What is the population of Madras, what is the percentage of people that visit the races and what again is the percentage that actually bet there? If you agree that gambling is an evil, we need not take much pains in trotting out the principle that only a small percentage is involved.

“I am very sorry that I have to refer to the speech of Begum Amiruddin. She was complaining of an ex-Governor of Madras racing or having raced elsewhere. About the point that he raced

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elsewhere I cannot say anything but so far as the statement regarding his racing in Madras goes, I must say that he never used to bet. He is away from this country and it is not proper to say things in respect of which he is not in a position to say anything by way of reply.

(Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin rose in her place.)

SRI P. NATESAN:—“I am not yielding.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“If the hon. Member proposes to raise a point of order, it is another question. But if it is only on a point of information, he is not yielding.”

SRI P. NATESAN:—“She said that Britishers were spending much on dog racing. We want to follow the precedents of the British Houses of Parliament in things which pertain to the constitution and why not follow the British precedent in all things? (Laughter.) You copy British institutions. We are a self-governing country and let us look at things from our own point of view without being guided what other do. You consider that gambling is an evil, I agree that, it must be stopped in view of the atmosphere in the House. Every gentleman here thinks that in what he says he is representing his constituency. God knows whether he is going to come next time, especially in view of the fact that unfortunately there is going to be adult franchise. I do not know if they would come and I include myself. I may come as a communist or as a labour man and I might change my politics as I have been doing. There is nothing wrong in changing and I do not want hon. Members to treat this lightly. After all, politics are changing day-to-day. You are not fighting the Britisher to-day and we are self-governing and why not have our own parties? That is by the way. Begum Amiruddin was referring to the Britisher. I say ‘take anything, take everything from him; do not take only some and leave the others. I agree that gambling is an evil. As I said racing is a very big affair and I do hope that the Select Committee will go into the implications of the abolition including the loss of revenue to the Government and the question of controlling publications regarding races in newspapers. Let us give racing people a chance to rehabilitate themselves for a year or two and settle down. I am prepared to take the Select Committee to the races. Let them go there, see things for themselves, see the working of the totalizator machine and come to some conclusion. My hon. Friend Dr. Subbarayan says he has brought it from Australia, I know he is a sportsman; if you ask about cricketers of to-day, he will tell you who are the best in various parts of the world; if you talk about racing he is an authority and if you talk about betting he is also an authority. I know his heart is with us but the party to which he is wedded thinks that racing involves gambling and it ought to be abolished. Could anybody have made better case for racing than Dr. Subbarayan who spoke in the other House? Let not anybody in the Congress Group think that he or she is

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the only person with a consideration for the poor. We on this side also are for the poor. The Kumararaja here does not gamble and there are number of people who do not gamble.

1-15 p.m. A number of women, husbands of many (laughter)—I am sorry I mean, wives of civilians, merchants and others come to the race course and enjoy themselves; they have lunch, tea, meet friends and many must be disappointed if racing is abolished; they do not come to bet there. That is by the way. We are moving with the times. Naked men come into the Assembly; though not naked in the ordinary sense, ill-clad and they are allowed to come into the Assembly and I am reconciled to what is going on to-day. Sir, I want the Select Committee to go into the implications of the Bill and see how best it can improve it. There cannot be any objection to printing in newspapers. The Select Committee will certainly go into it. With these words I oppose the Bill formally."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been always wondering why the devil should always have partiality for my hon. Friend, Mr. P. Natesan and engage him as his advocate in opposing all beneficial measures brought by Government." (Laughter.)

SRI P. NATESAN:—"The devil is a devil. The devil is not going to come down. It is always on the tamarind tree, so they say." (Laughter.)

* K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I think all the same I have found him advocating the devil not only on this occasion but also on other occasions. On the occasion when Government brought the Prohibition Bill I found him very vehemently opposing it. That is why I said I was wondering why the devil should have a partiality for him. (Laughter.) My friend spoke vehemently and humourously too and at the same time shed crocodile tears for the suffering of the poor who are refused by betting and racing, which are anti-social evils. He is against betting and racing but at the same time he does not wish to prohibit it. I submit this is a sort of advocacy which the devil itself will not appreciate. It is the duty of Government to put a stop to this evil, and what the Government have done in this respect is worthy of appreciation by all rightminded persons including my friend Mr. Natesan, who says he is really against racing and betting.

"But Mr. Natesan made some irrelevant remarks against the Muslim League for the sin of our supporting the Bill. He said, the Muslim League owes allegiance to Pakistan."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"On a point of order, Sir, I never said they owe allegiance to Pakistan. What I said was they belong to a party and owe allegiance to a party which is outside the country."

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K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"He did say the Muslim League has a province of their own and they owed allegiance to it."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"On a point of explanation, Sir. What I said was they are here in the Assembly on the Muslim League ticket and they have got a province, their homeland called Pakistan. If they do not stand by it I expect them to resign here and now from the Muslim League and seek re-election."

* K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Even this statement has been made without a knowledge of the facts. Even when we fought the elections we fought for Pakistan for the Muslims of those areas declaring at the same time our intention to remain as loyal citizens in the Indian Union. After Pakistan is established it is as much a foreign State to the Muslims of Indian Union as the State of Arabia, and he has no business to bring in irrelevant remarks about our allegiance to Pakistan or the Indian Union. Pakistan is not a Province, it is a Sovereign State; I do not know whether my friend understands the difference between a State and a province." (Laughter.)

"My Friend cannot advance as an argument that simply because racing and betting exist in Pakistan, we should not support this measure. In fact in Arabia, in Pakistan, or in any Muslim State, even though this evil might exist, but that is no argument against our opposing such evils in the Dominion in which we live. In fact the evils of drink is prevalent in Muslim countries. Is that an argument to be put forward against us and say, we should on that score not oppose any measure against drink. It is absolutely puerile to say so, and it does not stand to reason to advance that as an argument. There are other directions in which gaming and betting ought to be opposed. I am only surprised to see Mr. Natesan reduced to such straits in having to oppose this measure on such hopeless grounds. But his complaint is not only against men but against women and the whole world in bringing in as a point that there is a very heavy commitment for the Government, and they must be careful about these commitments. As Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam has said, whatever the commitments may be, they are prepared to bear it. When the State is prepared to suffer a loss in crores, the loss of income in lakhs is nothing at all. I congratulate the Government in having brought this measure even at this belated hour."

* THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I do not think many words are needed from me except to say that I am grateful to my colleague the Minister for Public Works for having introduced this Bill in my absence. But unfortunately a lot of heat has been generated during this debate. We have been reminded of the existence of the Muslim League and what it stands for and what is done in Pakistan and in other Muslim countries like Arabia. May I remind hon. Members that naturally Arabia is interested in horse racing because horse itself comes from Arabia.

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Even the English thorough-bred, the horses in America and the present Indian thorough-bred, all owe their origin to Arabia. If hon. Members are interested in this investigation I would refer them to the work of that eminent person, Lady Wentworth called 'Authentic Arabian Horse'. It might be of interest to hon. Members who are interested in the equine breed. And there is a further book by Lady Wentworth which I would like members to refer, 'the thorough bred of England'. It is a most interesting book (because you will know how from the Arabian horse the English thorough-bred has come, which out-distances the Arabian horse in the matter of fitness and stamina, because of the climate in which such horses are bred. But I am not concerned with the breeding of horses now. (Laughter.) I dealt with it in all its particulars in the other House. I am only referring to it because references were made to Mr. Farookhi's Bill. Government opposed it on the ground that it is for them to bring in a measure of this kind; for it is a financial measure, and it is a well understood canon of administration that if anybody is to move a measure affecting finance it should be done by the Government who are responsible for it, who know where the shoe pinches, and the amount of sum they need for carrying on the administration. That was the reason for opposing it. It is not because Government were afraid or any individual member of this Ministry was afraid, that this measure is brought to-day; it is because Government are all apprehensive of public opinion and they want to go along with it as far as possible and in view of certain statements that have been made already by Government, this Bill has been brought.

"One word I should advert to Muslim League friends, because Mr. Seethi Sahib almost lost his temper."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of explanation, Sir. I was quite in possession of my temper. I never lost my temper."

* THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am of the view and I shall not change it unless I see something to the contrary that the existence of the communal party entirely based on religion is wrong in a secular State (Hear, hear) and I shall affirm it as long as there is breath in my body. (Mr. K. M. Sethi Sahib: 'And I shall deny it as long as there is breath in me.') Because if really hon. Members who affirm day in and day out that they believe in the Indian Union and that they live in the Indian Union I challenge them that such trust can never be engendered as long as we are ranged against each other in communal compartments. We find that people realize that communalism does not pay whether of the Hindu, Muslim or Christian variety. I on the other hand stand for a secular State representing the people of the country as a whole, because religion plays no part in administration. Religious worship or my faith in God depends on my notion of Godhood and does not depend on secular parties. And as long as that remains, I for one at least, whether may be the intention of my colleagues, but I know I represent them in this

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respect, must protest and must take every step that is necessary to put an end to this communal poison and the virus getting hold of the people of my country. It is on that I stand, and I shall stand to the end, whatever be the opinion of hon. Members opposite. But as I said, as long as I am responsible for administration in this province there shall be no distinction of caste or community or creed in the application of law or in the administration of Government machinery. For that I stand, and at the same time if I take steps to put down any organization because I feel it is in the interest of the State, it will be done with a firm and resolute hand. Sir, I am sorry I have had to digress. It was due to my hon. Friend, the Member for the South Indian Chamber of Commerce inadvertently referring to it, which brought forth a rather heated argument from the hon. Member representing one of the Muslim Constituencies of Malabar. But representing as I do the Government, I have to tell the House what the Government as a whole feel on this matter. There were references made to the Muslim League meeting which has been called for on the 10th March. I want to tell hon. Members opposite that I shall wait with bated breath on the decision they come to before I come to my final decision on the existence of this organization.

"Mr. Speaker Sir, I am indeed obliged to the hon. Members for the welcome they give to the measure. I beg to move that the motion for reference to Select Committee be accepted."

The motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Under rule 78 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules I appoint the Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan to be the Chairman of the Select Committee."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(As the Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan was not present to move his motion*, the Hon. Speaker passed on to the next item.)

(2) THE MADRAS AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1947.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, I move—
'that the following twelve members of this House be nominated to the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1947.'

"A motion for setting up a Joint Select Committee to consider the Bill was moved in this House and sent to the other House for concurrence. The other House has already nominated its members:—

The Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.

Sri K. Brahmanandam Reddi.

„ T. K. T. N. R. Tatachari.

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Sri K. Rajaram Naidu.

„ B. Parameswaran.

„ N. Sanjeeva Reddi.

„ K. R. Karanth.

The Hon. Sri K. Chandramouli.

Sri M. A. Easwaran.

„ P. S. Kumaraswami Raja.

P. K. Moideen Kutty Sahib Bahadur.

K. M. Seethi Sahib Bahadur '."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, previously when the motion in connection with this Bill was passed, I raised the point that all parties should be represented on the Select Committee. From the list of names, we find that the Communist Party has been excluded from representation. This is a very important Bill and particularly the Communist view-point should be represented on the Select Committee to avoid the Communist members moving a good number of amendments in the open House. I request the Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon to include the name of Sri K. Anandan Nambiar at least now."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Sir, I cannot agree that every party in the House should be given representation on all Select Committees and particularly with the contention that the Communist Party consisting of two members should be represented on every Select Committee. It is practically impossible. Communist view-point is not new to me and my Friend's threat that his Party will have to move a number of amendments does not frighten either me or the House. I have tried to include as far as possible members who have taken part in the debate and who will be able to help us in the matter. So I cannot make any change in the names that I have already proposed."

The motion was put and carried.

(3) THE MADRAS RE-ENACTING AND REPEALING (NO. I) BILL, 1948.

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Sir, I am sorry I was not in the House before this motion was taken up. I move—

'that both the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing Bills, 1948, be referred to the same Joint Select Committee

MR. SPEAKER:—" It is better that the Hon. Minister moves the motion for each Bill separately."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Sir, I move—

'that the following twelve members of this House be nominated to the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No. I) Bill, 1948:—

The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.

„ K. Chandramouli.

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Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur.

P. K. Moideen Kutty Sahib Bahadur.

Mr. W. J. Fernandez.

Sri T. Viswanatham.

„ K. Bashyam.

„ K. R. Karanth.

„ R. Venkatarreddi.

„ K. Brahmanandam Reddi.

„ T. S. Pattabhiraman.

The Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan."

The motion was put and carried.

(4) THE MADRAS RE-ENACTING AND REPEALING (NO. II) BILL, 1948.

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Sir, I move—

'that the same twelve members of this House, who were nominated to the Joint Select Committee on Bill No. I, be nominated to the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No. II) Bill, 1948 '."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" It appears as though the Government are determined to exclude the Communist Members from each and every Select Committee. The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon said that he could not include any of the Communist members on each and every Select Committee, because they are only two. So many Bills have to be considered by the Select Committee to which the motion relates. Hence it is a very important one. In a way the Hon. Leader of the House gave a promise that on all Select Committees, a Communist member would be represented. We do not find the name of any of the Communist members. When I ask for the inclusion of a Communist member, it is not for the purpose of giving representation to the members as such but for representing the Communist view-point on what the Select Committee discusses. I hope that the Hon. Leader of the House will at least now see his way to include a Communist member. I move that the name of Sri K. Anandan Nambiar be included in the list of nominees to the Joint Select Committee."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" There is no second."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Who has seconded? "

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I second it."

MR. SPEAKER:—" It is too late for the hon. Member to second the motion. I allowed sufficient time and then asked: 'Who has seconded?' I won't accept your seconding as in order."

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THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As a matter of fact, I waited to see whether any hon. Member was rising in his seat to second the motion, and I allowed the House enough time. Mr. Salam, on second thoughts perhaps, thought that he would be charitable enough to second the motion. But charity must first begin at home.

"With regard to the promise the hon. Gentleman referred to, I never gave him a promise. What I said was that on some Select Committees the Communist members might find representation. They have been represented on some of the Select Committees and to that extent the promise has been kept. About the hon. Gentleman's claim that he has got a large following outside this House, that remains to be seen. We shall have to wait for sometime before we know whether his claim is correct or not. But as far as I can see, the claim may be ill-founded. Besides his Party has had its say on the original Acts and this Bill is only an addendum. I have nothing further to say on the matter."

The motion was put and carried.

(5) THE MADRAS AIDED INSTITUTIONS (PROHIBITION OF TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY) BILL, 1947.

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

Sir, I move—

that the following eight members of this House be nominated to the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) Bill, 1947:—

Sri D. V. Ramaswami.

„ S. Chidambara Ayyar.

„ L. S. Karayalar.

N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur.

M. V. Hydross Sahib Bahadur.

Sri A. S. Sahajananda.

Mr. A. Aaron Rao.

The Hon. Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar'."

The motion was put and carried.

(6) THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1948.

2-45 P.M. * THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

that the following fourteen members of this House be nominated to the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1948:—

Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar.

„ N. S. Varadachari.

„ M. S. Pattabhiramiah.

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Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju.

„ B. Parameswaran.

„ P. Natesan.

„ C. K. Govindan Nair.

Mr. Muhammad Hussain.

„ Abdul Hameed Khan.

„ A. Aaron Rao.

Mrs. Ammannanna Raja.

Mr. B. W. Batchelor.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.

The Hon. Mr. Daniel Thomas (mover)' "

The motion was put and carried.

(7) THE MADRAS PROHIBITION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1948.

* THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1948, and to move that it be taken into consideration at once. This is a very simple measure intended to meet certain administrative difficulties. It consists of only four clauses. Clause 1 is a formal one.

"Clause 2 provides for the transport of liquor by road as well by railways. Under the present Act, transport by railways only is provided for, but transport by road is not so provided. It is found that such a provision is necessary.

"Clause 3 provides for the exemption of members of the armed forces of the Central Government from the provisions of the Prohibition Act. That was covered by a special Act, passed during the Advisers' regime, namely, the Madras Act XXXV of 1942. That Act has now ceased to be in operation and therefore special provision has got to be introduced in the present Bill for covering that purpose.

"Clause 4 refers to the grant of permits to certain persons and institutions for issuing liquor and to persons to whom liquor has been permitted for consumption. Now that prohibition is going to be introduced throughout the whole Province, we will have to make provision for liquor to flow and be stocked in certain areas for being supplied for industrial and medicinal purposes and to persons who are permit holders. For that purpose, this clause is introduced.

"The whole measure, as I said already, is a very simple measure and I therefore request the House through you, Sir, to accept my motion."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever might have been the case sometime ago for the necessity for some of the provisions introduced in this Bill, I believe there is no need at all at present for this Bill. When prohibition is introduced throughout the whole Province in another six months, then there may be a

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necessity with regard to giving licences for storing liquor and for issuing liquor to those who have got permits. Sir, I have a suspicion with regard to the issue of permits for liquor, that such a necessity has already arisen on account of the issue of large number of permits to persons in the dry districts to-day. If I am wrong, I wish to be corrected. Otherwise, Sir, if only half-a-dozen permits or so were issued in each of the dry districts, there would not be any necessity for introducing that provision now. If, as a matter of fact, the number of permits issued is very small, then nobody would come forward and ask for a licence for opening a shop for providing liquor for those persons because it would not pay him to open such a shop. For instance, if in Salem the Government have issued only four or five permits, no person or firm of liquor would come forward and open a shop there and incur a large expenditure towards rent and towards establishments and other things. Sir, I did hear rumours that there is a feeling to-day among certain Government officials that they need not feel reluctant to apply for permits and there is also a feeling among non-officials that permits could be obtained merely for the asking. If that is wrong, I may be corrected. To my knowledge during the year 1939 when prohibition was introduced in the Salem district and subsequently extended to other districts, so few permits were granted by the Government and nobody in those districts ever thought it worth while to apply to the Government to make some change in the provisions of the Act, so as to enable them to open shops for the purpose of selling liquor to the people who were given permits.

“ Sir, apart from the question of issuing only very few permits for personal consumption, there was also another reason why licences were not issued to merchants for opening shops to sell liquor to these permit-holders, because it was thought that this provision was likely to be abused in case, shops were allowed to be opened in all dry areas. You know, Sir, that for people who obtain these permits, there is no limit as to the quantity of liquor that could be consumed. So far as I know, the only restriction that is now imposed on them is that they cannot have at a time more than so many units. I do not know whether there has been a change recently. During my time, it was only six units that was usually allowed and in some cases, it was even less.”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“ I may perhaps correct the hon. Member. That was the practice when my hon. Friend was in charge of the portfolio. After I have taken charge of it, I limited it from six to eight units as the maximum for the whole month.”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—“ I am glad to hear that, Sir. As a matter of fact, I can claim to have some credit for devising a method by which this restriction was imposed. An unfortunate case was brought to my notice. A gentleman who was once in affluent circumstances was so addicted that he found it absolutely impossible to live without drink and he practically left his place and used to live in Madras merely for the purpose of getting his drink and as his income dwindled, his family suffered a great deal

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on account of that habit. When he approached me for a permit incidentally I may say that I was very strict in granting permits, and to my knowledge I did not grant more than 11 or 12 permits in all the eight dry districts and I do not know how many permits have been issued to-day; I should like to have figures from the Hon. Minister, when that man approached me with a number of certificates from well-known doctors in the army and from various other doctors, I had to take pity on him because of the physical harm which the doctors said might ensue without drink in his particular case. So I had some conversation with him and I told him, ‘ I am very strict in granting these permits, and it would not be possible for me to do so, unless you promise me that you would give up the habit after some time. He told me that he would very much like to give it up that it was impossible to do so immediately, but that he would try to give it up in three months’ time. I told him, ‘ I am glad at least that you feel that you must give it up and that you are determined to do so. You have asked for three months’ time; but I shall give you a period of six months. Within that six months, I expect you to give up drink altogether. But then, another problem confronted me. If I continued this 8 units or 6 units in the usual form that was in existence then, I thought that this gentleman might not be in a position to give up drink altogether all at once. So I gave him six units for the first month, five units for the next, and four units for the third month and so on, so that only one unit was issued to him for the sixth month and since the usual licence form did not make provisions for such a purpose, I asked the officers to devise a method by which this arrangement could be given effect to, and I believe in my time it was given effect to. Anyway, I am glad, Sir, to hear that the Hon. Minister for Prohibition has been adopting that method. It is a very good thing. Otherwise there is every change of people who are given permits for six units at a time to abuse such permits and to have their drink without ever entertaining any thought of giving up the drink habit.

“ At the same time, I really like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he has been, in any way, too generous in granting permits to people who have asked for them. Sir, the Government must have a policy in granting these permits. To my knowledge, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar (now His Excellency) who first introduced prohibition in the Salem district and worked it with such great success, was very very strict in granting permits.

“ Sir, it is not a secret. In one of his notes he has said when a very rich man asked for a permit: ‘ If a poor man could not have drink the rich man also cannot have it.’ I followed that principle in granting licences. People who were millionaires approached for these licences but I refused and I hope my Hon. Friend the Hon. Minister for Prohibition is adopting more or less the same policy that was devised by His Excellency C. Rajagopalachariar and followed by me too. Licences for liquor were granted only to those who, the Government considered, would be liable to incur physical harm if liquor was refused to them. So far as Europeans were concerned, I generally gave all of them permits.

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I might have been wrong, Sir, but if my hon. Friend would refuse permits to them also, I shall only be too glad. Sir, our European friends are our guests and they could have drink not only because they are Europeans and Englishmen but because in their own country prohibition is not introduced. Therefore I thought that I could stretch a point in their favour in granting permits. In the case of Anglo-Indians who claimed to be treated on the same lines as the Europeans, in some cases, I refused. With regard to the European wives of Indians also I refused on the ground, though they applied for permits on the ground that they were Europeans, that because they had married Indians they must keep up to the standard of Indians. So far as drink is considered to be bad for the poor man, it is certainly bad for the rich man also and I hope and believe that the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition will follow the principles. By October first of this year Prohibition would be introduced throughout the whole Presidency and till then there could not be any need for granting any licences in dry districts. Anyway if the Hon. Minister feels that one day or other provision will have to be made if Prohibition is introduced in the whole of the Presidency let the provision not be used for the purpose of granting licences to all people in all places; let it be confined to one place in each district or it would be much better if it is confined to one centre, say Madras. Then it would be easier to work and it would be easier to have a check on abuses. On that ground I felt that there might not be any necessity at present for the Bill.

"Then, with regard to Banganapalle, Sir, to-day I am glad to know that Banganapalle has merged into the Indian Union. The effect of that will be that Prohibition Act will come into force in the Banganapalle State also. You may very well remember, Sir, that this question of Banganapalle was raised in one of our debates. That one small State in the Kurnool district was giving a lot of trouble in enforcing Prohibition. Some attempts were of course made to see that Prohibition was introduced in that State also. But the Government failed to come to an agreement with that State mainly, I believe, because some gentleman thought that he could make money if there was no Prohibition in Banganapalle and he promised to start a distillery in Banganapalle. I am afraid he made a lot of money not only by legal but also by illegal means. That was one of the things troubling us in the matter of enforcing Prohibition in the Kurnool district. I congratulate the Ruler on his having been sensible enough to merge that State in the Indian Union, whatever might have been his considerations with regard to introducing Prohibition. I hope the other small State, Sandur, which is in the Bellary district will also follow suit. I absolutely see no reason why these States of Banganapalle and Sandur should be afforded the privilege of transporting liquor through the adjoining Union territory when they are not co-operating with the Indian Government in the matter of enforcing Prohibition. If they want let them have their own liquor. Most probably now they are doing it. We should not help them by affording the privilege of transporting liquor

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through our areas. I don't know how it was allowed. Probably liquor and ganja and other goods were transported under an agreement with the Banganapalle State. Probably it had to be done under a contract. Anyway to-day there is not much need to help these people to transport liquor or arrack.

"In this connexion I would like to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister for Prohibition that in the matter of grant of licences to doctors there has been much of abuse. They are a number of doctors who are honest and helpful in trying to do as much as they can in the way of enforcing Prohibition. Because it is not possible to refuse licences for liquor for medicinal purposes they were given to some doctors. I am afraid a number of doctors have really abused the privilege and they are giving freely prescriptions for supply of liquor in the shape of medicine. Sir, this is a matter which the Hon. Minister should go into and if necessary make some enquiries. I do not know whether the Members of the Committee that was recently appointed and which went about the Presidency to inquire into the question of enforcement went into this aspect of the matter also.

"Then with regard to the armed forces, I must say there is no necessity for treating them differently now. At the time when this Prohibition Act was introduced and when eight districts went dry there probably was a necessity for this because we then had a large number of British troops. Then the English or other European military officers felt a little awkward to apply for permits and it was thought desirable that a specific provision might be made in their case. To-day I believe that there is practically no British officer or soldier. Special permits, under the provisions that already exist, could be granted for them, if any, and there is no need for making a special provision."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just wish to ascertain this information from the Hon. Minister with reference to this Bill. Under clause 2 exemption is to be granted to the armed forces. Indeed this exemption was granted in 1942 when the Advisers' Government were in power. They were as a matter of fact averse to Prohibition. In these days, as has been pointed out by Mr. Koti Reddi there is not a large number of British forces in this country. At the present time, when the Government is committed to Prohibition, I wish to know how their policy is consistent with the grant of this exemption to the armed forces, particularly when the majority of the armed forces comprise of Indian personnel. Sir, I find that not only armed forces but also members of the Medical staff connected with these armed forces are to be exempted. I wish to know, if such exemptions are granted to the armed forces and the Medical department, whether the Police force also will not come forward and say: 'Grant us also such exemptions'. Will not they demand such exemption? Sir, this kind of exempting some people is not consistent with the Prohibition policy of the Government, especially at a time when the armed forces comprise • mainly of Indian personnel. Therefore, Sir, I think that there is no necessity for clause 2 in this Bill."

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* THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Sir, I am glad my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, has raised the question of the issue of permits. I would submit, Sir, that the question of permits is not directly related to the present Bill, because the provision for the grant of licences for persons to possess some liquor is not a new provision introduced by this Bill. It is already there in the original Act. That is only a question of the administration of the existing provision and not the introduction of any new provision. Nevertheless, I am glad that my hon. Friend has raised the question because there seems to be some misapprehension on that score. I would submit that so far as the policy of the Government with reference to the grant of permits to individual persons is concerned that policy, as has been referred to by my hon. Friend himself, has been very well laid down on very safe, sound and secure lines by His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachariar. These applicants for licences to possess some liquor are divided into three classes. First of all there are the Europeans. So far as the Europeans are concerned, as my hon. Friend pointed out, we pursue a certain liberal policy. After all they are strangers and pilgrims in our midst. They are only temporary sojourners. Their customs and manners are different from ours. Therefore we do not want compulsorily to enforce Prohibition so far as they are concerned. Therefore, so far as Europeans are concerned there has been a liberal policy pursued by the Government in the matter of giving permits. Then there is an intermediary class known as Anglo-Indians and non-Indian Asiatics such as the Jews of Iraq and the Chinese and others who are not natives of India. With regard to these Anglo-Indians there has been a certain amount of liberality because these are persons whose customs and manners are in accord with the customs and manners of the West. The Jews of Iraq and the Chinese are of course non-Indians. Then there is the third-class of persons. With reference to this class of persons the policy of the Government has been to insist upon some medical certificate. If it is only on production of a medical certificate from a qualified Government doctor certifying to the necessity of the continuance of a certain quantity of liquor to be taken for medicinal purposes, the question of granting permits is considered. Even after the certificate is produced, cases are examined individually by the Minister in charge. In certain cases, the contents of the medical certificates are not of a very serious character as to necessitate the grant of permits to possess liquor. I find certificates such as 'he is suffering from dyspepsia or insomnia'. One may as well say that he requires liquor after a heavy meal for purposes of health! Such cases are excluded. It is only on personal examination and a thorough scrutiny of the medical certificates that permits are granted. With regard to the last classes of persons, Anglo-Indians and Indians, we insist upon age-limit. After I took over this portfolio, I have found that young men of 35, 28 and 25 apply for permits. So far as young men are concerned, they are not so much addicted to these habits as to say that they cannot change them. Ordinarily permits are granted to the last two classes of people if they are 55 and more. When there is a strong medical

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[Mr. Daniel Thomas]

certificate, cases of persons of 45 years and above are considered; that too only in special cases permits are granted. In the permits originally granted, there was a limitation as regards the quantity of a particular type of liquor, that is, 4 units or 6 units which can be possessed at a time. I thought if licences were to be issued in that form, it would mean that a man can take 6 units every day and at that rate take 180 units for a month. That is something that should not be allowed. Therefore, I have fixed a maximum per month which is about 8 units for non-Indians and about 4 units for Indians. I have rigorously cut down the total quantity that can be possessed by a permit holder at a time. I have fixed for a month twice the number or three times the quantity which may be possessed at a time. In all these various ways, we are tightening up the grant of permits. I have looked into the old papers. In 1937, when the Act was introduced, there were only 35 permits in Salem. When we have introduced Prohibition in Nilgiris now, the number of permits has risen. I am sure my hon. Friends will know that there are a number of Europeans in the Nilgiris. Therefore, the number of permits has risen.

"So far as non-Indian Asiatics and Indians are concerned, there are very strict restrictions. Effective supervision is made by the Minister himself. We are trying to cut down the number of permits.

"My hon. Friend said that there was no necessity to provide for storage of liquor and drugs at the present time. There will be necessity, Sir, for such a thing when the whole Province will go dry on 1st October 1948. I am sorry I am not able to follow my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi (Interruption by Mr. Koti Reddi). In 1937 when Prohibition was introduced in two districts, permit holders could get their requirements from an adjoining district. But, when the whole Province goes dry, there will be no place or person to store and possess liquor. So long as we issue liquor permits to foreigners and also a certain number of non-Indian Asiatics, we shall certainly have to make some provision to supply liquor to these permit holders. Therefore, it is necessary."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"The Hon. Minister said 'Anglo-Indians' and 'Non-Asiatics' . . ."

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Sir, I said 'Non-Indian Asiatics' and 'Jews of Iraq'."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"எங்கள் மதுவிலக்கு விசாரணை கமிட்டியார் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்தகாலத்தில் அநேகம் டாக்டர்களை நாங்கள் விசாரித்தபோது எந்த (liquor) சாராயமோ, பிராந்தியோ எந்த மதுபானமும் வைத்தியத்திற்கு அவசியமே கிடையாது என்று அவர்கள் சாட்சியம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். பிரசவ காலத்திற்கும் அவசியம் வேண்டியதில்லை என்றும் சாட்சியம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எந்த டாக்டரும் சர்டிபிகேட் கொடுத்திருந்தால் அது வியாதி சம்பந்தமாக இல்லை என்பதையும் அது வேறு சம்பந்தமாக இருக்கலாம் என்ற விஷயத்தையும் நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவருகிறேன்."

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THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"When Prohibition is introduced all over the Province, the necessity for providing certain people to possess and distribute liquor to people who possess permits, will become necessary. I am aware that such things may lead to abuse. We are quite alive to that possibility, and therefore the idea of Government is not to give licences to private individuals, but store liquor in taluk and district treasuries and then issue it through Government agency to permit holders. Therefore, Sir, there will be absolutely no possibility of any abuse.

"So far as doctors are concerned, my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi said that some doctors were abusing their powers. Simply because one or two doctors abused their powers, we cannot take away the privilege from all doctor. (Interruption by Sri R. V. Swaminathan.) So far as Banganapalle State is concerned, I think I should remind my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi that it is only during his regime, somewhere about January of last year, an agreement was arrived at between the then Government and the State. On those terms, Banganapalle should not grow any 'ganja' in the State. The growing of 'ganja' should be banned and prohibited in the State, because there was the possibility of illicit importation of ganja from the State into the adjoining areas. In order to prevent that, an agreement was entered into with Banganapalle State by which ganja was to be grown outside the State, and a necessary amount of the same should be supplied to them. My hon. Friend put through this arrangement last year. Transport by road is necessary not only to supply individuals but also to meet the needs of colleges, military units and scientific institutions. Therefore, the provision enabling the Government to allow transport by road has also become necessary.

"Now, as regards Armed Forces, Sir, I would submit that it is not a question of European or Indian. These Forces are under the control of the Central Government, and the Central Government makes certain provisions for these people. Therefore, we, as the Provincial Government, have, to a certain extent, to honour and respect the arrangements made for the personnel of the Central Government. You will find that we have provided arrangements only for a period of two years. Within that time, the Central Government also may accept our Prohibition policy with regard to their Armed Forces.

"Sir, with regard to doctors in the Units, I have to point out that they form part of the regular staff. In fact these doctors are called Majors, Lieutenants and Lieutenant Colonels. They belong to a regular cadre of a Military Unit. No distinction has been made between doctors and others in military personnel. Sir, my position stands vindicated, and I submit that my motion be accepted by the House."

The motion was then put and carried.

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Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 were put one by one and carried.

Preamble.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Sir, I now move—
'that the Bill be passed into law'."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, at this stage of the Bill I do not propose to make a long speech. I just want to raise a question, Sir. There are certain areas in which Prohibition is not yet introduced. In those areas there are a number of breweries. I am being informed that these breweries which are manufacturing arrack have entered into contracts with other Provinces. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what action he proposes to take with regard to these factories which are manufacturing arrack, when Prohibition is introduced throughout the Province. I hope the Hon. Minister will give a reply."

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"When Prohibition is introduced in the areas where there are breweries, those breweries will have to close down. If there are contracts between the breweries in this Province and other Provinces, the necessary quantity of liquor according to the contract will have to be sent over to the other Provinces on or before the 1st October 1948."

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

VII.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE VI TO THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1919.

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

'that the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras under section 347 (3) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), altering Schedule VI to that Act be approved:—

DRAFT RULE.

In Schedule VI to the said Act—

(1) after the entry relating to "Ammunition", the following entry shall be inserted, namely, "Arrack-manufacturing";

[Sri A. B. Shetty] [24th February 1948]

(2) after the entry relating to "Ashes", the following entry shall be inserted, namely, "Beer-brewing";

(3) in the entry relating to "Spirits" after the word "Spirits" the words "that is to say, any liquor containing alcohol (whether denatured or not)" shall be inserted.

"The purpose of this amendment is to bring within the provisions of the City Municipal Act the premises used for breweries and manufacture of arrack and other spirits in order that public health conditions may be enforced in respect of those premises. A similar amendment was made in September 1946 in the corresponding provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Madras Local Boards Act. The Corporation Council has approved the draft rule in its proceedings of 21st October 1947."

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I now adjourn the House till to-morrow 11 a.m."

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, the 25th February 1948.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUKHAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Question No. 60."

(The hon. Member who put the question did not stand up.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should stand up and say that he puts the question."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"I put the question, Sir."

Aboriginals in the non-gazetted services.

* 60 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state what is the number of aboriginals in the non-gazetted services of this Province?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN (on behalf of the Hon. Premier):—"The Government have no information and they consider that the time and labour involved in the collection of statistics is not commensurate with any public interest."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Are the Government aware that in Provinces like the Central Provinces and Bihar, there is a salutary rule that in aboriginal areas, only aboriginals should be posted as officials and not others who are sent there by way of punishment from elsewhere? Will the Government adopt this salutary principle in the Madras Province also?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is a very big question and I am not in a position to give any undertaking. I shall consider the suggestion of the hon. Gentleman."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Have the Government received any recommendation on this point by the Committee appointed to enquire into the conditions of aboriginals?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have not got the report of the Committee in hand and so I am not in a position to give an answer."

SRI B. S. MALLIKARJUNA RAO:—"Do the Government deem it advisable to give a distinct place in the communal rotation to these aboriginals while recruiting to the services?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am afraid that the number of aboriginals does not justify giving any particular proportion to them."

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SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"To facilitate appointment of more officials from the aboriginals, have the Government got any scheme for encouraging them by grant of scholarships or by exemption of the fees to be paid to the Public Service Commission and other examinations and such other facilities that are to-day being given to the Harijans?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is a mere suggestion and it is not a question."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"May I know whether the Government have got any schemes for bringing these aboriginals to the standard of their civilized brethren?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I think this question should be addressed to another quarter."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of lowering the educational qualifications in regard to certain inferior posts to be filled by the aboriginals in view of the backward standard of these people?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The educational qualifications for recruitment to these posts are as low as possible and Government cannot lower those qualifications further."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether there is any organization of the aboriginals and whether they have made any representation to the Government for their upliftment?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I think Mr. Raghavayya is a persistent supporter of the aboriginal cause."

SRI M. BAPINEEDU:—"May I ask the Government whether it is not advisable to abolish the name 'aboriginals' and use some other respectable name?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government will consider the suggestion and I do not think it is a difficult thing to do."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I ask the Government what action they have taken on the report of the Aboriginal Enquiry Committee?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As I said, this question should be addressed to another quarter."

Employments to ex-army men.

* 61 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the number of jobs secured for the ex-army men, by the Employment Exchanges till now in the Province;

(b) what percentage of these jobs is secured in the Government departments;

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(c) what the expenditure on this department per month is and what share the Madras Government bear on this;

(d) how long the Madras Government propose to continue this contribution; and

(e) how many Deputy Collectors are employed in this Department?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (a) The employment exchanges have so far placed in employment 32,964 ex-servicemen. This figure does not include 21,638 ex-servicemen placed by the Special Assistants to the Collectors and by the Recruiting and Employment offices, but includes those who have been placed over and over again in temporary jobs.

" (b) Ninety per cent of the jobs secured are in the Government service, either Central or Provincial or in Railway services.

" (c) The average expenditure per month on the Employment Exchanges is about Rs. 18,977. The Madras Government bears 40 per cent of this expenditure.

" (d) The Employment Exchange scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of India for five years out of which two years have already been elapsed. This Government will continue to contribute as long as there is necessity for the Exchanges.

" (e) There are three Deputy Collectors in the Employment Exchange organization."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"In view of the answer given by the Hon. the Minister that only 90 per cent of these jobs are in Government service, do not the Government think it a huge and colossal waste to spend any more upon this scheme which could not secure more than 10 per cent in the private services?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The duty of these Employment Exchanges is to call upon the various departments whether they require any persons for appointment and these Employment Exchanges supply a list of men available with them to these departments. It is open to the departments or employers to employ them if they find that they are suitable. Therefore, I do not think there is any waste in spending on this department considering the fact that they have supplied about 50,000 people for employment in the various departments."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Are the Government aware that several departments of the Government including the Postal Department have been treating with scant courtesy the recommendations of the Employment Exchanges in the various districts and that vacancies are being filled without any reference to them? If that is so, what steps do the Government propose to take to deal with such departments or to impose conditions on those departments?"

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"It is not so, Sir, because the departments have got to pick and choose from the list of persons supplied by the Employment Exchanges. If they find suitable persons for the jobs, then they take them. It is the duty of these Employment Exchanges to present the cases of men available with them to the officers and that is all their duty."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what is the number of ex-servicemen who have applied for assistance and for procurement of jobs to these Employment Exchanges and whether it is not a fact that the 32,964 men who secured jobs are only a small proportion of the total number of applicants?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"It is not a small proportion, Sir. As I have mentioned, over 30,000 people have been employed by these Employment Exchanges. These employments include temporary jobs also. Including the figure of about 20,000 ex-servicemen now placed by the Employment Exchanges, the figure comes to over 50,000. The number that have got to be employed is nearly about 2½ lakhs. I may say that nearly half a lakh have already been employed and therefore, I do not think the Exchanges have done badly."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Have these Employment Exchanges approached private employers?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"A list is sent to all firms, private as well as public. It so happens that most of these employments are made by the Government and the Railway Department. So far, the private firms have not appreciated the help that is offered by these Employment Exchanges."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government are hopeful of securing employment to all the persons in need of aid? The number of persons requiring assistance according to the figures just now supplied, is as strong as 190,000."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"All that could possibly be done by the Employment Exchanges is to maintain a register of all the ex-servicemen with all their qualifications. If they are lacking any qualifications, such qualifications as may be provided for by these Exchanges are being done with a view to getting them employed in different posts. I may inform the House that these Employment Exchanges have become so useful and it is now under the consideration of the Government that these Exchanges should cover not only ex-servicemen but also other unemployed people in the Province."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI:—"May I ask the Hon. the Minister, out of the 32,000 ex-army men who have been provided with employment, how many of them belong to the I.N.A.?"

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I have not got the information ready. A separate question may be put."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"The Hon. the Minister stated that the private employers are apathetic towards the employment of these ex-servicemen. I should like to know whether the Hon. the Minister and the Government have investigated into the reasons for this apathy of the private employers?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I do not think it is possible for Government to go into the question of the mentality of these private employers. It is enough if the Employment Exchanges supply a list of these men detailing their qualifications to these private employers and if they find it advantageous to employ them and if they find persons with the qualifications prescribed by them, then it is open to them to employ them. I do not think it is necessary for the Government to go into the psychology of these private employers."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the fact that there are still about 200,000 ex-servicemen unemployed, do the Government hope to absorb these men in Government service within the remaining three years sanctioned for these Exchanges and if not, what is the other proposal which the Government have got for the employment of these men?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The whole scheme is sanctioned for five years. Two years have already elapsed and still we have got three years more and we can hope to absorb a good many of these men. Besides, we have provided for training these men and we hope to absorb all of them."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it a fact^{11-15 a.m.} that several of these ex-servicemen to whom appointment orders are issued are not reporting for duty and even in cases where appointments have been made, Collectors have observed insubordination among these ex-servicemen?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"There is some truth in the allegation made by the hon. Member, but he must know we are trying to employ a certain type of people who have been pampered during war time in the services and when they are put back into regular work they do not find the same pampering. It is very difficult to fit them into jobs to which they have been sent. But still we are trying."

MOHAMMED RAFFEEUDIN AHMED ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, may I know if it is a fact that all vacancies in Government departments have to be filled by ex-servicemen and if it is a fact, will the Government be pleased to consider the claims of our young men who are coming out of our schools and colleges also?"

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The Government have ordered that ex-servicemen should be given priority in filling up these vacancies, but when once the required percentage is reached, the remaining vacancies are thrown open to all the applicants."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know if these appointments of ex-servicemen are made directly by Government or through the agency of the Public Service Commission?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Ex-servicemen who have no employment are registered in the Employment Exchange. The Government offices, the companies and private parties are informed about the hands available and their qualifications. Then an interview is arranged between the ex-servicemen and the parties who employ them. If the latter are satisfied, the appointments are made."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Are the Government showing any preference to ex-army doctors in the matter of appointment of honorary doctors in hospitals?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"A separate question may be put."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Do I understand from the Hon. Minister that private employers have not so far employed any of these people?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I do not know the facts. I know this much that very few private employers have appointed these people."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"In view of the fact that these employment exchanges have been doing very useful work not only for the employment of ex-servicemen but also for the civil unemployed, will the Government consider the desirability of placing the Employment Exchange on a permanent basis?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The matter is under the consideration of the Government. The Government of India has got primarily to move in this matter. They have suggested that these Exchanges might continue right through and deal with civil unemployment as well. The Madras Government have accepted the suggestion."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"May I know if the I.N.A. men are included among these ex-servicemen. If not, are the Government going to have a separate department to find employment for unemployed I.N.A. men?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"It is likely that these Exchanges will deal with civil unemployment also and then I am sure the I.N.A. men will be included in that category."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it a fact that many ex-servicemen are disinclined to go to the land, that is, the agricultural occupation, from which many of them

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were drawn? If it is a fact, have Government any proposals for persuading these men to understand the usefulness and the necessity of going back to the land?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"As many as 25 land colonization schemes for ex-servicemen have been suggested. Out of these, nine colonies have been accepted as useful. As many as 1,500 men have been enlisted for work. The Government gives them houses, capital advances and also a share of the capital required for forming a co-operative society. The whole scheme is to be worked by the Co-operative department and that department is taking charge of these colonies from the ex-servicemen. In the course of a few months, the whole scheme will pass over from the ex-service organization to the Co-operative department. The advances which have been given by the Government to these individual farmers will be credited to the accounts of the scheme taken up by the Co-operative department."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know whether the appointments are made through the Public Service Commission or on the recommendation of the Employment Exchange?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The Exchange sends its recommendation to the departments concerned and it is for the department to take these men. If they have got to follow the Public Service Commission procedure, they will do so. Otherwise they will make the appointment direct."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"As the solution of the unemployment problem should form the main item of the post-war economy of the country, may I suggest that the training centres which are intended for ex-military men may also be used for training non-ex-military men also. May I know what scheme the Government are contemplating in this regard?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The Government are contemplating a scheme only for ex-servicemen. While they are under training the Government of India gives them a stipend of Rs. 37½. The same principle cannot be followed in the case of ordinary civil unemployment. If people wish to get trained, certainly the Government will provide the necessary facilities for them to learn some work and to get them some employment after they get qualified. It is only with that object, the Employment Exchange is going to be enlarged to cover not only ex-servicemen but also ordinary civil employment as well."

The Tungabhadra Project.

* 62 Q.—SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the total available supplies as estimated from gauge readings, at the dam site of the Tungabhadra Project;

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(b) the capacity of the reservoir which is now proposed to be constructed;

(c) the share for Madras and Hyderabad out of the storage waters;

(d) the amount of water set apart for the existing irrigation under the Tungabhadra in the Ceded Districts;

(e) whether it is proposed to set apart any quantity of water for irrigation in Kistna delta out of the available supplies and if so, what it is;

(f) whether the Government have under proposal the construction of the high level channel;

(g) if so, the quantity of water available for it and the affected area and the natures of villages that can possibly be commanded by the high level channel;

(h) the total quantity of electrical power that will be developed for supply in Madras; and

(i) the villages which would be served by this power so developed?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) The estimated flow at the site of the dam at Mallapuram corresponds to that at Korugal and Valavanur anicuts. The figures are given below:—

Year.	Reading in thousand million cubic feet.			
1940	..	..	..	469.0
1941	..	..	..	388.5
1942	..	..	..	428.5
1943	..	..	..	506.2
1944	..	..	..	328.9
1945	..	..	..	280.8
1946	..	..	..	580.4

“(b) 130 thousand million cubic feet.

“(c) 65 thousand million cubic feet each.

“(d) About 20 thousand million cubic feet.

“(e) Yes; the quantity will have to be determined in due course.

“(f) & (g) The proposal to construct the High Level Canal is under the consideration of Government. No final decision has yet been reached in the matter.

“(h) 7,000 K.W. in the months of February to May and 20,000 K.W. in the remaining months.

“(i) Details have yet to be worked out; the names of villages to be served are not available now.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“The answer contains much statistics. May I request you Mr. Speaker to have the answer printed and circulated and give us a chance the day after tomorrow for putting supplementary questions on this question?”

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MR. SPEAKER:—“Supplementary questions on this question will be taken up the day after to-morrow. In the meantime the answer will be printed and circulated.”

Forced labour in the Agency areas.

* 63 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether free forced labour is in vogue in the Agency areas enforced by the muttadars of the Yellavaram and Chodavaram taluks of East Godavari district, and Madgole Estate of Vizagapatam district;

(b) what is the nature of the exaction; and

(c) what steps have been taken to stop this evil?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“(a) The Government are not aware of free forced labour being exacted by muttadars in Chodavaram and Yellavaram taluks in East Godavari district. As regards Madgole Estate in Vizagapatam district, the Agent to Government recently reported in another connexion that there was a general feeling that muttadars were exacting free labour.

“(b) The Government have no information.

“(c) The Government are awaiting the further report in the matter promised by the Agent to Government, Vizagapatam.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“Has the Hon. Minister gone through the report of the Aboriginal Tribes Enquiry Committee and is he aware that the report makes mention of the existence of forced labour in all the agency areas referred to in clause (a) of the question?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“We are awaiting the report of the Agent to the Government before taking necessary action.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“Have the Government taken any action on the report about the Madgole Estate where free forced labour is stated to prevail? What action do the Government propose to take to put down this pernicious practice?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“It is not a fact, Sir, that there is free forced labour, but there is a general feeling that there is free forced labour. We are awaiting a report from the Agent to the Government.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“May I know whether, when the Collector was camping at Madgole, any report was handed over to him regarding the existence of forced labour?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“We are awaiting the report from the Agent to Government.”

SRI P. NATESAN:—“May I know what is meant by free forced labour? (Interruption.) Am I to understand that the Hon. Minister does not understand it. It is simple plain English?”

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M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Really, Sir, we do not understand the meaning of the question, how labour can be forced and at the same time free or how it can be free and at the same time forced? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Forced labour can be on payment and forced labour can be free. I do not see any contradiction."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"What is the meaning of free forced labour? Is the labour paid or not? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The word ' free ' is quite clear. It means without payment."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In view of the confusion caused by this paradoxical phrase ' free forced labour,' may I expect an explanation from the hon. Member who has put the question, how he reconciles the two, how labour can be forced and yet be free? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member cannot expect an answer from the hon. Member who put the question. He can ask the Hon. Minister."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" When the House gets confused and when this confusion gets worse confounded owing to the absence of any reply on the point from the Hon. Minister, could we not expect a clarification from the hon. Member who put the question? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" If the Hon. Minister wishes to answer he may answer."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not wish to answer."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" Do I understand, Sir, that this labour is not paid for? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is evident from the question itself. When it is free forced labour it means it is labour without payment."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" May I ask whether even in these civilized days there is labour free of charge? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" That is the allegation made. There is a general feeling that there is free forced labour."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister has visited anyone of the agency areas after he assumed charge of this portfolio, and if he has done so, whether he has made enquiries about the existence of this free forced labour in anyone of the areas referred to in clause (a) of the question? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I have not had occasion to visit the East Godavari and Vizagapatam agencies."

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I have lately visited Polavaram taluk in the West Godavari agency. No complaint was made to me of the existence of free forced labour there."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI:—" Will the Hon. Minister kindly visit these places and satisfy himself about the existence of this thing instead of waiting for a long time for the reports which may not come at all? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do expect my agent both in Vizagapatam and East Godavari to submit their reports very early."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. the Finance Minister, may I know whether free forced labour is not equal to slave labour? "

(No answer.)

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" Sir, is it not capitalist mentality that is responsible for getting this kind of free forced labour? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" If there is free forced labour it smacks of capitalist mentality. If the muttadars exact free forced labour then it will be time for Government to intervene? "

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Now that the question has been brought forward before the Assembly, will the Hon. Minister make it a point to visit the areas and find out whether there is justification in the allegation made? "

11-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not think it is necessary for me to visit the agencies in the East Godavari and Vizagapatam districts. We are awaiting the reports of the agents. If necessary I shall visit those places."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" Pending the report which the Hon. Minister is awaiting, may I know whether the Government would consider the question of banning all free forced labour in those parts? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" There is no meaning in banning a thing which is not known to be existing. We are awaiting the report of the agent."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—" May I know whether the Government are aware that free forced labour is existing in other parts of the Presidency and if so, whether the Government is taking measures to penalize the employment of such labour? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not think it is existing in other parts of the Presidency. I am told that it is already penalized, if it is existing."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—" The Hon. Minister admitted that there is free forced labour in certain districts."

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MR. SPEAKER:—(The hon. Member Mr. A. E. Thompson was coming to take his seat.) “The hon. Member should not cross the floor between the Speaker and the hon. Member putting the question. He will please be seated somewhere there.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“If there is free forced labour, is it not desirable to bring in early legislation to prohibit it altogether in the Province agricultural and other labour?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“I do not think any legislation is necessary. I do not accept there is free forced labour.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether a Committee was not appointed to enquire into the welfare of aboriginal tribes, whether it has made any recommendations in respect of free forced labour, whether the attention of the Hon. Minister has been drawn to its recommendations and whether the Government will publish the report and make it available to hon. Members of this House?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Certainly early steps will be taken to publish the report and to place it at the disposal of hon. Members. Relevant extracts have been sent to various agents and we are awaiting their report.”

Prohibition in Ponnani taluk.

* 64 Q.—K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the existence of a large number of toddy shops and hotels to which liquor is sold in the Cochin State territory adjoining the Indian border in the Ponnani taluk where prohibition is in force;

(b) what is the distance of these shops from the Indian border; and

(c) whether the Government have addressed the Cochin Government to remove the shops altogether or to transfer them beyond five miles from the prohibition area?

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“(a) & (b) There are a large number of toddy shops, in which liquor is sold in Cochin State within five miles of the border of Ponnani taluk, but no such hotels.

“(c) Yes; the Cochin Government have replied that a conference of the representatives of the Madras, Travancore and Cochin Governments may be held to discuss the question. The matter is under consideration.”

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Have the Government received and reply from the Cochin Government to the effect that there are no hotels within five miles of the inland border?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“We did not address the Cochin Government. Our own officers have sent us a list of shops within five miles of the Malabar border.”

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BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“May I ask, Sir, whether the Government cannot come to some arrangement with the Indian States to have a dry belt, not only with the Cochin Government but also with other adjoining Indian States around the border areas where prohibition has been introduced?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“This question has been taken up by the Madras Government not only with reference to Cochin but also to other Indian States in South India. I may inform the hon. Member that about the middle of last year there was a conference between the representatives of the Madras Government and those of Indian States and the States promised to co-operate with the prohibition policy of the Madras Government.”

SRI P. GOVINDA MENON:—“Till this question is settled, will the Government consider the advisability of coming to some sort of arrangement with the Cochin State not to sell liquor to permanent residents in the border areas?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“That will be one of the questions that will be discussed at the conference. I think the hon. Member's suggestion is difficult to enforce.”

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—“Will the Government of Madras approach all the Indian States bordering the Madras Province to amalgamate with the Province as Banganapalle did?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“That is a larger question which does not arise from the original question.”

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know whether the Government have been informed by their officers that the existence of toddy shops on the Cochin border interferes with the efficiency of prohibition work in the Indian territory?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“To some extent it is bound to interfere. It is for that purpose that the Government of Madras have passed an Act penalizing drunkenness. If any people come back to the Indian territory after drinking in Cochin, they are liable to punishment.”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR:—“In view of the recent accession of Banganapalle, may I ask whether prohibition will be introduced in that area?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“My hon. Friend is too much in a hurry.”

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—“Is it not reasonable to expect that Indian States like Cochin and Travancore will follow suit and go in for total prohibition, in view of their having adopted the same measures to replenish their finances?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member wants to know the opinion of the Hon. Minister. This supplementary question does not arise.”

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SRI P. NATESAN:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister may I know if he has issued instructions to his staff as to how to find out whether a man is in a state of drunkenness?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"No instructions are necessary."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Is it true that the Hon. Minister for Prohibition or the Government have recently issued a circular by which the Board of Revenue undertakes to give permits to get liquor to those officials employed in the prohibition areas, by which confidential, private and secret facilities are afforded to officials for getting permits for liquor for their own use and whether they have assured the officials that they can send their applications to the officers in their name covers to be forwarded to the Board of Revenue and the Hon. Minister for Prohibition and that these permits will be sent to the officials in demi-official covers?"

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"It is too long a question. I request you, Mr. Speaker, not to allow this supplementary question."

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"I may assure the House that there is no point in the question. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"In view of what was stated by the Hon. Minister, may I know how it can be found that a man is in a drunken state?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"The matter will be investigated by competent authorities and adjudicated by proper courts."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"What is the method? How do you investigate whether a man is in a drunken state or not?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"The question of investigating drunkenness consists in actually seeing the man, smelling him, by a doctor examining him and leading evidence before the court."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Do not the Government take objection to a man from the Indian territory going to a toddy shop in Cochin, and getting back drunk? Will not Government ban it?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"The law does not go as far as that."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is aware that there is still a lacuna in the existing Act? Penalty has been provided not for a state of drunkenness but for one of intoxication. Will the Hon. Minister take steps to rectify the lacuna and make the state of intoxication also penal?"

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THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"The hon. Member wishes to make out a subtle distinction between intoxication and drunkenness. I shall go into the question."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Will the Government issue instructions for the prosecution of a man when he smells of liquor?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"The Government do not issue instructions on such matters."

Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

[* 65 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member (Mr. Nagappa) is not in his seat. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."]

Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for each district?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"A * statement showing the number of sanctioned posts and the number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons actually employed in each district as it stood on 1st December 1947 is placed on the table of the House."

Failure of crops in Chingleput district.

* 66 Q.—SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the crops have failed in Chingleput district; and

(b) if so, what the cause was?

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—" (a) There has been a general failure of crops in the district.

" (b) The failure was due largely to the failure of the north-east monsoon during the two critical months of November and December 1947."

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI:—"தயவுசெய்து தமிழிலாவது தெலுங்கிலாவது பதில் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member wants the answer in Tamil. Will the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan kindly translate the answer in Tamil?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I did not follow the answer given by my hon. Colleague. We have to appoint translators for this purpose." (After a pause he translated as follows):—

"அநேக ஜில்லாக்களில் மழை இல்லாததால் விவசாயம் நின்றிருக்கிறது. (Laughter). இதற்கு காரணம் north-east monsoon வராததினால்."

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SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI:—“1947-ம் வருஷம் ஆகஸ்ட் மாதத்தில் பெருத்த மழைபெய்து கூடவும் நதியில் நிறைய தண்ணீர் வந்தது. ஏரியில் தண்ணீர் நிரம்பியிருந்ததை குடி மராமத்து இலாக்கா கவனிக்காமல் இருந்ததால் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 20-ம் நெம்பர் பெரியகுப்பம் கிராமத்தில் அப்படி நடந்திருக்கிறது.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“நீங்கள் இப்பொழுது கேள்வி கேட்கவில்லை. நடந்ததைச் சொல்லுகிறீர்கள்.”

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI:—“மராமத்து இலாக்கா கவனிக்காததால் குடிமராமத்து சரியாக நடக்கலாம்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“நீங்கள் விஷயத்தைத் தான் சொல்லுகிறீர்கள். அது கேள்வி இல்லை.”

SRI P. NAİESAN:—“May I know what is meant by ‘விவசாயம் நின்று இருக்கிறது’?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Agricultural operations have been stopped.”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know whether it is correct to say that the failure of crops in the Chingleput district was mainly due to the failure of the north-east monsoon? Was it not due to the lack of irrigation facilities?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“Chingleput is one of the districts where there are no major irrigation works which will ensure crops every time. The district is a manavari district, it depends entirely on rains and tanks; if there are no rains, the tanks will not be full and there cannot be good crops.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—“இனியாவது பஞ்சம் வராமல் இருப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய மராமத்தை செய்ய முடியுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“It is being done.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—“இதையும் தமிழில் சொல்லவேண்டும்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“அதுவும் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பது நீங்கள் கேட்ட கேள்விக்கு பதில்.”

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know whether the Government have called for reports from the various districts including Malabar, where crops have failed and if so whether they have received those reports?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“The Government are closely watching the situation and they are taking speedy steps to meet the situation in the southern part of the Presidency.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI:—“Is the Minister aware that vast areas were not cultivated in the Chingleput district due to agrarian trouble and disputes between the absentee landlords and the agricultural workers?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“I am not at all aware of it. The Government had only one such report

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from the Chingleput district. I would be very glad if the hon. Member for the City of Madras will take the trouble of going to Chingleput and send us more reports.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI:—“Will the Hon. Minister learn Tamil, tour the district and satisfy himself with the conditions there?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“Telugu is well predominant in that district. I know Tamil to the extent of understanding people talking in the language. There is no necessity for me to learn that language.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“What steps the Government have taken to help the ryots who have suffered owing to the failure of crops in the Chingleput district?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“Not only in the Chingleput district but also in other districts in the Presidency where crops have failed, we have postponed the collection of kist; we are considering the question of giving remission. We have issued instructions to Collectors to undertake famine relief works wherever necessary, and to repair minor irrigation works in preference to road works so as to give work to labour.”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Will the Government see that at least before the next rainy season the tanks in the district will be put under proper repair and in order?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“If the hon. Member will only wait for a few minutes more till the Hon. the Finance Minister reveals the Budget, he will see what steps the Government are going to take with reference to this matter.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“May I ask, Sir, what is the outturn of crops both dry and wet as reported by the Collector?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Does the hon. Member want the information with reference to the Chingleput district or in regard to all the districts generally?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“In regard to the outturn of crops I would suggest to the hon. Member to address my colleague, the Hon. Minister for Agriculture.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“May I know what the Government propose to do in the case of lands in zamindari estates in that district?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“As the law stands at present, there is no provision for Government giving remission to zamindari areas.”

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“In view of the importance of minor irrigation works in the district of Chingleput,

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may I request the Hon. Minister to hand over their repairs to the Public Works Department rather than to the Collector of the district?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"If my hon. Friend had read the newspapers, he would have found that his request had already been granted."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"I would like to know, Sir, what the Government propose to do in the zamindari areas particularly?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"As yet the Government have no powers to interfere in those areas."

Abolition of the Pollachi Division.

* 67 Q.—SRI P. R. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish the existing Pollachi division and re-organize it;

(b) whether the Government propose to include Pollachi taluk in Coimbatore division in the above re-organization; and

(c) if so, what the reasons are?

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—" (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

" (b) & (c) Do not arise."

SRI M. BAPINEEDU:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether there is any proposal before the Government to abolish the Nilgiris district and amalgamate it with the Coimbatore district?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"At present there is none."

Water-works Scheme of Chicacole.

* 68 Q.—SRI G. KUMARASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Municipal Council, Chicacole, has made any representations to the Government regarding the water-works scheme of Chicacole;

(b) if so, what they are;

(c) whether there are instances anywhere in our Province where the Government had to bear the whole cost of the water-works scheme; and

(d) if so, where and when?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The Municipal Council, Chicacole, requested in February 1947 that it might be given full grant towards the cost of execution of its water-supply scheme. A deputation of the

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municipal council which waited on the Hon. Minister (Public Health) on 6th December 1947 requested that the council might be given at least a three-fourths grant.

" (c) No.

" (d) Does not arise."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that for water-works scheme installed at Ellore on the 5th March 1919 the Government was pleased to sanction an amount of Rs. 3,95,000 out of a total estimated cost of Rs. 4,93,000 for the whole scheme?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I would request the hon. Member to put a separate question as this question relates to Chicacole."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know, Sir, what the Government propose to do with regard to the request submitted by the Chicacole Municipal Council?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Local Administration Department has pointed out that the municipality is not in a position to finance the scheme and that they will have to raise the taxation by 11 per cent."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that already a sum of Rs. 25,000 was collected by the Municipal Council of Chicacole?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It is not sufficient, Sir."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know whether the Government will help the municipal council and see that they implement the scheme if the municipal council fails to recognize the necessity of it?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Water-Supply and Drainage Committee have recommended that Government ought to take the entire responsibility of providing water-supply and drainage schemes to every place in the Province and in that connexion this matter will also be considered, Sir."

Fishing leases.

* 69 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations from Co-operative Societies of Yanadis of Chebrolu and Garikapadu asking for fishing leases; and

(b) what the Government have decided about them?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The matter is under consideration."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government realize that in view of the food scarcity the lease of

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fisheries will go a long way to relieve the distress of the poor people and if so, will the Government give priority to co-operative fishing societies rather than to panchayat and other boards?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"The question of giving priority to co-operative societies is under consideration."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it a fact that representations have come Yanadis to allow them leases to fish in troubled waters as well?" (Laughter.)

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know how many months the Government will take to consider the question?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Of course, till the information is received from the heads of departments and the Collectors concerned."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know what is the policy of the Government in developing the fisheries in this Province?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The policy of the Government cannot be answered in a single sentence, and if the hon. Member wants he can give notice of a cut motion for discussion before the House at the time of the Budget discussion."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Yanadis belong to the fishermen community?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Of course they do not belong to the fishermen community, but in some districts they do fish."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of bringing forward a comprehensive scheme by which most of the fishing contracts as well as contracts of porambokes, etc., are given only to the landless and poor people rather than to whomsoever that may offer the highest bid?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"I think this question should be addressed to the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Will the Hon. Minister let us know on what dates the representations were received by the Government?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"I think about two or three months back."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister whether there is any proposal before the Government to develop fisheries as an industry in this Province?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Yes, Sir."

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II.—MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to announce to the House the following message, dated 23rd February 1948, received from the Hon. President of the Madras Legislative Council:—

'In accordance with rule 108 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Suppression of Disturbances Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1938), as agreed to by the Council and signed by me.'

"The Hon. the Finance Minister will now present the Budget for 1948-49."

III.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1948-49.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I rise to present to the House the Revised Estimates for the current year, 1947-48, and the Budget Estimates for the next year, 1948-49.

2. Since my predecessor presented the budget estimates of the current year in March 1947, many momentous events have happened which have a far-reaching and intimate relationship with the future of our country. The decision of the British Government to transfer power before the 30th June 1948 and the actual implementation of it on the 15th August 1947 is the grandest and the most memorable of them all. There cannot be a greater day for the country than that day when the freedom for which the people strove, worked and suffered innumerable privations and sacrificed in a manner which has no parallel, became a glorious fact and a proud achievement. With every flag that went up, our hearts shrunk with the shame of slavery unfolded themselves and fluttered with the throb of a new-found joy. Every lamp that was lighted that day mirrored the great glow of freedom that had just dawned. We marched out of our households with a halo of triumphant joy silently remembering our great Captain and his brave crew for having brought us safe to the shore of freedom, notwithstanding the stormy waves of imperialism beating our ship back. We felt thrilled as though we had been blind all the while, and having miraculously regained our eye-sight, had been enabled to see the full moon in conjunction with Venus and Mercury.

Burma too gained her Republican Independence on the 4th of January, and Ceylon her Dominion Independence on the 4th instant. The pageant of

Introductory.

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joyous festivities that were witnessed in Delhi and in Madras were re-witnessed in the streets and the households of Rangoon and Mandalay and of Colombo and Kandy. Madras has vital connexions with these two countries and is naturally interested in the progress these neighbours are making. At long last, Britain enunciated a bold policy of wise statesmanship and allowed countries to regain their national freedom. The United States of America too allowed the Philippines to have her full freedom. How we wish that other continental countries, which were vanquished and beaten in the recent war, would emulate the noble example of the United States of America and the United Kingdom! We want Indonesia, Indo-China and other Asian and African countries to be free, so that the world may not re-witness wars, born in the lap of Imperialism. We are immediately concerned with the policy of the French with regard to their dependencies. Our policy of Prohibition stands in great jeopardy without their co-operation.

12
noon.

Amirtha (nectar) alone did not emerge out of the churned ocean. *Halahala* (poison) was also there. Division and disunity became twins with freedom. National integrity had to be sacrificed for liberty. The unity that was obtained and maintained through long years had to be given up. What ensued after the publication of the award of the Boundary Commission is the blackest chapter in the whole course of our history. Brutal deeds, heinous acts, unspeakable atrocities on women and children, loot and arson, perpetrated in the name of religion became man's second nature and thousands were killed and hundreds of thousands were uprooted from their homesteads and became strangers and foreigners to their own villages. Can a worse calamity overtake a country just entering into the threshold of freedom? As if this was not enough, came the blow of Gandhiji's death. He died a violent death, because he wanted people of all religions in India to live happily and in peace, because he preached amity and unity. He stood high above current controversies and pleaded for fair treatment to all communities. He led a glorious life, perhaps unique and unparalleled in history, blending the secular and the spiritual, the political and the ethical, equally loved by religious people and statesmen;

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esteemed and venerated by the cultured and the uncultured, but in his *Nishkramana* (departure) he attained a higher level of excellence, worthy of the greatest *Karmayogin* of our times. He achieved liberty for us, paved the way for equality and died in the cause of unity, without which all our plans for development and progress would be futile expensive experiments. His life-story has all the splendour of an epic, replete with powerful problems, mighty struggles and thrilling incidents. It is a melancholy coincidence that Gandhiji died on the *Pushya Bahula Panchami* day, the day that saw the death of a great Saint and artist one hundred and one years ago; I mean Sri Tyagaraja whom I consider as the greatest South Indian ever born. It is our misfortune that Gandhiji is not with us to help us in our Firka Development work in the Harijan Welfare work and to bless us on our decision to have complete Prohibition. Madras has the proud privilege of taking up seriously the question of Prohibition which was so dear to Gandhiji and in commemoration of his eightieth birthday on October 2nd this year, I am happy to announce that the entire Province of Madras will go dry on and from that sacred day. Speaking on the 1st September 1937, while introducing his first Budget, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the then Premier and Finance Minister, said: 'We regard the introduction of the prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs as of such vital and fundamental importance to the well-being of the people that we felt that, at whatever cost, an effective start must be made at once The problem of Prohibition has been complicated by the revenue from Drink having been worked deep into the financial structure of the Province Our policy is finally settled and there can be no question of withdrawal from it.'

What was then a start, is nearing its goal of complete Prohibition. The enthusiasm of the people for Prohibition is something unimaginable. I had the privilege of seeing it in the eyes of thousands of men and women that greeted me when I went to inaugurate Prohibition in my own district of Nellore. When they are pleading with us fervently to be rescued from this evil and when we had promised to be their saviours when we went to them on our electoral mission, what right have we to organize drink and derive revenue

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out of it? Let Prohibition be our biggest developmental work. Though negative in its character, let it be the source from which all our developmental and creative work flows.

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hanges.

3. The transfer of power to the Dominion of India on the 15th August 1947 has had consequential changes in the administration of the Provinces also. Though the Governor continues to be the head of the Province, he has now no special responsibilities, nor does he act in any matter in his individual judgment or discretion as before. In other words, the Council of Ministers have become fully responsible for the administration of the Province. There has also been a change in the items of expenditure 'charged on the revenues of the Province' and thereby removed from the vote of the Legislative Assembly. An important change is that the pay, allowances and pensions of the officers previously appointed by the Secretary of State for India have become votable with effect from the 15th August 1947. The main items of expenditure which still continue to be charged on the revenues of the Province are expenditure relating to His Excellency the Governor and his staff, Debt charges, salaries and allowances of Ministers and the Advocate-General, salaries, allowances and pensions payable to the Judges of the High Court and to the Members and staff of the Public Service Commission, the administrative expenses of the High Court, expenditure connected with the administration of the Excluded Areas (that is, the Laccadives and Aminidivi Islands), sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or Award of any Court or Arbitral Tribunal, and expenditure declared by any Act of the Provincial Legislature specifically to be 'charged on the revenues of the Province,' such as, compensation to local bodies for loss of income from fees for licences granted to motor vehicles and loss of income from tolls and taxation of motor vehicles. The result is that the 'charged' expenditure has been reduced from about 7 per cent to about 5 per cent of the total expenditure of the Province.

3-A. As hon. Members are aware, under instructions from the Government of India the administration of the Muslim State of Banganapalle was taken over by the Madras Government on the 20th. The

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terms of agreement signed by the Nawab have not yet been communicated to this Government by the Government of India. The financial implications will be worked out in due course. The area of Banganapalle State is 275 square miles and the population 44,631 mostly Hindus.

Accounts, 1946-7.

4. Turning now to the financial affairs of this Province, I will first give you, as usual, the final result of the year 1946-7. The Revised Estimate for that year anticipated a revenue surplus of Rs. 39 lakh, after taking credit for Rs. 826 lakhs to be transferred from the Revenue Reserve Fund. The latest accounts of the year show that only Rs. 501 lakhs had to be transferred from the Revenue Reserve Fund so as to leave a surplus of part of a lakh (Rs. 0.64 lakh) in the Revenue Account. The betterment of over Rs. 3 crores was the net result of smaller expenditure on Revenue Account to the extent of over Rs. 6 crores, offset by an increase of about Rs. 3 crores under net outlay on the State Trading Schemes. The decrease in expenditure on Revenue Account was spread over a number of heads, and much of it represented postponement of expenditure that, for various reasons, could not be incurred within the year. I shall not trouble you now with any details regarding the heads concerned. They will be found in the Budget Memorandum. The net debit on account of State Trading Schemes was Rs. 1219.51 lakhs, as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 901.36 lakhs. The increase was due mainly to larger outlay on subsidies on imported food-grains and larger stocks on hand at the end of the year. Capital outlay outside the Revenue Account also showed a decrease of about Rs. 1.5 crores as compared with the Revised Estimate. This occurred mainly under Capital Outlay on Electricity schemes because some items of machinery and plant ordered and expected within the year were not received during the year, and therefore the progress of new schemes and extensions was slower than had been anticipated. The variation in the Debt and Deposit section was relatively small.

Accounts,
1946-7.

Revised Estimate, 1947-8.

5. I now come to the current year, 1947-8. The last Budget Speech anticipated that, owing to the

Revised
Estimate
1947-8.

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Seasonal conditions.

favourable seasonal conditions in 1946, the food situation would improve and an appreciable reduction might be possible in the imports of foodgrains from outside the Province. Unfortunately, the seasonal conditions in 1947 have been very unsatisfactory. The standing crops in most parts of the Presidency (except the Circars) were adversely affected by the failure of the north-east monsoon. In the Circars, the crops suffered damage from cyclones and excessive rain. The total area cultivated in the Province from April to November 1947 was below normal and less than the corresponding figure for the previous year. As a result of these unfortunate developments, the loss of paddy in particular has been extensive in the southern and central districts, the West Coast and the districts of Kistna and Guntur.

Food position.

6. The food position of the Province has again become very difficult due to these losses. As things now stand, the Province has to face a total deficit of about 1.3 million tons of rice and 0.8 million tons of millets in round figures in the current Kharif year, i.e., from November 1947 to the end of October 1948. The Government of India first allotted a total import quota of 200,000 tons of foodgrains to the Province for the Kharif year 1947-8, but have now raised it to 400,000 tons. Even this is sadly inadequate in comparison with the deficit in the Province, and we are pressing on the Government of India the need for further help.

Procurement and distribution of food-grains.

7. In order to tide the Province over the difficult food situation in 1947, the Government sanctioned in July 1947 the payment of a bonus to the ryots to induce them to sell their surplus stocks of foodgrains to the Government. It was announced that a bonus at the rate of Re. 1 per imperial maund would be paid to producers for paddy delivered by them from the 1st December 1946 to the 6th December 1947 and at 8 annas per imperial maund for millets delivered during the months of September and October 1947. Under the paddy bonus scheme, one half of the bonus is paid to the producer in cash and the other half in the shape of manures, such as groundnut-cake, chemical fertilizers and green-manure seeds to be used for manuring the producer's land and so increasing the amount of food produced. The cash bonus is being

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recovered from the consumers by an equivalent increase in the retail price of rice. The cost of the bonus in kind (in the shape of manures), which is utilized directly on increasing food production, is met by the Government as a subsidy under the Grow More Food Campaign. The total net cost to the Government of this food bonus scheme in respect of about 22 lakhs of tons of paddy procured up to the 6th December 1947 comes to about Rs. 3 crores, and the Government of India have been requested to meet half of this.

In view of the big increase in the cost of cultivation and in order to give producers a sufficient inducement to increase the production of foodgrains for sale, the Government recently increased the f.o.r. and wholesale prices for rice by Rs. 2 per imperial maund subject to some reclassification of sorts, and those for millets by Re. 1 per imperial maund.

In consonance with the policy of the Government of India, this Government are adopting measures for the gradual decontrol and derationing of foodgrains. Intensive procurement has been given up in most of the deficit districts and is now confined to the surplus taluks in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Arcot, and to two deficit districts, viz., Malabar and the Nilgiris. The grain procured in the first six surplus districts will be used to feed first the statutorily rationed areas in the deficit districts and then the deficit pockets in them. As a safeguard against distress in the highly deficit pockets of the deficit districts, Collectors have been instructed to open relief shops in them where foodgrains will be sold at 6 ounces per adult per day for a day at a time. The imports from outside the Province are also diverted to deficit districts, but these imports are not likely to be large enough to bridge the gap between production and the quantity required for consumption. Collectors have therefore been empowered to adopt a system of levy for acquiring foodgrains from big landholders and to acquire foodgrains from stock-holders when necessary. The supplies so acquired will supplement the import quotas allotted to deficit districts for use in the statutorily rationed areas and the deficit pockets.

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The position regarding millets and pulses deteriorated rapidly from September 1947. The Central Government allotted 14,000 tons of foreign milo for the months of October to December 1947, and 60,000 tons of coarse grains, mostly maize, for the year 1948. Consignments of maize against the coarse grains allotment have begun to arrive and are being rushed to the needy areas. These grains are sold at prices corresponding to those of locally grown millets, and the additional cost is met by a Government subsidy.

The controls exercised by this Government over the movement, prices and disposal of pulses including Bengalgram were removed some time ago in pursuance of the general policy of decontrol. The market prices of pulses have generally tended to fall to some extent after the withdrawal of control, and it is therefore likely that the Government will have to incur some loss in selling their outstanding stocks of pulses.

Till 1947, the Government of India were bearing the entire cost of subsidizing foodgrains imported from overseas so that they could be sold at prices on a level with those for foodgrains produced in India. In connexion with the policy of gradual decontrol now adopted by them, they have decided that from 1948 they will bear only two-thirds of the cost of the subsidy, leaving the remaining one-third to be borne by the Provincial Government.

8. The rationing of foodgrains is being gradually withdrawn. The Essential Articles Restricted Requisitioning Order, 1947, has been brought into force throughout the Province from the 24th December 1947 to prevent hoarding and cornering of stocks by rich persons and to encourage the free flow of stocks to the market.

As hon. Members are aware, certain other food-stuffs also have been decontrolled, namely, sugar, jaggery, butter, ghee, cream, potatoes, onions and dried or cured fish and prawns. The Government are actively considering the question of decontrolling other minor commodities.

The scheme of statutory rationing of firewood in Madras City has been sanctioned till the end of March 1949. The question whether the rationing could not be abolished earlier is under consideration.

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As a result of the policy of gradual decontrol, there will be a gradual reduction in the staff employed for the control schemes. The savings on this account in 1947-8 will not be appreciable. The total amount provided in the Revised Estimate for 1947-8 for expenditure on staff employed in connexion with the control schemes administered by the Civil Supplies Department is Rs. 116 lakhs.

9. Following the policy of the Government of India, the Government have recently directed the abolition of the system of rationing of mill cloth and yarn. As a consequence, the staff in the Textile Department is being suitably reduced.

Textile control and rationing of mill cloth.

10. During the period April to December 1947, the average monthly wholesale prices showed an increase of 7.11 per cent in the case of rice, 1.37 per cent in the case of cumbu, and 1.06 per cent in the case of ragi, while there was a decrease of 2.75 per cent in the case of cholam. The index number of the average wholesale prices of foodgrains in the Province in the half year from the 1st July to the 31st December 1947 was 267 against 254 in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the case of commercial products, the corresponding figures were 424 and 392, respectively. The working classes cost of living index for Madras City for December 1947 was 298.9 as against 249.0 in December 1946. The prices of consumers' goods generally continue to be high. It is hoped that production will become more adequate to meet the demand and that prices will fall gradually to a more reasonable level.

Prices.

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11. In the current year, work has begun on the execution of a Five-year Plan for increasing food production in the Province. The target is an increased annual production of 6.5 lakhs of tons of rice by the end of 1951-52. Of this, an annual production of one lakh of tons of rice is to be achieved by irrigation schemes including the digging of wells and the rest by measures taken in the Agricultural Department. The cost of the part of the Five-year Plan relating to the Agricultural Department is estimated at about Rs. 3 crores non-recurring and Rs. 6 crores a year recurring. It 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

Grow More Food Campaign.

Rationing of foodgrains, etc.

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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. The Agricultural Engineering Branch started in 1946 is assisting the ryots in all matters relating to agricultural implements and machinery, lift irrigation, well-sinking, power farming, and soil conservation problems. It helps the ryots to keep their machinery and equipment in good working order and hires out engines, pumping sets and tractors to them at concessional rates. The Agricultural Department has 50 tractors at present and the Government have recently sanctioned the immediate purchase of 50 more tractors to meet the increased demand for them for land reclamation. Half the net cost of the scheme sanctioned for the hiring out of tractors is met by the Central Government. The Department also has 724 petrol pump sets and 12 Diesel oil engine pumps available for hire to agriculturists. A large number of pump sets has also been sold to ryots. The concessional rates of hire charges for pump sets will be in force up to the end of September 1948.

The new well subsidy scheme has been in force from March 1947 throughout the Province except in the Nilgiris and Madras City. This scheme does not cover repairs to old wells, but it makes special provision for subsidies in South Kanara and Malabar for the construction of new tanks and repairs to old tanks. The subsidies under this scheme are granted first as loans, which will be converted later into subsidies on satisfactory completion of the works before the 30th June 1948. The maximum limit of the subsidy varies from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 in different classes of cases. The Collectors and the Board of Revenue have been empowered to increase the subsidy, where necessary, up to Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively in the case of tanks in South Kanara and Malabar. The total amount provided in the Revised Estimate for the current year for the payment of these subsidies is Rs. 160 lakhs, one-half of which will be met from the block grant made by the Central Government. A further provision of Rs. 160 lakhs has been made for this scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1948-9.

The total provision made in the Revised Estimate for 1947-8 on account of Grow More Food Schemes

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(other than those treated as Post-war Development Schemes) is Rs. 336 lakhs, as shown in Appendix II to the detailed Budget Estimate for 1948-9.

12. In the Budget Estimate for 1947-8, a total provision of Rs. 12.81 crores was made for Post-war Development Schemes, including Rs. 3.68 crores for capital outlay on Electricity Schemes and Rs. 1.70 crores for capital outlay on unproductive irrigation projects. The Revised Estimate for the year provides only Rs. 8.61 crores, including Rs. 2.42 crores for capital outlay on Electricity Schemes and Rs. 1.56 crores for capital outlay on unproductive irrigation projects, as the progress of work has been slower than was anticipated. In the Budget Estimate for the current year credit was taken for grants from the Central Government towards the outlay on Post-war Development Schemes to the extent of Rs. 3.87 crores in the Revenue Account and Rs. 0.39 crore in the Capital Account. The Central Government subsequently decided to give a block grant up to Rs. 6.25 crores in the current year for unproductive Post-war Development Schemes, and Grow More Food Schemes debitable both to Revenue and to the Capital Account. Credit has been taken in the Revised Estimate for 1947-8 under the head "Extraordinary Receipts" for this block grant of Rs. 6.25 crores from the Central Government. If the actual outlay in the current year on approved schemes is less than Rs. 6.25 crores, the final credit will be limited to the actual outlay.

Post-war
Develop-
ment
Schemes.

13. The loss of Excise revenue in the current year as compared with the previous year is about Rs. 414 lakhs. This is much less than the loss previously anticipated on account of the extension of Prohibition, mainly on account of the keen competition at the auctions of liquor shops in the non-Prohibition districts.

Prohibition.

14. The last Budget Speech outlined the Government's plans for Rural Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift. A Provincial Firka Development Board has now been constituted to frame schemes of Rural Reconstruction. A Sub-Committee appointed by this Board has drawn up an overall plan of Rural Reconstruction, which aims at organizing a happier, more prosperous and fuller village life, in which every villager will have the opportunity of proper development, both as

Village
Reconstruc-
tion.

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an individual and as a unit of an integrated society. The Government have this plan now under active consideration. A Firka Development Committee is being set up in each firka or centre to see to the proper execution of schemes of Rural Reconstruction. The Government have sanctioned for each firka or centre, Rs. 50,000 for making improvements in rural water-supply and Rs. 50,000 for communications. A block grant of Rs. 10,000 for each firka or centre has also been placed at the disposal of each Collector to provide for urgent minor works, such as widening or improving small footpaths, construction of small culverts, and closing or opening of small channels. A similar block grant has been placed at the disposal of the Provincial Firka Development Officer for expenditure on all the firkas and centres. The supply of electric power to the selected areas is receiving high priority. The Government have undertaken to pay subsidies to cover the deficits (which may amount to about Rs. 2 lakhs per annum) on unremunerative electrification schemes in some of the selected firkas and centres. Attempts are being made to improve the existing facilities for irrigation. The Government wish to make each of the 27 selected firkas and 7 centres a model for the other areas to follow. This will take time, and it demands a full measure of co-operation, perseverance and enthusiasm on the part of the people.

Khadi
Scheme.

15. The details of the Khadi Scheme inaugurated by the Government were set out in full in the last Budget Speech. The "Intensive Khadi Scheme" is now in force in seven centres, where the All-India Spinners' Association had previously done some spade-work. The scheme is worked by trained personnel of the All-India Spinners' Association, and the Provincial Textile Commissioner exercises the necessary financial and administrative supervision. Thirty-five sub-centres have been opened so far, against the target of forty-nine as at the end of 1947-8 in the scheme.

After carefully reviewing the position in consultation with the representatives of the All-India Spinners' Association, the Government decided in September 1947 that the activities of all private dealers in, and producers of, khadi in the seven centres and a belt area of ten miles round each centre, and in the

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Kanagala and Tiruppur production centres of the All-India Spinners' Association should be eliminated, so as to leave a clear field for the Government's Khadi Scheme. In order to avoid causing undue hardship, the Government gave these persons time till the 13th February 1948 to wind up their business in these areas.

The Government also decided in September 1947 that the distribution of mill cloth should be stopped in four out of the seven intensive khadi centres and that the amount of mill yarn covered by ration cards issued to owners of handlooms in the seven centres and also the number of handloom cloth shops in them should gradually be reduced. The Provincial Textile Commissioner has been working out, in consultation with the Collectors of the districts concerned, the action required to carry out these orders. He has now to examine the matter further in the light of the recent orders withdrawing or relaxing the control over distribution of mill cloth and mill yarn. The Provincial Textile Commissioner has been empowered to prohibit in the "intensive khadi areas" sales and purchases of handspun cotton yarn other than sales to, and purchases by, the Government agency.

From the inception of the Intensive Khadi Scheme in February 1947 up to the end of December 1947, a quantity of 143,975 lb. of cotton has been issued to spinners and 223,552 lb. of yarn have been purchased from spinners. The quantity of cloth produced in the Government centres is 470,092 yards. This does not include the quantity of 164,792 yards woven by the self-spinners themselves. The development of khadi is proceeding satisfactorily in these centres under the Intensive Khadi Scheme.

16. The Government formulated a scheme at the end of 1946 for the development of 32 cottage industries in the firkas selected for intensive rural reconstruction work. The scheme provided for the establishment of 200 training units to impart training to about 3,900 candidates. By April 1947, 114 Instructors and Demonstrators, ten Supervisors and two Pottery Development Officers had been recruited for organizing training units. At present 44 training and demonstration units are functioning in various cottage industries. As many as 550 students have entered on this training from July 1947.

Cottage
industries.

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After gaining experience of the actual working of this scheme, the Director of Industries and Commerce considered that it was rather too ambitious. In order to achieve quick results, he suggested concentrating on the development of only six basic cottage industries, namely, pottery, blacksmithy, wood-work, tanning and leather goods manufacture, sheet-metal work, and light-metal casting. The Government are now considering this proposal. In its overall plan for the work of Firka Development, the Sub-Committee appointed by the Provincial Firka Development Board has suggested fourteen cottage industries for development in the selected firkas with due reference to local conditions. The Government are considering this suggestion also.

Harijan
uplift.

17. In the last Budget Speech, my predecessor mentioned a proposal to start colonies in each district, where Harijans, caste Hindus, Muslims and others would be encouraged to live side by side and maintain the same standards of living. The Government have since appointed a Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee (in the place of the Provincial Labour Advisory Board) with the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development as its Chairman, and have entrusted that Committee with the work of formulating a five-year plan for Harijan welfare work and drawing up schemes for the utilization of the sum of one crore of rupees set apart for Harijan welfare work. The Committee has also been asked (1) to make suggestions for the improvement of Harijan welfare work in the Labour Department, (2) to report on the enforcement of legislative measures in this field and (3) to examine the possibility of extending the work done by the Labour Department for Harijans to other backward communities. The Committee's report is expected by the end of this month.

With a view to removing the social disabilities of the Harijans, the Government have passed the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act, 1947, and offences under the Act are now cognizable. A second or subsequent offence is punishable with imprisonment.

The Government have now extended the activities of the Labour Department to all districts except the Nilgiris.

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During the current year, the conditions governing the lump-sum boarding grants to Harijan hostels have been made more liberal, and grants have been sanctioned for 1,746 additional inmates of Harijan hostels at an extra cost of Rs. 2.62 lakhs a year.

18. In July 1947, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the formation of a Co-operative Cattle Breeding Society at Mecheri in Salem district, where there are adequate grazing facilities, for a period of three years in the first instance. The scheme aims at providing, through a co-operative society, the number of stud bulls required by the ryots.

Village Live-
stock
improvement.

A comprehensive scheme for the improvement of village livestock is also under consideration.

19. In order to assist in relieving the acute scarcity of houses in the Province, steps are being taken to organize Co-operative Housing Schemes in urban areas. Housing Committees were constituted by Collectors in most municipalities and major panchayats to select suitable sites for housing schemes. Most of them have selected sites, and the Co-operative Department are now organizing House Construction Societies, which will construct houses in the places selected by the Committees and sell them to members on the hire-purchase system. Such societies have already been formed in Madras City and some important towns like Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Palamcottah. The Government are meeting the cost of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the Madras City House Construction Society and of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar for each mufassal society. A total provision of Rs. 100 lakhs—Rs. 25 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1947-8 and Rs. 75 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1948-9—has been made for the grant of loans by the Government to the House Construction Societies.

Housing.

The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1946, has been extended to all major panchayats and to other places recommended by Collectors.

20. Under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947, the Government have appointed a Special Officer with twelve Deputy Collectors as assistants, to fix fair rents for ryoti lands in estates. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, a Bill for the

Estates
Legislation.

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Repeal of the Permanent Settlement and the conversion of zamindari lands into ryotwari has been introduced in this House and referred to a Joint Select Committee. After an estate is taken over by the Government, it will have to be surveyed or resurveyed, and a ryotwari settlement will have to be carried out. No survey parties are now functioning. The Government have therefore sanctioned a scheme for recruiting surveyors, draughtsmen and computers and training them with a view to forming survey parties in due course. The cost of training this staff is estimated roughly at Rs. 1,35,000. The cost of survey and settlement of the estates to be taken over is estimated at Rs. 67.5 lakhs and the work is likely to take about five years.

Land Tenure
Reforms in
Ryotwari
areas.

21. With a view to carrying out the policy of reform of land tenures laid down in the Election Manifesto of the Congress, the Government have taken up the question of regulating the relationship between ryotwari landholders and their tenants. A Special Officer was appointed to investigate land tenures in districts other than Malabar (which is governed by the special provisions of the Malabar Tenancy Act), and make recommendations. His report is under examination. Pending the enactment of comprehensive legislation, the Government intend to introduce *interim* legislation to give temporary protection to tenants of ryotwari landholders in these areas against eviction and enhancement of rent.

The question of amending the Malabar Tenancy Act so as to secure a more equitable adjustment of the rights of landlords and tenants in Malabar is also under active consideration. Meanwhile the Madras Tenants and Ryots' Protection Act, 1946, gives temporary protection to tenants in Malabar against eviction and sale of their holdings.

Taxes on
Agricultural
Income.

22. The Budget for the current year took credit for an additional revenue of Rs. 1 crore from the proposed tax on agricultural income. The Government have deferred consideration of this proposal and the credit has been omitted in the Revised Estimate.

Land
Revenue.

23. With reference to the failure of the north-east monsoon of 1947, the Government have asked the Board of Revenue to submit its recommendations

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regarding the remission or postponement of collection of land revenue in the affected districts, and meanwhile they have directed the postponement of the collection of the kists in the areas badly affected. The Revised Estimate for 1947-8 allows for remissions amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs and the Budget Estimate for 1948-9 for a further amount of Rs. 50 lakhs.

24. As the hon. Members are aware, changes have been made in the rates of the General Sales Tax and the Entertainments Tax with effect from the 1st January 1948. The gross additional revenue anticipated in the current year is Rs. 7.50 lakhs under Entertainments Tax and Rs. 75 lakhs under General Sales Tax. The rates of the Betting Tax were also enhanced in November 1947, and the total receipts in the current year are estimated at Rs. 35 lakhs.

General
Sales Tax,
Entertain-
ments Tax,
etc.

25. The House may be interested to have particulars of the number of former Secretary of State's officers released from service and the number still in service. At the time of the transfer of power on the 15th of August 1947, 23 European and 3 Indian I.C.S. officers borne on the Madras Cadre were released by this Government and 10 European officers of the Madras Cadre were released by the Government of India. Nine European and two Indian I.C.S. officers were granted leave preparatory to retirement shortly before the 15th August 1947. Subsequently, one European I.C.S. officer has been released and three European I.C.S. officers have been granted leave preparatory to retirement by this Government. The total number of I.C.S. officers of this Province released from service or granted leave preparatory to retirement thus comes to 51. The number of officers similarly released from the other Secretary of State's Services is 21 in the Indian Police Service, including six Indians, 9 in the Indian Forest Service, including one Indian, 4 in the Indian Service of Engineers (all Europeans), and 15 in the Indian Medical Service (all Europeans). Eleven officers of the Indian Civil Service, two of the Indian Police Service and one of the Indian Forest Service opted for service in Pakistan. Six Indian I.C.S. officers were transferred to other Provinces, whilst four Indian I.C.S. officers

Termination
of the
services of
former
Secretary of
State's
Officers.

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were transferred to this Province from other Provinces. The number of former Secretary of State's officers still in the service of this Government is:—

Indian Civil Service .. 69, excluding 21 officers who are serving under the Government of India. (Of these, 54 are Indians.)

Indian Police Service .. 26, excluding 3 officers who are serving under the Government of India. (Of these, 18 are Indians.)

Indian Service of Engineers. 16, of whom 14 are Indians.

Indian Forest Service .. 14, excluding 3 officers serving under the Government of India. All of these are Indians.

Indian Medical Service.. 6, of whom 5 are Indians. The sixth officer is the European Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor who will be in service only during the period of office of the present Governor.

Indian Educational Service. 1 Indian Officer.

Indian Veterinary Service. 1 European Officer.

Thus, out of a total of 133 officers still in service in this Province, 106 are Indians. The compensation payable to Indian officers released from service is paid in India. European officers who are entitled to compensation have to apply to the Commonwealth Relations Ministry (India Section) of the British Government for payment. The amounts provided for payment of compensation to Indian officers alone are Rs. 4.13 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1947-8 and Rs. 0.60 lakh in the Budget Estimate for 1948-9.

Additional
Police.

26. The Government recently sanctioned the formation of four new units of Armed Police at an ultimate cost of Rs. 37 lakhs a year recurring and Rs. 151 lakhs non-recurring, including expenditure on the purchase of special equipment. The expenditure in the current year is estimated at about Rs. 90 lakhs. The Government have also sanctioned the immediate formation of a voluntary force known as the Home Guards, which will be a disciplined and self-reliant citizen force available to be called out to assist the Police Force in the maintenance of law and order in emergencies.

Jails
Department.

27. In connexion with the Independence Day celebrations, about 7,000 prisoners were released.

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Under recent orders, prisoners are now classified into two classes, Class I and Class II, with reference to their social standing and mode of life, irrespective of the crime for which they have been convicted. These two classes replace the old A, B and C classes. Political prisoners are classified as "Special class prisoners." These orders involve also an increase in the privileges previously allowed to the prisoners.

A separate department of Certified Schools has been created with a separate Chief Inspector. The Government have also appointed an Adviser in Child Psychology with a view to adopting better methods of reforming juvenile delinquents.

28. In regard to elementary education, the Government have already announced that it is their policy to develop basic education. For the purpose of organizing basic education throughout the Province efficiently and as soon as possible, two Basic Education Officers have been appointed, one for the Andhra areas and the other for the rest of the Province. Basic schools have been started in certain centres, and the Government have also arranged for the training of the staff of training schools in basic education. We hope that basic education will expand considerably during the budget year, and I shall later mention the new schemes relating to it that have been included in the budget.

Education
Department.

The scheme for the extension of compulsory elementary education is also making progress. The expenditure on grants to local bodies and private aided managements for this scheme in the current year is now estimated at about Rs. 39 lakhs. The rates of grants for the teachers of all grades in elementary schools under private aided managements and panchayats were revised with effect from the 1st January 1947 on account of the revision of the scales of pay of teachers. As a consequence, the provision of Rs. 119 lakhs under "Teaching Grants" to non-Government primary schools (including grants towards dearness allowance) made in the Budget for 1947-8 has been raised to Rs. 172 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for the year.

The Government have also taken up the question of the reorganization of secondary schools. An exhaustive questionnaire was issued and the replies received

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were considered at the meetings of the Provincial Advisory Board of Education and the Advisory Board for Secondary Education. The proposals are now nearing completion, and it may be possible to put them into operation in the next school year. One of the important aspects of reorganization is the introduction of the scheme of bifurcation at the IV Form stage, which has been approved by educationalists all over India. Provision has been made for the starting of technical sections in 50 High Schools, and it is expected that a number of High Schools will be able to start these technical sections in the next financial year.

More than a hundred new High Schools and Middle Schools have been started in the current year by local bodies and private managements. The status of the teachers has been considerably improved in the current year. In connexion with the recent revision of salaries, the managements of aided secondary schools were asked to pay their staff at least the local boards' scales of pay. To enable them to do so, the Government raised the basis of assessment of teaching grants to private aided secondary schools from a half to two-thirds of the approved net cost with effect from the 1st June 1947. In the case of local bodies, with effect from the 1st January 1947 the Government are paying grants towards the cost of maintaining their secondary schools on the basis of half the net cost instead of making fixed payments as they did previously. To give greater opportunities for teachers in the lower grades, 40 per cent of the posts in the cadre of Junior Deputy Inspectors has been reserved for secondary grade teachers in local board and aided school services, and it is proposed to reserve 25 per cent of the posts in the cadre of District Educational Officers for direct recruitment from among L.T. Assistants and Headmasters of local board and aided school services. The Government have also just decided to revise the qualifications required and the scales of pay for Pandits and Munshis in secondary schools.

As the hon. Members may know, two new Engineering Colleges were started last year, one at Cocanada and another for Anantapur at Guindy. The College that was started a year earlier in Coimbatore is also in its infancy now. Arrangements are being made to put these Colleges on a more permanent

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basis, and it is hoped that it will be possible to shift the Coimbatore and Anantapur Engineering Colleges to their permanent places in the budget year. In view of the keen demand for collegiate education generally, a large number of new private colleges have been opened in the current year and extra accommodation was provided in many Government and other Colleges.

29. The Government have sanctioned schemes for the expansion of the Government Stanley Medical College, Madras, and the Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam, and the attached hospitals, so that the number of annual admissions to each of these two colleges may be increased to 100. Work on the reconstruction of the Government Headquarters Hospitals at Trichinopoly, Calicut and Tuticorin, previously held in abeyance, is now being taken up. The expansion of the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram by constructing new wards has been sanctioned and the work is under execution. Under the post-war scheme of expansion of District Headquarters Hospitals, the hospitals at Ellore, Mangalore and Ramnad will be taken up during the first quinquennium. As the first instalment of the post-war schemes for Combined Medical and Public Health Centres, the Government have sanctioned the opening of 30 village centres and five taluk centres at the rate of six village centres and one taluk centre per taluk in the current year, but they are now considering the question of revising the scheme by reducing the staff and the number of beds in each centre, so that more centres may be opened with the funds available for the purpose.

Medical
Department.

There have been a number of generous offers recently from philanthropic persons to give donations for the construction of hospitals, but the high cost of building materials and the restrictions on their use have hampered the acceptance of these offers.

At the instance of the Government of India, 58 refugee medical students have been admitted in the various Medical Colleges in this Province, and hostel accommodation has been provided for them.

In June 1947, the Hon. the Minister for Public Health convened a Medical and Public Health Conference to discuss Medical and Public Health problems, with special reference to the recommendations of the

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Health Survey and Development Committee of the Government of India. The Conference decided to appoint two Committees, one for Medical Education and the other for Medical Relief and Public Health, to make detailed enquiries and report to the Government. The Committee on Medical Education has submitted its report, and it is now under consideration by the Government. The report of the Committee on Medical Relief and Public Health is expected shortly.

The School of Indian Medicine has been converted into a College from this year and admissions to the L.I.M. course have been stopped. The Government have also sanctioned the opening of a Research Department in Indian Medicine.

30. One of the Government's Post-war Development schemes provides for the extension of piped water-supply to all municipalities and places with a population of not less than 10,000, and of drainage schemes to all places with a population of over 5,000 within a period of 20 years. The execution of water-supply and drainage schemes is, however, slow due to lack of staff and materials and the need for revising the estimates owing to the rise in costs. The Government recently appointed an Expert Committee to advise how progress could best be accelerated. The Committee's report has been made available to the Press and the public and suggestions may be made up to the 28th February 1948. The report of the Committee and any suggestions made will be given careful consideration.

The Government have also drawn up a Post-war Plan for improving rural water-supply, and have constituted a special fund of Rs. 1 crore in the current year for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs will be set apart every year from revenues for expenditure on rural water-supply. If in any year the expenditure on rural water-supply schemes exceeds Rs. 15 lakhs, the extra expenditure will be met by drawing on the special Fund. If, on the other hand, any balance is left unspent out of the annual allotment of Rs. 15 lakhs, it will be added to the Fund.

Up to now, half grants have usually been given to local bodies towards the cost of expenditure on water-supply and drainage schemes. In the case of rural water-supply schemes, the entire initial cost is met by the Government.

Water-
supply and
Drainage
Schemes.

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The Water-supply and Drainage Committee has recommended that the entire responsibility for the provision of adequate water-supply and drainage in urban areas also should vest in the Government and that, in order to reduce the consequent burden on the Provincial revenues, all revenues derived from Municipal areas by the sale of water and the like should be pooled into a Provincial Water-supply and Drainage Fund.

The Government hope that, after they have made their final decisions on the recommendations of the Water-supply and Drainage Committee, it will be possible to go ahead speedily with the provision of good drinking water and drainage facilities for the people of the Province.

31. The National Highways Scheme has not yet been finally ratified, but it is anticipated that the Government of India will reimburse in full to this Government the entire expenditure on Original Works approved by them and on repairs in respect of National Highways. Credit has been taken in the Revised Estimate for the recovery of Rs. 63 lakhs from the Government of India, and this is shown as a deduction from expenditure.

As the new Highways Department is only just settling down, the progress in road development has been slower than was originally anticipated, but it is hoped that progress will be more rapid next year. The revision of the five-year programme of work on Provincial Highways is under consideration. A programme relating to National Highways has been forwarded to the Government of India.

32. At the instance of the Government of India, various measures are being undertaken for the relief of refugees from Pakistan. The entire expenditure will be recovered from the Government of India, except for a sum of Rs. 1 lakh which this Government propose to contribute for the purpose in the current year. A provision of Rs. 10,000 for the relief of Madras refugees from Hyderabad is also included in the Revised Estimate.

33. The net outlay on State Trading Schemes in 1947-8 according to the revised estimate amounts to only Rs. 1.18 lakhs against the budget figure of Rs. 6.07 lakhs. The stoppage of the subsidized sales of wheat, the enhancement of the selling prices of foodgrains

National
Highways.

Relief of
refugees.

State
Trading
Schemes.

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and firewood issued from Government depots and the sale of the stock of manure originally expected to be held in reserve, have contributed largely to this improvement.

Nationalisa-
tion of
Motor
Transport.

34. The last Budget Speech mentioned that the question of nationalizing motor bus transport was being examined by a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet. The Government decided to nationalize the passenger bus services in Madras City first and later on the lorry transport services in the City. The scheme for taking over the passenger bus service in Madras City provides for the running of 300 State buses in the City ultimately. The capital expenditure is estimated at about Rs. 70 lakhs and a net profit of about Rs. 7.80 lakhs a year is expected. The scheme could not be completed by the end of December 1947 as originally intended, due to delay in the receipt of new buses, but it is hoped that the full complement of 300 buses will soon be running. The receipts and expenditure during the first half of 1947-8 indicate that the scheme is progressing satisfactorily.

As regards the nationalization of passenger bus service in the mufassal areas, the Government intend to make a start with this in 1948-9 and to complete it over a period of five years. They are also considering the question of taking over the services on the ghat routes as quickly as possible. The Government will be the dominant partner in the nationalization scheme. The local bodies, the railways and the private operators of motor transport services will also be allowed to participate by subscribing towards the capital outlay up to certain maximum limits, if they so desire.

Famine
Relief.

35. The Budget for 1947-8 provided only a small amount of less than Rs. 4 lakhs for Famine Relief. On account of the failure of the north-east monsoon of 1947, the Government now expect that substantial famine relief measures will be necessary this year and next year. They have provided Rs. 10 lakhs for this purpose in the Revised Estimate for 1947-8 and this amount will be met from current revenues as usual. Collectors have also been asked to take up works of repairs to, or construction of, spring ponds, channels, etc., in order to provide additional employment outside the provisions of the Famine Code in areas

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affected by the failure of the north-east monsoon. Special allotments have been made for the relief of distress caused by floods in certain areas.

36. As stated in the last Budget Speech, the pay and allowances of the non-gazetted Government servants generally were enhanced with effect from the 1st January 1947. Further increases in the pay of Police and Jail subordinates were sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1947. The rates of cost of living allowance for the higher-paid Government servants were reduced from the 16th August 1947. The rates of dearness allowance to Government servants, including the temporary addition to pensions were again revised with effect from the 1st January 1948. The question of making the revised rates of dearness allowance applicable to employees of local bodies and private aided schools is under the Government's consideration. A lump-sum provision of Rs. 17.50 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimate for the additional cost in the current year on account of the revision of dearness allowances from the 1st January 1948.

Relief to
Government
servants,
etc.

12-45 p.m.

37. In the last Budget Speech, a reference was made to the working of a Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee consisting of five Ministers. This Committee ceased to work on the resignation of the previous Minister in March 1947. A fresh Committee comprising seven non-official members was constituted in October 1947 with Sri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar as Chairman. The matters which the Committee was asked to examine included the effecting of economies in expenditure on new departments and appointments brought into existence during the War and after, the reorganization of departments with a view to reducing cost and increasing efficiency, the amendment of the relevant rules so as to expedite procedure in regard to land acquisition, investigation of and preparation of estimates for irrigation works, rural water-supply schemes and departmental enquiries in disciplinary matters, the system of grants-in-aid for various purposes to local bodies and private managements of educational institutions, and the reorganization of the pension system. The Committee has so far examined the general working of the Civil Supplies, Education, Public Health, Medical, Agricultural, Police and Forest Departments and has made recommendations

Retrench-
ment and
Reorganisa-
tion.

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for retrenchment and reorganization in these departments. It has also dealt with certain general matters like special pays and conveyance allowances, the replacement of land revenue by a sales tax on agricultural produce, reorganization of the present system of village administration, rural and urban water-supply schemes, reduction in menial establishments and abolition of Regional Officers in certain departments.

The recommendations already made by the Committee are under consideration. If they are all accepted by the Government, they will reduce expenditure by over Rs. 1 crore a year.

38. Turning now to the figures of estimated revenue and expenditure to be met from current revenues according to the Revised Estimate for 1947-8, the position is as follows:—

Revised
Estimate,
1947-8.
Summary of
total figures.

	Variation.		
	Budget Estimate, 1947-8.	Revised Estimate, 1947-8.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Revenue—			
Normal	48,24.38	55,19.17	+ 6,94.79
Transfer from the Revenue Reserve Fund	1,49.00	..	— 1,49.00
• Total ..	49,73.38	55,19.17	+ 5,45.79
Expenditure on revenue account excluding expenditure on Post- war Development Schemes and net outlay on State Trading Schemes	36,58.84	47,19.20	+ 10,60.36
Expenditure on Post-war Deve- lopment Schemes	7,06.90	4,26.25	— 2,80.65
Net outlay on State Trading Schemes	6,07.07	1,18.31	— 4,88.76
Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund	..	2,55.00	+ 2,55.00
Total ..	49,72.81	55,18.76	+ 5,45.95
Surplus	57	41	— 16

I need not trouble the House with the details of the changes in the figures for revenue and expenditure under the various heads in the Revenue Account, but will mention briefly the main reasons for the more important variations from the budget figures.

Under revenue, there is a large increase of Rs. 229 lakhs under the head "Other Taxes and Duties" which includes General Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax,

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Betting Tax, etc., owing to the enhancements already mentioned. An increase of Rs. 258 lakhs under "Extraordinary Receipts" represents mainly an increase in the anticipated block grant from the Central Government for Post-war Development and Grow More Food Schemes. An increase of over Rs. 61 lakhs is anticipated under "Taxes on Income," but this is provisional pending the final intimation from the Government of India of the share of this Province from the divisible pool for the whole of this year. It is likely that the actual increase may be over Rs. 1 crore. Excise Revenue shows a betterment of Rs. 95 lakhs due mainly to the keen competition at the auctions in the non-Prohibition districts, although Prohibition was extended to eight new districts from the 1st October 1947 instead of the six contemplated in the budget. The receipts under "Motor Vehicles Acts," "Agriculture," "Civil Works," "Miscellaneous" and "Civil Defence" are larger by about Rs. 20 to 25 lakhs each. On the other hand, there are decreases of about Rs. 31 lakhs under "Land Revenue," Rs. 38 lakhs under "Stamps" and Rs. 22 lakhs under "Irrigation." The decrease under "Land Revenue" is mainly due to the failure of the north-east monsoon of 1947, and that under "Stamps" to a belated adjustment of the payments due to local bodies from the proceeds of the surcharge on stamp duties relating to transfer of property realized during the previous year. Larger expenditure on the maintenance and repairs of irrigation systems is the reason for the fall in the net irrigation revenue.

The amount taken over by the Government from the Minor Ports Fund in 1938-9 was repaid to that Fund with interest in the current year as this was found to be necessary in order to enable the Fund to carry out improvements urgently required by the Minor Ports. The payment of Rs. 47 lakhs on this account is recorded as a refund under the head "Ports and Pilotage."

As regards expenditure on Revenue Account, there is a large increase of Rs. 175 lakhs under the head "Police," due to the formation of the four new units of Armed Police and of the Home Guards, the revision of the pay of Police subordinates and the employment of additional staff for the enforcement of Prohibition.

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"General Administration" shows an increase of Rs. 121 lakhs, due mainly to the revised procedure of crediting as a receipt instead of as a deduction from charges the Central Government's half share of the subsidies for sinking new wells as part of the Grow More Food Campaign. The contribution of Rs. 1 crore to the Fund for development of rural water-supply is the chief reason for an increase of about that amount under "Public Health." "Agriculture" also shows an increase of about Rs. 1 crore, representing mainly the cost of equipment for the Agricultural Engineering Section and of tractors bought in connexion with the Grow More Food Campaign. The repayment in the current year instead of in the previous year of the loan of Rs. 85 lakhs taken from the Government of India for Grow More Food Schemes accounts for an increase of about that amount under "Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt." Apart from the decrease in the net capital outlay on State Trading Schemes (Rs. 489 lakhs) debit to the Revenue Account under "Extraordinary Charges," the only large decrease of expenditure is Rs. 47 lakhs under "Civil Works," due mainly to the credit now taken for the recovery from the Central Government of the expenditure on National Highways.

Surplus or
Deficit.

39. The net result of the variations under all heads in the Revenue Account is that the Revised Estimate for the current year anticipates a surplus of about Rs. 255 lakhs against a deficit of about Rs. 149 lakhs in the original budget. Consequently, instead of a drawal of Rs. 149 lakhs from the Revenue Reserve Fund, the Revised Estimate shows a transfer of Rs. 255 lakhs from revenue to the Revenue Reserve Fund in the current year. There is thus a net betterment of about Rs. 4 crores.

As compared with the normal expenditure on Revenue Account (i.e., excluding the net outlay on State Trading Schemes) of about Rs. 44.8 crores in 1946-7, the anticipated normal expenditure in the current year is nearly Rs. 51.5 crores, which means an increase of Rs. 6.7 crores. The normal revenue is also expected to rise to Rs. 55.2 crores in the current year from about Rs. 52 crores last year. The extension of Prohibition to eight districts in the middle of last year and to a further eight districts in the middle of

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this year involves a total loss of revenue of about Rs. 4 crores. This is offset by a corresponding increase in the credit taken for subventions from the Government of India for Post-war Development and Grow More Food Schemes, to which I have already referred. Increases in revenue occur under Income-tax (about Rs. 2.4 crores) and Commercial Taxes (about Rs. 2 crores). On the other hand, the net outlay on State Trading Schemes which amounted to nearly Rs. 12.2 crores last year is expected to be about Rs. 1.2 crores only in the current year, so that there is a betterment of about Rs. 11 crores under this head. The net result is that, instead of drawing from the Revenue Reserve Fund to the extent of over Rs. 5 crores as in 1946-7, we expect to transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund in the current year about Rs. 2.5 crores. (Hear, hear.) The total net betterment anticipated in the current year as compared with 1946-7 is thus about Rs. 7.5 crores. (Hear, hear.)

40. I shall now deal briefly with the figures under Capital and Debt heads for the current year. Capital Outlay is expected to fall short of the Budget provision by about Rs. 66 lakhs. The chief decrease occurs under "Capital Outlay on Industrial Development." A provision of Rs. 51 lakhs was made in the budget for 1947-8 for the purchase of shares in the proposed Provincial Industrial Finance Corporation and another lump sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for capital outlay on new industrial concerns in connexion with the scheme for the nationalization of basic industries, such as manufacture of cement, soda ash, etc. As it is not likely that any expenditure will be incurred on these schemes in 1947-8, the provision for them has been omitted from the Revised Estimate, apart from a token sum of Rs. 100 for the former item. On the other hand, a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimate for the purchase of shares in the ammonium sulphate factory under construction by the Central Government at Sindhri, Bihar, as the provision made in 1946-7 was not utilized and it is now expected that the payment may be made in 1947-8.

Capital and
Debt heads,
1947-8.

There is also a large decrease of Rs. 75 lakhs under "Civil Works," due mainly to smaller outlay on

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buildings relating to the Medical Department, as the progress of works is hampered by shortages of materials.

The decrease under "Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes" is less than Rs. 1 lakh, but the Revised Estimate includes the provisional payment of Rs. 133 lakhs in connexion with the acquisition of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation by the Government in August 1947, for which only a token sum of Rs. 100 was provided in the Budget Estimate. The additional outlay on this account has been offset by smaller outlay generally under all other electricity systems, except the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme.

There is an increase of Rs. 70 lakhs under "Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account" for the purchase of additional buses for the State Bus Service in Madras City, for which only a token provision of Rs. 100 was made in the budget.

There is also an apparent increase of Rs. 24 lakhs under "Irrigation" which is due mainly to a change made by the Auditor-General in accounting procedure.

The net disbursements under "Loans and Advances" show an increase of Rs. 223 lakhs. This is due to the provision for the grant of short-term loans to the extent of Rs. 400 lakhs to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank for financing foodgrains procurement operations (with repayments of Rs. 200 lakhs by the Bank in the year) and for advances of Rs. 25 lakhs to Co-operative House Construction Societies.

Loan from
the Central
Government.

41. A loan of Rs. 6 crores bearing interest at two and seven-eighths (2-7/8) per cent per annum was taken from the Central Government in November 1947 and is repayable in 1962. The entire proceeds of the loan will be utilized for financing Capital Outlay and for re-lending to local bodies, agriculturists, etc. No loan has been raised in the open market in 1947-8.

42. The total outstanding balance of loans due to the Central Government on the 31st March 1948 will be Rs. 9.38 crores and the outstanding balance of loans raised in the open market will be Rs. 15.59 crores. The total outstanding loans will thus be about Rs. 25 crores, which is less than a half year's revenue at

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present. The loans advanced to local bodies, agriculturists and others and due to the Government will be about Rs. 9-10 crores.

Budget Estimate, 1948-9.

43. I pass now to the Budget Estimates for 1948-9. Before giving the figures for the estimated revenue and expenditure of the coming year, I shall explain some important special features of the budget.

Budget
Estimate,
1948-9-
Revenue
Account.

44. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for remissions of land revenue in the budget year in view of the failure of the north-east monsoon of 1947 in certain areas, in addition to the Rs. 20 lakhs provided for remissions in the current year. No allowance has been made for the effect of the Zamindari legislation now under consideration.

Land
Revenue.

45. The loss of revenue on account of the extension of Prohibition to the remaining districts for one half-year during the budget year will be about Rs. 384 lakhs. There will also be additional expenditure on enforcement and ameliorative measures. A lump sum provision of Rs. 18 lakhs for the half-year is included for this under the head "Police."

Extension of
Prohibition.

The Police Department is in charge of the enforcement of Prohibition in some districts and the Excise Department in others. The Prohibition Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government has, in its preliminary report, recommended entrusting the work of enforcement of Prohibition to the Police Department in all districts. It has also recommended entrusting the ameliorative work connected with Prohibition to the Co-operative Department. The Government are considering the matter. From 1949-50, the Excise Revenue which rose to about Rs. 17 crores in 1945-6 will practically disappear, and the Government will also be incurring additional expenditure on enforcement and ameliorative measures to the extent of about rupees one crore a year. Enthusiastic and untiring co-operation by all sections of the people is, of course, essential to make Prohibition a success in this Province.

46. The Budget takes credit for additional revenue of Rs. 3.75 crores as a consequence of the changes made in the rates of the General Sales Tax from the 1st January 1948. The total estimated revenue from

General
Sales Tax
Entertain-
ment Tax
etc.

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this source is about Rs. 11.5 crores. Credit is also taken for a gross additional revenue of Rs. 30 lakhs with reference to the changes in the rates of the Entertainment Tax from the 1st January 1948, with a corresponding provision on the expenditure side for the payment to local bodies of the increased proceeds of the tax, less 10 per cent for the cost of collection, etc.

Post-war
Development
and Grow
More Food
Schemes.

47. The total amount provided in the Budget for Post-war Development Schemes including Capital Outlay and loans is Rs. 12.81 crores, of which the amount relating to unproductive schemes both Revenue and Capital (excluding Irrigation Capital Outlay), is Rs. 5.30 crores. The provision made for Grow More Food Schemes not included under the Post-war Development Schemes is Rs. 3.54 crores. This includes the provision of Rs. 1.60 crores already mentioned, for continuing the scheme of subsidies for sinking new wells. The details of the provision for Post-war Development Schemes and Grow More Food Schemes will be found in Appendices I and II to the detailed Budget Estimates. The Central Government have not yet indicated what block grant they will give towards the cost of these schemes in the budget year. In the absence of any definite information, credit has been taken in the Budget for a block grant of Rs. 4 crores, which is roughly 50 per cent of the estimated expenditure on schemes likely to be eligible to count against the grant.

Allowances
to Govern-
ment
servants.

48. I have already mentioned the revision of the rates of dearness allowance paid to Government servants, etc., from January 1948. As the decision to revise the rates was taken at a late stage, only a rough lump sum provision could be entered under each major head of account for the extra cost. The total provision so made is Rs. 105.50 lakhs. The total estimated cost to the Government in 1948-9 on account of dearness allowance to Government servants, village establishments, and employees of local bodies and aided schools comes to about Rs. 552 lakhs.

Additional
Police.

49. The Budget includes a provision of Rs. 61 lakhs in connexion with the four new Armed Police Units and Rs. 61.80 lakhs for the Home Guards.

Minor
Irrigation.

50. The Government earnestly desire that irrigation by means of Minor Irrigation Works should be

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expanded to the furthest limits possible. Rs. 37 lakhs is provided in the Budget for minor irrigation works, instead of the usual provision of Rs. 17 lakhs. Every effort will be made to see that the full amount is usefully spent during the budget year. The possibility of turning spring ponds and spring channels into regular irrigation sources will be investigated. Special steps are being taken to develop minor irrigation in the food deficit district of South Kanara, and a special staff is investigating minor irrigation schemes there.

There are practically no Government irrigation works at present in the Malabar district, but the Government hope to be able to construct some. An Act has been passed recently to provide for the levy of water-cess on lands in the Malabar district when they are supplied with water from irrigation works constructed by the Government.

51. The Tank Restoration Scheme operations were abolished in 1931 as a measure of retrenchment. Many representations have been made that they should be revived and the Government are actively considering the question especially in view of the need for improving irrigation facilities in dry areas liable to famine and other non-deltaic areas. Pending final orders after a detailed examination of the matter, a token provision of Rs. 100 is made in the Budget for the revival of the Tank Restoration Scheme.

Tank
Restoration
Scheme.

52. The Vizagapatam district has already been divided into two districts for the purposes of the Police, Medical and Public Works Departments. The district is too heavy a charge for one Collector, and the need for dividing it into two Revenue districts has been under consideration from 1944. The Government have now decided to divide it into two Revenue districts in 1948-9. The North Vizagapatam district will have its headquarters eventually at Chicacole and will be called the Chicacole district. Detailed proposals for giving effect to this decision are awaited from the Board of Revenue. Meanwhile, a token provision of Rs. 100 is included in the Budget.

Bifurcation
of the
Vizagapatam
District.

53. A token provision of Rs. 100 is included in the Budget for the acquisition of sites for village housing schemes. The intention is that, as far as

Acquisition
of sites for
Village
Housing
Schemes.

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possible, the expenditure on acquiring the sites should be recovered from the persons for whom houses will be constructed there.

Separation
of the
Judiciary
from the
Executive.

54. In the last Budget Speech, it was stated that, though the Government had arrived at decisions on the main principles of the scheme for the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, the detailed scheme was not ready for sanction, and that no provision had therefore been made for it in the Budget for 1947-8. The Government appointed a Committee of the Cabinet to examine the recommendations contained in the report submitted in November 1946 by a Special Committee. This examination has been made with the help of a special staff. The Cabinet Committee has approved of the recommendations previously made with some modifications, and has recommended that the scheme of separation should be proceeded with and applied throughout the Province. The special staff is now working out the details of the scheme. A token provision of Rs. 100 is included in the Budget for this scheme.

Education.

55. Provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for the development of basic education. The new schemes of the Education Department include schemes for the conversion of seven ordinary training schools into basic training schools, the bringing under Government management of 17 elementary schools in the Coimbatore belt area for conversion into basic elementary schools, the deputation of teachers to Sevagram, Wardha, for training in basic education, the employment of additional staff in some Government basic training schools, the employment of staff for supervision of basic schools, the supply of equipment to basic schools, and the extension of basic education generally. The cost of these schemes in the budget year is estimated at nearly Rs. 11.5 lakhs. Grants to local bodies and aided managements in connexion with the scheme of compulsory elementary education are estimated at over Rs. 59 lakhs. Attendance officers are to be appointed in 8 districts, that is for one-third of the area in which compulsory elementary education is in force, at a cost in the year of about Rs. 0.8 lakh. Provision is made for the introduction of the teaching of Hindustani in middle schools in which this language is not now taught

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(Rs. 0.13 lakh), grants to public libraries (Rs. 2 lakhs) and a grant to the Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore (Rs. 0.20 lakh). A special provision of Rs. 0.55 lakh has also been made for the extension of facilities for the education of deaf and dumb children and blind children.

Our regional languages have to be given full impetus and books must be written making the world's culture available in our languages. Hon. Members of this House are aware that we have inaugurated a scheme of honouring our national poets and giving prizes to the best books dealing with all aspects of literature and science. A reference book on the lines of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is also a great necessity and it is a great pity that while the North Indian languages have had a reference book of that type, our South Indian languages have not had one so far. For rendering help to the non-official attempt to get the work of that magnitude taken up and completed, we mean to give a half-grant contribution of a lakh of rupees a year for each of the two languages for five years. Provision has been made in the Budget accordingly. I am sure that this help from the Government will be appreciated on all sides and that the work taken up in Telugu and Tamil so far will gain momentum and achieve our objective.

The Government also fully realize the need for the development of higher research. Any proposals that our Universities may bring forward for the purpose will receive careful consideration.

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.

The provision made for the opening of adult education classes and night schools (Rs. 1.55 lakhs), and the development of elementary education in the Agency tracts (Rs. 0.21 lakh) may also be noted. The Budget also includes a lump-sum allotment of Rs. 1 lakh for playgrounds for secondary and elementary schools. Details of all new schemes of the Education

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Department (as well as of other departments) will be found in *Appendix I* to the Budget Memorandum.

Medical.

56. The new schemes of the Medical Department provided for in the Budget include the training of 100 additional midwives, the employment of additional nursing staff in the Hospital of Indian Medicine, a building grant to the Kasthurba Gandhi National Memorial Trust for the construction of a leprosy home for women and children in South Arcot district, the payment of subsidies for the employment of medical practitioners and midwives in certain subsidized rural dispensaries, and the conversion of the rural dispensary at Seethammappetta, Vizagapatam Agency, into a regular dispensary. Provision has also been made for the taking over as Government institutions of the Ettapur Children's Sanatorium and the local fund dispensary at Poonamallee, and for increases of bed strength and employment of additional staff in several Government hospitals. A special additional provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for medicines and hospital necessities for mufassal hospitals and the total provision under this head is Rs. 35 lakhs.

Public Health.

57. Among the new schemes of the Public Health Department, I may mention the introduction of anti-malarial measures in the new settlers' colonies in Malabar district and in the Koya villages in the Polavaram Agency, West Godavari district, and a grant to the Salem District Board for anti-malarial operations. The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani, Chingleput district, will come under direct management of the Government as a Government institution from the beginning of the next year. The Budget also provides for substantial improvements to the King Institute, Guindy, to enable it to manufacture plague vaccine on a large scale, and for a grant to the Provincial Research Committee for the promotion of research on public health problems.

Town-Planning.

58. The Government have appointed a Special Committee with Sri K. R. Karanth as Chairman to report on the measures necessary for implementing the post-war scheme of town-planning with special reference to the Bhore Committee's recommendations.

Road Works.

59. The Budget includes a total provision of about Rs. 188 lakhs for expenditure on the Post-war Development Plan for road works, of which about Rs. 185

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lakhs is intended for original works and the balance of about Rs. 3 lakhs for restoring to their normal condition roads that deteriorated during the war due to inadequate expenditure on repairs on account of scarcity of materials and other causes. Of the provision of Rs. 185 lakhs for original works under the post-war development plan, Rs. 134 lakhs is intended for works in progress and Rs. 51 lakhs for new works (Rs. 21 lakhs for Provincial Highways and Rs. 30 lakhs for major district roads). Under expenditure not connected with the post-war development road plan, there is a provision of about Rs. 334 lakhs, including Rs. 27 lakhs for original works in progress and about Rs. 307 lakhs for maintenance of roads including those taken over by the Government from local bodies. The total provision for road purposes mentioned above comes to about Rs. 522 lakhs. Against this, credit is taken for a recovery of Rs. 111 lakhs from the Central Government towards the expenditure on National Highways. Thus the total provision in the Budget for direct expenditure by this Government at their own cost on the roads of the Province is the large amount of Rs. 411 lakhs. In addition, the Budget provides Rs. 31.50 lakhs for grants to local bodies for new road works included in the post-war road development plan and nearly Rs. 7 lakhs for other grants to local bodies for road works. The provision made for grants to local bodies specifically for village roads is Rs. 4.50 lakhs and the Government are considering the manner in which the provision made for village roads can be best utilized.

Grants to local bodies.

60. The Government continue to give large grants to local bodies for various purposes, some of which I have already mentioned. A consolidated statement of the provision made in the Budget for such grants for all purposes is given in an *Appendix* ^a to the copy of my speech. It has been the policy of the Government not to give building grants in the case of buildings for secondary schools for boys except in very special cases. The Government hope that it may be possible for them to relax this restriction at no distant date. I should like to draw particular attention to another item, namely, "Arrears of compensation for loss of income from tolls." During the years 1931-2 to 1940-1 the

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 128-130 infra.

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total actual payments of toll compensation to local bodies were nearly Rs. 296 lakhs less than the total maximum toll compensation for that period (Rs. 68.30 lakhs per annum) under the provisions of section 10 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931. In 1944-5, the Government decided that, subject to availability of funds, this deficiency should be made good by special contributions from Provincial revenues in four annual instalments. Three instalments of Rs. 74 lakhs each have accordingly been made and the fourth and the last instalment (Rs. 73.96 lakhs) will be paid in the budget year. This special contribution is paid to local bodies for the improvement of village roads and conservancy and for wiping off deficits. As this special payment of nearly three-fourths of a crore of rupees a year will cease with effect from 1949-50, the Government expect the local bodies to take adequate steps to augment their resources and close this gap.

Agency
tracts.

61. The Government are giving special attention to promoting the welfare of the people of the Agency tracts. I have mentioned earlier some of the new schemes for these areas. Hon. Members will find details of the provision made in the Budget for expenditure in these areas in an *Appendix* ^a to the copy of my speech. As the hon. Members are aware, the Government appointed, in November 1946, a Committee to enquire into the material conditions of the aboriginal tribes living in this Province, including those living in the Madugole Agency and other Agency tracts, and to suggest ways and means for their uplift. The Committee has since finished its enquiry and the Secretary has submitted a report. The recommendations are under the active consideration of the Government.

Famine
Relief.

62. I have mentioned earlier the Government's desire to give adequate relief for the distress caused by the failure of the north-east monsoon of 1947 in many districts. The Budget includes a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for Famine Relief, which will be taken from the balance in the Famine Relief Fund. As this will reduce the balance in the Fund to about Rs. 39 lakhs, a contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs will be made to the Fund from revenues in 1948-9 in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936.

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 130 infra.

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63. As in the current year, provision is made in the Budget for expenditure on the relief of refugees from Pakistan. The estimated expenditure of nearly Rs. 20 lakhs will be recovered in full from the Government of India. In addition, Rs. 10,000 is provided for the relief of Madras refugees from Hyderabad.

Expenditure
on Refugees

64. As a result of the Government's decision to de-control foodgrains gradually, the expenditure on the staff employed for the control schemes administered by the Civil Supplies Department is expected to fall to about Rs. 67 lakhs in the Budget year against Rs. 116 lakhs in the current year.

Procurement
of foodgrains
etc.

65. The estimated net outlay on State Trading Schemes in 1948-9 is Rs. 404 lakhs, including a special provision of Rs. 150 lakhs for food subsidies which may be required in view of the adverse effect on food supplies on the failure of the north-east monsoon of 1947 in many districts. The value of manure (about Rs. 1.5 crores) to be supplied next year on food bonus coupons issued in the current year is also included in the estimated net outlay.

State Trading
Schemes.

66. The only very big irrigation project now under execution is the Tungabhadra Project. The Government anticipate that Rs. 2.9 crores will be spent on this Project in 1948-9. An Act was passed recently to check speculation in land in the project area. The Budget also provides for further work on some other important Post-war Irrigation schemes already sanctioned. The provision includes Rs. 30 lakhs for the Lower Bhavani Project, Rs. 20 lakhs for improvements to the Romperu drain, Rs. 4 lakhs for improvements to the Peddalanka drain, and Rs. 7 lakhs for drainage improvements in the Cauvery Delta.

Irrigation.

The Budget makes a lump-sum provision of Rs. 70 lakhs (Rs. 32 lakhs in the Revenue Account and Rs. 38 lakhs in the Capital Account) for new Grow More Food Irrigation Schemes. A list of the schemes that will be considered in connexion with this lump-sum provision is given in *Appendix II* to the Detailed Budget Estimates. In view of the serious food situation, this lump-sum provision has been made as a special case in order to facilitate the introduction of a large number of schemes in accordance with the "new service" procedure during the course of the budget year as and when they are ready. Specific

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provision is also made separately for a number of individual new Grow More Food Irrigation Schemes that are ready for introduction.

Ramapada-
sagar Pro-
ject.

As regards the Ramapadasagar Project, the Budget provides Rs. 2 lakhs in the Revenue Account for completing the detailed investigation. The data required by the Board of Consulting Engineers, which comprises four international experts, have been furnished to them. The Consulting Engineers have reported that the dam is unquestionably feasible. Only a few confirmatory tests and preliminary experiments remain to be done, and it is expected that these will mostly be completed during the coming hot weather. The investigation of the left bank canal system is complete and that of the right bank canal will be taken up soon. Detailed reports on the investigation of the project are expected shortly. The financial aspect of the project and the method of financing it are under discussion with the Central Government. Before the project can be sanctioned, agreements have to be made with the Governments of Hyderabad, Bastar State and Orissa as to the acquisition of the submergable areas in their respective territories. A token sum of Rs. 100 is provided in the Capital section of the Budget for the execution of this project. The Government intend to place a supplementary demand before the Legislature with full information about the Project before it is actually sanctioned.

Kistna-Pen-
nar Project.

I may mention in this connexion that the Government have recently sanctioned the preliminary investigation of another very large Project, namely the Kistna-Pennar Project, and the necessary provision has been made for this in the Budget. According to a very rough forecast, this scheme will cost about Rs. 78 crores. The period of construction may range from 7 to 15 years. The Government attach very great importance to this Project, which should bring great benefits to the Rayalaseema and considerably reduce its liability to serious famine.

Industrial
Develop-
ment.

67. The Government wish to make every effort to bring about a rapid development of industries on sound lines in the Province. As the scheme for the establishment of a Provincial Industrial Finance Corporation has not yet been fully worked out, only a token sum

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of Rs. 100 for this purpose is retained in the Revised Estimate for 1947-8. It is, however, anticipated that the Corporation will be formed in the budget year, and a provision of Rs. 51 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate for the Government's subscription towards the share capital of the Corporation.

The reserves of iron ore in this Province are estimated at over 304 million tons in Salem and Trichinopoly districts and over 3 million tons in Kurnool district. A sample of the ore was sent to the firm of Krupps in Germany; they reported that it was amenable to magnetic concentration and that the iron oxide content could be improved to over 95 per cent. We have impressed on the Central Government the need to exploit the iron ore of this Province as soon as possible. If the Central Government do not take any action in the matter, we shall endeavour to arrange for the production of iron and steel in the Province on our own account. The Government are also keenly alive to the need for the production of heavy chemicals in the Province and are considering what assistance they should give to encourage the establishment of heavy chemical industries in the Province. Investigations made by the Geological Survey of India revealed the existence of lignite deposits in and around the Cuddalore and Vriddhachalam taluks of South Arcot district over an extent of 23 square miles at a depth of 150 to 200 feet. The estimated reserves of lignite in the area are about 500 million tons. The Government are now investigating the question of the economic mining of the mineral and the possibility of its use in metallurgical industries. A Mining Engineer recommended by the Coal Commissioner, Calcutta, has been appointed for this purpose. A proposal to establish a cement factory at Kurnool with an annual productive capacity of 100,000 tons with Government assistance is under examination. No provision has, however, been included in the Budget for Capital Outlay on new industrial concerns. The new schemes of the Industries Department for which provision has been made in the Revenue Account include the reorganization of the Industrial Engineering Workshops, Madras, the opening of a Ceramic School at Gudur, and the establishment of an Oil Technological Institute in Anantapur district.

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Develop-
ment of
Rayala-
seema.

68. I have referred to some of the schemes for the benefit of Rayalaseema when dealing with individual departments. As the hon. Members are aware, a Development Commissioner is now formulating a co-ordinated plan for the economic development of Rayalaseema. When his report is received, the Government will give it very careful consideration.

Budget
Estimate,
1948-9.
Summary of
total figures.

69. Coming now to the figures for the estimated revenue and expenditure on Revenue Account in the Budget for 1948-9, the position is as follows:—

	Revised Estimate, 1947-8.	Budget Estimate, 1948-9.	Variation. Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.
Revenue—			
Normal	55,19.17	50,32.31	— 4,86.86
Transfer from the Revenue Reserve Fund	..	5,62.00	+ 5,62.00
Total ..	55,19.17	55,94.31	+ 75.14
Expenditure on Revenue Account excluding expenditure on Post-war Development schemes, net outlay on State Trading schemes and transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund.	47,19.20	47,05.92	— 13.28
Expenditure on Post-war Development schemes ..	4,26.25	4,83.26	+ 57.01
Net outlay on State Trading Schemes	1,18.31	4,04.42	+ 2,86.11
Transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund	2,55.00	..	— 2,55.00
Total ..	55,18.76	55,93.60	+ 74.84
Surplus	0.41	0.71	+ 0.30

I have explained already the important features of the coming year's budget, and it is not necessary now to give any detailed explanations of the figures. These will be found in the Finance Secretary's Budget Memorandum. Hon. Members will find in *Appendix X* in Part III of that Memorandum a new statement giving an analysis of the expenditure on Revenue Account under certain broad headings, such as pay of officers, pay of establishments, allowances, contingencies, etc. A statement showing the revenue and expenditure on Revenue Account under each major head of account, and the revenue surplus or deficit for

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each of the nine years from 1937-8 (the first year of Provincial Autonomy) to 1945-6 will be found in an *Appendix* ^a to the copy of my speech.

It will be noticed that the normal revenue, excluding the transfer from the Revenue Reserve Fund, next year is expected to fall by nearly Rs. 5 crores as compared with the Revised Estimate for the current year. Broadly speaking, this is the result of the extension of Prohibition this year and next year and the anticipated reduction in the block-grant from the Government of India for Post-war Development and Grow More Food Schemes, partially offset by the increased revenue on account of the changes made in the General Sales Tax.

Turning to expenditure, the Budget anticipates an increase of about Rs. 3.3 crores as compared with the current year, excluding the transfer of Rs. 2.55 crores to the Revenue Reserve Fund in the current year. The increase is mainly due to the larger expenditure anticipated on food subsidies, a full year's effect of the revision of the rates of dearness allowances to Government servants, etc., from the 1st January 1948, and the provision for new schemes.

70. I have already mentioned the more important of the new schemes for which provision has been made in the Budget, including those relating to the Education, Industries, Medical and Public Health Departments. Other new schemes for which provision is made include those for the transfer of the management of the panchayat forests in certain districts to the Forest Department, the extension and improvement of the road system in the Nilambur Forest Division, the appointment of additional Sub-Judges and District Munsifs in certain courts temporarily for clearing up heavy arrears of work, the establishment of a temporary Sub-Court at Kurnool, an increase in the rates of fees paid to the Government's Law Officers, the extension of the nursery area at the Pomological Station, Coonoor, the acquisition of land for a permanent farm for the Agricultural College, Bapatla, experiments and research in the Agricultural Research Institute at Coimbatore on the black-heart disease of potatoes and on the measurement of draught and the equipment and harnessing of work animals,

New
Schemes.

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the training of Upper Subordinates in Entomology and Mycology, a grant to the Madras Corporation for opening three Veterinary dispensaries in Madras City, grants for the construction of godowns by co-operative credit societies, the starting of Co-operative Cattle Breeding Societies in Cuddapah district, the employment of staff for the development of education in the Fisheries Technological Institute at Tuticorin, manurial experiments in connexion with cinchona cultivation, the extension of the activities of the Labour Department for the benefit of the eligible communities including the payment of additional lump-sum boarding grants to Harijan hostels, the provincialization of the Madras Vigilance Service, the reorganization of the Indian Women's Civic Corps as the Department of Women's Welfare with a wider sphere of activity, and the acquisition of sites in Tondiarpet for the construction of quarters for employees of the Government Press, Madras.

I should like the hon. Members to realize the significance of the setting up of a separate Department of Women's Welfare to which I have just referred. The Indian Women's Civic Corps was first started in 1941 as a voluntary organization to educate the women of this Province in Air Raid Precautionary Measures. On the termination of Civil Defence Schemes, the Government decided to retain the Corps in order to utilize its services in the work of uplift among women in the Province. Its name has been changed this year to the 'Department of Women's Welfare.' The work of this Department is carried on with the co-operation and guidance of experienced and distinguished social workers. I believe that the Madras Government are the first Government to set up a Special Department to organize social service among women, and the Government expect that its importance and usefulness will grow from year to year. (Hear, hear.) In connexion with the widening of the activities of this Department, the Government have directed that a school building be constructed at Gandhigram before the end of the current year at a cost of Rs. 14,000, and workers will be trained there in three batches between February and August 1948 at a cost of about Rs. 20,000. The total provision made in the Budget for this Department is Rs. 2.58 lakhs.

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The Budget also includes a lump-sum provision of Rs. 1 lakh for ameliorative measures for backward classes other than Harijans, and a detailed scheme for this purpose is being worked out.

71. From the figures I have given, it will be seen that the Revenue Account is expected to close with a deficit of about Rs. 562 lakhs in 1948-9. This will be met by a drawal from the Revenue Reserve Fund. This deficit is arrived at after making provision for building schemes costing over Rs. 5 lakhs each in the Capital section of the accounts as in the current year, and after debiting the net outlay on State Trading Schemes, as usual, to the Revenue Account.

Revenue
Deficit.

72. The total provision for capital outlay outside the Revenue Account (excluding the net outlay on State Trading Schemes and on the commutation of pensions, which will be met from current revenues) is Rs. 1,046 lakhs in the Budget for 1948-9 against Rs. 832 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1947-8. There is thus a total increase of Rs. 214 lakhs. Broadly speaking, this increase represents larger provision for the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Irrigation Projects, for Grow More Food Irrigation Schemes and for capital outlay on Civil Works. The provision for capital outlay on Civil Works includes Rs. 6 lakhs for the construction of a building for the Government Arts College at Rajahmundry and Rs. 10 lakhs for the construction of buildings for basic training schools, Rs. 5 lakhs for the reconstruction of the Headquarters Hospital, Ellore, and nearly Rs. 7 lakhs for improvements to the King Institute, Guindy. As already explained, Rs. 51 lakhs is included for the purchase of shares in the Provincial Industrial Finance Corporation. As compared with the current year's Revised Estimate, larger provision is made for various Electricity Schemes, especially the Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme (increase Rs. 70 lakhs), the Madras Power Station Extension (increase Rs. 52 lakhs) and the Machkand Hydro-Electric Scheme (increase Rs. 34 lakhs), but this is offset by the special provision of Rs. 133 lakhs included in the Revised Estimate in connexion with the purchase of the Madras Electricity System from the Madras Electric Supply Corporation. As the total payment to be made to the Madras Electricity Supply Corporation has not yet

Capital and
Debt heads,
1948-9.

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been finally determined and cannot be forecast now, only a token sum is included in the Budget for this purpose. Similarly in regard to the State Bus Service, only a token sum of Rs. 100 is included in the Budget for capital outlay on new buses, as the Government have not yet decided how far the State Bus Service will be extended next year. The Government have just decided to sanction the Nellore Thermal Electric Scheme and a supplementary estimate will be presented to the Legislature later.

Loans and
Advances by
the Provin-
cial Govern-
ment.

73. Under "Loans and Advances" the Budget takes credit for recoveries amounting to Rs. 347 lakhs and provides Rs. 485 lakhs for advances, including Rs. 40 lakhs for short-term loans to the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Rs. 200 lakhs for loans to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank for financing foodgrains procurement operations and Rs. 75 lakhs for loans to Co-operative House Construction Societies. The amount included for new loans to local bodies is Rs. 48 lakhs including Rs. 2.25 lakhs for a loan to the Madras City Improvement Trust for the Cox Cheri Improvement Scheme and Rs. 36 lakhs for loans to the Madras Corporation for the construction of roads, markets, water-supply, drainage and other public health schemes.

Special
Funds.

74. The position regarding the Revenue Reserve Fund, the Famine Relief Fund, the Electricity Reserve Funds, the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund and the Fund for the Development of Rural Water-supply is fully set out in Appendices III to VII to the Budget Memorandum for 1948-9. We expect to spend from the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund, Rs. 74 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 78 lakhs in the next year.

New loan.

75. As usual, no credit is taken in the Budget for the proceeds of any new loan to be raised in the open market or to be taken from the Central Government in the budget year to finance capital outlay and new loans and advances. The total net outlay relating to capital heads and loans and advances shown in the Budget is about Rs. 12 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.

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76. Taking into account the opening cash balance of Rs. 58.17 lakhs and the estimated debits and credits under all heads, the Budget for 1948-9 closes with a balance of Rs. 74.74 lakhs in cash, Rs. 378.90 lakhs in securities in the Cash Balance Investment Account and Rs. 2331.99 lakhs in securities in the Revenue Reserve Fund. It is anticipated that the Government will also hold on the 31st March 1949 securities purchased for Rs. 423.58 lakhs in the Sinking Fund Investment Account, the Famine Relief Fund and the Electricity Depreciation Reserve and Special Reserve Funds. A statement showing the Government's capital assets and liabilities will be found in Appendix II to the Budget Memorandum and it will be seen that the value of the assets listed will exceed the liabilities by about Rs. 18 crores.

Closing
Balance,
1948-9.

77. The broad survey that I have made in this speech of the measures undertaken and envisaged by the Government will show that the Government are keenly alive to the urgent need for the development of the nation-building services and particularly the fostering of new life, independence and enterprise in our villages and the uplift of the Harijans and other backward communities, including those in the Agency tracts. The Government's commitments on account of the many ameliorative measures already introduced and those now contemplated will increase from year to year. A further continuous expansion of developmental activities is essential, if our newly-won independence is to bring with it satisfactory progress in the betterment of the lot of the common people. The disappearance of the Excise revenue will result in large deficits in the coming years, unless some new factors can be introduced that will radically improve the position. The balance of about Rs. 23 crores likely to be at the credit of the Revenue Reserve Fund on the 31st March 1949 would suffice only for a very few years if drawn on continuously to wipe out deficits in the Revenue Account on the scale now anticipated. The House will agree, I am sure, that it would be very unwise to allow large revenue deficits to recur regularly in future years and rely merely on meeting them from the Revenue Reserve Fund, as that would obviously result in a most unsatisfactory position as soon as the Fund had been exhausted. Every effort will be made to improve the Provincial revenues by all feasible

Conclusion.

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means. The Government hope also to effect substantial economies in expenditure as a result of the work of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee. The general financial prospects of the Province depend largely on the course of prices. Any sudden or rapid fall in prices would produce a difficult financial position, owing to a serious fall in revenues. A further appreciable rise in prices would also cause difficulty owing to the need for further costly concessions to the lower-paid Government servants and others. There is also always the possibility of adverse seasonal conditions causing special difficulties, as just now."

1-30
p.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will sit for a few minutes more to enable the Hon. Minister to finish his speech."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Shall I read it faster?"

The estimated amount of the share of this Government in the proceeds of the Income-tax during next year (Rs. 6.85 crores) will be affected by any changes in the rates of tax which the Government of India may decide upon in connexion with their Budget for 1948-9. Another very important element of uncertainty as to the future arises from the fact that the financial provisions of the new Constitution have not yet been settled. This Government feel strongly that there must be a more generous allocation of financial resources to the Provinces under the new Constitution than at present, so that they can develop their nation-building activities more adequately. In pursuance of this view, I have, as a member of the Constituent Assembly, given notice of a number of amendments to the Legislative Lists proposed in the Report of the Union Powers Committee appointed by the Constituent Assembly. At present, no part of the proceeds of the Corporation Tax or the Central Duties of Excise is distributed to the Provinces. By these amendments I wanted that at least 50 per cent of the net proceeds of the Corporation Tax in addition to at least 50 per cent of Income-tax and the whole of the net proceeds of the Central Excise Duties should be distributed to the Provinces.

The President of the Constituent Assembly has appointed a Committee of financial experts to consider

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the financial aspect of the new Constitution, and the report of this Committee is likely to be laid before the Constituent Assembly shortly. It is to be hoped that there will be general agreement in the Constituent Assembly that substantial additional resources must be made available to the Provinces. It must, however, be remembered that if, as we hope, financial resources are redistributed to the advantage of the Provinces, the ability of the Centre to give grants for Post-war Development will also be reduced. The Central Government have made a proposal that under the new Constitution the profits of nationalized industries shall be subject to all taxes that would be payable if they were run by ordinary joint-stock companies. This Government are not in favour of this proposal, as they consider that the practical effect of it would be largely to deprive all the Governments concerned of the opportunity of improving their revenues by running industries efficiently as State concerns.

78. Hon. Members are aware of what Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said on the floor of the Dominion Parliament regarding the formation of linguistic provinces. We have no official information on the subject and we do not know when exactly the Madras Province is going to be split up. I do not know whether this is the last budget speech for united Madras. I am fervently hoping that the question of boundaries would be settled by mutual consent even as Gandhiji had desired it.

Our Governor His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye is the only British Governor in the Union of India and he may be the last too. How long he would be willing to be with us is not settled and it may be, he may not be continuing till the 1949-50 Budget is presented to this House.

I take the opportunity of publicly acknowledging the great assistance he was giving me when he was presiding over our Cabinet meetings before the 15th August. (Hear, hear.) Though he was a high military officer, he never countenanced extravagant expenditure and every item was scrutinized by him from the financial point of view. "It may be very desirable, but is it very necessary? Can we afford it?" are the questions he used to put. Even in the post-Independence period, he was always taking interest in the working of my department.

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In the Standing Finance Committee of the Cabinet all items of expenditure not provided for in the budget are examined. Our Premier who is the Chairman of the Committee carefully examines all such items and rejects ruthlessly all items which do not appear to be absolutely necessary. I will be failing in my duty if I do not acknowledge his vigilance and carefulness in putting down expenditure.

Further, I take this opportunity to thank the officers of the Finance Department and in particular Dr. Dodwell, I.C.S., the Finance Secretary to the Government. Since the separation of the Finance Department from the Chief Secretariat in 1921, nobody served as Finance Secretary as long as Dr. Dodwell did. He can claim six Madras budgets in succession to his credit. Having taken a Doctorate in Economics, he coupled academics with administration. In March this year, he is proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement and is being succeeded by Mr. T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S., who will be the first Indian Financial Secretary to be appointed in a permanent vacancy and I am sure he and his hard-working team would maintain the high standard and traditions of our Finance Department. (Hear, hear.)

79. I have now come to the end of my speech. We do not know in what form the New Constitution will emerge finally. Whatever the future may bring, let us all dedicate ourselves anew to the service of the people and allow ourselves to be guided in all our actions by the kindly spirit of Gandhiji, so that that true freedom which is more than political freedom and for which Gurudev Tagore prayed, and the Mahatma unceasingly worked, may dawn at no distant date!

“Where the mind is without fear and the head
is held high;

Where knowledge is free;

Where the world has not been broken up into
fragments by narrow domestic walls;

Where words come out from the depth of
truth;

Where tireless striving stretches its arms
towards perfection;

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Where the clear stream of reason has not lost
its way into the dreary desert sand of dead
habit;

Where the mind is led forward by Thee into
ever-widening thought and action—

Into that heaven of freedom, my Father,
let my country awake.”

JAI HIND.

(Loud applause.)

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide item II at page 113 supra.]

Statement showing the provision included in the Budget for 1948-9
for grants and other payments to local bodies.

(See paragraph 60.)

	Budget Estimate, 1948-9. RS.
VII. Land Revenue—	
Payments to local bodies of land and other cesses collected on their behalf	2,04,51,000
IX. Stamps—	
Payment of the net proceeds of the surcharge on stamp duty in respect of transactions relating to immovable properties .. †	1,26,75,000
7. Land Revenue—	
Payment of fishery rentals collected on behalf of local bodies ..	2,60,000
8. Provincial Excise—	
Compensation to the Madras Corporation for loss of tax on places used for sale of liquor	13,600
12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts—	
Compensation—	
For loss of income from fees for licences granted to motor vehicles	21,01,400
For loss of income from tolls and taxation of motor vehicles ..	73,60,000
13. Other Taxes and Duties—	
Payment of the net proceeds of the Entertainments Tax ..	82,23,800
27. Administration of Justice—	
Compensation to local bodies and others * in lieu of magisterial fines	6,90,900
37. Education—	
Grants for—	
Secondary Education	14,02,800
Primary Education	1,83,42,600
Public libraries	† 2,00,000
Revision of the rates of dearness allowance for teachers in Elementary Schools	16,00,000
Loss of income under Education Tax levied as surcharge on Profession Tax	1,44,000
38. Medical—	
Maintenance, Buildings and Equipment Grants for Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,35,500

* Compensation to local bodies and others in lieu of magisterial fines :

Compensation is paid to forest panchayats branches of the S.P.C.A., etc., besides local bodies. The payment to local bodies alone is not shown in the budget separately.

† Grants for public libraries :

This includes grants to some private associations which are not shown separately in the budget. The provision for panchayats alone is Rs. 1,16,000.

‡ Part of this payment is taken in reduction of stamp receipts and part is treated as 'Refunds'. Details are not given in the Budget.

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Statement showing the provision included in the Budget for 1948-9
for grants and other payments to local bodies—cont.

	Budget Estimate, 1948-9. RS.
39. Public Health—	
Grants for water-supply and drainage schemes (See also under 50. Civil Works—below.)	11,63,900
Grants for miscellaneous public health purposes	2,98,900
41. Veterinary—	
Grants for the purchase and maintenance of bulls	10,000
Grants for the opening of three Veterinary dispensaries in Madras City	3,300
43. Industries—	
Compensation for loss of fishery rentals	52,000
50. Civil Works—	
Grants for trunk roads (maintenance)	20,000
Miscellaneous grants for road maintenance	26,800
Grants for roads and bridges (other than village communications).	35,56,500
Grants for village communications	4,50,000
Grants for water-supply and drainage schemes executed by the Public Works Department	15,98,700
Grants from Central Road Fund Account	2,09,700
57. Miscellaneous—	
Contributions in aid of general balances	10,81,700
Fourth and the last instalment of arrears of toll compensation for loss of income from tolls during the years 1931-2 to 1940-1 ..	73,96,000
Contribution for loss of income from profession tax	10,53,000
Grants for revision of the rates of dearness allowance of employees (other than Elementary Schools teachers)	15,00,000
Total payments ..	9,22,11,100
Loans and Advances—	
For water-supply and drainage schemes and other public health purposes	45,84,000
For construction of roads, bridges, etc.	15,73,100
To cover deficits	4,00,000
Total loans and Advances ..	65,57,100
Grand total ..	9,87,68,200

Explanatory remarks for important grants.

The grants for elementary education include (i) the contribution in respect of Education Tax based on the average rates of Education Tax, namely, 1½ per cent of property rentals in municipal areas and 3½ pias in the rupee of Land Revenue in rural areas, (ii) subsidies for compulsory elementary education to cover all expenditure connected with the expansion scheme and (iii) subsidies towards the expenditure on dearness allowance to teachers determined with reference to the actual deficit in the Elementary Education Fund Account and not exceeding the actual expenditure on dearness allowance.

The grants for secondary education are based on half the net cost with effect from 1st January 1947. Prior to that date, the grants were fixed payments.

Educational
Grants—
(a) Teaching
Grants.

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(b) Building Grants.

Generally, these are restricted to one-half of the estimated expenditure. In the case of secondary schools, a grant equal to one-half of the cost of construction of buildings is now given for those institutions opened prior to 1930 only. The grant is also restricted to building schemes for secondary schools for girls and for the provision of playgrounds for all schools. That is, except in very special and exceptional cases, no building grants are now given in the case of buildings for secondary schools for boys.

Maintenance grants are now given only to certain old institutions opened prior to March 1915. Building and equipment grants are given to the extent of one-half of the total cost in the case of approved schemes.

Half grants have usually been given except in the case of rural water-supply schemes where the Government meet the entire initial cost.

Public Health Grants—
(a) Water supply and Drainage Schemes.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare.

Grants are given at present to cover one-half of the expenditure on the construction of buildings for maternity and child-welfare centres according to approved type-designs. Maintenance grants are also given equal to one-fourth or half the expenditure according to the financial condition of the local body concerned.

One-third grants only are given in respect of anti-malarial operations.

(c) Anti-malarial operations.
Grants for Roads, Bridges, etc.

Although the Government have taken over the main roads, they are giving non-recurring grants for capital works on the roads left with district boards (including village communications) on the merits of each case. They are generally half grants. The half grant principle is applied also to the provision of dustless surfaces for roads in built-up areas, and to road works of district boards included in the Post-war Road Development Programme, including village communications.

Fixed annual grants are made to a few local bodies for the maintenance of certain roads.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item III at page 114 supra.]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROVISION SEPARATELY INCLUDED
IN THE BUDGET FOR 1948-9 FOR THE AGENCY TRACTS
(PARTIALLY EXCLUDED AREAS).

(See paragraph 61.)

Budget Estimate, 1948-9.

Head of account.	Standing sanctions.	New schemes.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
8. Provincial Excise	83,800	..	83,800
9. Stamps	1,600	..	1,600
10. Forest	3,11,300	..	3,11,300
11. Registration	7,500	..	7,500
18. Irrigation	29,700	..	29,700
25. General Administration	3,96,300	..	3,96,300
29. Police	3,61,800	..	3,61,800
37. Education	5,09,000	21,000	5,30,000
38. Medical	1,65,100	9,200	1,74,300
39. Public Health	3,77,100	22,500	3,99,600
40. Agriculture	2,23,100	11,900	2,35,000
41. Veterinary	25,100	..	25,100
42. Co-operation	8,600	2,200	10,800
50. Civil Works	14,44,300	70,000	15,14,300
57. Miscellaneous— Contribution to the Posts and Tele- graphs Department for the main- tenance of unremunerative Posts and Telegraph offices.	20,900	..	20,900
Total ..	39,65,200	1,36,500	41,01,700

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APPENDIX III.
[Vide item III at page 119 supra.]
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE FROM 1937-8—1945-6.
(See paragraph 69.)

A. REVENUE.

Number of major head.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Major heads of revenue.											
IV Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	7,15-39	7,00-78	7,28-55	7,35-24	7,49-20	7,53-12	7,97-92	8,44-48	8,95-30	7,97-33	7,97-33
VII Land Revenue— Gross receipts	4,95-90	5,13-37	5,16-87	5,00-12	5,25-39	5,19-69	5,07-74	5,49-18	5,23-59	5,23-59	5,23-59
Net receipts	4,03-07	3,72-23	3,36-03	3,39-65	3,77-99	4,67-11	7,19-51	12,77-89	16,79-50	16,79-50	16,79-50
IX Provincial Excise	1,92-69	1,73-37	1,74-26	1,80-14	1,89-47	2,17-87	2,88-74	3,21-98	3,74-20	3,74-20	3,74-20
X Stamps	50-46	45-63	44-83	48-48	50-96	71-89	1,16-22	1,43-48	1,43-24	1,43-24	1,43-24
XI Forest	33-29	33-70	32-96	37-14	40-06	49-57	75-16	66-16	69-83	69-83	69-83
XII Registration	53-95	81-22	80-50	79-37	77-06	64-58	63-51	77-61	97-96	97-96	97-96
XIII Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act.	2-87	3-19	79-28	1,30-02	1,20-35	1,45-48	3,22-69	6,35-02	7,28-03	7,28-03	7,28-03
XVII Other taxes and duties	6-75	6-31	6-15	6-87	6-76	8-20	10-35	11-26	11-73	11-73	11-73
Direct receipts	1,38-48	1,28-26	1,33-66	1,44-38	1,43-59	1,58-20	1,81-80	1,85-40	1,67-08	1,67-08	1,67-08
Portion of land revenue due to works.	1,45-23	1,34-57	1,39-65	1,51-25	1,50-35	1,66-40	1,92-12	1,96-66	1,78-81	1,78-81	1,78-81
Total Gross receipts.	43-44	38-39	39-18	40-62	41-81	41-08	51-79	66-36	70-00	70-00	70-00
Deduct—Working expenses.	1,01-79	96-18	1,00-47	1,10-63	1,08-54	1,25-32	1,40-33	1,30-30	1,08-81	1,08-81	1,08-81
Net receipts	1-96	1-99	2-14	2-00	1-91	2-18	2-59	2-47	2-80	2-80	2-80
Portion of land revenue due to works.	81-01	59-15	76-18	90-74	80-22	75-23	1,08-38	1,03-90	1,06-66	1,06-66	1,06-66
Total ..	82-97	61-14	78-32	92-74	82-13	77-41	1,10-97	1,12-37	1,09-46	1,09-46	1,09-46

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Number of major head.	Major heads of revenue.	[25th February 1948]										
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
XX	Interest	19-54	19-73	23-35	24-40	24-35	25-60	24-06	25-60	24-06	51-36	95-00
XXI	Administration of Justice ..	15-71	15-39	17-65	20-33	21-60	24-07	51-01	24-07	51-01	45-72	53-75
XXII	Jails and Convict Settlements ..	6-26	5-98	6-33	7-23	8-35	9-27	11-23	9-27	11-23	14-86	15-76
XXIII	Police	6-40	5-66	8-10	6-79	6-92	7-31	10-30	7-31	10-30	10-28	18-93
XXIV	Ports and Pilotage	..	44-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXV	Education	8-03	8-35	9-28	10-00	9-38	9-98	10-84	9-98	10-84	12-24	15-41
XXVI	Medical	10-98	10-25	10-08	10-27	10-18	11-10	12-73	11-10	12-73	15-78	18-15
XXVII	Public Health	3-02	2-59	2-60	2-61	2-55	3-07	4-48	3-07	4-48	4-36	6-63
XXVIII	Agriculture	3-37	3-12	3-19	3-73	3-78	8-52	11-87	8-52	11-87	12-08	20-73
XXIX	Veterinary	0-96	1-02	1-13	1-17	1-19	1-66	1-49	1-66	1-49	3-11	3-34
XXX	Co-operation	3-96	4-18	3-89	4-22	3-90	3-54	3-13	3-54	3-13	5-13	7-60
XXXI	Industries	16-95	18-85	21-63	26-12	28-95	29-78	44-33	29-78	44-33	67-93	59-17
XXXII	Aviation	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-07	..	..	..	..
XXXIII	Miscellaneous departments ..	7-06	7-62	7-76	8-14	8-99	9-58	9-95	9-58	10-55	10-55	11-02
XXXIV	Civil Works	23-63	25-12	30-96	27-54	26-41	36-41	45-13	36-41	45-13	21-76	48-46
XXXV	Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Gross)	31-14	42-51	53-85	66-41	77-71	84-44	93-82	84-44	93-82	1,03-66	1,17-73
XLI	Deduct—Working Expenses ..	—13-61	—24-81	—40-86	—28-44	—3-01	—36-75	—43-35	—36-75	—43-35	—54-61	—63-88
	Net receipts	17-53	17-70	12-99	37-97	74-70	47-69	50-47	47-69	50-47	49-05	53-85
XLIV	Receipts in aid of superannuation ..	2-57	2-88	2-72	2-49	3-28	5-42	3-49	5-42	3-49	3-79	6-03
XLV	Stationery and Printing	4-24	3-96	4-26	6-10	4-59	5-54	5-08	5-54	5-08	7-75	12-92
XLVI	Miscellaneous	14-67	14-58	14-34	26-95	32-77	45-93	33-67	45-93	33-67	37-33	41-34
L	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	..	0-27	0-27	0-26	0-14	0-15	0-12	0-15	0-12	0-18	0-13
LI	Extraordinary Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LII-A	Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LII-B	Civil Defence	..	..	..	..	..	5-15	17-83	..	..	37-93	44-62
	Grand total	16,00-02	16,13-45	16,65-90	18,07-51	19,54-82	21,92-19	29,84-20	21,92-19	29,84-20	41,23-73	47,98-89

[25th February 1948]

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Number of major head.	Major head of expenditure.	[25th February 1948]										
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
7	Land Revenue	26-31	25-36	23-79	22-85	17-39	25-41	23-45	25-41	23-45	25-77	26-01
8	Provincial Excise	33-68	32-18	30-29	28-13	27-06	32-03	36-07	32-03	36-07	46-07	51-59
9	Stamps	5-55	4-72	4-69	5-41	5-64	7-22	9-64	7-22	9-64	11-66	13-74
10	Forest	41-18	40-17	38-71	37-52	36-75	50-18	80-27	50-18	80-27	81-99	77-00
11	Registration	29-18	29-13	28-73	28-70	28-08	30-13	32-68	30-13	32-68	34-76	36-56
12	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	44-12	75-06	74-87	71-52	70-72	62-00	45-67	62-00	45-67	62-00	68-19
13	Other Taxes and Duties	0-66	0-64	9-09	13-55	13-91	14-81	16-61	14-81	16-61	18-27	48-41
14	Irrigation Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept ..	84-31	87-59	87-91	88-10	88-12	88-14	88-37	88-14	88-37	88-77	89-45
15	Irrigation Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	43-74	39-09	39-05	36-96	35-62	36-43	58-99	36-43	58-99	87-63	77-54
19	Construction of irrigation, etc., works	3-60	1-25	1-30	0-62	0-54	2-87	2-15	2-87	2-15	3-44	6-11
22	Interest on debt and other obligations	50-92	58-54	66-40	68-87	65-50	68-49	63-77	68-49	63-77	60-93	65-40
	Deduct—Interest transferred to Commercial Departments ..	—99-36	—1,07-54	—1,11-80	—1,14-12	—1,17-44	—1,20-35	—1,21-99	—1,20-35	—1,21-99	—1,23-36	—1,26-45
	Net amount met out of ordinary revenue	48-44	49-00	45-40	46-25	51-94	51-86	58-22	51-86	58-22	62-43	61-05
23	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	4-38	5-13	6-74	20-56	52-48	33-55	41-42	33-55	41-42	49-26	55-90
25	General administration	2,76-77	2,76-76	2,75-30	2,69-29	2,76-52	2,82-60	3,00-51	2,82-60	3,00-51	3,14-36	4,27-24
27	Administration of Justice	93-50	90-63	88-44	87-48	90-26	96-33	1,06-20	96-33	1,06-20	1,13-74	1,28-80
28	Jails and convict settlements ..	23-40	23-22	24-76	28-75	33-92	44-59	64-16	44-59	64-16	62-11	61-50
29	Police	1,60-70	1,60-96	1,63-25	1,69-53	1,76-84	1,94-43	2,25-30	1,94-43	2,25-30	2,49-73	2,98-03
30-B	Ports and Pilotage	..	0-96	0-96	0-95	0-89	1-01	1-07	1-01	1-07	0-30	5-00
35	Scientific Departments	0-89	2,61-98	2,63-57	2,79-03	2,87-36	2,99-08	3,18-71	2,99-08	3,18-71	3,66-16	4,59-72
37	Education	2,57-95	2,61-98	2,63-57	2,79-03	2,87-36	2,99-08	3,18-71	2,99-08	3,18-71	3,66-16	4,59-72

[25th February 1948]

Number of major head.	Major head of expenditure.	1937-8. 1938-9. 1939-40. 1940-1. 1941-2. 1942-3. 1943-4. 1944-5. 1945-6.										
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.
38	Medical	94.70	98.14	97.53	1,01.65	1,02.45	1,10.50	1,30.10	1,30.10	1,52.62	1,80.00	1,80.00
39	Public Health	44.07	26.57	27.30	35.63	33.24	34.74	28.69	38.29	41.94	54.48	54.48
40	Agriculture	21.07	20.62	19.81	20.57	22.49	32.78	38.29	48.11	74.06	74.06	74.06
41	Veterinary	12.42	12.85	12.30	12.03	12.54	12.80	15.70	20.09	23.64	23.64	23.64
42	Co-operation	13.38	13.82	14.25	14.49	14.68	16.01	17.54	22.04	30.33	30.33	30.33
43	Industries	26.45	27.54	28.00	29.33	29.68	52.92	47.55	65.14	72.49	72.49	72.49
43-A	Capital outlay on Industrial development.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Aviation	..	..	..	..	0.38	0.10	0.38	..	..	..	..
44-A	Capital outlay on civil aviation	..	..	..	..	0.22	0.01	0.22	..	..	..	..
47	Miscellaneous Departments	20.16	21.11	21.21	21.91	23.40	26.38	29.60	40.15	71.98	71.98	71.98
50	Civil works	1,24.13	1,19.70	1,22.46	1,15.93	1,39.25	1,62.23	1,46.70	1,52.72	2,81.65	2,81.65	2,81.65
52	Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	14.03	18.92	22.61	25.43	28.63	31.33	32.69	33.86	36.96	36.96	36.96
52-A	Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	..	..	0.03	0.54	0.44	1.32	1.03	1.48	1.13	1.13	1.13
56	Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	..	..	..	..	75.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Pensions	3.50	16.04	17.65	2.28	2.49	36.73	1,92.04	3.53	6.32	6.32	6.32
55	Superannuation allowances and Pension	91.72	97.12	1,12.73	1,10.10	1,13.65	1,16.12	1,22.94	1,30.60	1,38.19	1,38.19	1,38.19
55-A	Constitution of pensions	10.02	27.07	22.03	1.40	0.23	2.50	2.91	2.28	3.58	3.58	3.58
56	Stationery and printing	22.21	4.38	5.43	29.99	24.82	31.67	30.58	29.36	43.60	43.60	43.60
57	Miscellaneous	4.48	..	..	8.91	52.08	41.92	82.42	92.20	1,02.06	1,02.06	1,02.06
63	Extraordinary charges	..	..	..	0.01	0.88	0.04	3,66.50	3,66.50	1,60.37	1,60.37	1,60.37
64-A	Transfer to Revenue Fund	..	..	..	58.50	..	..	73.08	12,32.00	17,31.60	17,31.60	17,31.60
64-B	Civil Defence	..	..	..	0.76	..	1,07.79	2,30.72	2,01.90	1,62.64	1,62.64	1,62.64
	Grand total	15,82.96	16,09.72	16,37.39	17,54.75	18,64.86	20,06.43	29,84.14	41,28.18	47,98.74	47,98.74	47,98.74
	Revenue Surplus.	17.66	3.73	28.51	53.76	87.96	1,26.56	9.06	0.53	0.15	0.15	0.15

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 65 asked by Sri S. Nagaraja at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 25th February 1948, page 71 supra.]

District.	Number of sanctioned posts of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.	Number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the district.	Number of vacant posts.
Vizagapatam	19	17	2
East Godavari	19	17	2
West Godavari	13	12	1
Kistna	15	15	..
Guntur	11	11	..
Kurnool	13	13	..
Cuddapah	10	9	1
Anantapur	9	8	1
Bellary	13	12	1
Nellore	13	13	..
Chittoor	11	10	1
Madras	5	5	..
Chingleput	11	9	2
North Arcot	11	11	..
South Arcot	10	10	..
Tanjore	19	19	..
Trichinopoly	12	12	..
Madura	16	15	1
Ramnad	10	9	1
Tinnevely	9	9	..
Malabar	11	11	..
Coimbatore West	20	20	..
Coimbatore East, Erode	14	14	..
Salem	11	12 (2 of these are on leave).	..
South Kanara	7	7	..



THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, the 27th February 1948.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVA-SHANMUKHAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Supplementary questions on question No. 62 put and answered on 25th February 1948.

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister if he can give an assurance that the High Level Channel will be taken up? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" We are providing for the High Level Channel, Sir."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—" What I want is an assurance from the Hon. Minister, since there is a large surplus of water available, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I am unable to say anything more than that we are providing for the High Level Channel, Sir."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" Now, since the work does not seem to progress as quickly as it is expected because of the lack of machinery, may I know, Sir, what arrangements have been made by the Government to import machinery from foreign countries with which work could be done more quickly and more cheaply? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I do not accept the proposition of the hon. Member. The execution of the work is going on as per programme and we are also taking steps to import the necessary machinery from foreign countries, Sir."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—" Sir, referring to the figures of net available supply of water, may I ask why a bigger reservoir cannot be executed, when the net available surplus is twice the quantity and is the Hon. Minister aware that this has created a lot of discontent and dissatisfaction among the people of Rayalaseema? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" There are others who share the water, Sir, and after having made provision for others who are entitled to the water, we have made this arrangement and I regret I am unable to give any further information to the hon. Member at this stage."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—" (With reference to the answers to clause (e), when there is the Kistna river with its huge volume of water to irrigate Kistna delta lands, why should the waters of the Tungabhadra be diverted to irrigate such lands? "

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I would request the hon. Member to put a separate question, Sir, on that point."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"In view of the fact that the investigation of the Ramapadasagar Project is now reaching completion, may I know, Sir, whether it would be possible to divert some of the machinery for this project?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The machinery that is used in the investigation of the Ramapadasagar Project may be used for the execution of that project, Sir."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, in how many years will this project be completed and whether the Government can give an assurance that it will be completed according to the original programme?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I have already answered, Sir, that the progress of execution is according to our programme. The whole project will be completed in about seven years, Sir."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, how is it that with reference to this very important matter relating to the quantity of surplus water available, the Government have fixed the size of the reservoir, without deciding the question of allocation of water for the Kistna delta?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I am sorry I am unable to add anything further to the answer I have already given, Sir."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister will be kind enough to give us information as regards the basis on which the proportionate share of water between Madras and Hyderabad Government has been fixed?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"That figure has been arrived at after negotiations and discussions with the Hyderabad State, Sir."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"May I ask, Sir, how is it that in the construction of this reservoir, the question of the determination of the quantity of water for irrigation in Kistna delta has been left still undecided and is the Hon. Minister aware that this has created suspicion and heart-burning among the people of Rayalaseema?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I can only say, Sir, that there is no reason for any kind of apprehensions on the part of the people of Rayalaseema in this matter. Under the present circumstances, I am unable to give any further information, Sir."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I daresay that the figures of the apportionment of water between Madras and Hyderabad have been arrived at after discussion; but my question was, what is the basis on which these figures were based?"

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"From the total quantity of water that is calculated to be available, the portion that is to go to Mysore and that is to go as contribution to Kistna were deducted, and the remaining roughly estimated at 130 thousand million cubic feet, is to be divided between Hyderabad and Madras."

Dacoity in border areas by Muslim goondas from Nizam's territory.

* 69-A Q.—SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that about 20 Muslim goondas armed with guns and swords from the Nizam's territory crossed the border and committed open daylight dacoity on the 6th February at about noon, in Kondaprakatur village in Nandikotkur taluk, Kurnool district;

(b) whether it is a fact that an iron safe in a particular house was broken open with iron crowbars and Rs. 15,000 stolen;

(c) whether it is a fact that the district authorities have not provided mobile police patrol and taken such other precautionary measures to prevent such daring dacoities and inroads into our territory;

(d) whether it is a fact that so far no Home Guards have been organized in the border villages;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Police arrangements made there are inadequate and unsatisfactory;

(f) whether it is a fact that the incident on the 6th has created a state of panic and fear among the people along the border and rudely shaken their confidence; and

(g) if so, what steps the Government have taken to allay this feeling and prevent a recurrence of such incidents?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" (a) A report to that effect has been received from the District Magistrate.

" (b) The District Magistrate's report is to that effect. Valuables and cash to the value of over Rs. 15,000 are reported to have been stolen.

" (c) All possible precautionary measures have been taken.

" (d) Yes.

" (e) No.

" (f) There was a certain amount of panic in the affected village and other villages on the border.

" (g) The district authorities have taken suitable precautionary measures against a recurrence of such incidents and have also induced the villagers to return to their villages, assuring them of all protection and aid."

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SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), the conditions being what they are along the borders, does not the Hon. Minister consider that the omission to provide border police patrol is a very serious one, and if so, what action he is proposing to take in the matter?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I don't grant the hon. Gentleman's premises, Sir. The border police is there and they are taking necessary precaution, as I said in answer to clause (g). What I said was that no Home Guard has so far been recruited."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"Will the Government consider the advisability of arming at least selected persons in the border areas in order to counteract the border attacks of innocent and unarmed people by goondas from Hyderabad?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"This raises a different question altogether, Sir. The difficulty is to select people and to decide whom to arm. I am hoping that some settlement will be arrived at in Delhi with regard to this standstill agreement."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"My question was, why the police did not have a mobile patrol along the border and does not the Hon. Minister know that this is a serious omission?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir; the hon. Gentleman met me when I visited Kurnool, in connexion with this matter, and he knows that there is a company of Malabar Special Police whose duty it is to help the people in these border areas and give them confidence."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"In view of the disclosures of the Hon. Minister to the question, have the Government under consideration any scheme for mobilising the people of the border areas and bringing them under some form of semi-conscription?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Conscription is a matter for the Government of India, because Army is a Central subject."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"It is nearly two months since the Home Guards Bill was passed; may I know why no action has been taken yet?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have already said that we have asked the District Magistrates and the District Superintendents of Police concerned to recruit people for Home Guards, Sir."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are satisfied that the present arrangements are sufficient to protect the people on the border?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"All that lies in our power to protect the people on the border is being done, Sir. That is why, as I said, a company of Malabar Special Police is being stationed in the border districts."

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SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"In view of the several incidents that are occurring at present in the border districts, will the Government consider the question of placing the entire Malabar Special Police Reserve in those districts to protect the interests of Hindus?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"This is again a large question. It is not possible to remove the whole Malabar Special Police Reserve to those places and that is why a special police has been recruited to take care of these areas."

SRI M. BAPINEEDU:—"Is the Hon. Home Minister aware of the recent bomber-flying over the East and West Godavari Agencies?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As far as we are aware, there is no bomber-flying over our area, Sir."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"May I know whether the District Police have at least begun to investigate this dacoity case, Sir?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe so, Sir."

SRI K. LINGARAJU:—"Have the Government received similar reports from Bhadrachalam area?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"This question refers only to the Kurnool area, Sir. As far as I know, no report has been received with regard to the Bhadrachalam area."

Appointment of a Commissioner to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

* 70 Q.—SRI K. LINGARAJU: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Commissioner has been appointed to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board in the place of late Mr. Singaravelu in the Hindu Religious Endowments Board;

(b) if not, who is looking after that work now;

(c) whether the work and jurisdiction have been divided among the three Commissioners and President;

(d) whether the Government have fixed the number of Commissioners in a Full Board at two; and

(e) whether any matters are being adjourned for want of a Full Board?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN (on behalf of the Hon. Premier):—" (a) No.

" (b) The President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, has been placed in additional charge of that work.

" (c) The work and jurisdiction of the Board have been divided among the President and the two Commissioners.

" (d) No. The question is under consideration.

" (e) Yes."

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SRI K. LINGARAJU:—"Is it the considered opinion of the Government that there is no need for a third Commissioner?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Act is about to be amended and new proposals are on foot. Therefore the Government do not want themselves committed to another Commissioner before final decisions are arrived at."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"If the Government are pleased to appoint another Commissioner, will they consider the desirability of appointing a Harijan as a Commissioner for the Hindu Religious Endowments Board?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am sure, Sir, that the Hon. Premier will take this into consideration, because the policy of the Government is to see that all communities are represented, but at the same time, I should like to bring to the hon. Member's notice that there are only four places."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Arising out of the answer to clause (e) that certain matters are being adjourned for want of a full Board, do not the Government think that this unsatisfactory state of things ought to be remedied and that the matter should receive the prompt attention of the Government?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As a matter of fact, this matter has been taken into consideration and I believe they are now able to sit in full Board, Sir."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that a number of notification proceedings are pending on account of this amendment and that the state of affairs in respect of those temples to which these proceedings relate, is getting from bad to worse?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am grateful to the hon. Member for the information, Sir."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that the Temple Entry Act is not being put into force, because the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has not taken sufficient care to see that it is enforced?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As far as I am aware, the Temple Entry Act is now law and everything is being done to see that the excluded classes get entry into the temples, Sir. If any specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government, necessary action will be taken."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Are the Government aware that certain irreligious set of people have infiltrated into the service of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and are being appointed as executive officers of big temples and have the Government received any such complaints, and if so, whether the Government will consider the desirability of finding out the religious mentality of persons who are to be appointed to such posts so that the religious sanctity of the temples may not be adversely affected?"

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THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Well, Sir, I have no means of finding out who is religious and who is irreligious."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister, Sir, on what date the vacancy occurred and why the Government did not appoint a temporary officer if they were not for appointing an officer for a fixed period of 5 or 3 years?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have said already, Sir, that the Government feel that the present President can carry on the work. If the Government find that work is lagging behind the suggestion will be taken into consideration."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any complaints from the worshippers and the people in general that irreligiously minded and atheistically minded people who are in charge of temples are spoiling the atmosphere of the temples and ruining these temples?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have already answered the question and it is very difficult to find who is religious and who is irreligious. The hon. Gentleman himself may know the expression in Tamil, viz., 'Ruthraksha Poonai'."

KUMARARAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"In view of the impending comprehensive legislation regarding Hindu Religious Endowments, would it not be advisable for the Government not to tamper with the number of Commissioners by increasing it at present?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have already said that it was one of the considerations that led the Government not to appoint the fourth Commissioner."

Sx) V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know what weighty reasons the Government have for not abolishing the Board totally and taking over the administration of temples directly under them?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As long as the present Hindu Religious Endowments Act is on the Statute Book it is not possible for the Government to do this."

Instructions by Government to Subordinate Magistracy for staying proceedings.

* 71 Q.—P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state whether the High Court of Judicature passed any strictures in a recent case on the practice of Government issuing orders to the Subordinate Magistracy for staying proceedings before courts?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The High Court took exception to the Government issuing orders to the Chief Presidency Magistrate and District Magistrate, North Arcot, to stay proceedings in a criminal case. But it was all a misapprehension."

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the ex-Chief Justice, Mr. Gentle, has referred in his speech that the Government were interfering with the judiciary in the Province?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am afraid the hon. Gentleman is wrong."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister to clear up the term 'misapprehension' used in reply to the answer, as to on whose part was the misapprehension, was it on the part of the Government or on the part of the High Court?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am not prepared to take that question any further, Sir, than what I have done in the course of the answer."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the Government is aware of a letter which Mr. Konda Venkatapayya wrote to Mahatmaji that the Government and the members of the Assembly were interfering with the judiciary in the Province, and if so, may I know why the Government have not made a statement on the matter?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government have no official information of this, Sir."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know Sir, whether in the interests of an impartial and independent judiciary the Government will be pleased to see that these apprehensions are removed?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As far as the Government are concerned, they believe in the independence of the judiciary and they will do everything in their power to see that the independence of the judiciary is maintained."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, of the fact that one of the Hon. Ministers of the Province, namely, Mr. K. Chandramouli, answered the letter to Mahatmaji written by Mr. Konda Venkatapayya and if so, may I know whether it is not in the official knowledge of the Government?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The private correspondence of Ministers do not come under official notice, Sir."

Questions 72 and 73—Postponed.

MR. SPEAKER:—"As the Hon. Minister, Mr. Daniel Thomas has written to me that he won't be present to-day, the questions will be taken up on Monday."

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Suspension of the Municipal Commissioner of the Dindigul Municipality.

* 74 Q.—**SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Commissioner, Dindigul Municipality, was placed under suspension by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and, if so, how long was he kept under suspension;

(b) what are the charges on which the Municipal Commissioner, Dindigul Municipality, was placed under suspension and what is the result of the enquiry into the charges;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Commissioner under suspension preferred an appeal to the Government and, if so, what orders were passed by the Government on the appeal;

(d) when did the Government pass orders on the appeal of the Municipal Commissioner under suspension and when were the Government orders actually given effect to;

(e) whether it is a fact that there was avoidable delay in giving effect to the Government Orders and who was responsible for the delay;

(f) what was the amount paid to the Municipal Commissioner during the period he was placed under suspension;

(g) whether it is a fact that an extra amount came to be paid to the Municipal Commissioner for the period he was under suspension as a result of the orders of the Government on his appeal; and

(h) what is the name and designation of the officer who is primarily responsible for the extra expenditure towards payments made to the Municipal Commissioner, Dindigul Municipality, for the period he was placed under suspension or kept out of active service?

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

" (b) to (d) The following charges were framed against the Commissioner:—

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

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

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

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- (b) omitting to restrict collection work to those who had furnished security;
- (c) omitting to do his outdoor and office work properly; and
- (d) sanctioning cycle allowance to Market Superintendent when he was not entitled to it.

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

- (a) by deliberately defying Government Orders regarding acceptance of resignation from subordinates while disciplinary proceedings are pending;
- (b) by conniving at indiscipline by culpably neglecting to take proper action to enforce discipline and maintain the prestige of the office, as evidenced by—
 - (i) his conduct in merely 'pacifying' subordinates who conducted themselves disgracefully in his presence when strong action was called for in the interests of discipline;
 - (ii) his ineffective remarks in the running note file of a clerk's personal register;
 - (iii) his action in merely warning the supervisor under the Municipal Engineer, who had been reported for bad work five times by the Municipal Engineer; and
 - (iv) his dealing with the clerk under the Municipal Health Officer very leniently when the clerk was persistent in his defaults.

A petition requesting cancellation of the proceedings of the Inspector placing the Commissioner under suspension pending enquiry was received from him; but the Government declined to interfere at that stage and rejected the petition. Government issued orders on 21st October 1947 viewing with extreme disfavour the irregularities committed by the Commissioner warning him severely and directing his re-appointment as Commissioner. He was appointed as Commissioner of the Tirunelveli Municipality on 6th January 1948.

- "(e) There was some unavoidable delay in reposting him as Commissioner, as there was no suitable vacancy in which he could be posted immediately.
- "(f) It has been ordered that the period of his absence from the date of his suspension pending enquiry to the date of his rejoining duty should be treated as such leave as he was eligible for and he was permitted to draw the leave salary admissible to him under the rules.
- "(g) No extra expenditure was involved in his case.
- "(h) Does not arise in view of answer to clause (g)."

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SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister's answer runs to three closely typed foolscap pages. Therefore it is not possible for us to know what he has said and what he has not said. Therefore I request you, Sir, to ask him to have the answer printed and placed on the table so that hon. Members may be able to put supplementary questions."

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"I have given a statement of the charges framed, Sir. I do not think it needs any further printing, because the case has already been disposed of."

MR. SPEAKER:—"In view of the very long answer, is it not possible for the Hon. Minister to have it printed? If he had brought to my notice earlier that the answer was very long, I would have unstarred the question. In view of the fact that the Hon. Minister has read it here, I think it is better the answer is printed and circulated to-morrow and then we shall take it up for supplementary questions."

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"Personally I have no objection, but I think there is no need for it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"In future if the answers are too long, let the Hon. Minister bring it to my notice and I shall unstar them. Here, we shall take this question for supplementaries to-morrow."

Opening of a new road from Nalli Railway station to Uppathoor.

* 75 Q.—SRI R. S. MANICKAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received by him during this month from the ryots of Uppathoor, Sattur taluk, regarding the opening of a new road from Nalli Railway station to Uppathoor; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the representation?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The representation has been referred to the Collector and Special Officer, Ramnad District Board, for very urgent remarks and the receipt of his reply is awaited."

SRI R. S. MANICKAM:—"May I know, whether in view of the urgency of the matter, the Government will begin the work this year?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"That is the very reason, Sir, why an urgent report has been called for from the Special Officer."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister when he expects to get the reply from the Special Officer, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"As early as possible, Sir."

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Coal mines in South Arcot district.

* 76 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) what steps the Government have taken to commence work after discovering that coal mines exist in the South Arcot district;

(b) when will the work commence; and

(c) if so, whether any further prospecting work has been undertaken by the Government to find out those mines; and, if not, whether the Government propose to do so?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) to (c) At the instance of this Government the Coal Commissioner has deputed a mining engineer to investigate the economics of mining lignite (brown coal) in the South Arcot district. He has commenced operations and the future work to be taken up will depend on the result of his investigation.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“Is the Hon. Minister aware that generally where there is coal, there will also be petrol and kerosene available and, if so, may I know whether this Government have taken any steps to investigate on this question?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“I am not aware of this fact, Sir.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“May I know from the Hon. Minister whether any time limit has been fixed for the submission of the report by the Engineer?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“There is question of any time limit being fixed. Certain investigations are being done to find out whether this coal can be economically mined or not. Existence of coal has been known and the next question is whether it can be economically mined. That question is being investigated.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“Will the Government use the services of this investigating officer and see whether coal is available in other parts of the Presidency?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“There is already a separate department called the Geological Department which is looking after the matter. This officer was specially deputed to investigate the question of mining lignite in a particular place where it is said to be found.”

SRI P. NATESAN:—“May I know from the Hon. Minister as to how long the mining engineer deputed by the Coal Commissioner is likely to be on deputation with us?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“As long as necessary.”

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SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government have got any information with regard to the quality of lignite in the South Arcot district and whether it will be economically marketable?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“These are all matters that are being gone into, Sir.”

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government intend to take away possession of patta lands in the places where these coal mines are found?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“That will depend on the availability of the mineral and the quantity available, Sir. That is a question which I cannot answer now.”

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—“May I know, Sir, what steps have been taken by the Government for mining coal in the East Godavari district, the existence of which was found out in 1942?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“I would suggest to the hon. Member, Sir, to put a separate question.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“May I know the name of the Special Officer who is investigating the question of lignite in the South Arcot, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“Dr. Ghosh, Sir.”

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—“In prospecting will the Government see that second and third class grades coals are not mined as they have not much of a market in the post-war period?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“We are badly in need of coal in this Province, Sir. We are going into the economics of mining. The question of the second or third grade of coal is an aspect which will also be considered. The hon. Member know this himself, he being a big businessman.”

Computing department in the Government Press, Madras.

* 77 Q.—SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the strength of the Computing department in the Government Press and the scales of pay of the employees in 1939 and in 1947;

(b) the educational qualification and technical qualifications of the Head Computer and his pay before and after the Salary Sub-Committee's recommendation;

(c) whether there are two posts, namely, Head Despatcher and Despatching Manager existing in the Government Press; and, if so, what are the duties assigned to them;

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(d) when was the post of Despatching Manager created, and why; and

(e) what is the educational qualification of the Despatching Manager and his salary?

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

“(a): Strength.

Scale of pay.

1939

Head Computers	3	{ One on Rs. 80—7½/2—110
Computers	21	{ Two on Rs. 55—3½/2—70.
		Rs. 35—4½/2—55.

1947

Chief Computer	1	On Rs. 150—10—200.
Head Computers	5	On Rs. 90—5—130—E.B.—10—150.
Computers	22	On Rs. 45—3—60—E.B.—2½—85.

“(b) Presumably the information required relates to the Chief Computer—

Educational and technical qualification both before and now are the same.

General—Studied up to School Final.

Technical—Compositor's work (Higher grade); Press work (Lower); Proof-Reader's work (Lower); Machine work (Lower); Group Certificate in Printing; City and Guilds of London Institute: Composing work (Group I).

(i) Previous pay—Rs. 110.

(ii) Present pay—Rs. 150.

“(c) Yes. The Head Despatcher is in charge of the printing and distribution of standardized forms and registers and correspondence connected therewith, whereas the Despatching Manager is in charge of printing and distribution and correspondence regarding forms and registers and all periodicals connected with General administration, Civil Supplies [Procurement and Rationing (Statutory and Informal)], Transport, Small Savings Scheme, Publicity and Propaganda, Post-War Reconstruction, etc.”

“(d) In 1942, the post was created to cope with abnormal additional work thrown on the Government Press in the matter of printing and distribution of War Propaganda and Civil Defence work.

“(e) Studied up to Matriculation (unpassed—exempted from General Educational Qualifications)—Salary Rs. 150.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—“Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that the scale of pay of the computer is far below the just demands of these workers and if so, may I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the possibility of revising the salaries to the satisfaction of the workers?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“No, Sir.”

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SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—“Sir, is there any necessity to continue the appointment that was created in 1942?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“Yes, Sir.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“Sir, is the Hon. Minister satisfied that the salary given to these people is quite sufficient to keep them going?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“It is presumed that the salaries given to these people are quite consistent with their qualifications and the work they do, Sir.”

SRI P. NATESAN:—“Sir, what is meant by ‘studied up to Matriculation (unpassed)’?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“Sir, it means that he studied up to Matriculation, but did not pass the Matriculation examination.”

*Cultivable porambokes in Karpakanatharkulam village,
Tanjore district.*

* 78 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many acres of cultivable poramboke land are in Karpakanatharkulam village, Thondiakadu vattam, Tiruturai-pundi taluk, Tanjore district;

(b) whether the lands were given on lease to anybody for cultivation during the Advisers' regime;

(c) if so, to whom these lands were given on lease;

(d) whether the village agriculturists applied for lease of the lands;

(e) what action is proposed to be taken on the petitions;

(f) whether it is a fact that the harvested paddy of the current season is under dispute and kept under the custody of the village headman; and

(g) what action is proposed to be taken about the paddy under dispute?

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“(a) The Government have called for a report.

“(b) Yes.

“(c) Sri Rao Bahadur N. R. Samiappa Mudaliar of Nedumbavanam.

“(d) Yes.

“(e) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

“(f) & (g) The Government have no information, but have called for a report.”

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SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have got any proposal to assign those lands, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"The land assignment policy of the Government is under very active consideration. It will be published very soon, Sir."

SRI P. KAKKAN:—"Sir, some of the contractors of these lands do not know how to plough. They give the lands to sub-contractors. May I ask the Hon. Minister for Revenue whether he has taken any steps to give the lands on lease only to the agricultural labourers."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Sir, in 1942, when there was scarcity of food, arrangements were made to lease lands under the Grow More Food Scheme for a period of five years. This period and one year's extension given later will close with this fasli. Government will frame a policy under which the landless labourers will have precedence with reference to the assignment of these lands."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"I want to know, Sir, whether this particular file disclosed any special reasons why a Rao Bahadur should be favoured to the exclusion of ordinary agriculturists in the matter of these leases?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Sir, till Congress got into office, Rao Bahadurs were the favourites of the Government."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Hon. Revenue Minister promised that all available poramboke lands would be given to political prisoners who suffered in the past; if so, how does he now reconcile that promise with his present statement that he is going to give lands to the landless labourers?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Sir, many of the political prisoners are landless labourers. They laboured for the cause of the country. Further, the total number of political prisoners will not be anything above 10,000, and we promised only 5 acres per individual. It will come to 50,000 acres. The available lands now will be over one and a half million acres."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"May I ask the Government what is the extent of the land in question now, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"It is 600 acres, Sir."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"I know, Sir, that this question itself shows that the lease was given during the Advisers' regime. That is why I put the question whether that particular file disclosed any special reasons why that Rao Bahadur was favoured? My other question is . . ."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the first question be answered by the Hon. Minister."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"One reason which might have prompted the assignment of the land to a particular gentleman would have been that he would have invested enough money to bring that waste land under cultivation in a short period, Sir."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Are we to take it, Sir, that these poramboke lands will be given to those political sufferers irrespective of the fact whether they have lands or not?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Sir, the hon. Member's premises are wrong. Government are not prepared to assign poramboke lands ordinarily."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Sir, is it not a fact that the previous Government have been trying to give lands on leases and on pattas to Harijan agricultural labourers? I want to know what the Hon. Minister is going to do in this respect—is he going to fix any percentage in allotting these lands?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Sir, from 1939 onwards there was no assignment of lands on patta in any part of the Presidency. Now, we are settling the land assignment policy. All future assignments will be on pattas in favour of the poor people, to whom my hon. Friend refers."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that Rao Bahadurs and such other title holders are men of status and not of straw, and therefore, this Government should continue to extend the facilities for these men of status?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"These men of status, Sir, are people who got into public prominence—I do not mean to insult any particular individual—on account of their donations to war fund and the rest, and thus they became big in those days."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"Sir, what is the duration of this particular lease, and will the Government consider the advisability of giving it to ordinary agriculturists after the expiry of the present period, if it cannot be cancelled earlier?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"As I have stated already, Sir, all these leases under the Grow-More-Food Scheme will expire on 30th June 1948, and before that time I promise that Government's land assignment policy will be before the public."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, are all the 600 acres under cultivation; if so, are they under wet cultivation or dry cultivation?"

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THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I think it was brought under wet cultivation."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"In view of the statement that 600 acres of poramboke lands have been given to an individual, may I know, Sir, what amount of poramboke is there for communal use, grazing, and for other purposes?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I have already stated that it is not entirely poramboke. It is waste land that was brought under cultivation."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Are the Government aware that large extents of land are still in the possession of rich landholders under the Grow-More-Food Scheme, and if so, will the Government take measures to withdraw them from these landlords and give them to landless labourers?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"If my hon. Friend has followed the answers I have been giving all this time, Sir, there would have been no need for this question."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Sir, I want to know whether the Hon. Minister for Revenue will be pleased to allot any percentage of waste and poramboke lands, that he is going to distribute among the landless agriculturists, to Harijans specially?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"A major portion of the lands will be for the Harijans."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"I want to know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the advisability of giving away the paddy which is in dispute and which is now with the village headman to the men who have tilled the soil and produced the paddy?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Sir, it is question of equity and justice; what the civil law says will be done."

Tuition fees in Medical Colleges for Women students.

[* 79 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is not in her seat. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."]

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that women students were being admitted in the Medical Colleges of this Province free of tuition fees till 1945;

(b) whether this concession has now been withdrawn completely or partially;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether no concession is being shown these days even to women students who belong to poor families?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (b), (c) & (d) Till 1945, exemption from payment of tuition fees was allowed in Medical Colleges to women students belonging to this Province. In 1945, the question of continuing the concession was examined and it was noticed that the number of application from women was well above the number of seats reserved for them and that the concession was not granted in several other Medical Colleges in India. The Government therefore decided that (a) women students who belonged to the Muslim community or the Backward classes and Harijans should only continue to be eligible for the concession; (b) that in the case of other women students fees at half the prescribed rates should be levied; and (c) that six free studentships should be reserved for deserving poor students not belonging to the Muslim community, Backward classes and Harijans. In 1947, the question of continuing the above concessions was further examined and it was decided that concessions in items (a) and (c) above may be continued for a further period of two years and that concession in (b) should be discontinued."

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

II.—CLASH IN ERNAD TALUK, MALABAR DISTRICT.

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I want to make a submission, Sir. An A.P.I. report has appeared in today's *Hindu* that a clash has occurred between sections of the local people and the Police in Aravankara village, Ernad taluk, and that two platoons of Armed Reserve have been rushed to the place. I request the Hon. Minister for Home to say whether he has any information in the matter, because it is a very dangerous zone. I want to know, if he has no information at present, whether he will make a statement at least to-morrow after getting the necessary information."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is no information on this point with me at all at the present time. But, I will get into touch with the Inspector-General of Police and find out what has happened. I cannot guarantee that I can give any further information to-morrow, because it would take some time before information can be got."

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

MR. SPEAKER:—"I had a talk with the Hon. the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, and other Group Leaders. We came to a conclusion regarding the time-limit. Leaders can take half an hour and others fifteen minutes. (Sri K. Bhashyam: 'Too little.') Even at this rate, only 40 Members out of 212 can take part."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"It is a question of your discretion, Sir. You are not to surrender to the Leaders."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"I have not surrendered to the Leaders. They only agreed with me."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"May I make this submission, Sir. Your discretion must be used as and when the time arises instead of restricting it now once for all to 15 minutes. It all depends upon the Speaker and the subject and whether he speaks sense or nonsense. Therefore, I should like you to exercise your discretion at the time when the Member speaks and not to restrict it now and say that it shall be only 15 minutes."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Sir, is it right for the hon. Member to say that Members speak nonsense?"

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Sir, I do not accept that; I myself speak nonsense sometimes."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Member, Sri Bhashyam speaks nonsense, I am here to pull him up."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"தலைவர் சார், ஒரு சந்தேகம். இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் 15 நிமிஷம் என்று சொன்னீர்கள். கடைசிவரைக்கும் அப்படியே இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி இல்லாமல் எங்களுக்கு 5 நிமிஷம் என்று கடைசியில் சொல்லக்கூடாது."

MR. SPEAKER:—"அதைப்பற்றி இப்பொழுது சொல்லமுடியாது. எல்லாம் பேசுவதைப் பொருத்து இருக்கிறது. பதினைந்து நிமிஷம் என்று இருப்பது மாறலாம். திருப்பித் திருப்பி மறுபடியும் சொன்னதையே சொன்னால் 5 நிமிஷத்திற்கும் குறையும், 2 நிமிஷத்திற்கும் குறையும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன்."

KUMARARAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the circumstances under which the Budget Estimates of the Provincial Government are being considered have to be taken into consideration. We are meeting for the first time to hear the budgetary provisions of the Provincial Government after the attainment of Freedom by our country. Our youngest Chancellor of the Provincial Exchequer has given a very real picture of the financial condition of this Province, and we are grateful to him for the frank manner in which he has given an appreciation and in many places an admission of the true position of the Province. I am glad he had the courage to mention, in certain places of the budget, the real state of affairs and what he thinks would be the state of affairs in the coming year."

11-45 a.m. "Regarding the Budget speech itself he has shown that he still continues to be the embodiment of art and beauty of that great University Viswa Bharathi from which he has come. The very attractive get up of the Budget speech would, itself, remove any thought of any speaker getting up and speaking on this occasion. Sir, I shall not take much of the time of the House eulogizing the Hon. the Finance Minister for the budgetary art he has shown in his speech. But, we are concerned with the material aspects of the Budget which he has explained and I think he deserves the congratulation, encourage, support and the goodwill of one and all of us. To-day, more than ever, we have a feeling that we are one with the Government, and that the Budget is not the concern of the Party in power alone but the

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concern of all of us. Every one has a voice to say that the budgetary provision is in a satisfactory manner or not. It is not for an individual man but for the wellbeing of all of us that the Budget of the Province should be well and truly laid. In that task, there is no question of party or individual differing from each other for the sake of differing. I have no doubt every useful and constructive criticism will be welcomed by the Government. It is in that spirit that the Members should approach the Budget discussion on this occasion.

"Sir, as any one could see, that the one thing on which the entire Budget is based is the main question of Prohibition. The Budget takes its shape, takes its stand and takes its course and mainly centred on the question of Prohibition. If it has not been possible to do any one thing, it is probably due to Prohibition. At the same time, I should not be misunderstood as decrying Prohibition. It is a very good thing and it is bound to give some benefit to the people as years roll on. In that respect, we offer all our support and we are thankful to the present Government to some extent for carrying out this Prohibition in full measure. Another welcome feature is that unlike in other measures which the Government have undertaken, Government have not forced upon the people any extra taxation on this account but they have drawn from the Revenue Reserve Fund. There is nothing wrong in drawing from the Revenue Reserve Fund in an emergency like this without adding more taxes. To draw from the Revenue Reserve Fund in emergencies like this for the sake of convenience is not a bad Budget but I hope this will not become a regular feature in the coming years."

"Sir, coming to the question of further taxation, recently many taxation measures have been passed by the Finance Minister. Unlike the previous Finance Ministers who used to come out with bomb-shells and bouquets, the present Finance Minister when introducing the Budget did not come out with such things and the Province is rather lucky in not getting such hard things in his speech and in the explanation of his Budget. For, he has passed those taxation measures earlier and then prepared the Budget. I also feel from the point of view of the Provincial Legislature that we have also had enough and more time to consider the financial measures that he has to bring out earlier. One thing I should mention with regard to the policy of taxation is this. There has been many taxation measures in the past, but the same policy should not be pursued with regard to future taxation measures. Everybody should keep in view the present budgetary position. There is a deficit of about five crores of rupees. If he is to balance the budget, then he should necessarily levy extra taxes. Sir, I think I am right in saying that the poorest man in the country to-day will be asked to pay that tax. More than the direct tax, the poor man has to pay such taxes as sales tax. My own feeling is that the cost of living index to some extent at least has gone up on account of this sales

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tax. It is true that the effect of the sales tax has not been felt so much as the rigours of some other taxes which are on the upgrade. It is no doubt the function of the Government to tax people but the country, as it is to-day, cannot bear any further taxation which the Government may think of imposing in the coming months. Continuous drawing from the Revenue Reserve Fund is, of course, not a step in the right direction and so, I plead with the Government to devote their attention on indirect taxes rather than increase the direct taxes, so that the people may not feel the burden heavily.

"Sir, I am glad that the Hon. the Finance Minister has said that it is not the intention of the Government to levy an agricultural income-tax. I am sure it is very much welcomed by the public and also by the Hon. the Food Minister who is anxious to see that the food production in this Province is not curtailed. I am quite sure the Hon. the Finance Minister will realize what the effect of an agricultural income-tax will be on the production of food. Once you impose an agricultural income-tax, the production will straightaway go down. You cannot stop the sentiment and the feeling on the part of the producers against the Government once this agricultural income-tax is imposed. So, it is very wise on the part of the Finance Minister not to have embarked on this policy of agricultural income-tax.

"Then, Sir, coming to the question of death duties proposed to be introduced, my own feeling is that it is going to affect large agricultural lands as well and I am sure, the Hon. the Premier, who is connected with the Agrarian Reforms Committee will examine this question. I am also sure that many zamindars and industrialists in the country will get clean off the death duty as successfully as possible. The Death Duty Bill will affect not only the ordinary man with a few houses, the middle class people but also the rich men and well-to-do people and thus this death duty will be extended to landed property in a period of about ten years by any Government whether it is a Congress Government or an extreme form of Government. Therefore, the Provincial Government should make a representation to the Government of India to drop this tax. I feel it will upset the financial position of the Province in the course of a few years.

"Again, Sir, I want the Government not to impose the agricultural income-tax for all time to come. Because, if you are going to introduce this tax in the ryotwari area, then the ryots will not take a serious interest in his land and will not produce more and your procurement will suffer. There are certain parts in the Presidency which are self-sufficient in food and if you are going to levy this tax in any form it will not be possible for them to be self-supporting. Certainly it will affect the areas more. I am not speaking personally on this question but from the point of view of the general public when I say that the agricultural income-tax would certainly impede more production. The Hon. the Minister for Food who is now concerned with the

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Grow-More-Food Scheme should take steps in regard to increasing the food production in this Province by the provision of food subsidies as well as cash subsidies. Particularly in view of the failure of the monsoon, difficult times are ahead and we have got to pass through those difficult months. We did not feel the difficulty so much in the months of January and February but in April or the beginning of May, unless adequate supplies are received, our position will be very bad and between May and September, the position will be very precarious. Allotments of foodgrains promised by the Government of India are far from adequate and I do hope that this Government will approach the Government of India and get their sanction for the allotment of more foodgrains for this Province and I also appeal to the Government to procure all that is actually available in this Province. My own feeling is that people successfully evade and keep large stocks. Unless you procure all that is available in the country, and unless you get greater supplies from the Government of India, you cannot hope to have buffer stocks. Again, there is no use of having a buffer stock in one place. You should have them in ten places in the Presidency. For that, you should make provision for the building of proper godowns. I do hope it will be possible for this Government to build godowns in order to hold the buffer stocks, in such places as Ramnad, Tinnevely and some other districts. If such buffer stocks are built up, I am sure, the situation will not deteriorate in those districts. There is no gainsaying the fact that the Government would try to produce more this year. But, we are anxious that they should take all measures to increase the food production. I have also a feeling that this Assembly has not had an opportunity of discussing the food problem recently and I hope the Hon. the Food Minister will come forward with a statement. I do also hope, that it will be possible for the Hon. the Speaker in consultation with the Food Minister to allot some time during the course of the Budget discussions for the discussion on the food problem, say, when the demand on 'Famine' is taken up. I do not know whether it will be in order to have a food debate at that time. I do hope it will be possible for the Leader of the House and the Hon. the Speaker to arrange for a discussion on the food situation to take place in consultation with the Hon. the Minister for Food irrespective of the order in which that Demand may come."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We shall have a meeting in my Chamber regarding the items of the demands that should be taken first. We can take important Demands first and leave the rest afterwards."

KUMARARAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Thank you, Sir. Sir, speaking on the question of food shortage, I may also refer to the subject of Agrarian Reform. One word, I want to say on behalf of the Chettiyar community is that there is a feeling that this Congress Government will not introduce agricultural reform for the ryotwari land even in the next ten years. There is no question of my fighting shy in regard to

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agrarian reform. I have always been feeling that some sort of reform for the ryotwari land is necessary. The ryotwari areas are against any such proposals. I do want the landowners and peasants to go according to the times. Otherwise, there is not going to be any progress. In order to have enough production, Government should introduce agrarian reform for ryotwari land and also other measures which Government may think for stepping up and not impeding production and cultivation.

Then, Sir, I should like the House to go into the question of the provision for remission which the Hon. the Finance Minister has mentioned in his speech. It is about Rs. 50 lakhs. I am sure there is going to be several speakers who will say that Rs. 50 lakhs remission is not at all enough. Along with that remission, there should also be the remission of peshkash. I should like to know whether there is any remission of peshkash as there is provision made for the remission of land revenue which in itself is inadequate. Sir, while I am on the question of food and production of food, I may also say a few words on the question of prices and the price level prevailing in this country today. It is a well-known fact that prices have gone up in the last few months. I do not say that it is due to de-control. People who do not want de-control might say that de-control has increased the prices. The House will agree that de-control has not been the cause for the increase in prices. It is a question of very great importance from the financial point of view because the Government will be in difficulty if they are to pay increased dearness and other allowances to their servants if the present high prices continue. It is no doubt true their employees are ill-paid and they do deserve encouragement and help. By this, I am not supporting the strike which the non-gazetted officers staged recently. I strongly disapprove of the methods that they have adopted by such a strike. I am very glad the Government took a proper attitude with regard to the strike. At the same time, this House and this Government should necessarily consider the question of their employees in relation to the question of price level. Various employers in the Province have also to contend with the same problem. It is a vicious circle. The Government should see that the prices of essential commodities are kept at a reasonable level. Otherwise the financial structure of the Province will be seriously affected.

While I am on the question of the general financial position of the Province, I am rather amused at the piquant situation with regard to the loan policy of the Provincial Government. The public debt of this Province is only Rs. 25 crores, about half the annual revenue. It is very insignificant and in my opinion the Government can afford to have a public debt equal to several times its annual revenue. Why then is it that it has not been possible for the Government to raise a loan? The Hon. the Finance Minister has very tactfully said: 'No loan was raised.' He has not said that he attempted to raise a loan and gave up the idea of raising a loan."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not a fact that I attempted to raise a loan in the open market."

KUMARARAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"The Hon. the Finance Minister has not said one way or the other. He has simply said, 'No loan was raised.' It is of course hundred per cent fact. Why did not the Government raise a loan or attempt to raise a loan? There is a suspicion that the Government will not be able to raise a loan at a reasonable rate of interest. And if they raise the rate of interest, then also the people will become suspicious. All this is due to the general fear of the public about the financial policy of the Government which has been forced upon them on account of certain ideological principles and policies which they have to carry out. It is because of this, the people are not able to feel confident about a Government loan. I sympathize with the Hon. the Finance Minister. In the interests of the future development of the Province, it is very necessary that this Government should be able to raise a loan instead of depending on the Government of India for loans or grants. The policy of the Government should be gradually changed to infuse confidence in the minds of the public and enable them to subscribe to Government loans.

"I now come to the Industrial Finance Corporation which was referred to by the Hon. the Finance Minister. The Hon. Minister for Industries also referred to the same subject during question time. Sir, it is a most welcome thing. I only wish that the capital of the Corporation whether it is subscribed by the Government or the public is large enough to support many new industries and also the existing industries. I am afraid the capital of Rs. 51 lakhs is not enough; it should be increased. It will not be possible for the Government to raise the necessary capital in the ordinary way. I therefore suggest that debentures guaranteed by the Government may be issued, on the lines of the debentures issued by the Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank. There is nothing to be ashamed of in the issue of debentures guaranteed by the Government. The Government should not fight shy of this course. Sir, the establishment of an Industrial Finance Corporation is a very welcome thing, but a very serious responsibility is thrown on the Government to run it very efficiently. The management and control of this Corporation should be in the hands of the Government and individual businessmen should have no voice in it. I am not criticizing individual businessmen, but I say that the Corporation should be a purely administrative body which could consider any proposition put before it dispassionately and disinterestedly. While on this question of Industrial Finance Corporation, I should like to ask how far we have progressed in the matter of scientific research, which is very necessary for industrial progress. I should ask the Government to take the support of this House and press on the Government of India our claim to have one of the big research laboratories costing a few crores of rupees located in the south. By 'south' I do not mean Poona, as it is sometimes thought by

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people in the north. It should be in our own Province. Our Minister for Education should take up the matter and fight with the Government of India and see that one of these laboratories as started in the Madras Presidency. It is very necessary that our young men should be trained in these laboratories.

"Sir, I am very glad that the Hon. Finance Minister has found it possible to give some encouragement to industrial research institutions that have been existing in the country. It is very necessary that Government should give support to industrial research and scientific research. The latter requires a lot more money than it has been possible for the Government to give. I hope the Government will give larger grants.

"Sir, I want to say a few words about the University Grants Committee at Delhi and a similar committee at Madras. We know nothing about the Delhi Committee except that they have been successful in giving immense grants to Universities in Northern India. It is very necessary that the Government should lodge a protest with the Government of India with regard to this Committee. (Interruption.) I am glad that a former Education Minister who is the present Leader of the House is a Member of the Delhi Committee. We shall live in the hope that it will be possible for him to get more grants for our Universities. I am very modest in my hope that it will be possible for him to get a few million rupees from the Committee and we can assure him that the Universities in the south will spend the money very usefully and will justify every pie of expenditure on research.

"Sir, with regard to the University Grants Committee in this Presidency, I have heard—if I am wrong, I hope the Hon. Minister for Education will correct me when he replies to the debate—that this Committee is trying to go into every detail of the schemes which the Universities have already considered fully and discussed thoroughly. I do not think it is the purpose of the University Grants Committee to go into the matter in such detail and take up a lot of time. I do not want to criticize the Committee. The Committee can lay down the policy. The Committee should be satisfied whether a particular item for which a grant is asked is justifiable or not. If it finds that it is justifiable, it may make a grant. The Committee can go into the general principles and lay down a general policy, but I think it should not go into the question in great detail for that would mean delay and duplication of work. With regard to many of the schemes, in their earlier stages they would have been considered in the Secretariat before they were placed before the Committee. Therefore the Committee should not take up much time over this matter.

"Sir, while on the question of the University Grants Committee, I should say I am glad that the Hon. the Finance Minister has very kindly mentioned that he is likely to consider very favourably proposals for scientific research and has indicated certain

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sum of money as being available for the purpose. Let me hope that it will not be lakhs, but millions of rupees. We have many things to do. We can have for instance oil technology. Our presidency abounds in groundnut and we should have more of oil-cake and fertilizers in order to increase production. There are many schemes of research which deserve the full sympathy of the Government and I have no doubt that Government will encourage them and give the necessary grants.

"Sir, there is one item with regard to which I want the Government to be liberal. I have a right to ask the Government to be liberal in view of the fact that the Government are subjecting the people to heavy taxation. Sir, I am not pleading the case of the zamindars. The zamindars and the landholders would willingly agree to any necessary legislation, but only they want they should be paid equitable and adequate compensation. I ask the Government to take courage in both hands and deal with the situation. They should not fight shy of payment of fair and equitable compensation. To-day it is the question of zamindars and landholders; tomorrow it may be a question of ryotwari landholders. It may be said that no one should own more than 100 acres. Then it may be a question of small factory owners and big factory owners and then it may be a question of people owning one house or more than one house. It may be said that a man should not own more than one house, or two houses—one for his residence and another for his office—and that the remaining should be taken over for public purposes. Then also there will be the question of adequate and equitable compensation. In this connection, I am very glad, Sir, that the distinguished Deputy Prime Minister of the Union Government Sardar Patel had the courage to say that in such circumstances we should give adequate compensation or it would amount to highway robbery and so on. I hope the noble example set by the Deputy Prime Minister will be followed by this Government and that they will stand by their pledge and pay adequate and equitable compensation.

"Sir, I find one thing about the payment of compensation. I have seen a statement that it would take five years to survey the lands. Of course, the Hon. the Revenue Minister has said that an interim payment will be made. But I would like to see that the full payment is made at least during the life time of this legislature, that is within another three years. (Interruption.) Sir, it is mentioned five years. Yes, the legislature may continue for seven years more also. I know people have discovered suddenly that the Government of India Act, 1935, can be adopted for the purposes of a sovereign Government headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel. I know that many people do not want elections as they are not sure of being returned. (Interruption.) I am glad to know from the Hon. the Leader of the House that he is sure of being returned. Sir, we are told that it will take five years to finish this compensation business. I shall be glad if the Government can set up a more elaborate machinery and finish this work in three years. Though there is an interim payment, I want that the final payment should be made as early as possible. The zamindars are more anxious to have the matter settled as early as possible.

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"Sir, in conclusion let me only say this. A great responsibility rests on the Government, particularly on the Hon. the Finance Minister. It is no easy task to manage the finances of a Province in these hard times when food shortage and various other things bring up various claims on the finances of the Government. Let me not on this occasion make a survey of the various problems facing this Presidency in the future. But I would only like to say that it should be understood clearly that keeping the finances of this Province in a sound condition is the concern of not only those in the Government, but also of everyone of us whether we are legislators or not. We are all bound to give the fullest support to all good measures for the improvement of the finances of the Government. When we have got vast taxation measures, I would suggest and I hope that the Government would see that the taxes are evenly spread. It is the duty of the Government to see that taxation should be evenly distributed. Ways and means must be devised by which there will be direct taxation more than indirect taxation. I can assure the Hon. Finance Minister and the Government, the full support, encouragement, co-operation of not only myself but of every one of this section of the House."

* DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I should like to add my congratulations to the Hon. Finance Minister for the excellent budget that has been presented to us. The chief characteristic of the budget is its non-excitability and the plain and almost prosaic statement of events as they occurred, one by one. We have had too many thrills of late. I cannot possibly sympathize with a budget that adds to the thrills which have been the misfortune of this country of late. The chief characteristic of a budget should be a spirit of retrenchment. No doubt as a practical method of dealing with our administration and economic problems, one has to find money somehow to carry things through. At the same time, I think the chief characteristic of a successful budget should be to devise means of retrenchment and to provide as many things as possible with the least possible expenditure. The Finance Minister is at a loss to make ends meet. Time and again a new spirit of zeal seems to move our Government, backed no doubt by popular opinion. We have devised big schemes sometimes without counting the cost. At other times, the cost has been more and much more than we ever anticipated. Still we have called for the music and we have got to pay the piper. But retrenchment is very necessary. As moulders of public opinion, I think this House has got to bear responsibility and give the cue to retrenchment. No doubt good many of us feel that retrenchment should begin with our neighbour and not with ourselves. A great deal of expenditure connected with this House might, by a certain amount of accommodation, be reduced. I remember that two years ago about the time when we first began our Government, there was an attempt at increasing the Ministers' salaries as well as the amounts of remuneration paid to members as salaries and travelling allowances. Soon after that was done, I heard rumours all over the City that the next step would be that Government servants would make up their minds to ask for increases in their salaries and allowances and the Legislative Assembly could not possibly

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object to their demand. We have seen its result, the demand all over the country for increase in remuneration. No doubt circumstances might have been justifiable. But unless we make up our mind somehow to solve the problem on an idealistic basis, we shall never reach the aim that we have in view. Therefore I for one, would advise the Government, in spite of all that they have attempted to do, to be in a mood of self-retrospection and of self-sacrifice for a short while and to see that every rupee can be saved is saved in the matter of expenditure in connexion with our meetings and other items. Sometimes the Assembly meets for 3 or 4 days with an interval, when no work is done. It means addition to the expenses of our exchequer. Every rupee saved on the Assembly would be an inducement, incentive and object lesson to the public at large. That would be a beginning of our retrenchment. The Finance Minister told us that a Retrenchment Committee was appointed and it has sent its report. We have not had the report of that Committee. It may not be a counsel of perfection but there is a chance of saving one crore of rupees by putting their ideas into practice. I trust that the methods of retrenchment recommended by them can be given effect to and if so, it would be a kind of inspiration for the coming year.

"Coming to practical details, I have a few suggestions to make. I wish to tackle the medical and educational problems for which I have tried in my own humble way to devote my time and attention to some extent. For instance, one great leap the Government has taken since it came to power is the development and, to some extent, the nationalization of Indian Medicine. It is not for me to discuss the merits of Indian Medicine as compared to the Allopathic and Homeopathy systems. One thing is certain that to-day a great majority of people in this country and in particular in this Province do want to be treated, in the first instance, by the Indian System of Medicine. Whether it would serve the purpose of modern methods of treatment or not, I think the Government cannot possibly neglect the opinion of great masses of people who are taxpayers. We have got to give them what they want. I am glad, though late in the day, the Government have recognized the Indian System of Medicine and have raised the High School to a College. I do not mean to say for a moment that the methods are perfect. We have yet to look back to the past for inspiration. There is great need to examine the situation without a prejudiced mind. We need not look at the past either with a indiscriminate contempt or superstitious veneration. We have to look at it from a purely scientific and practical point of view and give to the people at large for whatever the Indian Medicine is worth. I trust that the development of the College would be followed by efficient research, so that every discovery made here would be brought into touch with the realities of life. Ultimately in the great scientific world, there should be no distinction of race, colour, creed or caste. Truth is truth everywhere. The discovery of Germany is the discovery of France. The discovery of India would be for the benefit of the world at large. If we can follow our development of Indian medicine in a true scientific spirit, I trust that before long, we

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would be able to compare notes with the great scientists of the world since India is the country in which Medicine took first its scientific origin and went to Arabia and Greece. It made scientific Medicine possible in the western world. Let us hope that the scientific spirit will still be with us to inspire us to achieve scientific results in future. Regarding the Medical department as a whole, there are many institutions that are practically starved for want of money. Roads—plenty of roads, roads more than we can keep in repairs—are being laid. Money is somehow found for road-making and for public works. Nation-saving departments like Medical Aid and Public Health are starved. It is a pity that one of the statements made by the Hon. Finance Minister was that money in the form of subscriptions and donations was forthcoming, but the Government refused to make use of it, because building materials were expensive. When the State has not got enough money, I think it is thousand pities that public money which comes by way of charity, has been refused. Human needs are temporary and will last only for a short while, when there is an emergency. As we are passing through great emergencies at the present time, every rupee that we can collect in the form of charity or in the form of taxes could not and should not be refused. If we cannot build magnificent scientific buildings, we could have improvised temporary buildings. In that way, we can try to save human misery and lengthen the span of human life.

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“Coming to the City of Madras, we have that great sanatorium at Tambaram. No doubt attempts have been made to provide accommodation and construct buildings as soon as possible. The demand from patients for increased accommodations is very great and the waiting list is very long. Tuberculosis is a very dangerous disease and unless tackled at its initial stage, recovery could not be assured. We shall be losing good time and the opportunity for recovery and will come to the stage of the incurable by the time our plan is elaborated and accommodation is provided for patients who want to be accommodated forthwith. I therefore appeal to the Government that everything is improvised very quickly and the whole problem is tackled as soon as possible, else we cannot expect any substantial results from the existence of this sanatorium.

“Mr. Speaker, Sir, one more point and I have come to the end. I want to say a word or two about the educational problem in this Province. A great attempt is being made to make education compulsory and the Government deserve our congratulations and support for making education self-supporting. I should like to know from the Government in this connexion what their policy in future is going to be. Is it to do away with and supplant all private enterprises in the field of education or will it be merely to control and guide us and make education more efficient and giving encouragement to individual initiative that is very necessary to make education national and inspiring and which could come into being only through individual and private agencies? Is the Government going to continue that policy as before in helping the aided agencies, particularly those that are very enthusiastic in the cause of education? Unless that is done, we cannot cope with the

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demands which the modern responsibilities throw upon our shoulders, demand of us and unless there is that spirit of co-operation and understanding between the Government and private agencies and unless adequate private effort is forthcoming, we cannot solve this problem to any very appreciable extent.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that the Home Minister may be present when I speak.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“There are other Members of Government who are taking notes on behalf of the Hon. Home Minister.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“My submission is that the Home Minister may be present.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“No, I do not think it is necessary.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“Then, Sir, shall I speak this afternoon?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have no objection.”

* MOHAMED RAFAEUDIN AHMED ANSARI SAHIB
BAHADUR:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I add my congratulations to the Hon. the Finance Minister, not on the brilliant or happy budget which he has presented, but on the fact that he has done the best out of a bad job. He has, Sir, referred to the political situation in his speech. I would have very much liked to have left this aspect of the matter to be dealt with by some other Members of my party who are more able and in a better position to deal with this matter. But I feel, Sir, that I would be failing in my duty to my constituency and, in fact, to the entire Province if I did not in my own humble way clear up the atmosphere with regard to this matter. Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister has observed that what has happened after the publication of the Award of the Boundary Commission is the blackest chapter in the whole course of our history. That is absolutely right. Unfortunately, things happened in the North of which every Indian citizen ought to be ashamed, in fact, every human being ought to be ashamed. But what is more unfortunate is that those events which have happened in the North are having effect on the fate of the Muslims in the Indian Union. Unfortunately and most unreasonably the sins committed by the Muslims in the Pakistan area are visited upon the heads of Muslims living in India although everybody in India would admit that our connexion with the League can by no stretch of imagination be said to have anything to do with the occurrence of these events in the North and it has no responsibility whatever for what has happened elsewhere in India. We Muslims in India are living in a miserable position. Every action of ours is looked upon with suspicion. We are suspected of being traitors to our country, that we are still harbouring secret friendship with Pakistan and that our one object is to sabotage the safety of the Indian Union. I do not know why these suspicions have come into existence and the reason for the existence of these suspicions it is very difficult to understand. Is it because that the Muslims of India have supported the Muslim

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League? The Muslims of India were in a body behind the Muslim League is a fact which nobody would dispute. Hon. Members of this House are aware that the division of the country was not a thing which was forced upon anybody but it was a thing to which the Congress and the Muslim League agreed. It was as the result of an agreement, as has been pointed out by some of the topmost leaders of the country. Some of them have stated that 'partition is a settled fact' and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had gone to the extent of saying that he would not allow a re-union at this stage. Therefore, I ask you, in all humility 'is it right to hold us responsible for the partition of the country or to punish us for what has happened in the North?' The real test that ought to be applied is whether, after the partition of the country, any act done by us or by our organization is against the interests of the country as a whole. Why is it, I cannot understand, that a campaign has been started in the Press against the very existence of the Muslim League? Are you denying the fact that any community in India or elsewhere has got the fundamental right of association? If you grant that fact, why is it that so much should be said against the continuance of the Muslim League? Is it the name of the Muslim League which is hated or is it the past history of the Muslim League which you do not like? I submit, Sir, that even if this were correct, i.e., that you do not like the name and the past history of the League, that is no sufficient reason for you to ask its abolition. The only reason that could be advanced is 'What is the policy which the Muslim League is going to adopt in the future?' My own view is that if you are not satisfied with the continuation of the Muslim League, if you are not satisfied by the future course of conduct which it is going to adopt and that its very existence is detrimental to your interests, then I can understand your desire for the abolition of the League. But I am sure that nobody can point to a single fact to show that Muslims living within India have made any attempts to sabotage the Indian Union or that their activities are such as can be said to endanger the safety of the State. If the Muslims are convinced that the continuation of the Muslim League is an anachronism and that it cannot be fitted in with the present state of the political situation of the country and that really the safety of the Indian State will be jeopardized by having this communal organization then the Muslim League will calmly think about its future course of conduct. But the campaign that is being carried on in the Press will hardly help the Muslims to arrive at that conclusion. I may draw the attention of the House to the uncalled for and unprovoked attacks such as were made by the Hon. the Home Minister the other day. These attacks will hardly help us in arriving at any correct conclusion. I may go to the extent of saying that the Muslims were beginning to think that it is time for them to think about their future course of conduct and the existence of the Muslim League. But, Sir, the speech of the Hon. the Home Minister has given a rude shock to them and they are beginning to feel that, after all, there is something sinister behind the mind of the Hon. Minister in his demand for

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the abolition of the Muslim League. I, Sir, most respectfully wish to appeal to the Members of this House to trust us and see what our future course of conduct will be, not to sit in judgment over us for what has happened in the past or on the basis of mere nomenclature.

"Sir, the treatment meted out to the Muslims of this Province in the Budget is certainly not very encouraging. To give an example there is mention in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister about the provision made for teaching Hindustani in the different schools of the Province. But he has significantly remained silent on the question of the script. Does he mean that Hindustani would be taught in both scripts or in Devanagiri script only? That is the question that is agitating the minds of the Muslims. There is provision made for the encouragement of Tamil and Telugu. But Urdu has been neglected. I do not know the reason for this prejudice against Urdu. The Hon. the Education Minister has not troubled himself to have gone through its rich literature. If he takes the trouble of going through its literature he will find its richness and that it is entirely Indian and not foreign to India and it has no connection with any other country outside India. This language is not spoken anywhere else in the Islamic countries of the world and contribution has been made to its literature by eminent people belonging to all castes and creeds. May I say that if you encourage this language, its rich literature will go to enrich the Indian literature as a whole, the Indian civilization as a whole. Is it not a fact that we are taking pride in the existence of ancient monuments like the Taj Mahal and simply because it was erected by a Muslim we in any way disowning it? Therefore if we encourage the rich literature of Urdu, we are not doing anything against the interests of the State, against the Indian literature as a whole.

"Sir, the main pivot of the Budget speech is the policy of prohibition. Of course the Hon. the Finance Minister has said that the policy of prohibition has been acclaimed throughout in the Province. I had also the privilege of going along with him in his tour of Nellore district. I agree that there was great enthusiasm among the people there about the prohibition policy. We were struck by the fervour of the people for the cause of prohibition wherever we went. But every one was also asking what about our tanks, canals, roads, hospitals and schools. Unfortunately no provision has been made at all worth the name in the Budget under these heads. In fact when I went with him through the entire district I was putting myself the question 'Prohibition is certainly good, but whether prohibition has been given the right priority, whether prohibition should have come first or whether canals, roads, hospitals and the like should not have come first?' I do, however, hope that the Hon. the Finance Minister will have his eye in future on the development of these things upon which alone the future well-being of this province will depend.

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"Sir, the loss of revenue, on the one side due to the prohibition policy and the increase in expenditure on matters like the increase of police force, is really a very unfortunate feature of the Budget. It is really unfortunate that we, in this Province, this Province which has earned a name for the harmonious relations existing between the communities, should have thought it necessary to increase the police force. Sir, I may say that the mere increase in the strength of the police force itself will not do. I consider that even the existing police force is sufficient, provided the administration of the force is carried on properly and justly. One feature which seems to appear to me to be very peculiar in the Budget is in respect of the police force. The whole idea behind this police force seems to be to protect the majority community, whereas the Muslims in the province are spending their days and nights in dread and in fear of their lives and the security of their person and property. It is curious indeed that that idea does not seem to enter the mind of the Home Minister."

* SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the scholarship and the culture of the brilliant scholar of Viswa Bharathi are well expressed in the Budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister. He has covered in a lucid way the whole ground of the Government and its activities and also covered the weaknesses of the different departments as well. Sir, there is a feeling in the country and with a sigh of relief someone felt that there was no taxation in the Budget. I, for one, feel that the brilliant scholar acted as a businessman in taxing the country in advance of the Budget, knowing that the Budget will have a deficit. Sir, the Budget shows a deficit of five crores and if the Prohibition policy had not been adopted, he would have shown a saving of 10 crores in the Budget. The Prohibition policy is *de facto* and I am not going to discuss the pros and cons of the same as it has been accepted by this House. But I do object to the Finance Minister putting his hand on the Reserve which was 33 crores when this Government took charge from the last one. Sir, the inroads on this Reserve Fund which has been built up out of the privations and suffering of the poor, have been to an extent of more than 10 crores. (Interruption.) I am referring to the next year's Budget and taking all these things into consideration I, for one, feel that if the present policy continues and if the present deficit continues, we will have no Reserve within a short time. Sir, all this is due to Prohibition. The Sales Tax, doubling the tax on some of the articles and multiples of doubling of tax on other articles, is due to the Prohibition. Surely, where a policy has been adopted by this House, the Finance Minister has every right to say that his policy in respect of the Budget must be based on the all-out provision in respect of Prohibition and loss in Excise duty. But, Sir, I ask the Government, where was the hurry to give Prohibition priority over food, clothing, building, educational activities, nation-building activities and the industries of the country. Could we not have waited, in this dire distress of the country, for a short time to defer

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this priority and whether a second or third priority could not be given to it. Sir, as we are aware, in regard to scarcity of food, we are at the bottom in respect of the whole of India. The Hon. the Food Minister has been clamouring hard with the Government of India for getting more of food for this Province. But what have we ourselves done to have more of food? The meagre allocation of Rs. 67,000 for minor irrigation works is the index in which the mind of the Government moves. I refer to paragraph 50 of the Budget speech where provision is made for 37 lakhs as against 17 lakhs of last year. Sir, no doubt provision is made for the improvement of irrigation by means of canals; like Tungabhadra and other canals. But these are long range schemes. What we want is short range policies whereby more food could be made available to the country. And what has the Government done about it? Nothing. The answer has to be had from the Government Benches as to what they are going to do for increasing the foodgrains of the country.

"Sir, the Grow More Food Campaign has proved a failure. We are now aiming at extensiveness of the acreage under cultivation. But, may I remind the House that the extension of the acreage under cultivation is a poor palliative and what we want actually is, intensiveness of cultivation. We want a scientific research in regard to foodgrains so that there might be no scope for competition from other countries in respect of food and that what has happened in 1920 and 1937 may not recur again. Sir, this is a point which is more serious for the consideration of the country to-day. We are aiming at extensiveness of cultivation but the economic value of the crop is neglected. To-day the prices are soaring high in respect of foodgrains and the commercial crops. But when over-production from other countries follows and when there is a glut in the market, what is the Government going to do to save the farmer from ruin and destruction which he had been suffering from the last 20 or 30 years and even more.

"Sir, the next priority should have been given to the textiles. I mean clothing. The naked are too many in the country and have the Government any day given sufficient thought to give adequate clothing to the poor and to the masses. Sir, we have been planning for nearly 4 years to give more clothing to the people. The Central Government Departments worked out a scheme according to which it was found out that 6,800 million yards of cloth would be necessary to clothe the people of this country and that too at 18 yards per capita. But the adequate need would be 30 yards per capita and so more than this quota would be required for clothing the people of the country.

"The previous Government adopted a policy of hand-spinning and hand-weaving of cloth to be introduced in the country on large scale. I have no quarrels with that policy and I feel sure that if that could be achieved it would be in the interests of the country. But, let us be realistic. Was there no necessity for sending our yarn to outside Provinces or to foreign markets? If this Presidency does not want mill cloth they could have easily exported it to

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outside countries. But, Sir, in the zeal for khadi and hand-spun and hand-woven cloth, we stopped even the allocation of spindles made by the Central Government to us. We were given 2,17,000 spindles for the extension of spinning mills in Southern India, but the last Government obstinately said, no, we don't want such an allocation. Sir, if the last Ministry had accepted that allocation we would have by now got 20 or 25 more mills in this Province which would have given employment to at least 20 or 25 thousand persons more and would have given more taxes both for the Provincial and the Central Governments. Sir, a golden opportunity had been lost and I feel that the horse is allowed to bolt from the stable. Of course, when the present Ministry came to power, they reversed that policy, but, I am sorry, to say it was very late. We have no capital now and the trading conditions are so bad that no capital is likely to come out for any new venture in these days. No doubt, the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Industries Minister have thought of the Financial Corporation and it is a welcome sign for the country. But, I feel, Sir, for long range borrowings, the industries do not get the necessary backing from the banks. They believe only in short term investments. Of course, the Financial Corporation as envisaged by the Government is really a welcome thing. When we talk of the Financial Corporation, let me note that under the Industries Act we have given some loans to some of the Industries and what did they do with them? To-day the total of loans and subsidies given by way of State Aid amount to 10,37,000 odd, but very little was done. This very little, I want to avoid. The outstandings amount to Rs. 21,000 and the difference is 10 lakhs and the bad debts come to Rs. 2,50,000, which means 25 per cent of the loans which the state had given to the State-Aid to Industries. I hope, Sir, that such a thing is not made possible in this Financial Corporation. I wish that Government would take steps to see that independent opinion and businessmen of the country are associated with the Financial Corporation so that the loans granted by it are well scrutinised in advance and that the loss may not be heavy.

"Sir, when I am talking of textiles I am reminded of the great potentialities which this Presidency possesses, I mean our Combodia and Rajapalayam cotton. I hope the Ministry is fully aware—though there is no mention about it in the Budget—of the potentialities of these varieties of cotton for the development of the textile industry in this Province. Combodia and Rajapalayam varieties of cotton are considered to be the finest and the best medium counts of cotton in the whole of India. I therefore feel that an increase in the cultivation of these varieties of cotton may be encouraged even by the grant of subsidies to the ryots with instructions not to mix up the seeds of the other poorer varieties of cotton with these."

"Sir, coming to housing, I feel that the Government is treating the associations and private individuals in a step-motherly manner. They want the associations to start building operations while the Government itself defer the programme of construction of

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buildings for its own officers as well as for the different Government institutions which are located in private buildings. The greatest culprit in this case is the Central Government. They want private individuals and institutions to construct buildings at a heavy cost but they themselves postpone the day and are waiting for depreciation in the cost of materials for buildings to enable them to start on their building programmes."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Instead of continuing the speech again after 3 o'clock, I shall give the hon. Member 2 or 3 minutes more to finish his speech."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"I would like to have another 10 minutes at least, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not possible."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"At least five minutes more, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, it is not possible, but I am certain the hon. Member can finish in three minutes."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"Coming to retrenchment, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister was pleased to say that it was possible to save about one crore. I feel, that if the axe of retrenchment is properly applied there will be a saving of 4 or 5 crores and I hope this can easily be done if the Government wishes to do it."

"Sir, reference has been made in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister about future loans. I, for one, feel that in the present-day conditions of the country where the rates of interest are so heavy, the Government should take steps to see that the necessary preliminaries are thought of before such a loan is floated in the market. I do not wish the Madras loan to be a failure as was the case in regard to the last loan of the Government of India."

"Sir, I should have liked to speak about the nationalization of transport and the tax to be collected for the Centre. We, in the business houses, do make and give the tax to the Centre in each case. Why not the Central Government tax the national transport? If at least a column is provided to let us know how much tax is to be provided for the Central Government, we will then be in a position to arrive at what will be the net profit in respect of National Transport. We are told that the National Transport is making a 10 per cent profit, but when actually necessary, consideration is given to the taxation, I am sure that 10 per cent will dwindle down to 4 per cent."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Today being Friday I adjourn the House to meet again at 3 p.m."

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on the Budget he has presented to this House. Last year, it was characterized by some of the critics from this House and outside that it was Khadi and Harijan

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Budget; this year's attack seems to be that this one is a Prohibition Budget. I am really glad that this Budget is a Prohibition Budget and it is really a Prohibition Budget. At the time of the elections, we gave our word to the electorate that if the Congress comes into power prohibition will be enforced in the whole of the Presidency and we are really glad that of all the provinces in India, Madras Presidency is the first to take up and enforce in all seriousness Prohibition throughout the province and we have kept our word to the electorate. While introducing Prohibition, we have to fall back upon our revenue reserve fund. It is not a crime to dip our hands into the fund. It has been kept up for a long time and that does not mean that it must be kept up for ever. It should be used in times of emergency and the time of emergency has arrived with the introduction of Prohibition and we are justified in falling back upon the Revenue Reserve Fund which is available and no one need feel ashamed in touching our Revenue Reserve Fund to meet this expenditure. Government has to find out other ways for the future so that the Reserve Fund may not be wiped out. But the fact remains that we have kept up our word to the electorate.

"There is another thing in respect of which Congress have given their word but which they have not kept up. That is with reference to elementary education. The Congress had been preaching throughout that if they came to power they will see that it would be run by Government and that free compulsory education will be given to all. I ask Government: What has been done so far? Absolutely nothing has been done till this date. There is the question of aided elementary schools. We are talking of nationalization of the motor transport and of nationalization of other industries. I ask: Is it not time for Government to consider nationalization of elementary education; is it not the primary duty of the State to give education to every boy and girl of this Presidency? I request Government to seriously consider the point and meet the situation. Of course it requires money and we shall be driven to the necessity of finding money to meet the situation. We have given our word. If it is not possible to have state education provided throughout the province in one or two years, let us have a plan for five years, for ten years or even for 20 years. On some plan you must begin seriously and that as soon as possible. Why not we begin with some districts; if that is not possible make a beginning with one district or if that is not possible begin with one taluk at least so that people may know that we want to keep our word which has been given to the electorate. That is a duty which we owe to the people. Then there is something to be done towards those poor teachers who are working in aided elementary schools. Our Ministry has increased the grants to the management and have asked them to give Rs. 5 more per teacher. We know that in 99 cases out of 100 the management are not in a position to give anything to the teachers by way of further grants. I suggest that Government had better cancel that order and let them themselves give five rupees from the treasury. If that is not possible, let us not make a show of giving something to them, giving something to them which could not be enforced. The poor

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people are finding it difficult to make both ends meet and this is a small thing pending for a long time. At least why not you make some arrangements to give every month what is due to them? Why not make monthly disbursements?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have made all arrangements for giving it monthly."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—"I hope, Sir, that further consideration in regard to the improvement of the grant will be given if not this year at least next year. I request that an assurance may be given that the Government will take care of it and that they will do all they can for the teachers when it is possible."

"We have begun the nationalization of bus services and Government have an idea of extending it throughout the Presidency so that within five years we shall be able to complete it. I have a suggestion, Mr. Speaker, which I wish to give. Sir, in Malabar we have 93 producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies. They have sufficient money and even if more money were wanted it could be easily got. We are coming to the end of controls and derationing will soon take place. There is informal rationing in that district and that also is bound to come to an end. What will be the position of these societies afterwards. They had been working successfully all these years and they must be given work and we must not allow them to be dissolved and the money to go back to the shareholders. I suggest that the bus services may be entrusted to these societies. If more money were wanted, money will be forthcoming. I hope Government will take up this question of entrusting bus services and all motor transport in their entirety to these societies. These societies are trying to federate; there is a meeting of the societies on the 29th of this month at Calicut and the Hon. Minister for Agriculture is proceeding there and it is to be presided over by the distinguished President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee. When they federate, they will be in a position to run the bus services in the district."

"Another question is the separation of the judiciary from the executive. This Government has failed to carry out their promises; in spite of promises the reform has been deferred for a long time. Ever since the second Congress, this has been one of the plans in their programme and they have been repeating every time that this is an urgently needed reform. There is one sentence about it in the speech and we do not know what arrangements have been made and there is no provision for full arrangements for carrying out this scheme. If finance stands in the way, I have to make some suggestions. We can have minor reforms in this matter. There is the question of calendar review by the executive officers of the judgment of the subordinate magistracy. It is this that stands in the way of administration of justice by the subordinate magistrates. By a stroke of the pen this Government can stop this system and we can ask executive officers not to do anything with the judgments of subordinate magistrates unless they come before them in the appellate court. Then, Sir, they will feel that

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they are in a better position to administer justice. The other thing is that we can make provision for appeal not to the first class magistrates but to the district munsifs and Government can clothe them with first class powers and give them appellate powers in cases decided by second and first class magistrates. That will give them some relief.

"The other question on which I feel strongly is about agricultural income-tax. Let me remind you, Sir, that it has been in the Congress platform for a long time. Land revenue is uniform for both the big ryot and the small ones. Why not we abolish land revenue in the case of small men and get the maximum by way of agricultural income-tax from the big landholders? This reform is absolutely necessary and will help poor people very much. Sir, we want money to meet the situation created by Prohibition. I hope, Sir, that Government will give their serious consideration to this matter.

"Let me be permitted to say a word about Malabar. Sir, my time is running short and I will have to quicken up. Our district has been the Cinderella of this Province. It is a most neglected district. In spite of tall talks it is still neglected by this Government as well as previous Governments. Only the other day, the Hon. Minister for Food said that there is always food deficiency there. But may I point out to him, Sir, that there were days when Malabar was not deficient in food and it was self-sufficient. It is time to hand over Malabar because we are going to separate on the linguistic basis. Is it not the moral duty of Government to hand back that district by making it self-sufficient in regard to food? There are fine references in the Budget Speech regarding the Post-War Reconstruction Fund; there are some irrigation schemes in Malabar. The Malabar Irrigation Bill has been passed but by passing an Act you are not going to get a drop of water; something tangible must be done and that as soon as possible and if that is neglected the sin of starving Malabar will descend on hon. Members sitting on the Treasury Benches. The Hon. Finance Minister is fond of art and he used to witness kathakalai performances and he appreciates them. He used to talk Malayalam with us and he is interested in literature. But I am sorry to see, Sir, that not a pie has been provided for a Malayalam Encyclopædia while provision exists for a Tamil and Telugu encyclopædia.

"I have one more point to refer to and that pertains to the question raised this morning by my friend Mr. Moideen Kutti. A message appeared in this morning's paper that some trouble arose in a place called Pukkathoor in Ernad taluk. It has created history in the past. It is the place where the 1921 rebellion started. Then a Police officer went to arrest some people and the trouble started. This time also when some persons were arrested, they seem to have been rescued by a mob. I have warned Government for a long time that trouble is brewing in Malabar and I have to state, Sir, that Government have not taken proper action as far as the present trouble is concerned. That place is in my constituency and with all authority I can state that for

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the present trouble, I do not hold the Muslim League responsible. I know the Moplahs; I have been bred and brought up with them and have been living in their midst. I know the troubles are caused by no other than the members of the Communist Party. The real trouble is coming from that party. In spite of my warnings, they had been allowed to go on. They are carrying on a whispering campaign in Malabar saying that the Hon. Home Member will not take action against them. They say that blood is thicker than water. I am sure it cannot be true; the Hon. Home Member's blood is Congress blood; though it is red, it has not got the Communist tinge and it will be thicker for the Congress and not for the Communist Party. I suggest, Sir, that Government must wake up and take action; otherwise the trouble will spread to other districts."

* P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I cannot congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister as much as I would have liked to. Because I feel this is like a budget prepared by an old conservative gentleman, not expected of a promising young man of the type of the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi. I find no thrills in it nothing except the poetic prologue and the poetic epilogue. There is a narration of the activities of the Government, and as usual it is a dull budget. In fact he has been trying to keep up to the old tradition, and to that extent he has succeeded, and he has cleverly managed to give us a surplus budget. But I cannot call it a surplus budget; because he has succeeded in making this a surplus budget only by way—I will call it—burglary on Governmental level. I refer of course to his drawing upon the reserve fund. My hon. Friend, Mr. Govinda Menon said that this is a period of emergency and so we should draw upon the reserve fund. I do not grant his premises, to use the language of our Hon. Dr. Subbarayan. Because when you find there are other sources of revenue to meet the expenditure you are not warranted in drawing upon the reserve fund, which has been kept to meet any serious emergency. So I cannot approve of that procedure.

"Sir, our Hon. Finance Minister is reported to have said that this is a family budget. He was reported to have said so, yesterday in the newspapers. I do not think he should have considered the budget of the Government as a family budget. I consider, in a family, the budget should be framed according to the ability of the family to spend. But on the other hand in a Government you must find money to your needs, and not spend the money according to the needs. Here Government have adjusted their needs according to the money available, instead of the other way. In this connection, as observed by Mr. Govinda Menon, I am surprised why he should fight shy of introducing agricultural income-tax which is long overdue. Probably he did not want to displease the electorate. Perhaps he did not wish to tax the people who are already overburdened with taxes. But he forgets, the agricultural tax is going to hit the richer classes only, and therefore I cannot appreciate the stand he has taken.

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p.m.

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"Sir, I have been anticipated by my friend, Mr. Govinda Menon, in referring to Malabar as the Cindrella of the Province. But this time, I am glad and I am thankful for what little has been given to Malabar in this Budget. One hundred and sixty lakhs have been provided for the sinking of wells. But I have to say that was the amount provided even last year, and I do not know how much has been spent already. I am afraid almost the whole of last year's amount and much has not been spent so far. I request the Hon. Finance Minister to tell us what proportion of the amount that was allotted last year has been spent. In these matters there is a lot of red-tapism and even corruption among Government officials. There is a lot of delay, by which people who ought to benefit by these provisions are not benefited, and so the amount lapses or is brought over to the next year's budget.

"Then with regard to land revenue remissions the amount that has been set up is fifty lakhs. I am certain it would not be sufficient this year. Here too I will narrate what happens. Government set apart a certain amount for land revenue remission, but people do not get really the benefit of it. For even now I am told, with regard to failure of crops in Malabar, which I know very well is a fact, Government has called for reports from their officers. In fact, the reports which Government expect, have to come from the bottom, and the bottom, you know, consists of village authorities. They either do not want to help the people, or even if they do want, it will be only when they get some money. These village officers, out of idleness, will not go to the fields and report about the extent of the failure of crops so that Government will only be guided by what they have reported, namely, that there has not been such a failure of crops this year as to need any remission of land revenue.

"Another matter I wish to mention is about retrenchment. War has brought about many evils, and multiplicity of departments and officers is one of them. I would have very much wished, the Minister had applied the axe a little more severely. I am glad he has appointed a non-official committee. About its personnel I may have to say something later. Still I will say I am glad he has appointed a non-official committee instead of simply depending on an overworked Sub-Committee of the Cabinet. I am certain that if the axe is applied a little more stringently and severely he could have saved not one crore but three crores. After all what is wanted is efficiency in administration; it is not the number of officers that matters; it is the quality and not the quantity that is wanted. I know there are several capable young officers idling away their time in office, underpaid and discontented. If you have only a few number of efficient people, well-paid, you can exact more work and thereby reduce the number of hands and have a saving of lakhs of rupees.

"With regard to nationalization of transport I think the suggestion that was thrown out by my friend, Mr. Govinda Menon is a very feasible one, and I agree with him that it is not proper that Government should make these producers-cum-consumers'

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societies die an unnatural death without giving them work. The suggestion he has given is worthy of consideration. When this nationalization is going to bring a good amount of revenue to Government my only surprise and grievance is that Government has not speeded up this nationalization, instead of waiting for five years. I wonder with all the facilities and resources Government have, why should Government wait for such a long time?

"One important matter I wish to refer before I conclude is with regard to the position of Muslims under this administration. In the budget, I am sorry to say, the Muslims are given a zero. That was least expected of the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi, a friend of the Muslims. I don't want to refer to the political situation, because if I dwell on it I may take more time, and so I will be brief. We have heard Hon. Dr. Subbarayan repeating in season and out of season that this is a secular State. I will just mention this much: all the Muslim officers in a district were transferred on a fine morning suddenly, and yet Hon. Dr. Subbarayan says this is a secular State! Then, Sir, the other day he confessed, or rather he admitted, that he is not going to take in Muslims in the Special Police, and he says this is a secular State! Then, Sir, after the 15th August there were a number of prosecutions launched against members of all the various political parties. Very serious prosecutions were withdrawn, prosecutions in which Communist Party members were involved, and prosecutions in which Congressmen were involved were all withdrawn by a stroke of the pen here. But in Malabar even when prosecutions under section 117, in spite of their being recommended for withdrawal by the District Collector, as far as I know, Government refused to withdraw, and still Hon. Dr. Subbarayan says this is a secular State!"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one minute more."

* P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Then, Sir, the other day I was warning the Government about R.S.S. activities, especially in the district of Malabar. The other day I put to him a very straight question asking whether he was aware that one of the aims of this R.S.S. is to overthrow the Nehru Government? He said, the Government had no information. And to-day, that organization has been responsible for the most calamitous tragedy in the whole history of the nation; and this Government sitting here was saying that it had no information about an organization which has been detrimental to the security of the State! There is no use of simply accusing us of disloyalty. Even supposing we are disloyal, I ask, is this the method of winning us over? You, being a majority in this area, have the right and privilege to win us over. And I know, the Hon. Finance Minister will agree with me when I say this is not the method by which, if you want, to secure the friendship and goodwill of the minority here, who are, after all, at your mercy. I have done, Sir."

* SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister on his budget. By presenting his artless budget in an artful manner, the Finance

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Minister has evoked a chorus of approval throughout the Province. I think the fact that he does not combine in himself the Premiership also has contributed to some extent to his gaining greater popularity. This is only a minor point.

"In the present circumstances, this is the best possible budget. As has been pointed out previously, there are no thrills or shocks and it is rather dull budget. Nation building services have been allotted a larger amount, nearly 8 crores having been allotted for this purpose. But I feel that the provision made for some of them should be even greater. For instance, expenditure on University and secondary education has progressed normally, but in the last five years only one crore has been added to the expenditure on primary education. After the attainment of independence, we ought to accelerate the expansion of primary education. By this time, it ought to have been made compulsory throughout the Province. We have been very, very slow in this matter. I am constrained to point out that in many matters we have not progressed as fast as a country should progress after attaining independence. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the new Constitution is being drafted in Delhi and we have yet to attain the power to order things as we would like them to be.

"I also want to point out a very grave position which is not generally emphasized nowadays. This democracy of ours is almost a copy of the democracies in the West. The European democracies have been nurtured by the rich and middle-class sections of their population. When we spend money on nation-building services, we ought to see that we spend it only in the interests of the poor people, the landless people, the uneducated people, and the people who are almost fully naked. Very often we hear the slogan 'Back to the land', and we condemn the congestion in the City. But we do things quite contrary to this. A demand for housing schemes is going to be moved. Government have speeded up the housing programme in Madras, Trichinopoly, Palamcottah, Tanjore, etc. All these are urban areas. They have not done anything for the rural areas and they do not seem to have any idea of doing it. They do not even mention about housing the poor people in the villages. In my own village, there are people without houses. At least in cities and towns, people have some buildings where they can take shelter, get water from somewhere, and secure some job. In rich delta areas, poor people live in most insanitary conditions. They live in buildings which are worse than pig sties. We do not at all care for such people. We talk of rural development and basic education. Under the basic education scheme, we see that some schools have been opened. Beyond that, we have not seen any tangible improvement. As long as we build colleges and high schools in big cities and towns and provide other amenities for the urban population, we are not going to improve the villages at all. Generally we provide for the convenience of people living in the towns alone. The poor people are simply voiceless.

"In the field of agrarian reform, the Zamindari Abolition Bill is a sensational measure. People expect great things from the

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abolition of zamindaris. But have we planned it properly and are we proceeding as rapidly as we ought to proceed in the reform of land tenure system? By abolishing zamindaris and inams, we are simply bringing the lands in them under the ryotwari system. But what about the ryotwari system itself? Nearly 60 per cent of the landholders are poor people. Are we going to continue to collect about Rs. 7 crores from these poor peasants who own one acre and less? Here is a pamphlet published in 1936. 'The Agrarian Problem in India' by Z. A. Ahamed, issued in the series 'Congress Political and Economic Studies.' I will quote a few sentences from it:

'Under the ryotwari system the condition of the peasantry is hardly any better. The small cultivator has been losing his property either to the money-lender or to bigger proprietors, with the result that a strong class of rich landholders has come into existence who play almost the same role as the landlords in the zamindari areas. That the ryotwari landlords are as oppressive as their counterparts in the zamindaris is a well-known fact. There being no tenancy laws in the ryotwari areas, the bigger landholders have unlimited powers over the tenants in respect of ejectments and enhancements of rents. In certain ryotwari tracts rack-renting is even worse than in the zamindari areas. Complete inability on the part of the peasant to pay up the debts or even the annual interest thereon is transferring every year large number of holdings to the money-lenders who are invariably absentee landlords. In addition to rack-renting and indebtedness, there is the big problem of excessive demands of land revenue by the Government. The incidence of land revenue is essentially repressive in nature, the poorer the cultivator the greater the burden of taxation. As the rich and the poor landholders pay the same rate and as taxation does not vary directly with the total income of each cultivator, the burden falls most heavily on those who are least able to pay. Thus the great bulk of the peasantry in ryotwari areas is crushed under heavy taxation by the Government. The zamindari as well as the ryotwari system of land tenure are totally anachronistic systems of land relationship in an inexorable capitalist environment of world competition.'

"The Congress Government have been in power for the last two years, and now we have got independence. Let us leave aside academical and theoretical doctrines and see what the practical state of the peasantry in the country side is. Have we not read in the papers that there are troubles everywhere, that the labourers do not go to harvest the produce, and that the landholders are seeking the help of the police? Many such instances are there but only very few of them are reported in the Press. A very dangerous situation is developing. The Britishers introduced the ryotwari system in this Province in the same manner as they introduced the zamindari system. We are trying to abolish the zamindari system, but we should reform the ryotwari system as quickly as we want to abolish the zamindari system. Nowadays, the cultivator, who actually works on the land and produces, gets very little. The landholder himself may be a poor man, but

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that is no reason why he should get more from the poor labourer. By allowing this state of affairs to continue, you are driving him to rebellion, to the Communist Party or the Socialist Party. People are starving in many places, and only they do not die because they are starving partially. In many places, they have taken the law into their own hands and we would not be able to control them hereafter. I know that in a certain inam village near Madura, Rs. 50,000 worth of paddy due to the inamdar has been taken away by the tiller of the soil. The inamdar is unable to get it back. Many such incidents occur but all of them are not published in the Press. We have not yet tackled that problem. We can preach: 'Don't take the law into your own hands; get your grievances redressed by constitutional agitation.' But is it possible for a man to think of ethics, constitutional agitation and all that when he is naked and starving after giving away all that he has produced to the landholder? I mention all these only to show that we are spending about 90 per cent of the revenues in urban areas, and still we say that we want the people to go to the country to produce food. We eat the food produced in the country and we do not do anything for the people who produce the food. Nemesis will overtake us unless we do justice to the people in the country side.

"Lastly, though it is not a purely provincial matter but an All-India problem, I may refer to the critical situation in the areas of this Province bordering the Nizam's Dominions. We need not wait till the Central Government take effective steps. We should make the people in the border areas military-minded and train a militia. Nizam is on the war-path. Therefore this Government, though a Provincial Government, should make enough provision for safeguarding the border areas."

* SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, judged from the policy of negation which we are following so far as our revenues are concerned, partly on economic grounds and partly on ethical grounds and the extraordinary times we are in, warranting extraordinary expenditure, I should say, that the budget is a commendable one. I do not want to indulge in, not very meaningful and not very helpful phrases like a dull budget, a poorman's budget, a live budget and things like that. I want in this debate to pursue the old liberal policy of responsive co-operation. While being thankful to the Government for what they have done, I want to criticise them for what they have omitted to do.

"Now, Sir, we have definitely, deliberately and irrevocably said 'no' to our Excise Revenue. It continues to be no small strain on the resources of the Hon. Finance Minister to balance the Budget, without drawing on the Reserves. But the reserve being an accumulation of our Excise revenue of the past years, which probably, we would not have had, if the policy of the Congress Ministry of 1937 had been followed up, I don't see any harm in dipping his hand now and then to meet the extraordinary expenditure. But we are assured by the Hon. Finance Minister

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in his Budget speech that there is no anxiety on the part of the Government to dip their hands into this reserve often. Of course we could very well see also that they are not anxious because they have added, as a matter of fact, Rs. 255 lakhs to the reserve.

"Now Sir, if conditions return to normal, and the food subsidies and the dearness allowance to Government servants go, then our budget will be balanced. But there is no prospect of that in the near future. We have very recently imposed a burden on the common man, by the revision of the general sales tax and the entertainments tax. We simply cannot impose any more burden on his shoulders for the present. Now what should we do? I want to follow up what is said in the budget speech by the Hon. Finance Minister so far as retrenchment and reorganization is concerned. The Government expect and rightly too—a saving of a crore of rupees if only the recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee are implemented. But here, I feel Sir, that I should utter a word of warning to the Government. The Government should not be led by the opinions of the heads of departments with regard to retrenchment. I may tell you, Sir, that if you are going to listen or place too much reliance on the views of the heads of departments as regards the necessity for several posts continuing, you will not be able to retrench even one person. With regard to this matter, I would advise the Government to take the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee and the opinions of other non-officials. If you want to beat an official, you must take the non-official opinion. That is my firm conviction in this matter. My reason for saying so is this. We have been pleading for the last nine months for the abolition of the post of Firka Special Officers, which are dead waste and if only you have done it, you would have effected a saving of about Rs. 12 lakhs in a year. There are hundreds of posts like that in the Government departments. Please be careful about that.

"Secondly Sir, I want that this Government should cut down all the special pays and special allowances and extra rates of travelling allowances, daily allowances and things like that. It may be seen that in certain cases, these special allowances are so high as to eclipse the salaries themselves. I do not see any reason why these special pays and special allowances should be continued hereafter.

"Thirdly Sir, I want that there should not be any officer in the administration of this Government who draws a salary of more than Rs. 1,500 per mensem. I know that the savings which you may possibly effect thereby would not be more than a few lakhs. But that is not the point. I suggest that for two reasons. One is that every pie that can be saved must be saved and the other is that there should not any longer be such disparity in the salaries of Government servants in a free India. Whatever use such attractive salaries might have in an imperialistic bureaucratic Government in the past, it has no place in a free India, because

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it will foster discontent, hatred and disaffection towards the Government of the day if such disparities in the pays of Government servants are allowed to be continued.

"The next point that I wish to submit is this. It has been not only our cry, but it has also been the Ministerial cry as well, from 1937 onwards that the Board of Revenue should forthwith go. It was said so by the hon. Mr. Prakasam when he was the Revenue Minister in the previous Congress Ministry in 1939, it was said so by Mr. Karanth when he was the previous Revenue Minister and also by the Hon. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, our present Revenue Minister. But I do not see that any step in that direction has been taken so far. If only you go to the office of the Board of Revenue and see the things going on there, you will simply get lost in that Mela. The office has so enormously increased that you do not know where you are. I cannot see any reason why such an antiquated delaying and unnecessary body should continue to be in existence.

"I am particularly thankful to the Government and especially to the Hon. Minister for Public Works for the large amount of money that he has provided for minor irrigation, considering the present circumstances. The money that is provided for minor irrigation is not only Rs. 37 lakhs, but what is provided for grow-more food schemes, is also part of minor irrigation, which is about one crore of rupees and I am also particularly grateful to him because several longstanding schemes in my constituency which deserve the attention of the Government have found a place in this year's budget. I express my thanks on behalf of the people of my constituency for this help.

"Sir, I do not see any reason why Rs. 160 lakhs should be provided for sinking wells, although I do not grudge the amount. But a part of this sum could have been, with benefit, utilized for other grow more-food schemes. That is my submission with regard to this matter.

"Sir, so far as communications are concerned, a large amount of money has been provided for. These are called 'National Highways'—a very high sounding name, of course—but if you only go through these highways, you will feel that you would better not call them 'National Highways'. If I tell any western friend of mine that these are our national highways, he would simply blink at them. I want that not only should we improve our existing roads, but also lay more roads. It is an admitted fact that unless you develop the country by roads and more roads, no further progress can be expected. Of course, Sir, with regard to this matter, I have got to submit that there is a scarcity felt as regards our engineering staff. I will not be surprised, if this money that is allotted for grow-more food schemes and other road works or a large portion of it lapses to Government again, because the staff that is now available may not be able to spend the full amount. I ask, why not you train straightaway about thousand or two thousand people as overseers who are absolutely necessary at present. There are thousands and thousands of enthusiastic

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students and young men available, with Intermediate and S.S.L.C. qualifications, who with one or two years' training will turn out to be good overseers. I request the Government to make a start immediately. Let the course be for about a year or just as much as is necessary to train people for that work."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have already done that, Sir."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"Thank you, Sir."

"Then, Sir, if you want to make India the land of our dreams, and if you want that this country should take a proper and rightful place among the nations of the world, you must improve your revenues not like this, but by crores of rupees and by scores and crores of rupees. Unless you do that, no progress will be made. You can possibly do that only by developing your agriculture and industries. To develop agriculture, two things are necessary. One is, you must produce more and the second, you must reduce the cost of production. For producing more, what is it that is being done? We were told some time ago that three factories of chemical fertilizers will be started, one in the central region, one in the northern region and one in the southern region of this Province. We do not see anything on this point in the budget. Of course in the budget speech mention is made of some shares being taken in some ammonium sulphate factory in Bihar. I ask the Government, would that do? It is absolutely necessary that we should make a start in this direction, and start the factories in the three regions. You may be able to produce more, but unless you reduce the cost of production, you will not be able to tax the people more. You can reduce the cost of production only by improved methods of production and by developing electricity. These two things are absent in this budget. Now, what have you done to reduce the cost of production? Sir, it is said in the Budget speech that 50 tractors are to be bought. I ask whether 50 or 100 for that matter would do for our country. Why not Government make a start with a thousand tractors. There is ample land in this country to be reclaimed. There is no use of granting such pieces of land as 3, 5, or 10 acres to Harijans and then ask them to shift for themselves. You must cultivate it, and you must put it in a cultivable position. If you then give it to a poor man, he will be in a position to enjoy it. There is no use of granting an area to a Harijan and then ask him to cultivate it. Wherewithal is the question. You must get a thousand tractors and reclaim all those waste lands.

"Now what about electricity, Sir. Unless you are going to distribute electricity to every corner of India, you are not going to reduce the cost of production. I think the Hon. Minister, a great agriculturist himself, knows what is to be produced now and how much does production cost. (Interruption.) He must have and should have known it. We do not see any provision for hydro-electric schemes in the Budget. If you develop hydro-electric schemes and distribute electricity to villages, the cost of

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production will become simply nothing. If it is nothing, then you can ask me to pay more taxes, and I will also be able to pay."

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

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"One more minute, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have already given the hon. Member one minute."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"As regards the administration of justice, I submit that the scheme of separating the judiciary from the executive is a long delayed thing. I wish Government had not come with that proposal. When once there is disappointment, there are the consequences of appointment. If there is positive disappointment, there is keen appointment on the other side. You had better say yes or no. Put it before the Legislature and the public before the end of the month. I do not see why it should take a year or two. It only shows the evils of red-tapism. It should be circumvented. If you are not able to circumvent it, no progress can be made. I only request Government to look into this matter and do the needful."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should resume his seat."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on presenting a Budget covering all important points that will make a prosperous Province. I do not wish to touch on the various points covered by the Budget—e.g., Agriculture and other things—but I would like to confine myself to the question of Harijans. When the Objectives Resolution was taken up in the Dominion Parliament, the first Resolution was to give much amenities for the welfare of the Scheduled classes. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

"I do not know, Madam, whether any communications have been sent from this Government or received by them from the Imperial Government as to the ameliorative measures that have to be undertaken by the various Provinces. In the Budget speech the Hon. the Finance Minister has kindly stated that Harijans and caste Hindus would be encouraged to live side by side and maintain the same standard of living. Now, on going through the Budget figures I do not find that any elaborate arrangement has been made to finance any schemes whereby the lot of the common man—I mean Harijans—can be improved. First of all, in the matter of land assignment, I do not find any clear indication of policy or programme from the Minister concerned. I was gratified to note this morning when the Revenue Minister said that in doling out lands, the question of granting lands to Harijans will be considered. Apart from that statement, there is nothing to be seen in the Budget.

"Coming to housing conditions of Harijans, it is admitted on all hands that they are in a pitiable condition. In the Budget,

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I find that a provision of Rs. 37,500 is made. I have been touring some of the districts, and wherever I and other representatives of the Scheduled castes went, we were flooded with petitions as to the insecure position of Harijan hamlets situated very near the water courses or on wet lands. Madras Province is proud of very many reformatory measures. In the Dominion Parliament when they decided that steps should be taken to eradicate untouchability in all forms and to give protection to the interests of minorities, I thought there would be a dynamic programme in our Province so that untouchability could be removed root and branch. But, unfortunately nothing so far has happened. Moreover, in the Dominion Parliament, there was a feeling that during the next ten years the conditions of the Harijans must be improved. In that respect also, I do not feel enough grants have been made in the present Budget.

"Madam, I am alive to the fact that Madras has produced a record in the whole world of having Prohibition throughout the length and breadth of this Province. I know it is a great drop in the revenues of the Province. My community is grateful to Government for bringing this reform.

"Coming to the third point that adult franchise will be the order of the day when the next elections take place, I ask what has been done to give compulsory elementary education to all those adults living in the villages. It is true that there has been an increased grant for giving aid to institutions other than Government in a liberal manner. But, I do not think that that itself will cover the whole field.

"Another important matter which I would like to bring before the House is the purpose for which a Welfare Committee has been constituted in this Province. The Committee has been asked to discuss (1) how to distribute the one crore of rupees on ameliorative measures and (2) to evolve a plan for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes during the next five years. I do not find anything in the Budget to implement that five years' plan that will be taken up by the Government. I hope, when the report has been considered and the plan accepted by the Government, the Hon. the Finance Minister will move for a supplementary grant so that the Government wish of improving the conditions of the depressed classes, as adumbrated in the report that has already been signed by the Members, may be given effect to.

"Another point is that Harijans have been badly treated in village parts—mostly in Malabar where the *janmis* predominate—by evictions. This matter has been brought before the Government several times. Even an half hour debate took place in this House on that score some three months back. But, I do not find anything tangible has been done. When the Government have full powers, I think an ordinance to ban all these evictions will be a better remedy to give some solace to the poor Harijans who are living within the zamindari area in Malabar.

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“Another point which I would like to place before the Government is the agrarian trouble in the villages. Agrarian troubles, as you all know, are assuming large proportions. The very harvesting of the crop that has been raised has now become an impossibility. The Government of India has passed a labour legislation making it compulsory to set up Labour Boards in all those areas. I do not know whether Government have provided funds to meet the contingency of setting up such Boards in the near future. It is highly necessary that Government should take stern action to put an end to all those agitators who have been going to the villages and creating confusion among the agricultural labourers. As far as the people are concerned, they are docile and are prepared to do the sowing and harvesting. But it is the agitators who have gone to the villages that are responsible for all the agrarian troubles. I feel that steps will be taken to bring home to those Harijan labourers the real facts and make them work for the prosperity of our Province.”

SRI P. KAKKAN :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகி அவர்களே, பொக்கிஷ மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிற வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். குறிப்பாக இம்மாகாணம் பூராவும் மதுவிலக்கு கொண்டு வரப்பட்டதற்காக இந்த மாகாணத்திலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்கள் சார்பாக நான் நமஸ்காரம் செய்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால் நமது மக்கள் பாடுபட்டு சம்பாதிக்கும் பணத்தை சந்தோஷமாக வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்காக இது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் இந்த மதுவிலக்கு வருகிற அக்டோபர் மாதம் முதல் தேதியிலிருந்து மாகாணம் பூராவும் வந்தால் அதை நான் மட்டும் அல்ல எல்லோருமே வரவேற்கத்தகுந்தது. ஆனால் இதை நிலைக்கும் காலத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் அதிகமாக நன்மையை அடைவார்கள் என்பது ஒருவகை. மற்றொருவகையில் அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை படுமோசமாக இருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக கனம் முனிசாமி பிள்ளை சொன்னமாதிரி மாகாணத்தில் விவசாய தொழில்களிலும் அவர்களுக்கு கூலி கிடைக்காமல் அதிக கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தக்கஷ்டங்களை அவர்களுக்கு நிவர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டும். அவர்கள் உணவு உற்பத்தியை பெருக்குவதற்கு அதிக உதவி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். முதலாளிக்கும் விவசாயிக்கும் பரஸ்பரம் சௌஜன்யம் இருக்கும்படி சட்டம் இயற்றப்போகிறார்கள். அதை உடனுக்குடனே இயற்றி அதை நிதானமான நிலைமைக்குக் கொண்டு வந்து சாகுபடி செய்யும்படி செய்து உணவு நிலைமையை பெருக்குவதற்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் ஏழைகள் வயிரார சாப்பிடுவார்கள். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் அடக்கு முறை சட்டத்தால் அடக்கி விடுவது என்பது முடியாது. நிலைமையை தெரிந்து கொண்டு வெகு விரைவாக சட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் மக்களை அடக்குவது என்பது சட்டத்தின் மூலம் மட்டும் அல்ல. தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு தொந்தரவு இல்லாமல் கூலி கொடுப்பது முதலிய சட்டங்களை உண்டு பண்ணினால்தான் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு உற்பத்தியை பெருக்குவதற்கு அதிக நன்மை ஏற்படும். ஒரு விவசாயிக்கு 5 ஏக்கர் 3 ஏக்கர் வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள் அது மாதிரி இல்லாமல் 10, 15 ஏக்கர்கள் வைத்துக்கொண்டு நடத்தும்படியாக இருக்கவேண்டும்.”

“ஆனால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற நிலைமையில் சாகுபடி ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது. குறிப்பாக கிராமங்களில் கிணர்களிலும், குளம், கண்மாய்களிலும் மூன்று மாத தண்ணீர் கூட பிடிக்காத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. அதை மராமத்து இலாகா கவனித்து குளம் கண்மாய்களை வெட்டி தண்ணீரை அதிகம் தேக்கிவைத்து பஞ்சம் வராமல் மராமத்து இலாகா பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது கவனிக்காமல் இருப்பதால் பஞ்சம் வந்து விடுகிறது. அப்படி செய்தால் தான் பஞ்சத்தைத் தடுத்தல் பல ஊர்களில் கம்பு, சோளம் முதலியவைகளையாவது சாகுபடி செய்வார்கள். மற்ற மக்களுக்கும் உணவு கொடுப்பார்கள். ஆகையால் கண்மாய்

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களையும் குளங்களையும் உடனே செப்பனிட வேண்டும். இப்படி செப்பனிட வதால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் கூலியாவது கிடைக்கும்.

“இன்னும் திருச்சி ஜில்லாவிலும் மதுரையிலும் காவேரிபாசனத்திலும் பெரியார் பாசனத்திலும் அநேக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. புஞ்சை நிலங்கள் நஞ்சையாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த நிலங்களுக்குப் பக்கத்தில் தண்ணீர் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் நல்ல சாகுபடி செய்ய உத்தரவு கிடையாது. தண்டம் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். 100, 150 என்று அப்படி சர்க்கார் அபராதம் வாங்க காரணம் என்ன. அவைகளுக்கு தண்ணீரை விடுவதற்கு கவனிப்பது கிடையாது. அதிகமான தண்ணீர் விட்டால் நல்ல சாகுபடி செய்து நூற்றுக்கணக்கான நிலங்களை சாகுபடி செய்து உற்பத்தியை பெருக்கலாம். இப்படி செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஒத்தாசை செய்யவேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றி போனவருஷம் பட்ஜெட் பேச்சில் சொன்னேன். இதுவரையில் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை.

“இன்னும் கல்லியைப்பற்றி சொல்லவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களைப் பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் ரிப்பேராக இருக்கின்றன. மழை பெய்தால் கட்டிடம் பூராவும் ஒரே தண்ணீர். இவை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு ஸ்பெஷல் ஓவர்சியரையாவது நியமித்து இதை உடனடியாக கவனிக்கவேண்டியதவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் நடக்கிறது. சௌகரியம் நடக்கும் என்று மக்கள் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். இதை நிச்சயமாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அங்கே போய் பார்த்தால் நாம் தலைவணங்கும்படியாக இருக்கிறது. கிராமங்களில் கட்டாயக் கல்வி ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டியதவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு கல்வி மந்திரி உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். இங்கு அவர் இப்பொழுது இல்லை. இருந்தாலும் பொக்கிஷ மந்திரி அவரிடம் சொல்வார் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். கட்டாயப்படிப்பிற்கு வேண்டிய உதவி செய்யவேண்டும்.”

“பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் ஹரிஜன குழந்தைகளை சேர்ப்பதற்கு poverty certificate வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்கள். அந்த certificateகள் தாசில் தாரிடமிருந்தோ, கிராம முன்சிபிடமிருந்தோ அல்லது பெரியவர்களிடமிருந்தோ வாங்கிவரவேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள். அப்படி கேட்கப்போனால் அவர்கள் சீக்கிரத்தில் கொடுப்பது இல்லை. காலம் கடத்துகிறார்கள். இன்னும் பணம் கூட கேட்கிறார்கள். அது மாதிரியான நிலைமை இல்லாமல் பஞ்சாயத்து மெம்பர்களும் M.L.A.க்களும் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் மெம்பர்களும் கொடுத்தால்போதும் என்று ஒரு சட்டம் போடவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் ஹரிஜனக் குழந்தைகள் முன்னேற்ற மடைவார்கள். இப்பொழுது போய் கேட்டால் அவர்கள் மாடு மேய்கிறவர்கள் தானே என்று கொடுக்காமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால் M.L.A.க்கள், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு மெம்பர்கள் இவர்கள் certificate கொடுத்தால் போதும் என்று ஒரு சட்டம் போடவேண்டும்.”

“அடுத்தாற்போல் ஜெயில் நிர்வாகம். அங்கே பார்த்தால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் பாடுபடும்நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். நான் சிறையிலிருக்கும் காலத்தில் கூட இவைகளைப்பார்த்தும் அநுபவித்துமிருக்கிறேன். மற்றவர்களுக்கும் தெரியும். அங்கே ஹரிஜன கைதிகள்தான் மூத்திரம் மலம் இவைகளை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. எல்லோரும் திருட்டுக்குற்றம் செய்தவர்கள்தான். இவர்களுக்குமட்டும் ஏன் அந்தமாதிரி வேலை கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ஜாதிப் பெயரால் அப்படி எடுக்கச்சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஒரு Block-ல் ஒரு ஹரிஜனம் இருந்தால் அவன்தான் அந்த Block பூராவும் மலம், மூத்திரம் எடுக்கவேண்டும். அந்த வித்யாசம் இருக்கக் கூடாது. இதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இவைகள் நடப்பது மந்திரிகளுக்குக்கூட தெரியும். ஏனென்றால் சரியான கண்காணிப்பு கிடையாது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் ரூல் போடவேண்டும்.”

“இன்னும் கைதிகளுக்கு நல்ல பழக்கங்கள் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கைத்தொழில்கள் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். நூற்றல், முதலியவைகள் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். நல்ல புஸ்தகங்களை வைத்து படிக்கச்

[Sri P. Kakkan] [27th February 1948]

சொல்லவேண்டும், இவ்விதமான நல்ல பழக்கங்கள் சொல்லிக்கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் 10 மாதம் ஜெயிலில் இருந்து விடுதலை அடைந்த பின் மறுபடியும் வந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். ஏன்? அங்கே இருக்கும் ஜெயில் வார்டர்கள் தான் திருநெல்வேலி குல்லாயில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு திருடிக்கொண்டு போய் விடுகிறார்களே அவர்கள் இவர்களுக்கு எங்கே நல்ல பழக்கம் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் கைதிகளுக்கு நல்ல பழக்கங்கள் உண்டாக்குவதற்கு தகுந்த ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

4-15 p.m. “அடுத்தப்படியாக சுகாதார விஷயமாக சொல்லவேண்டும். கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரிகூட இருக்கிறார், ஆனால் அவருக்கு தமிழ் தெரியாது. I want to say a few words about the sweepers and scavengers. இந்த soavangersக்கும் sweepersக்கும் சரியான உடுப்பு கிடையாது. காலை யில் பார்த்தால் அவர்கள் உடம்பெல்லாம் தூசி, உடையெல்லாம் தூசி அவர்களுக்கு சரியான உடுப்பு கிடையாது, சௌகரியம் கிடையாது.”

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“I wish to know whether the Hon. the Health Minister is listening to the speech, which is being addressed to him. These words are meant for the Hon. the Health Minister and I wish he listens to the speech.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Even if he listens, he cannot understand the language.”

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“He can ask at least some hon. Member to explain to him later.”

ONE HON. MEMBER:—“Mr. Kaleswara Rao will help him.”

SRI P. KAKKAN:—“அவர்களுக்கு உடுப்பு முதலியவைகளுக்கு ஒரு கிராண்ட் ஒதுக்கவேண்டும். ரூ. 16, 17 என்று சம்பளம் கொடுத்தால் போதாது. ஜாஸ்தி கொடுக்கவேண்டும். N.G.O.க்களுக்கு ஜாஸ்தி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்போல அவர்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவர்களுக்கு கொடுப்பதற்கு எவ்வளவு கொடுத்தாலும் கொடுக்கலாம். மூல தனத்திலிருந்து 5 கோடி இல்லை 10 கோடி என்று எடுத்தாலும் இவர்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு போனஸ் கிடையாது, அதையும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதைசரியாக அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். மகாத்மகாந்தி இதையே சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தார். இனிமேல் சொல்வதற்கு ஒருவரும் கிடையாது. அவருடைய கொள்கையை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு மந்திரியும் அவருடைய கொள்கையை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும்.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“On a point of order. You wanted the Hon. the Health Minister to listen to the observations made by the hon. Member relating to his department. But since this is a general discussion in which the Hon. the Finance Minister has got to reply to the debate, is it required, Madam, that hon. Member should go into the details of any department and the Hon. the Minister in charge should hear every remark that is made on the floor of the House.”

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“Members can speak on any subject they like in the general discussion. If the Hon. Ministers concerned are present, they must listen to the speech because it is to their benefit.”

SRI P. KAKKAN:—“இந்த sweepersக்கு ஜாஸ்தி சம்பளம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு சரியான dress கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் இருக்கும் தெரு சுத்தம் கிடையாது. சுத்த குடிதண்ணீர் கிடையாது, வீடு

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கிடையாது. ஒரு குடிசையில் 5, 6 குடும்பம் இருக்கின்றன. புருஷன், பெண்டாட்டி எப்படி இருப்பார்கள். பார்த்தால் பன்றிக்குக்கூட தனியாக ஒரு பொந்து இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இந்த ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இந்த உதவி செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் முன்வரவேண்டும். அவர்கள் இருக்கும் இடம் சுகாதார குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அதையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“ஆஸ்பத்திரியை கவனித்தால் சில இடங்களில் நன்றாக நடைபெறவில்லை. Corruption ஜாஸ்தியாக இருக்கிறது. மேலூர்ஸ் பரஸவத்திற்கு வருவதற்கும் injection போடுவதற்கும் ரூ. 25 முதற்கொண்டு கேட்கிறார்கள். இதை ஏழைகள் எப்படி கொடுக்கமுடியும். ஆஸ்பத்திரி நிர்வாகத்தில் ரொம்ப ஊழல் இருக்கிறது. கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதை உடனே கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அதிகாரிகள் பழய மனப்பான்மையில் ஹரி இருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் இதை உடனடியாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.”

“நான் அதிக நேரம் பேசி விட்டேன், ஒன்றை மட்டும் சொல்லி முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கைத்தொழில் மிக மிக முக்கியம். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அதைக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கதர் உற்பத்தி செய்யப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் ஏற்படுத்தி கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் வருஷா வருஷம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணத்துடன் ஸ்ரீ பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் ஒதுக்கினார். அந்த வருஷம் அந்த ஒரு கோடி செலவு செய்யப்படவில்லை. அப்படியே இருக்கிறது. அதை செலவு செய்வதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் வகுக்க வேண்டும். சீக்கிரம் ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டும். ரூபாயை சிலவழிக்க நல்ல முறையில் ஒரு திட்டம் தயாரிக்க வேண்டும். இன்னும் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஒதுக்கி வரவேண்டும். இந்தமாதிரி ஒரே எண்ணத்திலிருக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு கனம் பொக்கிஷ மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட பட்ஜெட்டை முழு மனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன்.”

* SRI B. S. MALLIKARJUNA RAO:—“Madam, of course, one does not find any novel features in the Budget. That is evidently the reason, I think, why a bit of poetry has been added to relieve the monotony. After three years of our regime in the name of the Congress, one has to search whether we have any definite planning and programme and whether in the Budget there is anything to further such planning and policy. Of course, we have given to the country the Khadi scheme and the rural development scheme. We had earmarked two years back an amount of four crores for the purpose of rural development. Cottage industries and Khadi scheme which are to-day distinct features of the Budget happen to be no more than mere names. Then we have the prohibition programme which has in itself a staunch opposition from the friends of the opposite side. Beyond this, one has to find only a stereotyped Budget on the old policies. Our rural development policy is also on the old lines. It gives rise to doubts whether we are to-day really wanting in the required resourcefulness to tap the sources of revenue for the State. Is it merely by way of taxation that we can get the income for the State? Is it not possible to have any other means of deriving the revenue for the State? There does not seem to be any other idea at all except taxation. Undoubtedly ten years back when the Congress Ministry came into existence and when they introduced this Sales Tax, we thought that through this Sales Tax, we can make up all the deficit that may be created by the loss of Excise revenue on account of the introduction of prohibition. Now, we have not only increased the Sales Tax further but we have increased the entertainment tax. We are imposing

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a betting tax on Race Courses. But, by way of these taxes, we are only trying to see that the taxes are distributed among as many people as possible and we are not considering the fact as to how the poor people can bear these taxes. We are not considering what should be the principle of taxation and what should be the subjects that are to be taxed. Sales tax no doubt has been considered as the best way but we must see how this sales tax does affect the poor people. If only we understand the feeling of the people, we can know how it affects them. With regard to the entertainment tax, this tax should be imposed on people who have got surplus savings. But the poor people are asked to pay this entertainment tax; people, who, in our conception of humanity to-day, are no better than live-stock, are made to pay this entertainment tax and we think it is only necessary to give fodder and water to them. Human happiness, pleasure, comfort and relief are not taken into consideration in evaluating the essentials of life. Otherwise, we would not have contemplated this entertainment tax being imposed on the poor. So, we are going in the old rut. We are not considering how to tap the sources for our revenue. It is not through taxes alone that we can augment the revenues. We must see that the richer classes that have got surplus are made to pay these taxes. We know that there is a great reluctance expressed on the part of the poor classes to pay these taxes. I may be blamed for the criticism that I am leveling, namely, that the richer classes to-day, being very much influential, are in a position to raise a hue and cry and to carry on the propaganda that these taxes are not distributed proportionately. Otherwise, I do not see any reason why the Government should give up or at least postpone the agricultural income-tax that was contemplated a long time back. The Hon. the Finance Minister in his report has said that we can expect a revenue of about one crore of rupees from the agricultural income-tax but that it is deferred for the time-being. Madam, this agricultural income-tax is intended to be levied on those people who can afford to pay this tax and who get large incomes but instead of that, we are increasing the tax on entertainment and also increasing the sales tax. That shows the attitude with which we are viewing the fundamental principles of taxation. I would submit that it is not at all the way in which we can carry on this taxation. No doubt we have met the deficit to a very large extent. We have made up nearly thirteen crores of rupees. We have lost nearly eighteen crores by launching on this prohibition programme and it is not by way of taxation alone that we can make up this deficit. We have to tap other resources in this Province. Unless it is done, our Province will have to go with a begging bowl or we have to float State loans for starting any productive industries, or for starting any schemes involving capital outlay. Therefore, Madam, unless we carry on a bold policy of nationalizing the industries—at least the key industries and the public utility industries—instead of trying merely to invest on private enterprises, we will not be in a position to-morrow to have enough resources, adequate to the present needs of the society or adequate enough to be useful to the present social order. It is up to the

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Congress Government to do some good in that direction. If there is any disinclination to take up a bold policy and if we are oscillating about it and go on enunciating our own conflicting theories, we will not be able to do any good to the people. That is the reason why I say that we will not be able to give any satisfactory budget to any section of the people in this Province unless we have a definite policy of nationalizing at least the key industries and the public utility industries. It is not enough if you merely invest half a crore of rupees on a commercial financial corporation. What does it show? It shows that you are merely perpetuating and encouraging private enterprise. It is not showing any approach nearer to the nationalization of industries. You are to-day showing an expenditure for eighty lakhs for industrial outlay and out of which you are investing this year about fifty-one lakhs on the Industrial Financial Corporation. That shows how meagre the sum that you have invested for the Industrial purpose. It shows also that you are not investing much on the nationalization of key industries but you are only encouraging private enterprises. Therefore, unless this nationalization is carried out, it is not even possible to expect any sort of industrial peace. Industrial disturbances have become the order of the day. On the one side, there is the capitalist who is minding his own profiteering business and not at all mindful of the existing feeling among the labour employed in the industry; on the other side, there is the labour who are expected to realize the responsibilities of the State in public welfare. That responsibility to be realized should be mutual between the employer and the labour as well. Until that realization comes, it is not possible to expect any industrial peace putting an end to industrial conflict. Unless you say that the labour will have a dominant interest in any industry, it is not possible for production to be speeded up. Therefore, the State should not forget the acute need for the establishment of truly nationalized industries. At least the State should take over the key industries. Otherwise, the State to-morrow will be only a vassal to the private capitalist in whose hands you are placing these key industries. So, it is absolutely necessary both for speeding up production and getting more revenues and also for creating a contented labour that the Government should launch upon a bold policy of nationalization of industries. Otherwise, it will be only burdening the people with fresh additional taxation. By additional taxation, you will be only creating apathies and not the sympathies of the people and there will be wide discontent.

“Another thing, Madam, that I would like to say on this occasion is on the subject of education. Government are investing a sum of eight crores in this year's budget on the subject of education. Out of these eight crores, six crores of rupees are earmarked for grants to be given to private institutions, for colleges, for secondary schools or for night schools or for labour schools. Whatever it may be, out of a total amount of eight crores, which you have provided, you are investing nearly three-fourths of the amount towards private institutions. I see no reason, Madam,

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why the subject 'Education' should not be nationalized and made a State concern and why should not Government itself take up the work of running these institutions. If they take up, they will get enough revenue. Not only that. There is a great disparity between the salaries and allowances that are paid to the teachers in the various private institutions, and the Government institutions. Their emoluments are markedly different, though they are people of the same standard. It is also very unfair on the part of the Government to expect the same category of teachers to turn out the same standard of work because you are not paying them with the same standard. In these circumstances, nationalization of educational institutions will be the first step to remove all these inequalities. Nationalization of education is absolutely necessary in elementary education because we have to launch upon a scheme of compulsory adult education and basic education. When we are going to do that, there is no reason why these public utility institutions should be managed by private persons. I, therefore, say that education should be a national concern. It is really too late in the day that we should start such a scheme.

"Then, Madam, another thing I would submit at this stage is the question of the separation of judiciary and the executive. My hon. Friend, Mr. Brahmananda Reddi, has dealt in respect of that matter. I say it is long overdue. People expected it even in the old Congress regime. But now a decade has lapsed and still, the Government say that it may take another two years. There is nothing definite about it in the Budget speech and there is nothing to show when that system will come into operation. There is no reason why it should entail so much time. The public are already feeling that this matter is unnecessarily delayed. On account of this delay, litigation is unnecessarily protracted and there is a lot of waste of time and money in respect of the disposal of cases. Moreover the disposals are not also properly done. Unless the executive work is dissociated from the judiciary, unless you have a competent and efficient judiciary it is not possible to dispose of cases in an efficient manner. Moreover, I may also tell you that an executive officer to-day entrusted with the work of disposing of cases is a misfit. Therefore, I submit that it is high time that in the name of justice, we should not perpetrate such a thing. If this is done, it will be less expensive to the poor litigants of the public. Therefore, we should not waver any longer on this subject of the separation of the executive from the judiciary. The report of the Committee is already there and we have to simply to put it into execution. There is already a feeling that we are trying to shelve that report. I hope that impression will not be allowed to continue."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"On a point of order. The Speaker has ruled two days back that when important criticisms are levelled against Government, and when replies are made, the Members who made those criticisms should be present in the House. What is sauce for the gander is also sauce for the goose. The budget discussion comprises several subjects pertaining to

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almost all Ministers. Only five Ministers are present now. Only three were sticking to their seats faithfully from the afternoon. One Minister had walked into this hall just now . . ."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I have just now drawn the attention of the Hon. Minister, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam and asked him to send word to the other Ministers to be present here. It is but fair that they should be present here when criticisms are levelled against particular departments."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Hon. Ministers in charge of the Departments are going to move the demands standing in their names and they will allow criticism to be made on those departments and then it is time for detailed criticism to be made by the hon. Members and not in the general discussion."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Even during the general discussion on the general policy of the Budget, there are important things which the Hon. Ministers should listen to. So, if possible, all the Ministers should be present here even during the general discussion."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"I am not very anxious that all those Ministers should be sitting here. I am only anxious that Members should not be admonished for trying to have some relaxation. If they want some relaxation on account of too much hearing of speeches or for other purposes, they should have it. My point is not so much that every Minister should be sitting here but what has been applied to the Members may be applied equally to the Ministers. At least, the Leader of the House or the Hon. the Premier, representing all the Ministers should be present here."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Does the Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam wish to say anything? Does he think that every Minister should be present here?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Some Ministers are in the Select Committee connected with the Zamindari Bill."

ONE HON. MEMBER:—"That is already over."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Probably they are engaged on some other important business."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, the point which has been raised by my hon. Friend Mr. V. Raghavayya, with which I also agree, is that if the Ministers have the privilege of relaxing themselves from the House, other Members also must have the same privilege. Therefore, the ruling that hon. Members must be here to hear the reply of the Ministers to their criticisms, must be relaxed. That is all that is required by the hon. Member Mr. Raghavayya."

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N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, it seems that Hon. Ministers consider it much more worthwhile to follow the proceedings of this House from the newspapers this evening rather than attend to the deliberations on the floor of the House."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"May I remind you, Madam, Deputy Speaker, that the Speaker ruled that only when serious allegations are made by hon. Members, the Hon. Ministers should be present and not otherwise. If it is ruled that all the thirteen Ministers should be sitting here all the time, I submit it may not be a very good precedent."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I think no strict rules can be made with regard to the attendance of any Member here. Whether it is a Minister or a private Member, if he has more important work to do elsewhere, he may be absent from the House."

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—"சபை உதவி தலைவி அவர்களே, வரவு செலவு திட்டம் சமர்ப்பித்த நிதி மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களை மனப்பூர்வமாக பாராட்டுகிறேன். வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் குறைபாடுகள் அநேகம் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் ஆகஸ்ட் 15-ம் தேதிக்குப் பிறகு, நாம் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த பிறகு, இந்த சுதந்திர சட்ட சபையில் ஸ்ரீ கோபால் ரெட்டி சமாராகவும் நல்ல மாதிரியாகவும் அமைத்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை சமர்ப்பித்ததற்காக நாம் அவரை பாராட்ட கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்ட சம்மந்தமாக பேசும்போது பார்த்தால் மனிதர்களுக்கு நாளுக்கு நாள் தேவைகள் அதிகமாகிக் கொண்டே வந்திருக்கிற காலத்தில் படிப்பை நூற்றுக்கு நூறு பேர் அதிகமாக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் ஒவ்வொருவரின் மனதிலும் இருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் ஆஸ்பத்திரி வைக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் தோன்றுகிறது. இப்பொழுது உணவு பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிற இந்த நிலைமையில் ஒவ்வொரு திட்டங்களிலும் ஒவ்வொரு அம்சத்திலும் குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கத்தானிருக்கிறது. 55 கோடி ரூபாய் இல்லை 100 கோடி ரூபாய் இருந்தாலும் கூட இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் இருக்கும் தேவைகளை பூர்த்தி செய்ய முடியவே முடியாது. எவ்வளவோ ஜாஸ்தியாக நம்முடைய தேவை பெருகிக் கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் எந்த முறையில் நாம் அவைகளை நல்ல திட்டங்களாக அமைத்து ஜனங்களுக்கு சமாதானமான முறையிலும் திருப்திகரமான முறையிலும் அமைக்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் இப்பொழுது நம்முன் இருக்கிறது. நமது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ பிரம்மாநந்தம் ரெட்டியார் சொன்னமாதிரி கூடின வரையில் விவசாயத்திற்காக சென்ற வருஷத்தைக்காட்டிலும் இந்த வருஷம் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிக்கும் விவசாய இலாகா விற்கும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது வாஸ்தவம். ஆனால் அவைகளுக்கு எவ்வளவு ஒதுக்கினாலும் போதாது. இது சம்பந்தமாக வருஷா வருஷம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட துறை சிலவிடப்பட்டதா என்பதையும் அந்த திட்டங்களை சரிவர நடத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறதா என்பதையும் வருஷ முடிவில் பார்த்தால் அது முடிவு அடைகிறதில்லை. வருஷ முடிவில் பார்த்தால் அப்படி ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணம் ரிசர்வ் பண்ணுக்கு போய்விடுகிறது. செய்யவேண்டியவைகள் நிறைவேறாமல் நின்றபோய் விடுகிறது. சாதாரணமாக ஒன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் *irka development scheme* எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஒரு *irka* தெரிந்தெடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவைகளில் முக்கியமாக செய்யவேண்டிய சீர்திருத்தங்களை செய்ய ஒரு திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வருஷம் மார்ச்சு மாதம் 31-ம் தேதிக்குள் ரோடு வசதியும், கக்கூஸ்களும், குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியும்

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செய்வதற்கு 5,000 ரூபாய்க்கு திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் 50,000 ரூபாய் இந்த வருஷத்தில் 3 மாதத்தில் சிலவழிக்க திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த 5,000 ரூபாயை சிலவு பண்ணுவதில் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள், ரோடு வசதிகள், இன்னும் மற்றும் பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றாலும் அதற்கு திட்டம் போடவேண்டுமென்றாலும் அதற்கு தனிப்பட்ட ஓவர்சியரோ அல்லது Supervisor-ஐ கிடையாது. Highway Engineer-ஐ கேட்டால் அங்கே அவர்களுக்கு ஏதப்பட்ட வேலைகள் இருக்கின்றன கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதே மாதிரி மைனர் இரிகேஷன் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் கேட்டால் அங்கேயும் அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ வேலைகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒரே ஒருவர்தான் ஒரு தாலுகாவிற்கு இருக்கிறார் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது ஓவர்சியர்களும் சூப்பர்வைசர்களும் மிக மிகக் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் இல்லாமல் அதிகமான வேலைகளை முடிக்கவே முடியாது. ஓவர்சியர்களை இன்னும் அதிகமாக்கவேண்டும். திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிற வேலையை குறித்த நேரத்தில் முடித்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இம்மாதிரி திடீரென்று அவர்களை எப்படி நியமிக்கமுடியும் என்று சொல்லலாம். ஆனால் ரிடயராசி பென்ஷன் வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்களை இப்பொழுது தாற்காலிகமாக கூப்பிட்டு—இஞ்சினீயர்களைக் கூட—இம்மாதிரியான வேலைகளை செய்யச் சொல்லலாம், அவர்களுக்கும் சொற்பமாக ஏதோ ஊதியங்களைக் கொடுத்து செய்யச் சொல்லலாம் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஆகையால் இந்த மாதிரியான திட்டங்களை சரிவர நடத்தவேண்டியதுதான் முக்கியம் என்று என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

"அதே மாதிரி Minor Irrigation விஷயமாக அதற்கு ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் திட்டம் வருஷ முடிவில் எதுவரையில் செய்யப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். அநேகம் கிராமங்களில் ஜமீந்தார்கள் செய்யவேண்டிய காரியங்களும் நமது சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டிய ரிப்பேர்களும் சேர்ந்து இருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் சில இடங்களில் மராமத்து இலாகாவும் Minor Irrigation இரண்டும் சேர்ந்தாற்போல் செய்யவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஜமீன்கள் செய்ய முன்வரவில்லை. ஜமீந்தார்கள் செய்யவேண்டியதை செய்யாமலிருந்தால் அதை கலெக்டர் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளமுடியாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதையெல்லாம் பார்த்தால் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி அதிகமாக செய்யமுடியாமலே இருக்கிறது. இதே மாதிரி அநேகம் அணைக்கட்டுகள் உடைந்து கிடக்கின்றன. பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பட்ட காலத்திலிருந்து இந்த வாய்க்கால்களை ரிப்பேர்கள் செய்யப்படவே இல்லை என்பதை நான் எடுத்துக்காட்டுகிறேன். அவைகளை ரிப்பேர் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் மைனர் இரிகேஷன் ஓவர்சியர்கள் வேண்டும் என்று அதிகாரிகள் சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். இந்த விதமாக இருந்தால் எந்த விதத்தில் அதிக உற்பத்தி ஏற்படப்போகிறது என்பதை தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். இந்த இரண்டு வருஷமாக ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப்பட்ட துகையிலிருந்து எவ்வளவு தூரம் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதும், எவ்வளவு மைனர் இரிகேஷன் நடத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதும் எவ்வளவு கிணர்கள் வெட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதும் எவ்வளவு குளங்கள் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதும் இந்த வருஷ சிலவு திட்டத்தில் அறிய முடியவில்லை. நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய பட்ஜெட் பேச்சிலிருந்தும் தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்கு இல்லை. ஆகையால் நிதிகளை ஒதுக்கிவைத்தால் மாதிரி போதாது. அவைகளை செய்துமுடிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதை நாம் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதை முதன்மையாக செய்ய முன்வரவேண்டும். யுத்தத்திலிருந்து திரும்பி வந்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களில் *Overseers* இருக்கலாம். அவர்களை சர்க்கார் நியமித்து அவர்களை வேலை செய்யச் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

"தவிர கல்விக்காக சமாராக நிதி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நிறைய ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்வதற்கு இல்லை. கல்வி விஷயத்தில் 25 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கினாலும் கூட நாட்டில் கல்வி பெருகபோதாது

[Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal] [27th February 1948]

என்று இருக்கும் காலத்தில் ஒரு கோடி, ஒன்றரைக் கோடி, இந்த மாதிரி ஒதுக்கினால் அது போதவே போதாது. (At this stage, Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.) இந்த ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதன்மூலம் எத்தனை பிள்ளைகள் கல்வி கற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம், எத்தனை பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ஏற்படுத்தலாம், எத்தனை உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கமுடியும் என்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும். இந்த முறையில் போனால் நூற்றுக்கு 70 பேர்கள் கல்வி கற்றுக்கொள்ள எவ்வளவு காலம் ஆகும்.

MR. SPEAKER:—"We shall sit till 5-30 to-day."

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—"இந்த நிதியில் ஆரம்ப கட்டாயக் கல்வி நிருவவேண்டும் என்று நம் மாகாணத்தில் கிளர்ச்சி இருக்கிறது. இந்த ஆரம்பக் கட்டாயக் கல்வியை ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் சில சில இடங்களில் ஆரம்பித்தால் அது எவ்வளவு தூரம் எத்தனை வருஷத்தில் முடியும் என்பதை பாருங்கள். இப்பொழுது போகிற முறைப்படி நாம் போனால் 5 வருஷம் இல்லை, 10 வருஷம் இல்லை, 25 வருஷமானாலும் இந்த 75 சதமாவது ஆரம்பக் கட்டாய கல்வியை நமது மாகாணத்தில் நிறுவு முடியாது. ஆகையால் ஆரம்பக் கட்டாய கல்விக்கு மூலாதார திட்ட கல்வி கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கும் எவ்வளவு துரிதமாக செய்யமுடியுமோ அவ்வளவு செய்ய முன்வந்தால்தான் நல்லது.

"ஹிந்துஸ்தானியை மத்யதரப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும் என்று நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பேச்சில் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். ஆனால் அந்த முறை போதாது. நம் தேசிய பாஷை ஹிந்துஸ்தானியாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் கட்டாயமாக ஹை ஸ்கூல் முடிய பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் கற்றுக்கொடுத்தால்தான் இந்த தேசிய பாஷை பரவமுடியும் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"சுகாதாரத்திற்கும் வைத்யத்திற்கும் போதுமான நிதி ஒதுக்கப்படவே இல்லை என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஏற்கனவே மதுரையிலும் குண்டரிலும் வைத்ய கல்லூரி வைப்பதாக சென்ற வருஷத்தில் திட்டம் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை இந்த வருஷம் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த வருஷம் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் மாத்திரம் இருப்பதாக தெரிகிறது. ஜாஸ்தியாக பிள்ளைகளை இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற Medical College-ல் admit செய்ய முடியவில்லை. அதனால் எந்த முறையில் வைத்ய வசதி அதிகரிக்கும் என்பது தெரியவில்லை, நூறு மருத்துவ ஸ்திரீகளுக்கு பயிற்சி கொடுக்க திட்டம் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்ற வருஷம் 200 பேருக்கு திட்டம் போட்டிருந்தார்கள். அந்த 200 பேரில் எத்தனை பேர்கள் பயிற்சி அடைந்து வந்தார்கள், எத்தனை பேர்கள் பயிற்சி அடைந்து வேலையிலிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. அவர்கள் ஜாஸ்தியாக வந்து சேரும்படி அவர்களுக்கு stipend அதிகமாக கொடுத்து வேண்டிய வசதிகளும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய செளகரியங்கள் பண்ணிக்கொடுத்தாலொழிய மருத்துவம் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு முன்வரமாட்டார்கள் என்று எனக்கு தோன்றுகிறது. அம்மாதிரி அதிகமாக வருவதற்கு சர்க்கார் வற்புறுத்தி அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் பயிற்சியடைய வரவில்லை என்று சொன்னால் மாத்திரம் போதாது. அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதி அளிக்க வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லா Headquarters Hospital-லும் பயிற்சி கொடுக்க சென்ற வருஷ திட்டத்திலிருக்கிறது என்பதைப்பார்த்து சந்தோஷப்பட்டேன். இந்த வருஷம் நூறு ஸ்திரீகள் பயிற்சி பெறவேண்டுமென்பதை நூற்றுக்கு நூறுபேர் வரும்படி அவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக stipend கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக ரோடு வசதிகள். ரோடு வசதிக்காக கிராமங்களுக்கு அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. கிராமாந்திரங்களில் தான் இப்பொழுது நல்ல வசதியான ரோடுகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். ரோடுகளை எல்லாம் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதிலிருந்து ரிப்பேர் சரியான முறையில் செய்யவே இல்லை. ஒவ்வொரு ரோடும் கார்களுக்கு spring ஒடிந்துபோன பிறகு தான் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்படுகிறது. ஒவ்வொரு ரோடும் எல்லாவற்றையும்

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சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் சர்க்காருக்கு கஷ்டம் ஏற்படலாம் என்பதை தாழ்மையுடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்தந்த ஊர்களில் செய்ய வேண்டிய கல்வி, ரோடுகள் போடுவது, இன்னும் சுகாதார வசதி முதலிய வசதிகளை செய்வதற்கு அந்தந்த ஊர்களிலுள்ள ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கோ, முனிசிபாலிட்டிக்கு, பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுக்கோ கொடுத்து விடுவது நல்லது என்று தோன்றுகிறது. முக்கியமாக ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாக்களிலுமுள்ள மோட்டார் போக்குவரத்தைக் கூட சர்க்கார் எடுத்து கொள்வதற்கு பதிலாக ஜில்லா போர்டினிடமோ, அல்லது பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டினிடமோ நடத்தக் கொடுப்பது நல்லது என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது.

"ஆகையால் முதல் முதலாக பாசன வசதிகளுக்கு குளங்களை சரியான முறையில் ரிப்பேர் செய்துவைக்கவேண்டும். வாய்க்கால் முதலியவைகளை ரிப்பேர் செய்வதற்காகவும் அதை துரிதமாக செய்யவேண்டியதற்கும் எத்தனை கோடி செலவழிக்கவேண்டுமானாலும் அவைகளை செலவழிக்கவேண்டும். அதைச் செய்வதுதான் முக்கியம். போக்குவரத்து வசதிகளை பிற்பாடு கவனித்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்பது என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். ஆகையால் வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தில் நம்முடைய மாகாணத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு ஜாஸ்தியாக செய்யவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறதோ அவைகளை எல்லாம் செய்துமுடிக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம், அவைகளை மந்திரி கவனிப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

"எங்களுடைய ஜில்லாவில் மணிமுத்தா நதியில் ஒரு ரிசர்வாயர் கட்டவேண்டுமென்று அடிக்கடி கேட்டுக்கொண்டும் போன வருஷ வரவு சிலவு திட்ட பேச்சில் கூட இதை சொல்லி இருக்கிறேன். அதற்கு விசாரணை நடத்தி இருப்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி பக்தவத்சலம் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த வருஷ வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தில் அந்த விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் காணவில்லை. அங்கே ரிசர்வாயர் இருந்தாலொழிய திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவுக்கு பாசன வசதிக்கு மிகவும் கெடுதல் ஏற்படும். இப்பொழுது Hydro-Electric Scheme-க்கு குறிப்பிட்ட அளவு தண்ணீர் வைத்துக்கொள்வதால் அவர்கள் பாசனத்திற்கு தண்ணீர் விடுவதில்லை. பயிர் கெட்டுப்போகிறது. ஆகையால் மணிமுத்தா நதியில் ரிசர்வாயர் கட்டினால் எந்த விதமான பாசன வசதிக்கும் செளகரியமாக இருக்கும் என்பது என்னுடைய ஜில்லா வாசிகளுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். அதைத்தான் கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு அடிக்கடி எடுத்து சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் இந்த வருஷத்து முடிவிலாவது Revised Budget வருகிற காலத்தில் சிறிது கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இதைத் தவிர நான் வேறு ஒன்றும் சொல்வதற்கு இல்லை."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"May I know whether we are sitting till 5-30 p.m. to-day only or to-morrow also?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall announce whether the Assembly ⁵ p.m. will sit till 8 p.m. to-morrow. There is a slight change in the agenda of to-morrow. After question-hour, the resolution on Burma will be taken up. It may take 2 or 3 hours. To compensate for it, we may have to sit till 8 p.m. to-morrow. We can consider that point to-morrow."

* SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"Sir, the Finance Minister deserves our congratulations for having brought forward this budget which does not cause any flutter in any circle. I do not call it a dull budget; I call it a quiet budget. It does not disturb anybody nor does it kindle any unnecessary hopes lest one should get disappointed later. His speech is marked with a bit of poetry. Poetry is a very good vehicle, Sir, when very inconvenient and difficult things have to be said in a mild manner. When prosaic things have to be said, poetry is a very good

[Sri K. Linga Raju] [7th February 1948]

medium. A casual reading of the budget will show that there are no new taxation measures which is some relief in itself. One or two hon. Friends on the opposite side referred to taxation measures coming up during non-budget sessions. What we had, we had already. There is no prospect of any new taxes now. Naturally we do not have very many ameliorative or nation-building programmes as well. We have no alternative but to be satisfied with the introduction of Prohibition which entails heavy loss of revenue in spite of which we are still able to have a budget of this nature only with a small draw on the reserves. We have to be satisfied with what we are having. No new schemes have been programmed on the expenditure side. Education fortunately has received a little more attention this time as also irrigation. On the whole, the only relief that we can have is that there are no surprises. Finance Ministers have always been stingy. If one followed the progress of Provincial budgets for the last 20 years, one can see how the income of the Province rose from Rs. 16 crores to Rs. 55 crores. The only advice that one could give to the Finance Minister is 'spend and you will get money'. That is how Governments have to meet their difficulties. I can only appeal to the Hon. Minister not to be stingy but to come forward with ameliorative measures and nation-building activities. Human ingenuity will somehow find money for these schemes.

"Ever since popular ministries have come into office—this time after a fight—our difficulty has been to face difficult problems of food scarcity and cloth scarcity. There is scarcity of kerosene and many other things. For the purpose of facing every such scarcity, organizations to meet these contingencies have been built up by a set of administrators who could not really understand our country and its needs. We had that legacy and we had to work all the controls under numerous difficulties. Thanks to the father of our nation, he started decontrol of commodities and I hope no effort will be made by the Government to continue any of the controls in future.

"The time at my disposal is not much, Sir, and therefore I would like to cut short my observations by concerning myself with the needs of my constituency. I am thankful to the Hon. Minister for providing a token grant to the Ramapadasagar Project in this budget. This project has kindled many hopes in the northern part of our Province but people who are in the know of things feel that the work there is proceeding very slowly. I do not mean to cast any aspersions on the good officers who are working on this project but somehow they have not got the confidence of the people there. Estimates have been bloated from Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 130 crores. Debits were taken in terms of inflated money while credits are in terms of deflated money. I understand that the Government of India have given certain directions to get over this difficulty and I hope these revenue percentages will not trouble us any longer in getting through this

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project. We find in the budget that almost all the ameliorative measures planned last year have been provided for. It is no small mercy.

"I wish to make some observations with regard to Firka Development work. A number of schemes have been drawn up, schemes for housing Harijans, for khadi production, for rural communications. All these schemes are good on paper. Housing for Harijans is kept in abeyance pending the Harijan Committee Report of Hon. Sri Kurmayya. Rural water-supply schemes have been held up pending the consideration of the Report of Mr. Kaleswara Rao's Committee. Communications are held up as there is no Engineering personnel over which the other day the Hon. Premier in connexion with the Food debate spoke very eloquently. Although our programmes are very ambitious, although we have a Reserve Funds of some crores of rupees set apart for various purposes, I am sorry to say that work is not being done and that progress is not at all satisfactory.

"I would like to make a reference to another matter, namely, the Government Arts College. The Hon. Education Minister has made provision to give Rs. 6 lakhs, that is to continue the grant that was allotted last year. Though one year has lapsed since the grant was provided nothing has been done. Now it is for the Education and the Public Works Ministers to expedite the construction of the building and to see that the present building which is only an apology for a College is abandoned as early as possible.

"I have one word to say, Sir, about the agency tracts. Because it is one of the subjects which are directly under the administrative charge of the Hon. Finance Minister. It is some satisfaction that he has provided a little liberally for the improvement of agency tracts. But considering the nature of the agency areas and the backwardness of the people, the amount is not sufficient and I am compelled to ask him for more. I would like to mention one important point in this connexion, about the formation of a strategic road that is to link up Rampachodavaram with Bhadrachalam. It is a very strategic road from the point of view of military operations. Therefore no cost of any other consideration of the usual red-tapism should come in the way of the Government taking up that road at once.

"Many speeches were made on the floor of this House about the Nation-building departments and about the nationalization of industries. I would like to point out one object for nationalization. There is a huge paper mill at Rajahmundry on the banks of the Godavari which has undergone many liquidations and stands as a lasting monument of our incapacity to run an industry. It is going through another liquidation now and it is for the Government to run the industry as a State concern. I would ask the Government to acquire it straightaway and run the industry themselves. I do not want the Government to extend any concessions to private owners but to take over the management

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themselves. If this is done it would be a great help to the people of this Province, and a great relief to paper scarcity. As to how to acquire is a matter which needs careful investigation and can be negotiated by the Hon. Minister for Industries and the Hon. Finance Minister. If we are to acquire a property worth many lakhs which would yield lakhs of rupees as income annually, difficulties are bound to crop up, but it all depends upon your ability to negotiate.

"Before I conclude, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Finance Minister one more matter and that is about tobacco taxes. Our districts, i.e., East Godavari, West Godavari and Guntur pay very heavy amounts to the Central Government by way of tobacco duty. This is a duty which ought to be legitimately apportioned to the Province. Government of India are doing very little for this except doing some research which can as well be taken by the Provincial Government. So I request the Hon. Finance Minister to look into this matter and see that we get a major share of this tax.

"With these remarks, I congratulate once again the Hon. the Finance Minister."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister for presenting this year an ambitious budget. I call it as ambitious because he has chalked out plans for which crores of rupees ought to be provided for. But what I would humbly ask the Government is whether they, with their present technical staff and machinery are able to fully carry out their schemes and spend the allotment made every year to its entire limit. Whenever we are making representations to the Hon. Ministers they say that they are short of funds. The Public Works Minister says that Government are short of engineers and overseers, the Public Health Minister says that he is short of doctors. We know as a matter of fact that several rural ameliorative works have been left uncared for after this war. Even after repeated representations the rural hospitals have been left unmanned for. So, Sir, in the first instance, I must request the Government and other Ministers to exert as much pressure as possible on the Government that is necessary for carrying out the works in this Province and see that the whole of the amount that is allotted every year is spent within that year in the proper season and in a proper way. It is a very right and a very pleasant thing and a laudable thing to make allotments every year, but to see that those allotments are spent entirely within that financial year is a very different thing. That is my first grievance.

"Secondly, as regards Minor Irrigation Works, hitherto these works were not very well cared for. The Tank Restoration Scheme for which there was a separate department hitherto was abolished and it seems the present Government are considering to revive it. If this is done, I would request the Government to see that dry districts like Salem and Coimbatore receive special

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investigation and attention. It is no doubt very encouraging to find that Government are contemplating to revive the Tank Restoration Department but I have not yet seen the necessary staff and orders have not yet been issued for the proper investigation of these works. Similarly with regard to rural uplift works, and water-supply. We all indulge in tall talks in rural areas, but rural areas remain the same. After the abolition of the taluk boards and recently after the suppression of the district boards made recently, the condition of the rural remains not cared for. I would particularly say that non-official machinery is absent in the district boards and they are run by Special Officers and every one knows now that machinery is run without non-official help or co-operation. Previously there was non-official agency co-operating with district boards and taluk boards and every non-official member was taking a very keen interest concerning his firka and for the needs of the village generally. Previously when it was pointed out that a well was essential in a particular village it would be done in a few months. Similarly when it was pointed out that there was a great need in a village for the construction or repair of a road, it would be done within two or three months. Similarly with regard to tanks, etc. But now there is nobody to care for all these works. We all know the condition of villages and firkas. I know as a matter of fact that in several villages, the cherries are in a very bad plight and in a very pitiable condition. I know a lot of representations were made to the Harijan Minister. But he comes forward with the usual plea that the scheme is under consideration. Even after the advent of a popular Ministry, can we go on repeating the same plea and postponing urgent matters. It is high time that these village development schemes are rushed through and that non-official co-operation in this direction is enlisted.

"As regards agriculture, I may say that even at this time when we are short of food stuff, there is no proper machinery to speed up your production which would go to improve the condition of the ryots.

"In the matter of well sinking, we all know how unsatisfactorily this scheme was worked and there was a lot of heart-burning among the people. There too was this middle man's business. All these defects have to be rooted out and the ryot has to be helped in a very laudable way.

"In the matter of Agricultural Engineering Department, I had an insight into the working of this department. Government have sanctioned a few Diesel engines and a few petrol engines to solve the needs of the ryots. I see in the budget that provision has been made for 12 Diesel engines but let us look at the needs of the poor ryots. How these will be sufficient especially in dry tracts like Coimbatore and Salem? Whenever the monsoon fails, the plight of the ryot is very well imaginable and he is asking for

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loan of pumping sets. What can the poor engineer or the department do without the wherewithal for carrying out the various schemes for supplying the needs of the people. My previous speakers referred to the fact that some 50 tractors would be got. We want thousands of tractors. I quite agree with my previous speaker that our country is in need of more powerful engines and labour saving machinery and in Coimbatore and Salem the spread of electricity is very much needed. We all know that in Coimbatore and Salem the source of water-supply is so low that we have to go 50 or 60 feet down the earth to find out water. Wells are needed in our districts in thousands, but Government are giving a very small subsidy of about Rs. 500 per well. In the case of South Kanara they are giving a subsidy of Rs. 1,000 per well. I ask why they should not show the same concession to Coimbatore also. If the Hon. Minister has seen the working of wells in Coimbatore and the working of wells in other parts of the countries, he will easily realise how difficult it is for us in Coimbatore to get water-supply. For getting water in Coimbatore we will have to go to 'Pathalalokam'. When such is the plight for getting water in Coimbatore, there is no use of allotting for 500 or 600 per well, but instead we will have to spend crores and crores of rupees for meeting the needs of water-supply adequately. In the circumstances I would ask the Hon. Minister to make a distinction between different dry areas in the matter of making subsidies for water-supply. Unless we are able to make more allotments for sinking wells we will not be able to make any headway in the matter. Here I may also mention that we want more baling facilities. For that, the spread of electricity is most important in rural parts. Unless water-supply and the supply of electricity is issued to the villagers, you cannot lay the foundation for rural development. But, Sir, as regards the spread of electricity, all sorts of difficulties are mentioned such as that lines are not sufficient, polls are not available, and so on and so forth. If all these materials are short, why not the Government take a special interest and specially order for polls, insulators and transformers, etc. They should draw up a speedy scheme in the matter of supply of electricity in rural areas. The scheme now drawn up is rather inadequate and people are not at all satisfied. My complaint is that petitions are pending before officers for months and months and nothing has been done."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has got only one more minute."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"Well, Sir, in regard to the supply of electricity, not only electricity but the supply of pumping sets, it is absolutely necessary that more adequate relief should be given to the ryots by giving them more motor pumping sets. The Engineering or Agricultural department can order for and supply these sets. The present pumping sets are of small horse power say having 5 to 10 horse power.

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They must be of more powerful horse power. It is high time that the bans which have been imposed in the import of these pumping sets are removed. Unless the ryot is assured of the supply of electric current and pumping sets of more horse power, he cannot have any adequate relief. It is not enough if you supply one or two pumping sets. You will have to supply them in thousands. For this purpose you will have to import these pumps from America."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may resume his seat. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. the next day."



THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, the 28th February 1948.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASUBRAMANIAM) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

[Supplementary questions and answers on *74 Q. answered on 27th February 1948.]

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY :—“ May I know from the Hon. Minister how a Special Officer can pass resolutions, Sir ”?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ When there was no Council the Special Officer constituted himself into a Council and passed resolutions? ”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the charges were framed before the date of suspension and communicated to the party or whether the charges were framed later? ”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ When complaints are made against any officer, he may be placed under suspension and charges can then be framed and communicated to him. Only after his explanation is heard, action will be taken against him.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY :—“ Did the Government consider that the charges were not so serious as to warrant any action against him but a mere reinstatement was sufficient for his supposed actions? ”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ All the charges were enquired into and after going carefully into the matter and considering his long service and other matters—though under some of the charges he was found guilty—no further action was taken against him.”

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN :—“ May I know, Sir, when charges have been proved, how is it that the officer has been transferred to a municipality which is considered to be a bigger one than Dindigul? ”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ It does not give him any lift or additional remuneration.”

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils when he acted as Secretary to Government kept quiet without carrying out the orders of Government and reposted him as Commissioner after two and half months? ”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ It is not a fact, Sir.”

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SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Inspector of Local Boards who framed charges in this case was given an extension by the Government? Was it after the charges were framed against the Special Officer or before that? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" What extension? "

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" Has the Inspector of Local Boards been given an extension of service, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" No, certainly not; it has nothing to do with this case."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that the person concerned was a pious man and a follower of Gandhiji and that he believed in love, not hatred and hence his attitude of pacifying his subordinates was considered a crime and he was punished therefor? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" I am not aware of his piety and other things, but I take the information from the hon. Member. As far as the special officer is concerned, no serious punishment was given at all, and I do not know exactly what the hon. Member's complaint is."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, in view of the written answer, that orders were issued by the Government on the 21st October 1947 and he was re-posted only on the 6th January 1948, may I know where was this man for over two and a half months, what was he doing during the period, what pay was he then drawing and was not the Government paying him half pay for doing no work? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" There was no doubt some unavoidable delay in re-posting him, but the Inspector of Local Boards was not at all responsible for this delay. I take the full responsibility for the delay. There was no loss of funds or anything of the sort to the municipality or anybody concerned in this matter."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" In view of the fact, Sir, that it is very dangerous that a Special Officer should have the powers of both the Council and Commissioner, will the Government be pleased to see that at least in future the Special Officer obtains the permission from the Government before carrying out his proposal in the capacity of Council? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" This is only a transitory and temporary arrangement but in respect of the conduct of elections and other important resolutions, they will be put into execution only after permission of the competent authority is obtained."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" In view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that no severe action was taken against this

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Special Officer, may I know, Sir, whether it is due to the fact that the charges framed against this officer were baseless or that he was an innocent person? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" I never said that all the charges framed against him were baseless, and as a matter of fact, some charges were proved. But, considering his length of service and the nature of the charges framed against him, he was let off with a warning."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that this Inspector of Local Boards has been here for more than three years and that it is high time he had been given some other convenient job? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" It is a fact that he has been here for more than two or three years, but considering his service and other things so long as he is useful to the Government he will be retained in his present post."

Agitation among elementary school teachers.

* 79-A Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a great deal of agitation among the elementary school teachers that they must be given their grant monthly; and

(b) if so, what the Government propose to do in this matter?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" (a) & (b) Yes. There is some agitation among aided elementary school teachers that they must be given their grant monthly. Provision for doing so is being made in the budget for the next financial year."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state from which date this proposal will come into force, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" The extra staff necessary for working out the proposal is being provided for during the next year. I hope it will be possible to give monthly payments from the next school year, i.e., from June next."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is aware that in some local bodies the teachers are not paid their salaries regularly every month and if it is a fact, what action the Government propose to take in regard to the matter? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" It is unfortunate that in some local bodies there has been delay in the payment of salaries to elementary school teachers particularly, but whenever such matters are brought to the notice of the Government they take action in such cases and see that payments are made as soon as possible."

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SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government intend, and if so when, to do away with these intermediaries of teacher-managers as they have done with several other intermediaries in their administration? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" They are a recognized set of managements in this province as far as the elementary schools are concerned and I do not see how they can be removed when we have recognized other aided managements."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I know, Sir, what will be the extra amount necessary to implement this monthly payment of grants? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" I believe, Sir, it is Rs. 2,68,000 odd but I am not quite sure about it and the hon. Member may satisfy himself by looking at the Part II Estimates supplied to him."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the difficulties due to these various managements in the Education Department and if so, will the Government take immediate steps to see that all the departments are rolled into one department? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" This question certainly does not arise out of this."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Since these managements are not properly functioning and in view of the fact that it will be in the best interests of the country to take over all the educational institutions by the Government, will they consider the question of taking over all the private-managed schools and run them by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" It is a very big question, Sir, but that does not, however, arise out of this question? "

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I know, Sir, whether it is not high time that the Government consider the question of taking over elementary education in their own hands instead of leaving it to private managements and local bodies? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" I am afraid, the hon. Member has not followed my answers. No doubt, it is a very important question but that does not arise out of this question. This question deals with the payment of monthly grants to aided elementary school teachers."

SRI B. S. MALLIKARJUNA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, if the Government are going to insist that the teachers in aided elementary schools should be put on the same footing as that of teachers in Government institutions? "

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" That again, Sir, does not arise out of this question which refers to payment of monthly grants to existing elementary school teachers."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know, Sir, what action the Government are going to take in cases where the managements fail to pay their teachers regularly? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" The present arrangement is, the Government pay separately for teachers as well as for managements and the teachers are paid once in three months, I think. Now, they have been agitating that the teachers should be paid monthly in view of the present economic situation. The Government have recognized their difficulties and have passed necessary orders and have even provided funds for the purpose of appointing the necessary staff so that the grants to the teachers may be paid monthly in future."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR :—" In view of the fact that the delay in the payment of salaries to teachers is a chronic one, is it not within the rights of a Member to ask, Sir, whether the Government are prepared to resort to a very radical remedy of themselves taking over these schools from the local bodies? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" If I may point out, Sir, even that does not arise out of this question. This question merely refers to payment of monthly grants to aided school managements."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I submit that Government can withdraw the grant? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" The Government can do many other things, but this supplementary question does not arise out of this."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY :—" May I know, Sir, how long will the Government take to alleviate the sufferings of the backward section of the community and have they any plan or scheme to obliterate their sufferings or whether the Government feel that they should perpetuate their backwardness in society? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Now we are now in Question No. 79-A."

SRI B. S. MALLIKARJUNA RAO :—" May I know if it is not within the purview of Government to insist on the same scales of pay being maintained in the aided schools for the efficiency of the staff and in the interests of the public? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" I am afraid, Sir, that under the present circumstances, it is not possible to do so."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I know, Sir, whether most of the teachers in aided schools are not able to get their salaries regularly every month from the management? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" That is exactly the reason why the Government have come forward with this provision so that payment may be made monthly."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" May I know what is the monthly pay and dearness allowance of a teacher? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" The higher grade elementary school teacher gets Rs. 25 and a dearness allowance of Rs. 16 and the scale as revised is Rs. 25 to 35 if I remember it aright, Sir."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In view of the very satisfactory assurance given by the Hon. Minister that monthly payment will be made available direct to teachers hereafter, may I request whether in satisfaction of a longfelt need, the Government will implement the decision very soon? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" The question is, I am afraid, unnecessary, Sir; the Government are implementing the decision and provision has been made in the Part II scheme of the Budget."

Communal representation in Public Service.

* 80 Q.—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently revised the Government Order on communal representation with regard to the rotation of appointments to the Public Service;

(b) if so, on what basis;

(c) the names of communities which have been classified as 'Backward';

(d) the population of each community classified as 'Backward'; and

(e) the total population of the community classified as 'Backward' in the entire Province of Madras?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN (on behalf of Hon. the Premier):—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The revised allocation has been made with due regard to several factors including the percentage of population of the communities concerned.

* " (c) A list is placed on the table of the House.

" (d) & (e) The information is not available from the Census Report of 1941."

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SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" May I know whether, in view of the percentage of population of backward communities, the allotment of two out of fourteen is sufficient? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" I would like to point out to the hon. Gentleman that several factors come into consideration including educational qualifications of candidates to be recruited."

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that about one-fourth of the Non-Brahman community is included in the list of backward communities? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" If you go on on this basis, I am afraid we shall have a veritable museum."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Leader of the House, may I know, Sir, what the various considerations are for fixing the quota for the various communities? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Percentage of the population, educational qualifications of the candidates concerned and the ability which the Government require from their employees."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" Will the Hon. Leader of the House tell us what the reasons are for the introduction of the communal G.O.? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" It is because of the agitation of gentlemen like the hon. Member."

MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—" May we presume, Sir, that if there are a large number of qualified people in any particular community, a larger percentage of appointment will be given to them? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" I think that that presumption is correct."

DR. M. J. SAMUEL:—" May I know what prompted the Government to reduce the number of Christian seats from two to one; is it because the population of Indian Christians has halved during the last two years? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Not at all, Sir; if the hon. Gentleman will calculate on a mathematical basis, he will find that Indian Christians constitute 4 per cent and certainly one out of fourteen goes above their population basis."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" Is it not a fact that certain Non-Brahman communities, though very small in number, are enjoying the full benefits of the communal G.O.? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" I do not grant the hon. Gentleman's premises."

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know why the Muslims who form 8 per cent of the population get only one seat while Brahmans who are only 3 per cent get two seats? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" The Brahman community belongs to the large Hindu community and that proportion has been given to them because of the educational qualifications that they possess."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" May I know how the Government reconcile their conception of nationalism with the division of the Hindu community into Brahmans, forward Non-Brahmans, backward Non-Brahmans and Harijans; will it be conducive to the spread of nationalism in this Province? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Personally I am against these distinctions; but the situation being what it is, the Government have got to do the best they can under the circumstances."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Will the Government consider the desirability of taking away reservation and selecting on pure . . . "

MR. SPEAKER:—" Order, order. Mr. Subramaniam."

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM:—" கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள், பிராமண ரல்லாதார் பிரிவில் நான்கு வகுப்பார்களே, அதாவது முதலியார், ரெட்டியார், நாயுடு, மலையாளி முதலியவர்களே, வேண்டியவரையில் அரசாங்க உத்தியோகங்களில் சலுகைகள் அடைந்து வந்ததையும், வருவதையும் அரசாங்கம் மறுக்கமுடியுமா? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" இதை மறுக்க முடியாது."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—" Arising from the answer given by the Hon. Leader of the House in reply to a supplementary question, may I know whether there are no available highly qualified candidates among the backward classes of the Hindu community? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" It is because the Government feel that backward communities have advanced in the matter of education that they have reserved two seats out of every fourteen for such backward communities."

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM:—" சென்னை மாகாணத்தின் மொத்த ஜனத் தொகையில் இரண்டில் ஒருங்கு கொண்ட பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பார்களுக்கு தகுந்த சலுகை காட்டப்படவில்லை யென்றால் பொது ஜன அரசாட்சிக்கு இது நியாயமாக இருக்காதல்லவா."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" I have already mentioned that I am not concerned with communities altogether. Taking everything into consideration, the Government have felt that it is necessary for maintaining the proportion among the various communities in the way they have done in the G.O. I cannot take the matter any further because I feel that these communal bickerings are not to the advantage of the State."

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MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" While agreeing with the sentiments of the Hon. Leader of the House, may I enquire whether it is a fact that while passing the G.O., Government also issued instructions to the Departments that from that date onwards no Muslims should be entertained in any Department of the Government; may I know if it is true? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" No, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Arising out of the answer to clause (b), may I know, Sir, if the representation is on population basis; why Harijans have only two out of fourteen seats while they form one-fifth of the population? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" After the hon. Gentleman's long speech which I followed very carefully, I am only able to say that two out of fourteen is sufficient for the time being."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Are the Government prepared to give an assurance that this G.O. will be translated into action and that no slip will be given to the scheduled classes? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" As far as the Government are concerned, they mean to treat the Scheduled Classes in a special manner and that is why the proportion has been raised to two out of fourteen? "

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that in most of the cases, the Services Commission has been disqualifying Scheduled Classes candidates for some reason or another and will they, therefore, consider the desirability of including one member from the Scheduled Classes in the Service Commission? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" That is a different question altogether."

L. S. KARAYALAR:—" In the appendix under Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules, I find 154 communities scheduled as backward communities, but here from the paper placed on the table of the House, I find only 145 communities mentioned as such; may I know who is responsible for gulping down the 9? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Evidently the other nine have become rather advanced."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—" In the vacancies allotted for the Brahmans will also the claims of Vysias and Kshatriyas, the dwija communities, be considered? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" I do not want to make a bigger museum than we have made."

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—" Are not the Government aware, Sir, that by allocating two places out of fourteen to the backward communities and six out of fourteen to the Non-Brahman Hindu community, the backward communities are being deprived of their existing chances of promotion? "

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THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Promotion does not come in here at all; this is in respect of recruitment to the services."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER :—"May I know, Sir, when the Government will think of bringing the backward communities forward?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It depends very much on themselves."

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR :—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government will be pleased to revise the policy by increasing the number allotted for backward communities or by giving them chances to Non-Brahman vacancies also along with the number ear-marked for them?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The Government came to this conclusion after very careful consideration and they will see how this works before they revise their opinion."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY :—"How long does the Government feel it will take for the backward communities to become elevated; is there any scheme to elevate them; if so, is it being adopted or is there any scheme in view that will be put into operation?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Well, Sir, according to the Government, it lies entirely in the hands of the communities themselves."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—"In view of the declared policy of this Government as well as of the India Government to ban communal organizations, does the Government make any distinction between religious communalism and caste-communalism and if it does not, will they try to abolish this distinction as early as possible?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Nobody will be more pleased than the Government themselves if the community to which the hon. Gentleman belongs comes forward and abolishes communal distinctions because they are more responsible for it than others."

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—"In view of the views expressed on this question will the Government consider the desirability of setting apart a day for promoting a debate on this very important communal G.O.?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I will convey the request of the hon. Member to the Premier who, I am sure, will consider it."

KUMARARAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"Arising out of this debate, practically over this question, might I ask the Leader of the House to say that discussion to-day would not be merely be understood to mean that the Government is going behind the present arrangement of the communal G.O.; if so, it will distress many rather than please them?"

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THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As I said in the beginning of the answer itself in another supplementary question, the Government have come to this conclusion on the information, that is available with them and they do not propose to alter it at the present time."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"May I know, Sir, whether the Leader of the House is aware of the fact that Mr. Prakasam while he was Premier gave an assurance to this House that he would revise the communal G.O. according to the percentage of population of the communities?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Whatever might have been the assurance given by the ex-Premier, the present Government are not prepared to create a bigger museum than exists at present."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR :—"May I know, Sir, whether the revision will have retrospective effect or will come into force from the date of the G.O.?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The hon. Gentleman ought to know that there can be no retrospective effect in these matters because appointments, if already made, such people cannot be sent out of office."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR :—"The Hon. Minister said that there are no instructions to exclude Muslims from service; are the Government aware that many superior officers are creating conditions to make it impossible for Muslims to stick to their jobs?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have had no information as to this kind of treatment by any officer of the Government."

SRI B. S. MURTHI :—"Sir, the present practice is that when suitable Harijans are not available, seats are being given to Hindu Non-Brahman caste Hindus. I want to know whether in the revised communal G.O. the Government will consider the desirability of selecting Harijan Christian candidates in places where suitable Harijan candidates are not available?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Well, Sir, considering the present situation, I do not think that anything like that is going to arise. Coming to a particular instance, there were three Deputy Superintendents to be recruited and I found after investigation that all the three can be got. As far as the Government are concerned, they are going to see that as far as possible, taking into consideration all the relevant points, they will see that the communities to which such seats are reserved get their seats."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB :—"Arising out of the replies of the Hon. Minister that the new communal G.O. does not stipulate retrospective effect, is it not a fact, Sir, Muslims were appointed before the communal G.O. had been revised had not

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been given the posts on the pretext that their present percentage had been reduced and the thing happened in the case of sub-inspectors and in other departments?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no question of appointment; if they had been chosen, the Government's intention is to see that the present proportions are maintained."

Criminal tribes settlement at Chintaladevi.

* 81 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how many settlers are there in the Chintaladevi settlement (criminal tribes) in Nellore district;

(b) when were they brought to this district and from where;

(c) what is the name of the tribe and to what part of the country did they originally belong;

(d) whether the Government received representations from the settlers asking for repatriation to Sholapur;

(e) what is the expenditure on this settlement; and

(f) what is the yield for the labour of the settlers?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" (a) The present population of the Chintaladevi settlement is 111 men, 95 women and 183 children.

" (b) & (c) The settlers belong to the wandering tribe known as Kanjar Bhats. The origin of this tribe is obscure. The place of their origin is controversial. They migrated in gangs to various parts of the country. Those found in this Province were settled in the Chintaladevi Settlement when it was formed in 1939.

" (d) No.

" (e) & (f) During 1946-47, the expenditure on the settlement was Rs. 46,045-3-9 and the income from the labour of the settlers was Rs. 20,062-6-10."

11-30 a.m. SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Sir, in view of the policy of the Government to repeal the Criminal Tribes Act and in view of the enormous loss that has been caused to the Government on account of maintaining the settlements yearly, may I know what the Government's policy is regarding the retention or abolition of the criminal tribes settlement?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" We cannot turn into the streets the whole number of people I have mentioned in my answer. Therefore for the present the settlements have to be continued."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that the Aboriginal Tribes Welfare Inquiry Committee appointed by this Government recommended to the Government that all the settlements

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can be converted into agricultural or labour colonies so that the wastage of their maintenance may be avoided and the people concerned may become free citizens?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" This is a matter under the jurisdiction of the Hon. Finance Minister. I recommend to my hon. Member to put a separate question to him."

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that in respect of repatriation of these people there was correspondence with the Bombay Government, and may I know what did they say about it?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" In view of the fact that most of the settlements are not up to the mark or rather not self-supporting, will the Government consider the policy of handing them over to be worked by social workers?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not grant the hon. Member's premises."

SRI B. S. MALLIKARJUNA RAO :—" May I know the number of officers who are engaged in these settlements at present?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have no details on hand."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" In view of the fact that none of the settlers have been convicted for any offence during the past ten years and in view of the fact that they belong to the Bombay Province, may I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider, if they have not already done it, the idea of releasing them so that they might go to their own Province, just as water finds its own level and God knows the Truth." (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, Sir, water finds its level, and God knows the Truth (Laughter) but at the same time unless the other Province is able to take them we must continue the present settlement."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Home Minister that they wish to continue these settlements may I know what happened to the repealing Act of the Criminal Tribes Act?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I would recommend to the hon. Member to put a separate question."

SRI B. S. MURTHI :—" Is it not a fact that most of these settlers who have come from outside this Presidency, are anxious to go away from this Province, and to that effect have they not appealed to the Government?"

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THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Without the Bombay Government wishing to take them, it will be impossible for us to send them away, and so we continue them as best we can under the circumstances."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Since the Harijan Sevak Sangh is very much interested in the welfare of these people, will the Government transfer the management of these settlers to the Harijan Sevak Sangh? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know why, Sir? " (Laughter.)

* 82 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—" This question will be taken up on Monday."

Appointment of Official Receivers in Judicial Court.

* 83 Q.—SRI G. KUMARASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) what the usual practice is in regard to the appointment of Official Receivers in Judicial Courts; and

(b) when and under what circumstances the usual practice is deviated from?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" (a) Appointments of official receivers are made by the Government. Recruitment is ordinarily made on a district basis. As and when vacancies arise, the Madras Public Service Commission invites applications, which are forwarded to it by the District Judges concerned with their recommendations. The Commission interviews suitable candidates, prepares a list of three names for each district and forwards the names to the Government for final selection and appointment.

" (b) The Madras Public Service Commission is not required to select candidates for temporary vacancies. Temporary appointments for periods not exceeding three months are made by the Government direct on the recommendations of the District Judges concerned. Such appointments do not confer on the person appointed any right to future appointment."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI :—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Home Minister may I ask if the Government will consider the desirability of seeing that the Government itself will do well to appoint the permanent hands also so far it concerns the appointment of official receivers? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I think it will put the Government in a difficult position. It is much better the Madras Public Service Commission prepares the list first before sending it to the Government."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Are the Government aware that there is not sufficient work for the official receivers? "

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THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That has been taken into consideration and we are considering what other work we can give them."

MOHAMED RAFEEUDIN AHMED ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Sir, will the Government consider the claims of these official receivers for appointment as District Munsifs and will they reserve a certain percentage for them in the recruitment therefor? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" This matter has already been under consideration; but the Government are now considering whether these official receivers cannot be recruited as magistrates when the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive takes place."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Do the Government contemplate assigning of small cause work to official receivers as they have not sufficient work now? "

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is being already done."

Construction of reservoirs in Malabar.

* 84 Q.—P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any immediate steps to construct any reservoirs in the Malabar district in order to keep water stored for cultivation purposes?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" There are a number of irrigation schemes (including reservoir schemes) for Malabar district under consideration of the Government. It is likely that some of the schemes may be sanctioned for execution in 1948-49."

Feeding of Harijans separately in hostels in certain districts.

* 85 Q.—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have received any complaint that Harijans are being fed separately in hostels attached to the schools in Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely districts?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" No."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I ask the Hon. Minister to state whether the Government have received any complaints against other communities? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Yes, Sir; certain representations have been made that in hostels attached to certain schools separate dining halls were being maintained for Brahmans and Non-Brahmans."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ May I ask the Hon. Minister for Education why, after the passing of the Removal of Social Disabilities Act, the provisions of that Act were not being enforced? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ The Government have issued orders that no such social distinctions should be made.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Is it not necessary to take action against the management who are showing such discrimination? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ Yes, they have been asked to discontinue the practice; if they persist in their action severe action will be taken against them.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY :—“ Are there not different messes like vegetarian and non-vegetarian existing in hostels? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ Yes, Sir.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“ Will the Government introduce a condition in the allotment of grants that in case such distinctions should be shown, the grant will automatically lapse? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ There is no question of ‘automatic.’ Once a grant is made it cannot become invalid. As far as educational institutions are concerned, I think they are coming in line, and there will not be any more such distinctions in future in hostels maintained on behalf of students.”

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR :—“ Will the Government be prepared to give subsidies to Harijan hostels which are long-standing ones? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ That question does not arise here. Anyhow I will say for the information of the hon. Member that Harijan hostels are being given very liberal subsidies.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of admitting Harijan students in common hostels and bearing their expenses? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ Recently orders have been issued to that effect; where Harijan students are forthcoming ten per cent of the seats should be reserved for them in hostels.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI :—“ My Friend Mr. Nagappa wanted the information not only with regard to the reservation of seats . . . On his behalf I am asking . . . ”

A Voice : “ On his behalf you are asking—”

SRI B. S. MURTHI :—“ On your behalf also I am asking.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ Order, order. There is no question of putting a question on behalf of another. If Mr. Nagappa wants to put a question let him put it.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ What I wanted from the Government is this: Is the Hon. Minister prepared to bear the expenses that is incurred by Harijan students when they are admitted into common hostels, and will he give us an assurance that no Harijan student will be refused admission in common hostels.”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ I cannot give any such assurance. What I can say is, in common hostels, when Harijans are forthcoming a certain percentage of seats has been reserved for them.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI :—“ Is it a fact that in the Ramakrishna Students Home in Madras, Harijan students are fed separately? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ A separate question may be put; because it is an individual institution, from which I have to get facts.”

SRI M. P. PERIYASWAMI :—“ ஹாஸ்டல்களிலும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் ஹரிஜனங்களை admit பண்ணாமல் இருந்தால் அதற்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டு action எடுக்கமுடியுமா? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ Yes, Sir.”

Number of Government colleges opened this year.

* 86 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state how many Government colleges were opened this year in Andhra, Tamilnad and West Coast?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ No new Government colleges have been opened this year; but the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, has been raised from the II Grade to the I Grade. The Government have also taken over the Lady Hope College for Women, Guntur from the Municipal Council.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state why in Tamilnad the number of Government colleges is very small? Will the Government take steps to start new colleges? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ As far as the number of colleges is concerned, including aided management. I do not think Tamilnad suffers unfavourably with any other part of the Province. In Tamilnad there are two Government colleges, one in Kumbakonam and the other at Coimbatore. There are two such colleges in Andhra, one in Anantapur and the other in Rajahmundry; and there are three such colleges in the West Coast.”

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ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Sir, is it a fact that the Government propose to hand over a Government college in the Madras City to a private gentleman? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Which is that college, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" The hon. Member seems to know about it, Sir." (Laughter.)

A Voice : " We all know."

SRI B. S. MURTHI :—" May I inquire, Sir, what has happened to the munificent grant of Mr. V. L. Ethiraj to start a women's college in Madras? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" That does not arise here. Because the donation has not been made to the Government. That college may be started next year."

11-45 a.m. SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know whether the Government have got any proposal to open an agricultural college in this province? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" This question ought to be put to the Hon. Minister for Agriculture. But as far as I am aware, there is no such proposal before the Government."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR :—" There are several Government colleges in Madras City. Does not the Hon. Minister for Education include them among the Government colleges in Tamilnad? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Yes, Sir, if the hon. Members of this House are satisfied with it."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government propose to take over the management of the Bezwada college in view of the fact that the zamindar is going out and that the other partner is using the college for his R.S.S. activities? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" No, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know whether the Government will open some more colleges in Rayalaseema in view of the backwardness of the area? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" The hon. Member will be glad to know that under Part II schemes provision has been made to start a Government college in Cuddapah."

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SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know whether the Government propose to open any new veterinary colleges? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister for Education what the amount of donations is that the Government expect before giving permission to start a college? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" With regard to the amount of donations expected before giving permission for starting a college, the University must be approached first."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" As Bezwada is the heart of the Andhradesa, will the Government consider the desirability of starting a Government college there? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" The question of heart or lung does not arise. There is college in Bezwada which is working and there is no proposal to take it under the Government management."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO :—" May I know whether an application for educational grant has been received from the Andhra Jathiya Samskritha Kalasala and, if so, what the Government propose to do with it? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" That does not at all rise out of this question. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER :—" In view of the fact that the policy of the Government that every district must have a college, may I know why the Nilgiris district alone has been singled out for not having a college? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Simply because that district has a population of 2½ lakhs only."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I know whether it is the policy of this Government to give financial assistance for starting private colleges. "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Yes, that is so to the extent possible under the circumstances."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I know what the policy is that the Government are at present pursuing? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" That is too big a question to be answered in a supplementary. If the hon. Member will put a separate question, the Government will give a reply."

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Disposal of applications for cutting forest trees and alienating forest lands.

[*87 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—The hon. Member who gave notice of the question is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.]

* 87 Q.—HAJEE KOYAPPATHODY M. AHMAD KUTTY SAHIB SAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the District authorities in the matter of speedy disposal of applications to cut trees or alienate forest lands as per section 3 of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act as promised on the floor of the House at the time of the passing of the Act;

(b) if so, what these instructions are;

(c) how many applications have been received by the Collector of Malabar for permission to cut trees under Section 3 of the Act, and how many applications have been received for permission to alienate forests under the same section;

(d) how many such applications have been disposed of up to now and how many are still pending with the Collector; and

(e) the average time that has been taken in the disposal of these applications?

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“(a) & (b) As agreed to by the then Minister for Revenue, rules have framed under the Act. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to pages 211–213 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd December 1946. No separate instructions in regard to the speedy disposal of the applications have been issued.

“(c) & (d) The information is furnished below :—

Applications under section 3 of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1946.

	To cut trees.	To alienate forests.
Number received since 3rd December 1940.	105	10
Number disposed of	80	6
Number pending	25	4

“(e) The average time taken for disposal of an application to cut trees was about 3½ months and that for the disposal of an application to alienate forests was about 2½ months.”

Auctioning of lands of arrears of assessment.

* 88 Q.—MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land in every village in Kasargod taluk, South Kanara district, which were sold by auction for the arrears of assessment after the second great war broke out; and

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(b) whether due notice was given to those persons in actual possession of the land in those villages before the land was sold in auction for the arrears of assessment?

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“(a) The Government have obtained information for the taluk as a whole and it is given below :—

Fasli year.	Extent in acres.
1348 (1938–39)	115.12
1349 1939–40)	446.10
1350 (1940–41)	446.17
1351 (1941–42)	188.48
1352 (1942–43)	277.62
1353 (1943–44)	76.24
1354 (1944–45)	25.64
1355 (1945–46)	Nil
1356 (1946–47)	Nil
	1,575.37

Village-war figures are not available with the Government and their collection will involve a good deal of time and labour unnecessarily.

“(b) The Government have no information but, as notice of sales are invariably got served on all the registered holders of the lands proposed to be sold and on all the persons who are interested in the lands if they had registered their names as such, it is presumed that due notice would have been given to the persons in actual possession of the lands in question. The rules do not provide for the service of notices on persons in possession of such lands. Persons who secure the ownership of lands should apply and get the registry altered.”

MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR :—“May I know whether the Government will be pleased to restore such lands to their owners if they pay the arrears of assessment due to the Government?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“If applications have been made within the time prescribed in the rules, that will be done.”

MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR :—“Will the Government be pleased to restore the lands at least to such owners who, if it is found after due enquiry, were unaware of their dues to the Government?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“Persons who purchased the ownership of lands should apply and get the registry altered; if they have not done so and the prescribed time has lapsed, the Government cannot help it.”

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Nomination of members to Harijan Welfare Committee in Tinnevely.

* 89 Q.—SRI R. S. MANICKAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government have nominated two members from the very same village for the District Harijan Welfare Committee, Tinnevely; and

(b) the reason why no member has been nominated from Koilpatti taluk, the Harijan constituency of the district?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—“(a) & (b) The Government nominated those whom they considered to be most suitable. No effort was made to give representation to every taluk as that would have made the Committee unwieldy.”

SRI R. S. MANICKAM:—“Will the Government be pleased to add one more member from the Koilpatti taluk?”

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—“No.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Will the Government constitute taluk committees composed of one member from each firka in view of the fact that the whole district is unwieldy for a few members and as a result that they are not able to do any effective work?”

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—“There is no need to consider the suggestion at this stage.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I know whether it is the intention of this Government to uplift the Harijan community and, if so, is it not their duty to come forward with suitable schemes?”

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—“Yes, Sir, it is the intention of this Government to uplift the Harijans, and suitable schemes are under consideration. But there is no need to form firka or taluk committees as they may not function so well as Mr. Nagappa thinks.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“Will the Hon. Minister for Rural Development be pleased to consider the desirability of adding one or two members either from the Harijan Sevak Sangh or the Harijan community if the co-operation of such persons will be conducive to the better working of the Harijan Welfare Committees?”

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—“Before the present committees were constituted, the total number of members prescribed for each committee was only three. Under the new Government Order, it has been increased to six. It is not desirable to increase the number still further, as the committees will become unwieldy and may not function well.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“In view of the fact that the scope of the District Harijan Welfare Committees extends to non-Harijan labour communities also, may I know why no representative of the non-Harijan labour communities is nominated to even one of these committees in the Province?”

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THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—“It has been the policy of this Government to nominate members from the Harijan Sevak Sanghs and from the social workers in the cause of Harijans. As regards the question raised by Sri V. Raghavayya of giving representation to non-Harijan labour, I do not know what his real intention is. These committees are constituted for Harijan welfare, and there is no need to nominate a representative of the non-Harijan labour interests.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“May I know whether the number six cannot be exceeded under any circumstances even when there are sufficient reasons to justify the inclusion of good workers in the cause of Harijans?”

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—“I have answered that we have already raised the number from 3 to 6. Specially for Vizagapatam district, I have nominated 8 members considering the vast size of the district.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“May I know why the analogy of Vizagapatam could not be applied to Tinnevely when there is a feeling in the minds of the members representing that district that the number may be increased?”

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—“As regards Vizagapatam, I have nominated two more members, thus bringing the total to eight.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“Wherever there is a real grievance, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to redress it, by nominating a few deserving persons without sticking to a particular number in the composition of these committees?”

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—“Every care has been taken to nominate the most reserving and suitable persons. I have taken either the President or the Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sanghs. Once a committee is formed, no additional member can be nominated. When the term of that committee expires after two years, the question may be considered but not now.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“May I know whether the local Harijan Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Harijan Sevak Sanghs have been consulted before deciding the members?”

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—“The old Government Order was issued in 1938 when the Hon. Mr. Giri was in office. On the representation of Mr. Murthi given to the Secretary, Development Department, I consulted all the local Members of the Legislative Assembly except one or two whom I could not meet or who could not meet me and also the Harijan Sevak Sanghs of the district.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“May I know whether the District Harijan Welfare Committees have nothing to do with non-Harijan labour interests like the aborigines and others who are

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eligible for the Labour Department grants and, if so, will the Government constitute separate committees to take care of such interests?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" Backward communities and eligible communities come under the purview of the Labour Department. Members from the Harijan Sevak Sangh and the Harijan Members of the Legislative Assembly are members of the District Committees. I think they can represent the grievances of the district as a whole."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR :—" In view of the fact that the Harijan Sevak Sanghs are organizations of one political party, will it not be desirable to nominate to these committees Harijans belonging to other parties also?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" I am sorry the hon. Member does not understand the real position. The Harijan Sevak Sangh is a non-political body which was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932. It is not at all a political body and is in no way connected with the Congress organization." (Hear, hear.)

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" My question has not been answered. My question was why the analogy of Vizagapatam could not be applied to Tinnevely and the number of members in the Tinnevely District Harijan Welfare Committee increased from 6 to 8."

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" Tinnevely is a small district. Only for Vizagapatam, two more representatives are allowed."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Groundnut marketing committees.

1 Q.—SRI A. DEVANAYAGAIYAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) how many groundnut marketing committees are working in the Province and the headquarters of each committee;

(b) what were the objects of starting such committees;

(c) whether they are working to the entire satisfaction of the groundnut producers and dealers; and

(d) whether the Government have received any report regarding the collection of tax at the rate of Re. 0-1-6 per bag at every stage that it passes through several hands?

A.—(a) One groundnut market committee is working in the Province, namely, the South Arcot Groundnut Market Committee in the South Arcot district.

(b) The committee was established to carry out the provisions of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act and Rules and the by-laws made thereunder in the notified area and also to establish in the area such

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number of markets providing for such facilities, as the Provincial Government may from time to time direct, for the purchase and sale of the commercial crop.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

Abolition of posts in Supply Department.

2 Q.—P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the number and names of posts abolished in the Supply Department in the Province after the introduction of decontrol; and

(b) the number and names of posts abolished in Malabar district after the abolition of rural and statutory rationing?

A.—It is presumed that the hon. Member desires information with reference to the Civil Supplies Department under the administrative control of the Food Department.

(a) The following 15 gazetted posts have been abolished after the decision for decontrol was recently taken :—

(1) Nine posts of District Rationing Officers in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Nellore, South Arcot and Tanjore.

(2) District Food Reorganization Officer, Malabar.

(3) Potato Control Officer, Ootacamund.

(4) District Supply Officer, Vizagapatam.

(5) Deputy Secretary to Government, Food Department.

(6) One of the two Deputy Controllers of Food Rationing.

(7) One Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies.

(b) One post of District Food Reorganization Officer.

As regards non-gazetted posts abolished recently details are not readily available.

Number of N.G.Os. whose services have been dispensed with.

3 Q.—P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether the services of any N.G.Os. have been dispensed with for having taken part in the strike; and

(b) if so, the number, names and designations of such officers?

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- A.—(a) Yes, of some temporary and emergency candidates.
 (b) Complete information is not yet available.

Thefts and burglaries in the Presidency.

4 Q.—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of burglaries and thefts in Madras, Erode and other places have increased within the past few months;

(b) the number of reported burglaries and thefts that have taken place in all towns and cities in this Province within the past six months; and

(c) the number of detections made by the police in regard to the above reported cases?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Six thousand one hundred and eight burglaries and 13,537 thefts were reported from July to December 1947.

(c) Two thousand four hundred and twenty-one burglary cases and 5,908 theft cases were detected.

Assignment of land for political sufferers.

5 Q.—SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received so far from political sufferers districtwar for assignment of land as per Government's offer;

(b) how many have been assigned lands districtwar;

(c) what other steps the Government have taken on the applications; and

(d) whether a copy of the Government Order on the subject would be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have not got the particulars. They have however asked the Board of Revenue to submit periodic reports in the matter and the first report is expected by the 15th April 1948.

(d) Copy of the G.O. Ms. No. 3102, Revenue, dated 23rd December 1947, is laid on the table of the House.

Tunakadavu Forest Range.

6 Q.—SRI P. R. KANDASWAMY GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) what the extent of the Tunakadavu Forest Range is;

(b) the extent of the personnel employed permanently in the range;

(c) the gross income derived from this range by sale of teak and forest products extracted from this range from 1940 to 1946;

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(d) the expenses incurred on this range by the Government during the said period;

(e) the extent of regenerated areas of teak plantations in this area;

(f) whether any planned scheme for reclamation, removal of unprofitable growths in its area by clear-felling and plantation of the cleared areas with valuable trees is being carried out;

(g) whether the area is malarial and whether labour personnel is available in sufficient number;

(h) whether good sanitary arrangements and accommodation are provided in the range for the staff and labourers, and if not, whether early steps will be taken to provide the same;

(i) whether batches of expert scientific personnel can be sent to this area to investigate the possibilities for development of this area in lumbering, forestry, and prospecting for minerals and generation of electric power;

(j) whether the Government will in view of the inadequate arrangement for medical service in this area, at least make early arrangements for establishing a hospital at Topslip; and

(k) in view of short supply of food in the Province whether the Government will also investigate the possibilities of growing millets, potatoes and fruit trees in this area through their experts?

A.—(a) The extent of the Tunakadavu Forest Range is 65 sq. miles.

(b) The staff of this range consists of 1 Ranger, 2 Assistant Rangers, 14 Foresters, 12 Forest Guards, 1 Assistant Veterinary Inspector, 2 Range clerks and 2 peons.

Gross income.

		RS.	A.	P.	
(c)	1939-40	2,34,626	0	3	Includes Ulandi Range also.
	1940-41	2,35,131	15	6	
	1941-42	1,80,117	5	5	
	1942-43	4,86,413	13	0	
	1943-44	9,48,511	15	6	
	1944-45	10,16,556	10	9	
	1945-46	8,43,626	0	7	
	1946-47	7,91,279	10	0	

Expenditure.

		RS.	A.	P.
(d)	1939-40	1,58,398	6	8
	1940-41	1,42,662	13	9
	1941-42	1,23,702	1	2
	1942-43	1,12,397	1	6
	1943-44	1,13,154	15	5
	1944-45	4,78,196	15	3
	1945-46	3,62,533	12	9
	1946-47	3,97,494	7	9

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- (e) The extent of regenerated areas of teak plantations in this range is 4,451.48 acres. This includes the Ulandi Plantations also.
- (f) An annual area of about 200 acres is taken and all the marketable trees extracted departmentally in the first instance. The area is then clear-felled of other unmarketable growths, burnt and planted with teak stumps.
- (g) The area is malarial. Labour is not adequate for all purposes.
- (h) Government residential quarters are available for accommodation of the Range staff. The construction of permanent coolie lines for the labourers is under contemplation.
- (i) Even at present lumbering in this area is done on scientific lines in accordance with working plans written by Forest Officers and approved by the Government. Little is known about the availability of minerals and there is no possibility of generating electric power in the area.
- (j) The establishment of a hospital at Topslip is under consideration.
- (k) This is not possible due to the risk of damage by wild elephants, lack of labour force, the prevalence of malaria and as the area is in an out of the way locality.

Change in the official dress of peons.

7 Q.—SRI K. P. KAMAKSHI CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to make a change in the official dress of the peons in the Government offices?

A.—It is proposed to change the official dress for peons of Hon. Ministers and those attached to the Secretariat.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Madura.

8 Q.—SRI K. P. KAMAKSHI CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to open a Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Madura?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Travelling allowance of Ministers.

9 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the expenditure incurred in travelling expenditure by the various Ministers for the three months ending with 30th November 1947; and

(b) the number of days they had been on tour?

A.—A statement showing the particulars is laid on the table of the House.

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Wells dug for the use of Harijans.

10 Q.—SRI R. S. MANICKAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of wells, so far dug in the villages for the use of Harijans in Sattur and Aruppukottai taluks of Ramnad district;

(b) the number of wells to be constructed in the same villages for the use of Harijans;

(c) the number and the names of the villages where there are no wells for the use of Harijans;

(d) whether the Government will place on the table of the House a statement showing the number of new wells dug and old wells repaired in the two taluks; and

(e) if there are villages without wells for Harijans what action the Government propose to take to construct wells in those villages?

	Sattur.	Aruppukottai.
A.—(a)	29	7
(b)	9	4
(c)	1. Chatrapatti. 2. Kosugundu. 3. M. Nagalapuram. 4. Mettamalai. 5. Chockalingapuram. 6. Chattudampatti. 7. Subbiapuram. 8. Meenakshipuram. 9. Vijaragaraperi. 10. Kottainachiapuram. 11. Salwarpatti. 12. Thoongaralipatti.	1. Sethupuram. 2. Meenakshipuram. 3. Sithanendal. 4. Kadampatti. 5. Musittakurichi. 6. Vadakkunatham. 7. Kilavanur.
(d)	29 new wells; None repaired.	7 new wells; None repaired.
(e)	The Collector is taking steps to select suitable sites and construct wells wherever necessary.	

Assignment of lands to Harijans in Vizagapatam district.

11 Q.—SRI G. KUMARASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land assigned to Harijans in the various taluks of Vizagapatam district, since the 1st of April 1946;

(b) whether any petitions are pending with the Government for assignment of land; and

(c) if so, from whom and from what taluk and village?

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A.—(a) The Government have no information. The particulars will be available with the local officers.

(b) & (c) Yes. The Government do not consider it appropriate to give such details relating to individual applications.

12 noon. MR. SPEAKER :—“ Yesterday I told the House that we would take up, after questions, a resolution on the ‘ Position of Indians in Burma ’. I also told the House that the time taken by this resolution would be compensated by continuing the sitting after 5 o'clock. Some of the hon. members have told me that they have already booked their seats to leave Madras for their places. Therefore, the time that will be taken up by this resolution will be compensated by a late sitting on Monday.”

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, you are aware that the budget days are fixed statutorily. I should like to know whether it is in order to bring in any new items during the discussions of the budget.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The budget days are governed by rules 124 to 133 of the Assembly Rules. These days are fixed by His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency the Governor can change the programme during the budget days also.”

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ I want to know, Sir, whether he has got the requisite power to change the programme.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Yes.”

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

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

II.—POSITION OF INDIANS IN BURMA.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘ that this Assembly recommends to the Government to convey to the Hon. the Prime Minister of India that this Assembly views with grave apprehension the deteriorating position of Indians in Burma and requests him to move the Government of Burma to keep in abeyance the recent Ordinances relating to properties and suspend the recently imposed immigration restrictions, pending the final settlement of all outstanding problems in the Indo-Burma treaty.’

“ Sir, I said the other day that this Government propose to address the Government of India, on this subject, because it is the duty and responsibility of the Central Government to look after the interests of Indians in Burma.

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“ Before the war a large number of Indians had migrated to Burma. A good proportion of them had settled permanently in the country making it their home. Others were there engaged in trade, agriculture, banking or private or public services, and all of them had not probably decided whether they should settle in the country or go back to India on retirement. Besides these classes of Indians whose continuous residence in Burma was broken only by occasional brief sojourns in India or visits to their friends, relatives or business associates, other Indians had invested large sums of money in purchasing land or in setting up banking or other business concerns. They were not all resident in the country; some of them paid only occasional visits to Burma and carried on their normal business there through their paid employees. Without exception, these classes of Indians identified their interests with those of Burma and made their full contribution to the economic, social and national development of Burma.

“ On the outbreak of war and the entry of Japan into it, these people were suddenly hurled into the turmoil. There was incessant bombing, looting and other outrages and there was no security of life or property. Large number of Indians (and indeed large number of Burmese too) abandoned all their possessions and fled to India as evacuees, by land, sea or whatever other means were available. Those Indians whose lives were so interrupted, were eagerly looking forward to the end of the war to go back to Burma and to resume their previous avocations.

“ After the cessation of hostilities and the appearance of signs of restoration of normal life, the Burma Government passed an enactment called ‘ the Burma Immigration Act, 1947 ’, placing restrictions on the immigration of non-Burmans into Burma. This was a serious handicap to Indians who had risked their all in those dangerous days and were eagerly awaiting the return of normal times to re-assume their old occupations. The restrictions, it is understood, were mainly to the effect that immigration certificates would be granted only for a visit to Burma, valid for two months’ stay, within a specified period. This seriously affected not only the independent traders and owners of properties, but also employees of commercial firms, whom it was difficult to replace, and other illiterate labour classes who eked out their livelihood in that land.

“ Following this, the Burma Government have passed three other Acts, viz.,

(1) the Tenancy Standard Rent Act, 1947,

(2) the Disposal of Tenancies Act, 1948, and

(3) the Transfer of Immovable Properties Act, 1947 as amended in 1948.

“ The first Act empowers the Burma Government to fix the standard rent of agricultural land at not more than twice the

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amount of the land revenue payable in respect of such land. The reduction in the rents of land to such an uneconomical level, forces the land owners to give up properties at a heavy loss.

"The Disposal of Tenancies Act, 1948, enables the Government of Burma to lease agricultural lands in possession of any person in favour of a tenant, to whom the land might be allotted by the Government subject to the payment of the prescribed rent by the tenant. The Act does not apply to agricultural lands, not exceeding 50 acres in the possession of a person who cultivates it himself. Yet this too adversely affects Indians who have acquired many acres of agricultural land at heavy prices.

"The third legislation relating to transfer of immovable property prohibited the transfer of property to foreigners for any term exceeding one year; the term 'foreigner' being originally defined as one who is not a British subject domiciled in Burma, the United Kingdom, India or Pakistan or is not the subject of an Indian State. However, Sir, recent amendments to this definition are reported to have been made making the position of Indians difficult as, 'foreigner' has been defined as any person who is not a citizen of the Union of Burma. This is a staggering blow to these Indians who were hoping to salvage at least a portion of their investments in land. A very large number of Indians resident in Burma have invested their all in Burma, and have no interest outside Burma. Large numbers of evacuees have been pressing Government for their repatriation to Burma on the ground that they have little interest in India and desire to go back to Burma. The recent amendment to the definition has been made so suddenly that Indians have had no opportunity either to liquidate their possessions or to make representations against the amendment. This has also affected grant of loans by Banks, who have hitherto been advancing large sums of title deeds of properties deposited with them. Apart from its disastrous effects on Indian investments, the measure will be a very serious set-back to the rehabilitation of Burma, as both internal and external trade will suffer a severe set back.

"South Indian interests are specially concerned with these measures. A very high percentage of the men and the capital affected belong to this Province. To place impediments on their entry into Burma is bad enough; to place severe and sudden restrictions on the returns from agricultural lands in their possession and to create a situation by which it would be uneconomical for them to rent them, and thus force them to give up the properties, is worse; and to prevent them from liquidating their properties and salvaging at least a portion of their investments by declaring them as 'foreigner' is a very serious handicap, Sir. South Indians are badly hit by these enactments, and steps should be taken to make adequate representations for the repeal or modification of these Acts. Their hasty imposition without considering their consequences or giving an opportunity to the affected interests to present their case is as much a matter of grievance to the victims as the severity of the measures themselves and their discriminatory character.

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"In the Dominion Assembly the Prime Minister is reported to have stated on the 14th February 1948 that the Indian Ambassador in Burma has taken up with the Burma Government the question of safeguarding Indian interests in Burma.

"This Assembly would, therefore, request the Prime Minister of India to move the Government of Burma to keep in abeyance the above enactments and suspend the recently imposed immigration restrictions, pending settlement of all outstanding problems in the proposed Indo-Burma Agreement.

"Sir, I may add that this resolution which I have moved does not, in any way, commit this House on the merits of the various measures referred to, but suggests only that the enforcement of these measures may be kept in abeyance pending settlement of all questions arising out of the Indo-Burma treaty."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion before the House is—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government to convey to the Hon. the Prime Minister of India that this Assembly views with grave apprehension the deteriorating position of Indians in Burma and requests him to move the Government of Burma to keep in abeyance the recent Ordinances relating to properties and suspend the recently imposed immigration restrictions, pending the final settlement of all outstanding problems in the Indo-Burma treaty."

* KUMARARAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of Indians overseas has been engaging the attention of Indian politicians for a long time, whether it be in relation to the Indians in South Africa, or Malaya or Burma or Ceylon. Myself and many others like me who are rather intimately connected with Burma feel very grateful to the Hon. Minister-in-charge and to the Government of Madras for considering this matter and bringing it up before this Assembly during the Budget session to-day as a Government resolution and inviting this House to express its opinion on this most vital question. I shall presently show how South India and particularly this August Assembly are vitally concerned with this problem. Let not any hon. Member be under the impression that this subject relates to the Indians in Burma and not to the people in South India. It is not a question of Indians in Burma with vested interests. It is the question of the common man and many people who are much below the average level of richness.

"Sir, I should like to mention that the contribution that the Indians in Burma have made to the welfare of Burma is a matter about which the Indian community may feel proud at all times. Indians in Burma have played a worthy part as the representatives of this nation. They have been always showing a good record of their activities with reference to the progress and prosperity of Burma. Might I say, Sir, that for the last ten years, and particularly during the difficult period of the war, the Indian community who were left there have had to undergo untold privations and

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sufferings. They had to undergo such privations and sufferings twice between this war, once when Burma was attacked by the Japs and the other when Burma was regained by the Allies. Thousands and thousands of people had to flee from that country for their lives, making their way home to India, meeting untold sufferings on their way. I may be permitted to say, Sir, that the Indian community have played a worthy part in the economic and political advancement of the Burmese and in their struggle for the attainment of independence for Burma and it has been acknowledged by the leading Burmese politicians that Indians had helped Burma in no small measure for the attainment of independence. I mention all this, Sir, to show that the Indian community have always promoted the best interests of Burma.

"I should like to express my gratitude in this connexion, for the time you have allowed for the discussion of this important resolution. I do not want to take up much of the time of the House in speaking on this resolution, as there are many other hon. Members who are anxious to take part in the discussions. But I shall just say one word about the recent legislation that was passed in Burma, in regard to land.

"The Indian community in Burma have always co-operated with the Burmans in any legislation, so far as landed property was concerned. The agrarian reforms to which the Indian community has agreed to in Burma will not be agreed to in any legislature of any province in India for another 25 years. I am perfectly right in saying that the future Assemblies in India will not go to that extent. The Indians in Burma have agreed to the tenancy legislation from time to time and the rent that is due to the land-owners is very very insignificant and it has been reduced to such a low level that it will not be possible to keep land going on for any length of time. For long normal acquisition of properties by Burmese tenants has been going on. The lands that happen to be in the hands of the Indian community are not lands that have been taken over from the people of Burma. They were all forest lands before, and the Indian community, particularly the Indian labouring community have helped to bring about 85 lakhs acres of forest land under cultivation between 1880 and 1920 and during the course of these 30 or 40 years, about 50 to 60 lakhs acres of lands have gone back to the Burmese people. They were able to buy back such lands and redeem mortgages during all these years and it is only 25 lakhs of acres of land that still remains in the hands of Indian owners. This process was arrested because of the depression of 1930. If the depression had not come or if the war had not come in the East, the Burmese people would have bought back these lands by now and there would not be this problem to be solved. The Indian community had always understood it and they had made it clear that they were always willing to part with the lands on getting equitable compensation. They are not asking for adequate compensation but they are only asking for equitable compensation. I request hon. Members through you, Sir, to note

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the difference between 'equitable compensation' and 'adequate compensation'. Even as recently as 1946, the rent was reduced considerably and now just three months ago the rent was again reduced very considerably. With your permission, Sir, I should like not to mention the fraction to which it has been reduced. It is a very small fraction which will frighten the Indian land-owners and the mirasdars of the Tanjore district and the East Godavari district. Many people are interested in the problem and they have asked me for copies of the Ordinance.

"Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Minister-in-charge of the department for having taken the trouble to explain the implication of all the three Ordinances and how they affect the Indian community and he has given a full and complete survey of the situation of the Indians. He has lightened my work considerably and I therefore do not think that I need take up the time of the House any more on that subject.

"Then, I would like to say a word, Sir, about the Disposal of Tenancies Act. A few days ago, I had the opportunity of meeting U Tin Tut, formerly Finance Minister and now the Foreign Affairs Minister of Burma. He told me that the Disposal of Tenancies Act would not be put into action as the intention was to give effect to it only in cases where the land was left fallow. We shall be glad, Sir, if the Government of Burma will issue a press communiqué to the effect, for the announcement of the Act has had a deleterious effect so far as transfer of lands from the hands of the Indian land-owners is concerned, though the Burmese landlords are anxious to buy and though we are equally anxious to sell. This year practically all the income from the land is in their hands. As in normal times, in Burma there is a bumper crop and this year more than 80 per cent of the land has been cultivated. I am mentioning this bumper crop especially for the attention of the Hon. the Food Minister so that we may get more food from Burma. But I understand that the whole food problem lies in the hands of the FAO and the Government of India and the Government of Madras will not be able to directly deal with the Government of Burma.

"Sir, the latest Ordinance that has come is just the last straw. In this connexion I may mention that the latest Ordinance affects not the land-owner alone. The land-owner was affected by the earlier Ordinances of November and December last. The latest Ordinance which was issued at the beginning of this month is one by which only citizens of the Union of Burma can sell property, can buy property, any property—not only landed property but also house property—or factories or mills. Supposing there is a small shop-keeper who is not a citizen, owning Rs. 10,000 worth of provisions and a building worth Rs. 10,000, he cannot sell the building or mortgage it. We now understand, Sir, that the implication of the Ordinance is that people cannot borrow money on the security of the property from a bank. Sir, it must be understood that there are a very large number of traders in Rangoon, and in many cities

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in Burma, who are Indians and the persons from whom they borrow are also Indians. There are many Indians who can become citizens of Burma. They are actually the citizens of Burma and they have no connexion with India. They have been there for a number of years, say 8 or out of 10 years before 1942 or 1948 and they are entitled to become citizens of Burma. The Government of Burma have not notified that they must register before any Commissioner or Registrar and such machinery has not yet been set up. Tens of thousands of Indians would be able to register themselves if the Commissioner could receive applications. But before the machinery is set up, this law has come. Even transactions which they could naturally enter into if they were citizens of Burma, after registration, are not possible now. They are fully and lawfully entitled to become citizens of Burma, Sir, a 'foreigner' has been defined as one who is not a citizen of the Union of Burma. The European is a foreigner, the Chinaman is a foreigner and the Indian is a foreigner. Our point is, Sir, that thousands of Indians who have stayed there are affected. Sir, the Ordinance was passed on the 4th of January and it was available to the public only on the 20th of January. An enormous number of transactions would have taken place in the sixteen days between the 4th and the 20th January. Therefore, we must say that it is absolutely necessary for the Government of Burma to keep the Ordinance in abeyance. We do not want them to completely abrogate the Ordinance.

"Sir, discussions on all these questions between the Government of Burma and the Government of India are imminent. There was a preliminary discussion at a high level between the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of the Union of Burma. They have exchanged greetings and they have exchanged formal assurances. We are told that after discussions between Burma and India a treaty will be concluded about the end of March or the beginning of April 1948. I wish, Sir, it takes place earlier. Our outstanding problems are all known and the only question is that they have to be thrashed out across the table and a settlement should be arrived at acceptable to both the parties. So far as the Indian community is concerned they have placed their interests unreservedly in the hands of the Prime Minister, with whom I had an interview recently. We have told him that we are prepared to agree to any adjudication of the problem by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister appreciated our point of view and he stated: 'I know that there would not be any difficulty in my advice being accepted by the Indian community.' Sir, we do not want to embarrass the Government of India. We are not asking for anything which the Government of India could not put forward as a legitimate and reasonable case. What we want is reasonable compensation. With regard to compensation, Sir, I may say that it is not a new proposition that I am putting before hon. Members of the Legislature. This question has been accepted in India. I may be permitted, Mr. Speaker, to mention here the

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implications and the importance of the provisions in the Anglo-Burma treaty. It was concluded some time ago. In the Anglo-Burma treaty it has been laid down clearly by letters exchanged between the Prime Minister of England Mr. Attlee and the Prime Minister of Burma, U. Thakin Nu, that in all cases of acquisition of property, in whole or in part, equitable compensation should be given. We only want equal treatment. We do not want to alter a comma or a semi-colon to what is mentioned in those letters exchanged between those two Prime Ministers. It has been accepted by the Government of India and by many jurists here that it is only a reasonable claim that we should be given the same terms of equitable compensation for the acquisition of property.

"Once that question is accepted, the next question is, 'Are we likely to get equitable compensation?' The Government have accepted the principle of compensation. My hon. Friend, the Hon Minister for Public Works, has just now related to you the situation. The Prime Minister of India has recently stated in the Dominion Parliament that the three Ordinances which the Government of Burma had enacted will tend to lower the values artificially much in advance of the date of compensation which may come later on. Because compensation has to be given at a later date we should not be injured in the meantime. We do not want that the rates of compensation should be lowered artificially. How it should be calculated and what it should be is not a matter for to-day. I do not want this House or the Government of Burma to determine it now. But before they could do it there should not be any artificial reduction. We want that the Ordinance should be kept in abeyance till the whole matter of the Indian interests in Burma and all outstanding problems connected with the Indian interests in Burma are settled during the Burmese Delegation's visit to India which may take place in March.

"Sir, we are happy to see one feature which I may also mention now. It is published in the papers that His Excellency the Governor-General will be visiting Burma on the 11th and 12th of March next. Of course all these matters would have been placed before him by the External Affairs Department, and it is possible that His Excellency the Governor-General would take up the case with the Government of Burma when he goes there. This would strengthen the representation already made by the Ambassador there and I hope it will be possible for His Excellency the Governor-General to use his good offices with the Government of Burma in order to keep these Ordinances in abeyance till the matter is settled. As we all know, Lord Mountbatten has done immense good to the people of Burma and he was responsible for the liberation of Burma from the hands of the enemies. He has really contributed to the political advancement of Burma and he is a good friend of India and Burma. We sincerely hope that his good offices will ease the situation. I do hope, Sir, that this resolution of this Assembly, which represents the people of this part of the country who have a vital interest in Burma, will strengthen the

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hands of the Government of India and the hands of His Excellency the Governor-General, who is shortly visiting Burma. Let us hope, Sir, that the happy relationship between India and Burma will always continue."

* SRI P. NATESAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the Hon. the Minister for Public Works. My constituency, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, is greatly concerned over the position of Indians particularly in Burma and in the Far East. Little did we think that Burma would be separated from India and that so many hostile legislations would be passed in Burma. Till 1937 Burma was part of India. The Indian Government was their Government and Indian labour contributed largely to the improvement of the country. Lands were lying fallow and it was Indian labour and the Indian capitalist who went there and tried to improve that land, with the result that they can say to-day that Burma is a fertile country. The capital and labour came from this country and yet, Sir, we are sorry to find, that these hostile Ordinances have been passed by Burma. Even now Indians are willing to hand over possession of lands to their original owners if they are only assured of their dues and compensation. What is the compensation that they want? As the Kumararaja rightly pointed out what we want is equitable compensation under to-day's conditions, after the frightful circumstances under which Indians lived in that country for over six years. Such compensation is recognized in all countries. Even Burma has not been slow in recognizing it. They have recognized it in the Anglo-Burma Treaty, but strangely enough Ordinances of an expropriatory character have been issued recently in Burma. The Transfer of Immovable Properties (Restriction) Act, 1947, the Tenancy Standard Rent Act, the Disposal of Tenancies Act, prohibiting any lease of any agricultural land have all been enacted in quick succession. Though these Ordinances are directed against all foreigners the brunt of them fall mostly on Indians, because they are the biggest owners of land and other immovable properties there. Indians, Sir, besides owning lands have large stakes in other movable properties, such as rice mills, saw mills and other factories. Thousands of Moplahs have migrated there from India and they have contributed largely to the labour side of the factories. The Ordinances as they now stand prevent transfers made by executors to the heirs of deceased owners of property, transfers by partition among members of joint and undivided families, endowments of public and private properties, simple and equitable mortgages of immovable properties as well as in execution of decrees passed by courts of competent jurisdiction in Burma and leases for more than a year. Sir, it should also be borne in mind that the majority of traders and merchants in Burma deposit title deeds of properties with banks as securities for overdrafts.

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" This was necessary for both internal and external trade. But, because of the restrictions imposed to-day, banks are now prevented from advancing money to all these people. All these are contributory factors. Trade has received a serious setback and

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property value has fallen almost next to nothing. We, in South India, are particularly interested in the position of Indians in Burma. A large number of South Indian population are domiciled in Burma, and large amounts of money belonging to South Indians are invested in Burma. It is, therefore, but proper that this Legislature should ventilate their legitimate grievances and persuade the Government of India to intervene on behalf of these unfortunate Indians. Of course, there is the Indian Ambassador in Burma, but unfortunately perhaps, he is not able to pay more attention to the condition of Indians. I would suggest, Sir, that his office ought to be strengthened with adequate staff. When India is deriving large sums of money by way of income-tax, it is, but natural that our nationals, who have gone there and from whom India is getting a large amount by way of taxes, are safeguarded. I would therefore suggest that we make a recommendation that the office of the Indian Ambassador in Burma be strengthened and fully equipped with officers to look after the interests of Indians in each and every aspect of trade, commerce, industry, etc. It is not going to be of much use if you simply pass a pious resolution. I understand that more than one hundred and fifty crores of rupees of Indians are invested in Burma, and the effect of the hostile legislations enacted in Burma will be to deprive Indians of these large amounts. Timely action has to be taken on a high level in the interests of Indians. It is the sweat of the Andhras and Tamils, and the investment made by the bankers, that has made Burma, what it is to-day. Labour has gone to Burma from West Coast and Andhra districts. I suggest, therefore, that in addition to passing this resolution, this Government should recommend to the Government of India, the early appointment of a South Indian non-official, who knows the conditions here, and who can also understand conditions there when once he goes there. I suggest, Sir, that a non-official should be appointed so that he might study the conditions there and keep everything ready for discussion on high level basis. (Interruption by the Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.) Yes, Sir, there is the Ambassador. But, unfortunately, he has probably much more work to do. That is why I want him to be assisted by a sufficient number of people who know the conditions in South India and also conditions in Burma. One single Ambassador cannot do everything that the country expects him to do. He has got to be assisted by experts in various lines. I suggest that a person who knows all about trade, commerce and labour ought to be sent to assist him. As Kumararaja Sir Muthiah Chettiar rightly pointed out, His Excellency the Governor-General will be in Burma shortly. I wish, Sir, that he makes use of his good offices to see that Indians in Burma get the right treatment. With these words, Sir, I support the resolution moved by the Hon. Minister."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of Indians in Burma has become worse and we are hearing alarming news from Indian brethren, who are living in that country every now and then. Indians and Burmans were living together for more than 100 years friendly and peacefully till the year 1930. The feeling was strained only after the year 1930.

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"The problem of Indians in Burma is placed in a peculiar position. Burma's resources are paddy, teak and oil. Teak and oil were monopolized and held by British companies. Lands were in the hands of Burmans and Indian agriculturists. Burma was heavily affected by the world depression of the year 1930. Sequel to this depression, the lands went into the hands of Indian money-lenders, viz., Chettiars and Marwaris. Almost all the houses in Rangoon City were owned by Indians, viz., Surat Muslims and Marwaris. The people engaged in labour in the City of Rangoon and other towns of Burma were mostly Indians particularly Andhras who are called there as Korangees. Indians were scattered all over Burma as agriculturists. Sir, till recently. . ."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Sir, 'Korangees' is an appellation that has been resented to by Andhras in Burma. I request the hon. Member Mr. Swaminathan not to use that expression."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, I am very sorry, I did not know that 'Korangee' is a disrespectful word. I have lived in Burma for more than 15 years. Even as a boy, I was brought up there. I know Andhras are called 'Korangees', and South Indians are called 'Kalla.' Anyhow, as the hon. Member has pointed out that the term 'Korangee' is resented, I am sorry for having used that expression. Till recently, you are aware, Sir, Burma was a part of India. It was separated from India by the Joint Parliamentary Committee report of the British Government. British Imperialism once thought that they can convert Burma into a British colony. Hence, that imperialism wanted to separate Burma from India, and it started malicious propaganda against the Indians. The Imperialism went on to the extent of telling the people of Burma that the prosperity of Burma lay on separation. The Burmese thought that the Indians were the exploiters, forgetting the ruthless British exploitation, namely, the exploitation of the major resources of teak and oil. The changed conditions due to the world depression added some more fuel to the fire.

"Now, Sir, Burma has become an independent country. The people of Burma have got every right to settle their own affairs according to their wishes. But, Sir, the Government of India should see that the interests of Indians in Burma are properly safeguarded. Sir, the resolution before us deals with two important items. The resolution wants to keep in abeyance all the recent Ordinances relating to property, pending final settlement between the Governments of India and Burma.

"According to the Ordinances we understand that the Government of Burma wants to nationalize the lands in Burma. Sir, it is true that the land in Burma is a burning question which should immediately be tackled. We cannot stand in their way of tackling problems of their own. Of course, how it is to be done—with compensation or without compensation—is a matter between landowners and the Government of Burma, because landowners are not only Indians, but a good number of landowners are also Burmese.

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"I am sure, Sir, that the landowners will ably manage to get compensation as much as possible because they are all very clever people. Though I am not personally in favour of giving compensation, we Asiatics have not yet reached the stage of expropriation, and we are still living in the time of give-compensation-mind.

"So far as the interests of the landholders are concerned, my hon. Friends, Kumararaja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar and Mr. Natesan, have dealt with it. My anxiety is more towards the Indian agriculturists. Sir, some 100 years ago Indians went to Burma and converted thick forests into beautiful fertile lands by their hard labour. In those days lands in thick forests were given to Indians on nominal rent which the Indians converted into cultivable lands and settled down there. Almost all the lands owned by Indians have also passed into the hands of Indian money-lenders due to the world depression of 1930. Therefore, we want to know how far the Indian agriculturists will be benefited by this nationalization scheme. There are about one million Indians in Burma, the majority of whom are engaged in agriculture. Most of them are Tamils. Of course, some Oriyas and Chittagoneans are also engaged in agriculture. So, Sir, the domiciled Indians should be considered on a par with the Burmese and should be given every benefit which the Burmese people get.

"Indians have helped, to a great extent, with their labour and money towards the economic development of Burma. But some of the Burmese are of the opinion that Indians came to Burma without money, and the wealth they now possess is earned only in Burma.

"Sir, to a certain extent, it is also true. Many went to Burma without anything and made their fortune in Burma by their hard labour. Sir, for this I can quote my own case. Some 50 years ago, my father went to Burma as an ordinary labourer and he earned a couple of lakhs in Burma. (Laughter.) It is true that people went there without anything and made money. (Interruption.) We can count by fingers the people who went there with money. When we justify our action of abolishing zamindaris and inamdars to help agriculturists in Madras, they are also justified in bringing legislation to nationalize lands to help their own agriculturists. But, what I want to say is that they must do it without any distinction between the Burmese and Indians because several lakhs of Indians are there in Burma since two generations. Many of them do not know their native place in India. Some have not even seen India. This question should be considered very carefully by the Government of India, because the question of domicile and citizenship has not been properly defined in the new Constitution of Burma, and this is one of the most controversial questions in Burma over which Indians are worried very much. If Indians, who have been living in Burma for a number of years and who have settled down and made Burma as their homeland, are denied citizenship, then what would be the fate of these people? Is it not the duty of the Government of India to interfere immediately and help Indians who are in difficulty.

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"Sir, (the resolution also deals with the recently imposed immigration restriction. The question of entry and re-entry of Indians into Burma has become very difficult, and hardship has been created by the Burma Immigration and Emergency Provisions Act. The evacuees find it difficult to go back to Burma. It has been brought to my notice of the recent incident that a 15 years old Burmese boy born to Indian father came to India some months ago to see his father. When he wanted to go back to his mother who is now in Burma, permission was refused. With great difficulty after staying in Madras for 15 days and wasting money, he obtained the permission. I am unable to understand, Sir, how can the Burmese Government prevent Indians from re-entering Burma, who have got their stake in that country. Of course they can stop persons entering Burma for the first time.

"Sir, the pre-war population of Burma was about 12 lakhs, but now I understand it is about 10 lakhs. Out of this 10 lakhs, 7 lakhs are South Indians and 3 lakhs are from other Provinces of India. Out of the 7 lakhs of South Indians, 5 lakhs are Tamils and the rest are Andhras. The Indian problem in Burma is more or less a problem of South India. Therefore, the Government of Madras should come forward and devote more attention to protect the interests of Indians in Burma. The Government of Madras should also approach the Government of India to select and send only a South Indian as an Ambassador for Burma, because I believe a South Indian can do more useful work than a North Indian.

"Sir, there is one more point with which I will close my speech. The hatred towards Indians which was created by the British Imperialism still persists in the minds of the Burmese people, and it has developed more now. Therefore, I wish to suggest that a Goodwill Mission should be sent to Burma consisting of mostly South Indians. A Member of the Madras Cabinet should lead this Mission. (Hear, hear.) If a Goodwill Mission is sent to Burma, I am sure, Sir, it can patch up the hatred and feelings against Indians and bring about better relationship between Indians and Burmese.

"I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to convey to the Government of India all the views and suggestions expressed in this House and help Indians in Burma.

"With these words, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the resolution moved by the Hon. Minister."

MR. B. W. BATCHELOR:—"Sir, I am supporting the resolution moved by the Hon. the Minister. The Hon. Minister has said that the Indian residents in Burma are put to great hardship because of the recent Acts passed by the Burma Government.

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p.m. The most important of these is the new discriminating definition of "Foreigner" under which the Indians, even though they are of undoubted Burman domicile, suffer very great hardship and disabilities and Indians—with large business interests—are prejudicially affected. This disability is further aggravated by restrictions

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on the transfer of property and we are forced to come to the conclusion that these Acts are deliberate and that they are aimed at Indians owning property in Burma. Expropriation without any adequate compensation appears to be the aim of these measures. It is with great pleasure that I am able to support the Hon. the Minister's resolution. I have spoken on more than one occasion in this House against expropriation without adequate compensation and I am very glad to find that the Hon. Minister's resolution recognizes this very important and vital principle. I am also very glad to know that despite the previous regime of which, my hon. Friend Mr. R. V. Swaminathan disapproved, his father was able to return from Burma to India with quite a substantial sum of money in his pocket. (Laughter.) But, Sir, it is distressing that the policy of the new Government of Burma should be directed in this unjust manner against Indians who have contributed so much towards the economic development of the country and to the foreign trade of Burma. It is certainly necessary that the Government of India should take all necessary steps not only to secure the just rights of Indian nationals but to restore the friendly relations which cannot continue under this regime of persecution. I hope that the Government of India will succeed in moving the Government of Burma to recognize that abatement is necessary in the interests of peace, harmony and goodwill between both the countries, abatement of the unjust, expropriatory measures, which they have so recently enacted."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the resolution moved by the Hon. Minister and I do so because, the people of South India are intimately connected with what is happening in Burma. While we do so, we certainly are aware that Burma has become independent and we congratulate the people of Burma on their attaining their independence. But, at the same time, we cannot forget the fact of past history. As has been stated by more than one speaker who has spoken before me, undoubtedly what Burma is to-day was made by the people of South India. Some people of South India are still there and they have a stake in the country. Not only they have tilled the land and cleared the jungles, as has been stated by Kumararaja of Chettinad, but also they were very largely responsible for helping the people of Burma in attaining independence as well. Such being the case, it is rather unfortunate that the people of Burma, after attaining their independence, should forget the past and should have held Indians as aliens or foreigners. It would be certainly meeting the ends of justice if they, while recognizing the fact that nobody should be a citizen of two countries, should also recognize the fact that the people of India—a very large number of people—have made Burma their homes. These people at least should be given facilities to register themselves there and should get all the facilities of citizenship which should not be denied to them on account of some technical definition. They must be given all facilities to get their citizenship rights recognized and they should not be placed in any difficult

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position so far as that matter is concerned. These people not only possess lands there but are also carrying business on a very large scale. Also small merchants from South India, especially from Malabar, have gone to Burma to do business and they have become the citizens of that place. Such people should not be denied the facilities of citizenship. Besides, Sir, people who have started business in Burma—many of them are small merchants from South India and from Malabar—should not be treated as aliens and they should be given all facilities as regards getting assistance from India whenever they require such assistance. Sometimes, the Indian merchants find that they are not able to get such assistance in the country itself. The Burmese are not willing to assist the Indian merchants in carrying on their business, and so it becomes necessary that they should get this assistance from time to time from this country for carrying on their business activities. Without such assistance, it is impossible for individuals to stay in that place and carry on their business individually.

"Then, Sir, there is the question of finances being frozen. The recent Moratorium Act which has been passed by the Burma Government has been responsible to a large extent for expropriating the finances. We also see that some of the Ordinances that have been passed are of the nature of expropriation. That certainly is not a just Act. On the other hand, it is an Act which no civilized people would try to enact. Besides these various questions of land, property, business and citizenship rights, there is the question of entry and re-entry into Burma. This important question should be discussed with the Prime Minister of India. The Prime Minister of India who is a very reasonable gentleman is certainly not going to suggest anything to the people of Burma which will in any way take away their rights of independence. After all, it must be remembered that Burma till yesterday was a part of this country. Having been part of this country, the relationship between India and Burma was so intimate that they cannot all of a sudden break the ties that exist between these two countries even though they have become independent. Of course, each one is independent of the other but at the same time they depend upon each other. Burma depends on India for very many things. Burma imports cloth from India and also various other commodities and therefore, she cannot, all of a sudden, break away from the mother-country, India. Therefore, it will be feasible on the part of the Government of Burma to move slowly and reasonably in the matter; not forgetting the past history of the country, they should deal with these questions in a very reasonable and just manner.

"Sir, the question of land has been mentioned. People from South India have owned vast extents of land in Burma and they have cultivated those lands and they have got interest in those lands. Therefore, if the Burmese legislation goes to the extent of expropriating these lands without adequate or equitable compensation, certainly that will not be a just Act, and it will not be an Act which any reasonable and civilized people would perpetrate. I therefore

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hope that the Burma Government would treat the people of India who have an intimate connexion with that country, people who have helped them to develop Burma and also to attain independence with due consideration. I also hope that they will not drive the Indians out of Burma but make it possible for them to continue to carry on their business there and also treat them as equal citizens as long as they wish to be citizens of Burma.

"Sir, some speakers before me have mentioned about the impending visit of the Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten of Burma, to Burma. His Excellency's visit, I am sure, will be of great benefit to both the countries in arriving at a very satisfactory settlement on these vital questions which affect the people of South India. I hope His Excellency's visit to Burma will bring about a settlement which will be lasting and will make the relations between India and Burma to be on a more intimate basis, so that they may live as good friends and as friendly neighbours. With these words, I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Mr. Speaker, in supporting this motion, I wish to point out in the first instance that this resolution is a very modest one. The motion does not really commit the Government to any particular course of action. It only wants that justice should be done after our being heard in the matter. We want that our representatives must go there or there must be a 1 p.m. Round Table Conference to adjust the difficulties and to arrive at a via media in respect of the transactions that have gone on in Burma so far. We are not asking the Government of Burma to repeal all the Acts they have passed, nor are we asking them not to enact any such Acts hereafter. We only tell them: 'Please consult us, hear our difficulties and then do what you like.' That is our modest proposal.

"Sir, it is not as if we are moving this resolution for the purpose of getting everything we want at once. It is only for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the people who may be going from India to make representations to the Burma Government. It may be that the Government of India themselves may make the representations or the Indian Ambassador in Burma may make the representations or it may be a deputation headed by a Minister like the Hon. Minister Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, may go there for the purpose of effecting a settlement between Burma and India. Therefore, this resolution is absolutely necessary as it voices forth our feelings in the matter.

"Sir, Burma and India were one once upon a time. In 1937 separation took place for reasons which it is unnecessary to traverse now, except to say that they were of an imperial nature. It was thought that when India was on the path of freedom, Burma should be a British colony for the purposes of exploitation. But Burma has now become independent. And the question is how far she is going to adopt the policy of her predecessors in office. Now that Burma and India are free and friendly and cordial relations exist between them, it is not impossible to arrive at a friendly

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settlement in respect of this matter. Of course, the Government of Burma will have to protect its nationals against exploitation by foreigners. At the same time, if foreigners are driven out, they must be given sufficient compensation. By sufficient compensation, I mean an adequate, equitable and just compensation considering the interests involved.

"Sir, there has been an element of surprise, a bolt from the blue as it were, in the amendment of the aliens legislation which was made in January 1948. That amendment included Indians from India also in the definition of 'foreigners'. Ever since 1947 many Indians have entered into transactions in Burma and banks have advanced moneys on their title-deeds. If in January 1948, by a stroke of the pen, all these transactions are to be hit, if the banks are prevented from advancing moneys against title-deeds, it will cause great difficulty and confusion to the traders and merchants. It is also likely to affect the friendly relations between the two countries. In view of the international situation at present, it is very necessary that there should be friendly relations between India and Burma. And for that reason, this resolution must be passed.

"In this connexion, Sir, I should like to point out one thing. If Burma is independent to-day, it is because, if I may say so, of the fight which India had put up for freedom. It is as a result of the repercussions and reactions of the Indians' fight for freedom on the British people, that Burma has been able to obtain her freedom. Therefore, at least by way of gratitude to India for what she has done to Burma, she must hear our views and make an equitable settlement of our claims. For all these reasons, I support this resolution very strongly.

"Sir, if there are legal difficulties it will be possible to overcome them. This question affects not only Indians settled in Burma but also Indians who have settled in Malaya. A number of Chettiyars have entered into various transactions in Malaya during the Japanese occupation. I do not know what the reaction of this Burmese legislation will be on the South Indian traders in Malaya. If the Burma question is allowed to go without any protest on our part, it will be very difficult to settle the question of Indians in Malaya also. From this point of view also, it is necessary that the Madras Government must take prompt action for settling this question of Indians in Burma so that it may be settled in a manner which is fair and equitable to both Burmans and Indians."

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR :—"Mr. Speaker, the resolution that is now before the House is an important one. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister in charge of this resolution to forward the whole report of the proceedings on this resolution to the Government of India. I am sure the House will give unanimous support to this resolution.

"Sir, the resolution is an important one because it relates to the status and dignity and to the fate and fortune of the vast

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number of Indian nationals in Burma. Burma is not the only country to which people from this country have gone not only to seek their fortune but also to assist in the economic development of that country. They also went to Africa, Ceylon, Malaya and to the Dutch East Indies. When they went to these places, they went as strangers. But when they went to Burma, as it has already been pointed out by other speakers, they went there when Burma was part of India. Therefore, they went only to a part of their own mother country. They went there as labourers to sweat and toil in the teak plantations and the vast paddy fields; they went as merchants and traders to cater to the needs of the consumers there; and they also went as financiers and bankers to help the enterprising industrialists and businessmen there. Several of them have settled down and become part and parcel of the country. Several of them still think of Burma as the land of their adoption. Therefore, Sir, in view of these past political and historic connexions and the great and lasting contribution made by our people to the economic development of Burma, even though she might have been separated from us and become an independent sovereign State, she cannot treat our nationals as foreigners. Her recent attitude, if I might use the mildest language, is very surprising to us. I need not go into the various enactments passed by Burma. Sir, reference was made to the transfer of Immovable Properties Act, 1947. When this Act was originally passed, our people had nothing to say against it, because the word 'foreigner' was defined therein as any person who was not a British subject domiciled in Burma, in the United Kingdom, in India or Pakistan or was not a subject of an Indian State. But on the 4th January, this year, the *Burma Gazette* published an adaptation of laws order wherein the definition of the word 'foreigner' was entirely changed. The surprising thing about this was that although the Gazette contained this vital change in the definition of 'foreigner', it was actually brought to the notice of our people in Burma only on the 20th January. Before a sovereign, democratic State makes important changes in its constitution or laws, the normal procedure is to bring it to the notice of the people concerned so that they may have an opportunity of offering their views in the matter. But unfortunately, Sir, this important change was not brought to the notice of our people in Burma. When I say this, I am not questioning the independence and sovereignty of Burma. I am only trying to show the great injustice and unfairness done to our people in that country.

"Again, Sir, when Burma was separated from us and there was severance of political connexions with India and other countries of the Commonwealth, assurances were given at very high levels that the economic interests of the Indians would not be prejudicially affected and that whenever fundamental changes took place in that country, Indian interests and the Indian Government would be consulted. I would recall to your mind the recent visit of the Prime Minister of Burma, Thakin Nu, to our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Even at that meeting, assurances

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were given by both the Prime Ministers on behalf of the Governments they represented that nothing would be done to jeopardize the interests of Indians and everything would be done to maintain friendly relations between the two countries. But unfortunately, when you take into account the definition of the word 'foreigner' and the several enactments recently passed by Burma, you will find that our people are being put to several difficulties and disabilities. Besides, even the Immigration Laws are administered in such a manner as to see that our people do not go into that country. Put in a nutshell, they look like almost a notice to quit. Apart from that, the recent enactments and ordinances regarding import restrictions are administered in such a way as to eliminate the Indian trader from that country. You are aware, Sir, that export restrictions continue in this country and there are export quotas to various countries. We get certain export quotas to Burma but the Burma Government does not allow the full import of commodities covered by the export quota. They issue their permits not in accordance with the export permits issued by the Government of India but according to their sweet will and pleasure. The result is, several export licences issued by the Government of India are going to waste and our export trade is impaired.

"These are several of our difficulties. Besides, Sir, Ordinances have been promulgated in such a manner that small traders and merchants are not able to carry on their normal trade activities. In view of these enactments, these people are not getting loans from banks against their immovable assets in that country. The recent enactments have almost frozen the immovable assets of our nationals.

"Sir, on the satisfactory solution of this problem depends also the destiny of our nationals in other countries. If this question is satisfactorily solved, it will have a very good effect on the position of our nationals in other countries. If not, its repercussions upon our people in countries like Ceylon, Malaya and Dutch East Indies will be serious. It will be derogatory to our dignity as a free and sovereign people. Sir, most of the people who have gone to these countries from India happen to be South Indians. I am really happy that the Government of Madras have come forward with this resolution. I would request the Government of Madras to urge upon the Government of India particularly upon our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, that he must hasten to initiate the Indo-Burmese negotiations, because whatever concessions the Government of India may give to these people by way of refugee allowances and export permits, they will not solve the several problems that are now hanging fire. The whole question of the rights and privileges of our people in Burma must be examined *de novo*. I would urge on the Government of India to arrange for the Indo-Burmese negotiations at the earliest possible moment. With these few words, I support the resolution."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Sir, I support this resolution which deals with the deteriorating conditions of Indians in Burma. The

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deteriorating conditions are due to the expropriatory legislation that has been newly passed by the Government of Burma. Apart from the economic losses and other difficulties suffered by the Indians, the very basis of such expropriatory legislation has played havoc on the psychology of the Burmans which has become entirely anti-Indian. Sir, I might recall to you that till very recently Burmese leaders had been coming to India and participating in our national congress activities.

"Not only now, but for centuries and for ages Burma and India have been indissolubly united by cultural, political, economic and linguistic ties. Now if we go to Burma, you will meet many Indians and Indian labourers in the city of Rangoon, Mandalay or Moulmein. Burma has been helped very much by Indian labour. Burma has recently been helped by Punjabi Policemen who were the protectors against the dacoits in Burma. Notwithstanding all these things the Burmese Government have now thought it fit to bring in expropriatory legislation. Amongst several other reasons they state that Indians are exploiting Burmese capital to their benefit. These premises cannot be granted because India's money and India's labour have gone all the way across the Bay of Bengal to improve the lot of the Burmese population. I know Burmans very intimately. My childhood was spent in Burma. They are a happy-go-lucky sort of people, quite hospitable and kind-hearted. But the new spirit of nationalism has made Burma intoxicated, as in the case of every other nation. In their joy they have forgotten a very good and old neighbour. India has always been a good friend and a good samaritan. During the last war when Burma was overrun by the Japanese, the Burma Government came as an evacuee to India and we were good enough to house the Burmese Government in Simla, and we treated them with the utmost courtesy and respect. Burma got back their country due to the valour of Indian soldiers. With Indian money, Burma is being rehabilitated. Because we achieved our freedom, Burma also has achieved its freedom. Because India freed itself from the British Imperialistic yoke, Burma also had the privilege of following the lines followed by Indians. What I want to stress in this respect is this. Indians are always willing to help Burma to realize not only political independence but also economic independence. But it does not mean that Indians must be treated as worse than the Britishers who have ruled over our countries for more than two centuries and who have taken away all that Burma can offer. In an agreement between the Burmese Premier and the Prime Minister of England, the former has agreed explicitly that equitable consideration will be shown in all respects where the liberty of the British subject is involved. I ask the Burmese people and the Burma Prime Minister, cannot Indians expect out of their hands the same treatment they are willing to give to the Britisher? Are we worse than their erstwhile rulers and masters? Have we not been good enough to teach them Buddhism? Have not our languages influenced the Burmese language? We wish that Burma should be a great nation in the East. Have not our forefathers gone to their country to see that Burma became

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a prosperous country? Have not millions of acres of land in Burma been cultivated by Indian labour and with Indian money? How then can Burma treat us with unkindness? We do not deserve that unkindness. India must lead the Eastern nations and Burma, as a neighbour, must be with us. Ceylon, Burma, China and other nations in the East along with India must form into a fusion of Asiatic nations. It is to the benefit of Burma, Burmese people and the Burma Government that they should not pass any expropriatory legislation which will react on the psychology of free Indians. Therefore, I request that this resolution should be communicated to our Prime Minister whose capacity for negotiations and whose bona fides are always accepted, who is a friend of the Burmese people and an intimate friend of the late Aung San, and who can deliver the goods. We do not want any preferential treatment, we want only equitable treatment; we want no concessions from Burma. We want no preferential treatment to our money-lenders, to our agriculturists and to our labourers. We want the same concessions Burma is giving to foreigners leaving Burma. This treatment should be given as a matter of right and as a matter of course. With these words I commend this resolution."

* **SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM** :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, பர்மா இந்தியாவைச் சேர்ந்த ஒரு மாகாணமாயிருந்தது. ஆதலால் இந்தியாவிலுள்ள மற்றைய மாகாணங்களிலுள்ளவர்கள் பர்மாவில் குடியேறினார்கள். பர்மாவை காடு கெடுத்து நாடாக்கி நிலங்களை வளம் படுத்தி விளையச் செய்தவர் தென்னிந்தியாவிலுள்ள ஏழை மக்களே. அதில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் மிகுதியும் உழைத்தவர்கள். இவ்வாறு செய்வதற்கு தென்னிந்தியாவில் அதிலும் இராமநாதபுரம், மதுரை, தஞ்சை, திருச்சி முதலிய ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்து தன வைசியர்களாகிய நாட்டுக் கோட்டை நகரத்தார்கள் இங்கிருந்த பணங்களை அங்கு எடுத்துச் சென்று தொழில் நடத்தி நிலங்களை வளமுறச் செய்தார்கள். செட்டி நாட்டரசர் இராஜா சர் அண்ணாமலை செட்டியாரவர்களுக்கு சுமார் லட்சம் ஏக்கர்களும் எ. எம். முருகப்ப செட்டியாருக்கு 90,000 ஏக்கர்களும் இராஜா இராமநாதன் செட்டியாரவர்களுக்கு 30,000 ஏக்கர்களும் இருக்கின்றன. அவ்வாறே செட்டியார்களும் மற்றவர்களும் நிலத்தில் பணத்தை இறைத்து வளம்படுத்தினார்கள். இன்னும் ரைஸ் மில்களும் மரவாடிகளும் வைத்துள்ளார்கள். இரங்கூனிலிருக்கும் வீடுகளெல்லாம் சூரத்தர்களும் சுனாகடிகாரர்களும் ஆகிய முஸ்லீம்கள் வாங்கியுள்ளார்கள். ஆக பர்மாவில் இந்தியர்கள் சொத்துக்கள் அதிகமாயிருக்கின்றன. இந்தியரால் தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள கோயில்கள் எல்லாம் தன வைசியர்கள் பூஜைபித்தார்கள் என்று யான் சொல்லிக்காட்டவேண்டாம். சத்திரங்கள், பூசை மடங்கள், நந்தவனங்கள், வேத பாட்சாலைகள், ஆகம பாட்சாலைகள், தேவரா பாட்சாலைகள், மருத்துவ நிலையங்கள், ராஜா ஸர் அண்ணாமலை சர்வ சிஸ்டைம், ஆர்.சி.டி. ஹை ஸ்கூல், எம்.சி.டி. ஹை ஸ்கூல் இன்னும் பல பாட்சாலைகளிலும் டாக்டர் அழகப்பா கர்லேஜ் முதலியவற்றையும் தன வைசிய கனவான்கள் செய்து வந்துள்ளார்கள். முக்கியமாக செட்டியார்கள் தாங்கள் தருமத்திற்குப் பணம் வைத்திருந்தால் அதை வெளி நாட்டில் வைத்து விருத்தி செய்வது வழக்கம். சாதாரணமாக செட்டி நாட்டு ஆட்சிமார்கள் கூட ஐந்து ஆயிரம் பத்து ஆயிரம் பணம் வைத்திருந்தால் அதை தருமத்திற்கு வெளிநாட்டுக் கடைகளில் போட்டு வைப்பது வழக்கம். அம்முறையில் தான் பர்மாவில் செட்டியார்கள் பணங்கள் தங்கியுள்ளன. பர்மாவை தந்தபோது இந்தியாவை விட்டுத் தனிமை காப்ப பிரித்தாரர்கள். இப்போது பர்மா அரசாங்கத்தாரர் அங்கு நிலம் 50 ஏக்கருக்கு ரூ. 500 வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடா தென்றும் அதிகப் படி நிலங்களுக்கு இவைக்குமில் இவ்வுயர்ந்த அதாவது வசதிக்கு"

[28th February 1948] [Sri A. S. Sahajanandam]

ஐந்து ரூபாய்களிருந்தால் அதற்கு 10 ரூபாய்கள் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கூறுகிறார்களாம். அதனால் நமது நாட்டு சொத்துக்கு பாதுகாப்பு இல்லாமல் போய் விடும். அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்வதனால் சரியானபடி (காம்பென்சேஷன்) நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கும்படி இந்தியா கவனம் மென்று சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று நாம் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். முன்னெல்லாம் 100 கூடை நெல் 40 ரூபாய் முதல் 100 வரை விற்பது. தற்போது 100 கூடை நெல் ரூ. 400 வரையில் விற்கிறார்களாம். ஆதலால் சரியான நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

"சிலோன், பர்மா, மலேயா, முதலான இடங்களில் இந்தியர்களுக்கு இருக்கிறார்கள். சிலோனில் 10 லட்சத்தில் 8 லட்சம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இருக்கிறார்கள். பர்மாவில் இந்தியர்களுக்குத் தென்னிந்திய ஹரிஜனங்கள் 100-க்கு 60 சத விதம் உள்ளார்கள். இவர்கள் நன்மைகளை கவனிக்க இந்தியா ஏஜென்டுகளாக ஹரிஜனங்களை நியமித்தால் எல்லோரது நன்மைகளையும் பாதுகாப்பார்கள்.

"கனம் வைஸ்ராய் மவுண்ட்பேட்டன் அவர்கள் பர்மா செல்வதால் அவரால் விமோசனம் உண்டாகுமென நம்புகிறேன். பர்மாவிலிருந்து evacuation-ல் வந்தவர்களில் இன்னும் பாதிப்பேர்கள் பர்மா போகாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை சர்க்காரே கொண்டு விடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வந்த தீர்மானத்தை முழு மனதுடன் ஆமோதிக்கிறேன்."

* **SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH** :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றையதினம் இந்த தீர்மானத்தை சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வந்திருப்பதை ஆதரிக்கும்போது நான் சில எச்சரிக்கைகள் செய்யவேண்டியது என்று உடைய கடமை என்று உணருகிறேன். நாம் இது வரைக்கும் ஆங்கில அரசாட்சியின் கீழ் இருந்து வந்ததால் நமக்கு ராஜ்ய கட்சி சம்பந்தமும் வெளி நாட்டு உறவு சம்பந்தமுடைய அனுபவங்களும் இல்லை என்பதைச் சொன்னால் யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. சமீபத்தில் இந்த பர்மாவானது ஒரு வெளி நாடாகியது. இந்தியாவுக்குள்பட்டது இல்லை. இது வரைக்கும் நமது இந்திய நாட்டுடன் கலந்திருந்தபோது நாம் அங்கே சென்று பல செளகர்யங்களை அடைந்தோம். பர்மாவில் பெரும்பான்மையாயுள்ள இந்தியர்கள் தென்னிந்தியர்கள் தான். ஆகையால் அவர்களை பாதுகாக்க வேண்டிய முயற்சிகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது அவசியம் தான் என்பதை நிச்சயமாக ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆனால் நம் முன் பேசியவர் ஒரு வேண்டுமோ விடுத்தார். இங்கு பேசும் நடவடிக்கைகளை அப்படியே இந்த சர்க்கார் மத்ய சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டார். அப்படி அனுப்பினால் சில சில வாதங்களை நாம் அனுப்பினால் நம் கட்சிக்கு அவ்வளவு அனுசூலமாய் இருக்காது. ஒருவர் சொல்லுகிறார் நம் இந்தியா இப்பொழுது சுதந்திரம் அடைந்ததால் தான் பர்மாவும் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்திருக்கிறது என்று. ஆதலால் நன்மை அடைந்தவர்கள் நம்மை பாராட்டுவார்கள் என்று சொன்னார். இந்தியர்களுடன் அவர்கள் எந்தெந்த காரியங்களில் நன்றி செலுத்தவேண்டும் என்றும் இன்னும் என்னென்ன செய்து காட்டவேண்டுமென்றும் சட்ட நிபுணர் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார். அவரை நான் ஒரு வார்த்தை கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். நம் இந்தியர் மூலமாகத்தான் ஆங்கிலேயர் பர்மாவை அடிமையாக்கினார்கள் என்பதை அவர் மறந்தாரா? இந்தியா சனையத்தைக் கொண்டதான் இந்திய சட்ட நிபுணர்களைக் கொண்டது தான் நாம் பர்மாவை அடிமையாக்கினோம் என்பதை மறக்க முடியாது. நாம் நன்றியை எப்படி எதிர் பார்ப்பது? மற்றொருவர் பர்மாவில் நாம் செல்வத்தை பெருக்கினோம், பர்மியர்களுக்கு நாகரீகத்தை கற்பித்தோம், கல்வியை கற்பித்தோம், கலைகளை வளர்த்தோம் என்றும் சொன்னார், அவை எந்த அளவில் உண்மை என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும் என்று நான் இந்த சமயத்தில் வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அமெரிக்கா கண்டத்தின் ஆதிவாசிகளான இந்தியர்களுக்கு ஸ்பெயின் தேசத்து மக்கள் நாகரீகத்தைக் கற்பித்த கதைபோல் இல்லையா என்பதை யோசியுங்கள்."

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

[28th February 1948]

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நாம் இந்த சபையில் நடக்கும் விவாதத்தை மேல் சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பக் கூடாது என்றும் அனுப்புவது உசிதம் இல்லை என்பதற்கு காரணம் சொல்ல வந்தேன். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது பல விவாதங்கள் சொல்லப் பட்டன. நாம் பர்மியர்களுக்கு பெரும் நாகரீகத்தைக் கற்றுக்கொடுத்தோம், பெரும் சேவை செய்திருக்கிறோம், நாட்டு நிலையை அபிவிருத்தி செய்திருக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அமெரிக்கா கண்டத்தில், பேகு தேசத்திலும் மெக்ஸிகோ தேசத்திலும் ஸ்பெயின் தேசத்துப் பேரரசு வெறியர்கள் எதைச் செய்து முடித்தார்களோ அதை பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்தியம் இந்திய சேனைகளைக் கொண்டு பர்மாவில் செய்ய முயன்றது. அதற்கெல்லாம் நாம் உடந்தையாயிருந்தோம்.

“மெக்ஸிகோ தேசத்து மக்களின் பெரும் பகுதியினர் இப்பொழுது தீவிரப் பொது வுடமைக் கட்சியினராக மாறிவிட்டனர். கடவுளின் பெயராலும் நாகரீகத்தின் பெயராலும் எங்கள் நிலங்கள் சொத்து சுதந்திரங்கள் பிடுங்கப்பட்டன. ஆதலால் கடவுள் ஒழிக, தர்மம் ஒழிக, சைத்தான் வாழ்க! என்று கூவுகிறார்கள். அதைப்போலவே நாம் தர்மத்தை உப தேசித்து சட்ட நிறுபனம் செய்து பர்மாவில் பாதி பூமி எங்களுடையது என்று வாதாடினால் பர்மியர்கள் நம்மை எம்மாதிரி கருதுவார்கள் என்பதை எண்ணிப்பார்க்கவேண்டாமா?

“மகாத்மா காந்தியின் ராஜ்யக் கொள்கைகளையும் முறைகளையும் இவ்வளவு சீக்கிரத்தில் நாம் விட்டுவிடவேண்டுமா?

“மேலும் இப்பொழுது நாட்டில் நாம் அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். ஜமீன்தாரி ஒழிப்பு மசோதா கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறோம். இனங்களையும் சேர்த்திருக்கிறோம். நமது மாகாணத்தில் மொத்தம் ரயத் வாரி என்று இருக்கும் நிலங்கள் இரண்டு கோடியே 70 லட்சம் ஏக்கர் நிலம். ஜமீன்தாரி நிலங்கள் ஒரு கோடியே 27 லட்சம் ஏக்கர் நிலம். இனம் நிலங்கள் சுமார் 60 லட்சம் ஏக்கர்கள். இந்த ஜமீன் நிலங்களும் இனம் நிலங்களும் ஒரு சிலர் கையில் தான் இருக்கின்றன. இதைப் போலவே பர்மாவில் பெரும்பகுதியை நம் நாட்டு வியாபாரிகள் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு அவர்கள் அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த ஜமீன் களைப்போல் இந்தியர்களுக்கும் அநேகம் Estate கள் அங்கே இருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு சுதந்திரம் வந்துவிட்டது. அவர்கள் சுதந்திரம் இழந்து இன்னும் நூறு வருஷம் ஆகவில்லை. அவர்கள் சுதந்திரம் இழந்ததற்கு நம் இந்தியா உதவியாக இருந்தது என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். இன்னும் இவர்களை ஒளய்கள் என்று கூட சொல்லுவார்கள். நாம் உண்மையை சொல்லவேண்டியது அவசியம். அங்கே சாகுபடி செய்யக்கூடிய நிலங்களில் நூற்றுக்கு 45 வீதம் பெரிய Estate கள் செட்டியார்களிடம் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் பெரிய பணக்காரர்களிடம் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த பர்மியர்களிடம் இருக்கும் பூமியோ 50 ஏக்கருக்குக் குறைவான துண்டுகளாயிருக்கிறது. இதை நம்மவர்களே ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள். நம் மாகாணத்தில் நூற்றில் 45-க்கு குறைவாக உள்ள ஜமீனை ஒழிக்கும்போது பர்மாவிலுள்ள இந்தியர்களின் எஸ்டேட் கள் நூற்றுக்கு 45-க்கு மேல் இருந்தால் அதை ஒழிக்க பர்மிய சர்க்கார் முயற்சி செய்தால் அது அந்த ஜனங்களுக்கு திருப்திகரமாய்தான் இருக்கும். இப்போது நாம் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து விட்டோம். இஷ்டப்படி காரியங்களைச் செய்வதற்கு நாம் முயற்சி செய்கிறோம். நாம் ஜமீன்தாரி விஷயமாக இதே சபையில் எவ்வளவோ தலையிடக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லியும் எவ்வளவோ ஆக்ரோஷமாக பேசியும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதெல்லாம் என்ன வாயிற்று. அப்படி இருக்கும்போது இப்பொழுது பர்மாவில் அவர்கள் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சமயத்தில் அவர்கள் நாட்டை சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வதையும் அவர்களுடைய செல்வ விஷயங்களைப் பெருக்குவதையும் அவர்களுடைய முறைகளையும் நாம் கண்டிப்பதற்கு முடியாது. இந்த தீர்மானமானது அவர்களை கண்டிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் யோசனை பண்ணிச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றிருக்கிறது. நம் நாடு சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த

[28th February 1948] [Sri M. S. Pattabhiramiah]

இந்த சமயத்தில் எந்த விதமான காரியத்தையும் நடத்த யோசனை செய்துதான் முன்வரவேண்டும். தவறுதல்கள் செய்தால் நமக்கு பின்னால் அபாயம் ஏற்படும். பாக்கிஸ்தான் விஷயமாக சம்மதித்தோம். அது சம்மந்தமாக இப்பொழுது யு. என். ஒ. க்கு போகிறோம். அங்கே ஒரு பட்சமாக கலந்து பேசுகிறார்கள். ஆதலால் இந்த விஷயத்தில் நாமாகவே மிகவும் சாவதானமாய் பறைசாற்றும் ஒத்துழைத்து போவது நல்லது. நாம் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த சமயத்தில் சுதந்திர உரிமைகளை காப்பாற்றிக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்தார்போல் தான் காரியங்களைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது பர்மா மிகவும் பெரிய அச்சிரமங்களைச் செய்துவிடவில்லை. மற்ற நாடுகள் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்திருக்கிறமாதிரி அதுவும் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்திருக்கிறது. மற்ற நாடுகளாகிய அமெரிக்கா, ஐரோப்பா எப்படி சுதந்திரம் அடைந்திருக்கிறதோ அப்படி அதுவும் அடைந்திருக்கிறது. சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த சமயத்தில் அதற்கு உதவிசெய்து காப்பாற்றிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது நம் கடமை. 1942-ல் இந்த ஜனங்கள் அங்கேயிருந்து இங்கு ஓடிவந்த காலத்தில் இப்பொழுது மணி அடிக்கப் பட்டது ஜப்பானியர் பிடித்துக்கொண்ட காலத்தில் இந்தியர்களுக்கு விரோதமான மனப்பான்மை பர்மியர்களுக்கு இருந்ததால்தான் தோல்வி அடைந்தோமென்று பிரிடிஷர் சொல்லிவந்தார்கள். இங்கிலேஷ் புஸ்தகங்களில் பிரசுரமாயிற்று. அதன்மேல் நம்மைவிட்டு பர்மியர்களை பிரிப்பதற்கு Propaganda செய்துவந்தார்கள் என்பது நமக்கு தெரியும். அதற்கு நாம் அனுகூலமாக இருக்கக்கூடாது * * * *”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have great sympathies for Indians in Burma. But, Sir, this is a central subject and we have sent 45 Members including Mr. Nagappa to the Central Assembly—also the Constituent Assembly. I do not know why the Government should have stopped the Budget discussion and come forward to take one day for the discussion of this resolution. Perhaps Government wanted to create some comic . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Order, order. That is not the language to be used. The hon. Members are all respectable Members of this House. The hon. Member must know that he must measure the words he chooses. There is a limit to the language to be used.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Sir, what I meant was that this resolution has intervened during the course of Budget discussion which was dull. We were discussing the Budget calmly. One Hon. Minister brought up this resolution the other day and another Hon. Minister took care to stop it.”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“There is no question of one Hon. Minister getting the resolution and another stopping it. It is clearly to sympathize with the lot of Indians in Burma that this resolution has been brought forward. There is no use in our complaining that one Hon. Minister got up the resolution and another stopped it. The procedure is perfectly in consonance with the rules, and I hope my hon. Friends on the other side understand it.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“This resolution should have been moved by some private Member and I do not know why the Government should have come forward with this resolution at this stage. Sir, as I said we do sympathise with

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the Indians in Burma. With what face can we, Members of this House, ask another Government to do a thing which we perhaps did with more effectiveness in regard to Zamindari legislation? Suggestions have been made that our Governor-General should go to Burma and plead on behalf of Indians. Suppose the Premier of Burma asks 'What about your legislation regarding Zamindari abolition to which you have given consent. You are taking over the Zamindaris and you are not going to pay them compensation immediately.' Sir, in the Budget also, the Government have not made any provision for payment of compensation except a token grant. The Government themselves do not know what amount to pay, when to pay, and how to pay. We are going to ask by this resolution to stop a matter promulgated by Ordinances. These Ordinances are expected to last for a short time. The Burma Government have only stopped all transactions, such as leases, etc., and they may go into the matter again. They have not given effect to their proposal with retrospective effect which our Government have done. They have taken care to avoid taking such a step and yet we want to send a resolution and stop giving effect to the Ordinances. This is not constitutional. At any rate it does not lie in the mouth of hon. Members of this House to say 'Please do not do this'. The Burma Government may as well say 'Physician, head thyself before you take such a step as to ask us to stop legislation'. It is but proper that this Government, before they tell another independent Government, should say what their position is. It is a central subject after all. As I have already said this Government is responsible for the most hasty and most expropriatory legislation. I wonder why a Special Officer should not be appointed to go into the matter as to whether the Madras Legislation or that of Burma is more expropriatory.

"Sir, allow me to say that this Budget which has been inflicted over us for two or three hours was ably read by the Hon. Finance Minister."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will allow the hon. Member to speak on that subject afterwards."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I am just comparing the Zamindari Legislation and the resolution now tabled here.

"We have even prohibited the zamindars from cutting trees in their own forests. The zamindari legislation is more expropriatory than the steps taken by the Burma Government. Is it proper that such a resolution asking a foreign Government to keep in abeyance certain measures contemplated by them, should be taken up? It looks as if what we are doing is exactly being copied by the Burma Government. While our Revenue Minister is going about saying that he is going to codify the revenue laws and that he is going to introduce graded taxation, we ask others not to do such things in their own place. If people have invested huge amounts of money and perhaps exploited the people, is it proper for us to send a recommendation to the Central Government on their behalf. In connexion with the legislation introduced by the

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Hon. Revenue Minister, different suggestions were given to him about how to proceed; but he said that we must go on on such lines as he wished. I shall present the position in the other way. If the Burma Government came to this Government and said: 'Do not go like this; give some more time; let us all go together; we shall appoint an All-India Committee or an All-Asia Committee to go into agrarian reform—already the President of the Congress has appointed a Committee for agrarian reform—what will our famous Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao say in reply? Will he stop? On the other hand, he is rushing with legislation which is more expropriatory than any that the Burma Government are doing. It is our fortune or misfortune that our Ministers have been going about saying so many things. The Hon. Minister for Local Boards said that he is going to have the Panchayat Raj, the Rama Rajya; but I do not see anything about it in the Budget."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is again and again referring to the Budget when we are discussing the Burma resolution."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am doing it for the purpose of comparing the legislation sponsored by this Government with the step taken by the Burma Government. After having passed such legislation, does it lie in our mouth to make such a request of another Government?

"There is our Revenue Minister going about saying that he is going to abolish the Revenue Board, that he is going to introduce graded taxation and there is Dr. Subbarayan waiting with bated breath

MR. SPEAKER:—"Instead of calling Ministers by their names, parliamentary etiquette requires that they should be addressed by their offices, like the Hon. the Minister for Law, etc. The hon. Members should not hereafter call them by their names."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"The Hon. Home Minister is here waiting with bated breath for the 10th of March, the Ides of March, for the decision of our party or their own party. He goes about saying about the separation of the judiciary from the executive; but there is nothing in the Budget except a token grant."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member might close his speech; he has exceeded the time."

* DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly support the resolution moved by the Hon. Minister for Public Works and ably seconded by my hon. Friend Kumara-raja of Chettinad and my hon. Friend Mr. Swaminathan. The recent enactments by the Government of Burma have been rather discriminatory against South Indians doing banking and other business there and it is expropriatory in the sense that transfer of property, land, holdings and other things are prevented by the

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Tenancy Rent Act, 1947 and the Transfer of Immovable Property Act, 1948. It has affected many joint Hindu undivided families and it has prevented endowment of immovable property for public purposes and such other things. It has created a certain amount of panic in the minds of the very people who have contributed in a very large measure to the prosperity of Burma and have been responsible for the economic development of that country, namely, the Nattukottai Nagarathar community which inhabits the coastal taluks of Ramnad district. In fact, Burma, Malaya, Indo-China and even Indonesia group of islands have been developed by the resources and the pioneering enterprises of the Nattukottai Nagarathar community who have migrated there more than hundred years ago. This legislation has practically crippled their business and both their internal and external trade have been seriously affected. In the year 1941 when the second World War was going on they had to undergo a lot of hardship; most of them left off their property in the hands of small agents and they trekked back through Assam and Bengal to their homeland; most of their properties have been destroyed and their lands had to lie fallow. So much so, most of their investments have been completely destroyed and nothing could be had back in return. When such is the case, the present legislation introduced immediately after the declaration of independence has come as a bolt from the blue to those people who go and do business there. The present condition of these people may be very well imagined if you know the actual conditions in the Chettinad area. I do not know whether my hon. Friend, the Kumararajah, knows it as well as I do, because he stays in Madras for most of the time and does not go into that district. People have lost everything and are selling away their properties; even their houses are mortgaged. You will be surprised to hear that in a place like Karaikudi where there was not even one second-hand shop, there are now 20 to 30 such shops. People who have been living luxurious lives, living in palatial houses, each adult member of the family owning cars, such people have been reduced to poverty. The second World War has prevented them from bringing their investments and the profits accruing to them from there. The income-tax returns of these people amounted from 40 to 50 lakhs so far as Karaikudi is concerned and their position has been seriously affected. They were not able to move any considerable amounts from there and they had left large sums of money there. It is really tragic for us to see that the infant Government of Burma should have taken upon its head to pass this discriminatory piece of legislation especially when they ought to have been grateful for the way in which they have developed the economic position of that country. If to-day they are in a position to stand on their legs, it is in a large measure due to the very great enterprise of the Nagarathar community. This legislation is very heart-rending. I am not asking for any charity but for bare justice when I appeal to them not to proceed with such measures. I would ask them to put themselves in our place and if we pass legislation on the lines they have chosen, what would have been their feelings at this moment? Well, Sir, I plead for

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justice. I would request the House to pass this resolution unanimously without asking for division for that may not be proper."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I see arguments are being repeated; I, therefore, reduce the time to five minutes for each member."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Mr. Speaker, as I am going to oppose this resolution I request you to allow me ten minutes."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may proceed."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Mr. Speaker, the resolution seems to be a simple and innocent one and a harmless one; but at the same time it is not so. My hon. Friend Mr. Salam said that the Bills which the Hon. Revenue Minister sponsored were themselves of a confiscatory character but I differ from him. This resolution is in the interests of particular class of people, Indians no doubt. But it is a fact all the same that they went to Burma and exploited the Burmans. We want the Burma Government to pay compensation. I will put one question to the Hon. Minister for Public Works. If the Britishers had asked for compensation when they left, on the ground that our present position is due to them, and say that they must be paid in full for all their labours, what would the Hon. Minister for Public Works have said? I know he paid a crore and thirty-three thousand rupees to the M.E.S.C., but what about the people? They have condemned them because they have exploited us, they ruled over us and became imperialists. These Indians who have migrated into Burma on whose behalf the resolution is tabled exploited the Burmans and is it our job to protest for that? I have carefully followed the speech of the Hon. Minister for Public Works and I am determined more than ever in my opposition and that is why I am here opposing it. He has referred to the Tenancy Standard Rent Act of 1947. What is the object of the Act? It gives the right to fix standard rent of agricultural land and limits the rent to not more than twice the amount of the revenue payable in respect of such land. If certain people are affected by it, are we to condemn it because the people affected are Indians. They exploited the poor people and became rich; if anybody becomes rich, it is by exploiting the poor only they become rich. Further did the Burma Government discriminate between the Indian and the Burman landlords? All the landlords (both the Burmese and Indians) are going to be affected by this legislation. So I am unable to understand the point in our protest against the action of an independent Government. On the other hand it is the duty of the House to congratulate the Burma Government on bringing forward such a legislation.

"The other piece of legislation which the Hon. Minister for Public Works referred to was the Disposal of Tenancies Act, 1948, which enables the Government of Burma to lease agricultural lands. Sir, there are landlords who own lands more than fifty acres and they alone are affected by this legislation. To-day the

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whole world wants to abolish landlordism. Even though our Zamindari Bill is defective in several respects we want that to be passed, because we are all anxious that the intermediaries should be got rid of. Now, in the same way, when the Burma Government wants to get rid of the intermediaries why should you stand in their way. Simply because it affects the interests of the Chettiyars, who are capitalists should you oppose their measure? It is not in the interests of this country or that of Burma that we should pass this resolution.

"Then reference was made to the Transfer of Immovable Properties Act. Did not the Indian National Congress very seriously demand expropriation of the lands of zamindars before they came to power, and I may say, even after coming to power? So I take strong objection to passing this resolution unanimously. Simply because a few Chettiyars are affected by the action of Burma Government, this House will not be justified in passing this resolution. Sir, I strongly oppose this resolution."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, Burma formed a part of India till 1937; for it was only in that year it got itself separated from India. During the war, India assisted Burma to a very great extent and the net result to-day is, for all the assistance Indians gave to improve their land, soon after Burma attained independence, they have passed a law affecting South Indians generally. So, it is, but right for this Assembly to pass this resolution and forward it to the Prime Minister. It is not one law, they have passed. It is a series of laws such as the Tenancy Standard Rent Act, 1947, the Disposal of Tenancies Act, 1948 and the Transfer of Immovable Properties Act.

"With regard to the migration policy enunciated in 1947, Indians going to Burma were given rights of citizenship after a certain period. Even that is now denied to them.

"So in the interests of South Indians it is but necessary that Government should take up this matter and ascertain first-hand information by setting up a committee of officials and non-officials to investigate into this matter. After the attainment of independence, it is but proper there should be a consul to look after our interests in Burma. I hope Government will take early steps to set up one. With these words, I support the resolution."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are to-day to register our vote in support of the resolution demanding Burma Government to safeguard our Indian interests there. Sir, it is a very peculiar and miserable position for India. For India and Burma, after all, are so near geographically, they are so near historically; they were one till 1936. But to-day we are not on cordial relations because we have been following the British policy and supporting the British policy of exploitation that the Burmese hate the Indians. India lent her support and man-power in the past to enslave other countries of the world not only in the West, but in the East also. It was our Indian man-power, that was responsible for the enslavement of Burma, and the Burmese have not yet forgotten it. Again in 1942, fortunately for themselves, they

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liberated themselves from the thralldom of British Imperialism, and in 1945 what happened was, Burma was recaptured by the Britishers with the help and support of Indian man-power. History cannot forget it. The Burmese will not forget it. We must remember all these factors before we pass this resolution. Before we think of exerting our influence over Burma, we must carry on our economic influence in Burma, though Burma has become now independent. Unlike ourselves, it is to-day outside the British Empire. Though we claim independence to-day, in fact, we are not so. We are still a Dominion in the British Empire. It is the fundamental birth right of Burma to enact its own laws; and after all, if we think our interests are in jeopardy it is open to us, just as to any other nation, to represent to them to see that Indian interests are safeguarded. Though the resolution is quite innocuous, some hon. Members feel that the resolution is intended to support certain vested interests; if that is so, I feel we are not going on right lines. But if we honestly feel that we must safeguard the large interests of Indians, who have no other go, but to seek our support, then as a free nation, it is our duty to safeguard their interests. But if, instead, certain vested interests are intended to be safeguarded by this resolution, I fear, I have to go against my conscience if I am to support this resolution. With these words, I want the mover of the resolution and the hon. Member of this House to be clear in their minds that this resolution, if passed, will only be to safeguard the larger interests of Indians, who choose to be in Burma, and fight and demand equal treatment with Burmans."

* HAJI MOULVI SINNA KAZIAR S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, after so much discussion I would like to say that the Burmese people have not been grateful to us. We never expected that they would be so ungrateful. They could not have forgotten the fact that Burma could not have been recaptured without our Indian army. Even to-day, if you go and see there you can see the blood marks the Indian soldiers shed there on roads and walls of houses to deliver them free. So, Sir, whether this House agrees with me or not, I would like to inform you, in a way, national independence and nationalism happen to be a curse to humanity. India and Burma were one till recently, and the difference came in after Burma was separated from India. No doubt every country and every nation should safeguard the interests of their people. But still it should not be to the detriment of the interests of the sister nation or sister State. During war, but for our export of textile goods and iron materials, Burma would have been under very great difficulty. Apart from that, I think that the Burma Government has not yet repaid the loan to the India Government. But we are not pressing for it. Again in our food crisis, the Burma Government, instead of supplying us with grain direct—in which case we would have got it at a much cheaper rate—they supplied us through the old channel. For all that, is this the gratitude of Burma? Is this in recognition of our kindness and our liberal policy towards Burma? One thing I should not omit, Sir. After all, the last Great War, as also the previous war has proved that

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independence and nationalism are not going to help us; but we must have interdependent and internationalistic spirit. No nation or State can stand alone in the present world of atomic age. When we consider the position of Burma in the Far East, by losing the support of Burma, India will not be losing anything. But if Burma loses India, Burmese interests will be at stake. With these words, I support the resolution."

SRI B. S. MALLIKARJUNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, much heat has been engendered on the resolution, which was originally thought to be very simple. Sir, I have nothing to say against this resolution. At the outset I may say, the relation between Burma and India has been very well put till now. We must remember even to-day lakhs of labourers are migrating to Burma. I find even after attaining independence we are unable to cure unemployment problem. It is now very acute with us. We see in Madras port and Vizagapatam port lakhs of people are on their way to Burma. The Burmese and Indians should respect the sentiments and aspirations of each other. It is not clarified how this grave situation has arisen, and what has deteriorated the condition of Indians in Burma. Reference was made to certain legislations and which were termed as expropriatory. We are unable to appreciate whether it is so, whether it is a legislation purely aimed against foreigners, whether it is a legislation affecting domiciled Indians in Burma exclusively or whether it is a legislation which is applicable both to the Burmese as well as to the domiciled Indians.

3-15
p.m.

"I do not see any reason why this Provincial Government should take up this question and not the Government of India. We have to tread on very delicate ground and we have to see that the interests of the lakhs of people who are migrating to Burma for their livelihood because they are not able to get employment here are not adversely affected. There may be a few people whose interests are affected. We are witnessing such things in our own land and it is nothing surprising that, for the common good of all, few people may have to suffer. I only request the Madras Government to proceed very cautiously in this matter and see that the existing cordiality and fellowship between India and Burma are not disturbed but maintained and even strengthened in the interests of the millions of our people who are still migrating to Burma."

* N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no need to speak on this resolution but for the provocation provided by our Communist Friend. He has his own ideas about expropriatory legislation. But what I was wondering all the while was how was it that the shrewdest Member of this Government, the Hon. Minister for Public Works, persuaded himself to adopt this *modus operandi* of bringing this resolution to seek the approval of this House when, being a responsible Member of this Government, he could have as well carried the mandate behind him and persuaded the powers that be at the Centre to send out a goodwill mission to Burma. That gesture of goodwill would probably have been accompanied by brilliant results. Now that this Govern-

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ment have given an opportunity to the different sections of this House to give out their reactions, it has given a handle to our Communist Friend and actually we have played into his hands. He has raised his voice of protest and thereby given an occasion for public opinion here and overseas to think that there is no unanimity on this point. Though he is in a minority of one, I am extremely sorry that the purpose of this resolution is very much lost by the protest which he has registered on this issue. Notwithstanding this solitary voice, let me assure you that we are wholeheartedly behind every measure which seeks redressal of grievances of our nationals overseas.

"And one thing more, Mr. Speaker. Our people of the South, who have carried culture and commerce overseas, particularly to the near East and the Far East, should have adequate representation in the diplomatic corps and the trade missions of the Government of India. That is a point which I want this Government to press on the Government of India again and again. The interests of our people in the different countries which have recently gained their freedom are naturally best protected by men who are born in South India. We have no doubt contributed one or two diplomats who have gained international reputation. Burma and other countries which have gained freedom only recently, may, in the wake of this new freedom, pass expropriatory legislation, particularly against the nationals of our country. I only wish that this Government urge upon the Government of India to appoint men drawn from this province—be they Andhras, Tamilians or Malayalees—to the diplomatic corps and the trade agencies that they establish."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry that I cannot agree with this resolution. This is the most reactionary resolution which can be brought before the legislature of any free country. Really, this is against my conscience. The Burmese have been the slaves of British Imperialism for such a long time. They have become free only recently. They know their problems and they have got respect for Indian nationals. As my friend Mr. Mallikarjuna Rao pointed out, they have been receiving the Indian labourers and others with open arms, and we do not know what made them pass such legislation. Probably it is a sweeping legislation to socialize their country's economy. I wonder why this resolution has at all come before this House when there was the other alternative of approaching the Central Government direct. Being a poor man, a man who loves freedom and a socialist economy, I cannot agree with this resolution. This will be the blackest resolution in the history of the Madras Legislature and I dissociate from it completely."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid the scope of this resolution has been misunderstood by some of the members of this House. This is a very legitimate resolution which requests the Prime Minister of India, who holds the portfolio of Foreign Relations, to intervene on behalf of the Indians in Burma and see that the ordinances and immigration restrictions recently passed by the Government of Burma are kept

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in abeyance pending the final settlement of all outstanding problems in the Indo-Burma treaty. It says nothing about the other matters which were referred to by some of the members who seemed to oppose the resolution. This resolution does not say that the Government of Burma have no right to legislate according to their lights; this does not question the sovereign power of the Government of Independent Burma. It may be that at the conclusion of a final settlement, the intentions of the Burmese Government may be accepted by our representatives. In the past India and Burma were part of the same British Empire. That was the reason why many Indians went to Burma, invested money and acquired interests in property and commerce. Now that India and Burma are separate and independent, the relationship between the Governments of these countries is that which should subsist between two independent and neighbouring Governments. We want cordial relations to prevail between these two independent countries. But for the historical fact that these two countries were parts of the same British Empire, these incidents would not have arisen. It is absolutely necessary that the Independent India must negotiate with the Independent Burma and settle matters in a sort of Round Table Conference. This is the purport of this resolution. Some members have spoken about matters which do not directly arise from this resolution. But one thing seems to be very clear in the minds of all, except two or three gentlemen. In any civilized country, property acquired under certain circumstances legitimately and legally cannot be confiscated without payment of compensation. As some Friend on the opposite side said, it may be that in the past we were responsible for enslaving Burma. We really feel guilty about it. But that has nothing to do with those who have legally and legitimately acquired properties. Suppose there is in India an European, a Burman or a Chinese gentleman who has acquired some property here. Can we confiscate his property and say with any justification that we won't pay him any compensation? Can we be called civilized, unless we turn Communists and say: 'Well, we have turned Communists; our conception of society is different from the structure of society obtaining in your country. Therefore we confiscate your property.' Am I to understand that the Burmese Government have adopted Communism? So far as my knowledge goes, that is not so. If the legitimately and legally acquired interests of a person in a particular country, though he may belong to some other country, are sought to be acquired by the Government, then compensation must be given. That, I suppose, is the principle on which the resolution is based. Therefore I have no hesitation in supporting this resolution."

* SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an extraordinary resolution for the simple reason that it wants to take as much power as was taken in the recent 'Shoot to Kill' Bill.

" One of our friends here called the Burmese Government as a young republic, as though we are old. We got independence only a few months back. It is like the pot calling the kettle black. If we realized that till recently we suffered under the same disabilities

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as the Burmese, we would not have used such terms in this august Assembly. What right have we got to ask the Government of Burma to keep in abeyance the recent Ordinances relating to properties and suspend the recently imposed immigration restrictions, pending the final settlement of all outstanding problems in the Indo-Burma Treaty? Neither the Mover nor the very enthusiastic and all-knowing Seconder have given us the scope of the recent Ordinances and the immigration restrictions. I am unable to reconcile myself to it—because we have no right to ask a sister Government which is a bit better than us because they took to the assassination of their leaders prior to their attaining independence whereas with us assassinations commenced after attaining independence—to keep in abeyance Ordinances and immigration restrictions passed by them. I can understand if the resolution confines itself to the Ordinances, etc., relating to India. They are not such big fools to listen to our words or to take orders from us and be keeping quiet, marking time, until favourable conditions come.

" Now, Sir, let me come to another aspect of it. This resolution does not redound to the dignity of this House for this one simple reason. (Interruption.) Let not my hon. Friend Mr. Varadachari shed all his sympathies on this resolution. (Interruption.) My point is, Mr. Speaker, that we have not got before the House any specific representation made by the millions of labourers who have gone over there. The only instance we have had was the case of a gentleman or his father, who went to Burma in order to shake the pagoda tree and made about Rs. 2 lakhs and came back. If that is the sort of persons for whose relief the two opposition leaders have waxed so eloquent then I for my part, am not at all sympathetic in providing any safeguards for them. 3-30 P.M.

" Then Sir, we have been talking to-day in a strange language. We tried to cut ourselves off from the Empire only a few days back and cast off all our connexions with imperialism. But we are using the very same language in respect of the Burmese to-day. One hon. Member was saying that Burma was indebted to us for the part we have played there. Another member was saying that we have made Burma what it is. Such claims are preposterous, if not ridiculous. Another hon. Member was saying that about 150 crores of rupees of Indian money have been sunk there. Britain has said that one thousand crores of English money had been sunk in India. Mr. Batchelor was only repeating what his co-workers and what his ancestors have been telling us till yesterday and we should not forget that we are comparing ourselves with them, and are using the same Imperialist language to-day in respect of Burma."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I propose to take only a very few minutes. I am sorry, Sir, that this Resolution has been treated by some speakers in a very wrong spirit. (An hon. Member: 'Question.') I respect Burma's independence. We are as zealous of our independence as the Burmans should be, of theirs. But being neighbouring nations and friendly nations at that, there is plenty of room for discussion, for negotiation and for reasons to prevail for a proper adjudication of our disputes. More than

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that, this Resolution does not ask for. It is not always right for a nation, even if independent, to go on with legislation of a particular sort, which would affect the rights of non-nationals. It is better that such legislation is undertaken, if not with the consent of the non-nationals, at least after proper hearing is vouchsafed to them and especially in respect of those from South India who have suffered much in the past. I am not talking of any individual at present. I am not even claiming that we have made Burma prosperous. This may be left aside of our considerations. But I say it is a particular right of every one in South India to ask for a proper adjudication of matters affecting our nationals in that country before final decisions are reached, matters which affect vitally the interests of both countries and which may, in the long run, react on the relationships between the two countries. You know, Sir, there are nations and nations. There are alien nations, there are friendly nations and there are hostile nations. Britain, for instance, has one set of relationship with Germany, which she still considers as hostile, another set of relationship with Russia, and even with Czechoslovakia since yesterday, which she considers not very friendly and another with France in a very friendly manner. Similarly, we Asiatic nations have got to pull together as one team and even if all of us are independent, we should pool our sense of wisdom, our sense of caution and circumspection in all matters affecting our common interests, and especially in matters relating to land legislation and then proceed to act in the proper spirit. What we should aim at doing is that we must go to Burma and convince the Burmans that we are not coming there in any wrong spirit, nor is it our idea to impose our view upon them, but that we are coming there in a spirit of friendship and with the best of motives and to secure justice in such of those matters in which justice has been denied to us in the passing of the recent Ordinances.

"Sir, with one illustration, I shall close. Considerable landed property are in the hands of the Indian community in Burma and especially in the hands of South Indians. They were getting about 50 per cent of the share of the produce in the pre-war years. (Kumararaja Sir Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad : Only 25 per cent.) Let me put it like this, that it was 50 per cent before and now it has been pushed down to 25 per cent. Now what justification is there, especially many years, after the Japanese occupation of that country, during which time the Indian community had no occasion to go to their property, that it should now be asked to receive only double the tax that is payable on the land, considering that the present prices of foodgrains have shot up like anything in Burma and that the reduced income from the land would not work out even at 1 or 2 per cent of the total value of the produce? We have therefore every reason to approach them in the proper spirit and in the proper manner and ask for a revision of this arrangement. Burma, as we know, has her own rights of citizenship; Burma can determine who are to be her nationals and non-nationals; Burma

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can determine her own tenancy legislation; but all this has to be done in a spirit of equity and justice, for which alone, we have put in our plea in this simple resolution before the House."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I never thought that this simple resolution would evoke so much controversy or discussion as it has done. This Government are concerned only with the interests of this Province. The Government know that Burma has become independent. As one belonging to a country which has recently gained her independence, I am not here to criticize the Burma Government for any action they might take as an independent country. We are proud that Burma has achieved her independence sooner than even we did, because to-day she is a Republic having her own President and her own nationals in full control. But that does not mean that our interests should not be safeguarded. My hon. Friend, the Muslim Member from Guntur was talking about land legislation which has recently been introduced in this Province by my Hon. Colleague, the Revenue Minister. I say, I agree with this legislation with compensation. But might I tell him this, that the assets of our nationals in other countries are our own assets and might I also remind him of the famous words of our former leader, the late Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at the Central Assembly? What he said was, 'I may tax, I may expropriate; I may even take away the income of my nationals; but I must protect their interests in foreign countries so that eventually when those assets come into this country, I might have a hand in adding them to the assets of my country'. That is my reply to what Mr. Abdul Salam has said. I want to tell my friends who are interested in this resolution that we are going to send it up, when passed, to the Government of India, so that the Government of India might take steps to see that these assets are safeguarded and that when they take over such assets, they might find it necessary to give certain amount of compensation in the form of bonds to the nationals concerned, because we want assets in foreign countries. Sir, as far as Burma is concerned our trade balance is rather against us, and as an economist, I can tell hon. Members of the House that besides visible balances, there are what are called invisible balances also, and these invisible balances are composed of assets of our nationals in other countries. These invisible balances will help this country in paying for commodities which we might want from Burma. It is only for that particular purpose that this resolution has been brought forward and not in the interests of the capitalists concerned, as my friend Mr. Venkateswarlu pointed out. I know, he thinks that we are a capitalist Government. But it is only a relative term. What is capitalist in his eyes may not be capitalist in my own eyes, because I believe in Gandhian socialism and he believes in Leninism. Therefore, Sir, if the Government have brought forward this resolution, it has not been done in the interests of any particular community; it has been done in the interests of India as a whole and in the interests of Indian nationals and also in the interests of people who have gone to Burma from the various

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Provinces of India. Hon. Members who have spoken in favour of this resolution have pointed out how even our labour population are concerned with this resolution, and I am sure the hon. Member representing labour from the Circars, who, time in and time out, says that he is the only representative of the labouring classes will have their interests at his heart. But when he says that he is totally opposed to this resolution, I am sure, he has forgotten for the time being that he does represent labour in this House.

"Therefore, Sir, all that we are doing is this. We are not interfering with the independence of Burma. What we say to the Government of Burma is, 'Keep certain legislation in abeyance till the Government of India and the Government of Burma are able to come together and settle the problem to the satisfaction of both the Governments'. That is all that is implied in this resolution. There is no question of helping the capitalists or even labour, for that matter. As I said, it is a question of safeguarding the interests of the country as a whole, let alone the interests of our nationals abroad.

"One word more, Sir. My hon. Friend representing the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, who is not here now, perhaps does not know that we have a very able Ambassador in Burma. He is a Mussalman, a Muslim national of our own country. There are thousands and thousands of Muslim nationals in Burma and the appointment of a Muslim as Ambassador shows how much the Government believe in their Muslim nationals, provided they are assured of their loyalty to the Indian Union. (Interruption: Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur: Why are you rubbing us now?) I am not rubbing it in at all, for the sake of doing so; but the hon. Members from Guntur and Kistna know as well as I do, how interested I am in a non-communal state and it is no question of rubbing it in on anybody at all, Sir. On the other hand I am pointing out that there is no prejudice against a Muslim as a Muslim and if he feels that he is a citizen of this State, he is as well qualified as any other person to occupy any important position under the State. The interests of Indians in Burma, I can assure hon. Members of the House are safe in the hands of Dr. Rauf."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the several hon. Members of this House, and particularly to the Hon. the Leader of the House, for the very valuable contribution they have made to the debate on this resolution. I accept the suggestion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Majid. If this resolution will be accepted by the House I shall forward to the Government of India a report of the discussion in this House on this resolution if this resolution is accepted by the House. With reference to the observation made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Pattabhiramiah, I may point out that if he should take exception to certain remarks of some hon. Members of this House on this question, I shall be forwarding also the criticisms of this hon. Member on those remarks. And we shall be forwarding this resolution and the Report of the discussion not to the Government of

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Burma but to the Government of India. We may leave it to the Government of India to take necessary action in the matter. I again repeat, Sir, that this resolution, which I want this House to accept does not purport to go into the merits of the various measures which the Government of Burma have introduced. I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the House, Sir."

The resolution was put and carried.

III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET—cont.

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to associate myself with the other hon. Members who have referred to the Budget which has been very ably presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister. Sir, the only way in which I can characterise the Budget is this, that it is an honest Finance Minister's budget. (Hear, hear.) As usual, he does not believe in camouflage, nor does he propose to complicate issues. He is a very simple gentleman and he knows his business. He has in his own usual way presented a very honest budget. Undoubtedly, being poetically inclined he believes in adorning it both with impassioned prose as well as verse. However the simplicity of the budget and the honesty with which he has presented it has exalted him all the same. We must not forget that this year's budget is based on one fundamental policy of this Government and that is the introduction of Prohibition throughout the Province and we have willingly given up big slices of our revenue to the tune of about Rs. 17 crores by adopting that policy. Naturally, in order to make up for the lost revenue the Hon. Minister has very quietly and without treading on others' corns got a good portion of his losses made good. (At this stage Madam Deputy Speaker took the Chair.) He has increased the general sales tax, added to the entertainments Tax and last but not least he has appropriated from the reserve fund a little over Rs. 5 crores and given the budget the colour of a surplus budget.

"Madam, the next thing which the Finance Minister has addressed himself to in his budget is with regard to the food position in the Province. Madam, the less said about the food position in the Province, the better, because, to say the least it is most unsatisfactory. The Food policy of the Government is not independent, taking into consideration the condition of things as they exist in the country. Certainly with the help of the Government of India for allocating as much foodgrains as they could afford to the province to tide over the very critical situation in which we are placed, it should have been the policy of the Government of Madras to become independent of the Government of India in dealing with the food position in the Province; instead of that they have been taking orders from the Government of India and in that way they have made the food position in the country worse. Besides, Madam, the food position is not as bad as it is only on account of the policy of the present Government but it has been deteriorating for a very long time. The past Government and the

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Government of the Advisers have all contributed to the creation of the present critical situation in the food position of the province. They did not take time by the forelock. They should have anticipated things and they should have made better and more satisfactory arrangements for increasing the production of foodgrains in the Province. The result is practically 'nil' Madam, and I find that the provision made for foodgrains and for increasing food production in the Province is disappointing. I am not sure that by allotting a certain amount of money we will have in future any considerable addition to our production. The Hon. the Finance Minister has not taken into account that fundamental fact, that whereas there is likely to be some increase in the food production, there is an increase in population. There is an in-rush of population into the cities of particularly the labouring classes after giving up their legitimate work in the villages, particularly cultivation; I am not sure whether the anticipation of the Hon. the Finance Minister of large production of foodgrains would be fruitful. We may have to depend so far as food is concerned on foreign countries. It may be possible for us to get rice from Burma. I am not sure whether with the attitude of Burma as it is, they will be able to fulfill our hopes. But we expect some help from the Government of India. But that is certainly a wrong policy. What we have to do is this. Vast tracts of land are lying fallow. We must improve our methods of agriculture and make cultivation an attractive proposition for the labourer himself. Then we shall certainly increase our production. In this connexion I must also say that our Communist friends should also take their hands off the agricultural labourers in the Province. They should not create trouble in the agricultural policy of the Government of Madras. If they do not create trouble, I am sure that we will have better production.

"So far as cloth is concerned, I do not want to take much of the time of the House. That is fast improving and I think the sooner the entire control is taken away the better it would be. Of course the price control should be retained and control so far as distribution in the Province is concerned should be removed.

"Due to the limited finances, thanks to our policy of prohibition, we find that in the budget very inadequate provision is made for nation-building activities. That is naturally due to the fact that each spending Minister is not able to get his cent per cent quota on account of the fact that we do not have the money to give. That is probably the reason why every department of nation-building is starved and a very very little amount is allotted. We are going to think in terms of humdrum improvements and of course we may be satisfied for the present. But we must think ahead of the present and try to improve things on a very large scale.

"Education is one of the Departments which has been starved to a very large extent. My Hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, is not here. He is not only anxious to limit the scope of education in the Province but his notion of things is becoming

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narrower and narrower day after day. He has to take a universal view of culture. He seems to live in a groove of his own. He thinks that there is no other culture than his own culture."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Agriculture?"

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Beyond his own, he ought to take a liberal and universal view of culture. He should not starve education and higher education particularly as he has been seeking to do. He is not content with that, he interferes with the autonomy of the Universities also. The Grants Committee which has been appointed by the Government of Madras to examine the question of giving grants to Universities, is also being interfered with. Probably the policy of the Government is to consume even the grants that are being made to the universities. Madam, the autonomy of the universities should be maintained. There is no use interfering with these from the Secretariat, and dictating as to what should be done by the universities. The universities have been there for set purposes. In each university we have got various authorities. The Vice-Chancellor is there, the Syndicate is there and the Senate is there. There are various authorities each controlling the other. Universities are organized institutions. There is no need whatsoever to spoonfeed the Universities from the Secretariat. I hope that reprehensible policy will be given up as early as possible. So far as Muslim education is concerned, the less said the better. My hon. Friend the Minister for Education has not given up his unfriendliness towards Muslim education. The latest that he seeks to do is to hand over the College for Muslim girls to Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, who has been trying to open a college for some years now. It is a most deplorable state of affairs. I do not know why he is tired of running the colleges himself and why he should hand over one college after another to private individuals. Madam, it is most unfortunate that our Education Minister should be treating Muslims and their education in this hard and most (Interruption by the Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan). I am sorry to say that he is treating us with scant courtesy.

"I do not wish to go into details so far as . . ."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I have not finished my 15 minutes. I believe I have ten more minutes. Madam, we Muslims in this country are in an unfortunate position. The Government of course say in season and out of season that this is a Secular Government. (The Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan: Secular State.) It is indeed an excellent ideological theory kept in cold storage. I am sorry to state that from what has been happening in the country in spite of the protest that has been made from time to time that this is a Secular State. I hope that Government will show in practice that this is a real Secular State. It is only after that, we, Muslims, will be convinced that Government mean business, and

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that it is really a Secular State. I do not want to enumerate the various things that this Government have done against the Muslims, which go to prove that this is not even a Secular State, but it is a very unfriendly State so far as Muslims are concerned. The sooner there is unanimity of thought between the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister in the Government of India as regards economic as well as communal policies, the better will it be for peace and order in the country. Much has been said now and then that the Muslim League should be closed down. I do not know why there should be such an anxiety on the part of other people for closing down the Muslim League. Madam, we Muslims can think for ourselves. We know what is happening in this country. We see what is taking place. We know what to do. Why spoonfeed us and force their conviction on us. It is a very dangerous thing."

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—" Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity of speaking on the Budget. I wish to point out that while the Budget presented by the Hon. Minister is an unvarnished account of the progress so far made, there was no warrant in it for the note of pessimism in regard to the future finances of our Province. I draw the attention of the Hon. the Finance Minister to this sentence in his Budget speech :

The balance of about Rs. 23 crores likely to be at the credit of the Revenue Reserve Fund on the 31st March 1949 would suffice only for a very few years if drawn on continuously to wipe out deficits in the Revenue Account on the scale now anticipated. The House will agree, I am sure, that it would be very unwise to allow large revenue deficits to recur regularly in future years and rely merely on meeting them from the Revenue Reserve Fund, as that would obviously result in a most unsatisfactory position as soon the Fund had been exhausted.

" This is the note of cautious and conservative finance. This is really what the British system has taught us to believe in regard to our finance. I am about to show you that the Madras Government has always been miserly and parsimonious. I have taken figures from 1940 onwards, and every year—I shall show to the Hon. the Finance Minister—we have been underestimating our revenues and over-estimating expenditure. If he likes, he can have the figures from me. I have jotted them down on the book in which he has so nicely printed his Budget speech. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi.) I have jotted down the figures of revised estimates and actuals.

" Let me now go into other figures. We were told at the time prohibition was introduced in 1946-47, that the Revenue Reserve Fund would be wiped out. It then stood at Rs. 31 crores. To-day, I tell the Hon. the Finance Minister that it still stands at Rs. 31 crores according to his revised estimates and Rs. 29 crores according to the Budget estimate. He will ask me how I arrived at

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this figure. It is Rs. 23 crores according to the Budget estimate. But he has not taken into account the one crore of rupees which he has set apart already for rural water-supply and the other four crores of rupees little part of which is spent for Harijan Welfare and rural reconstruction work. It is no use splitting up these funds and then saying 'Our Revenue Reserve Fund is dwindling.. As a matter of fact, we are now in a stronger position than ever in regard to our finances. All the doubters have remained disappointed in that the finances of our Province have shown wonderful elasticity. With courageous and wise measures of new taxation, we have been able to maintain our revenues at a level which would warrant the expenditure at the present level, and perhaps even at a higher level in future years. I would, therefore, request the Hon. the Finance Minister to revise his views in regard to this very pessimistic note that he has struck. This takes me directly, Madam, to the new system of finance which I anticipate for this Province—not merely a system of finance, but a new system of administration. The Hon. Minister has talked of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee. The most important thing for consideration in Budgets is our spending capacity—not merely our earning capacity. It is no use making schemes and finding out at the end of the year that we are not able to put through our schemes. Now, where do we stand in respect of this? I say, Madam, that it is reorganization and not retrenchment that is so vital to this Province. The whole British system was cautious, conservative, and deliberately intended to be so, because they wanted merely to mark time and make only such progress as would appear to their people a moral justification for holding on to India. But we are living in a different age and under different conditions. In order to achieve our end, we must cut down red-tape, revise the whole of the routine, and make it possible for the administrative system to take bigger strides while caution is not thrown to the winds. We must make it possible for the officials—whom we must trust—to take more opportunities for service. I will not call this power. This may not mean much reduction in expenditure, but will certainly make it possible for us to pull together as one common team, both official and non-official, carrying out our objects together. Retrenchment in one or two or more departments does not matter. It is the whole system that matters. We may reduce our staff, but we must make it incumbent on ourselves and on the services that they do things speedily. A great deal of de-centralisation is necessary towards that end. It is no use monkeying with this or that department. What is needed is not so much of reorganisation of the services personnel as a rationalisation of the service itself and the methods adopted by the services. That is what makes me say that we, the Madras Government, sitting like a miser at the cash chest, have not been generous to our non-gazetted staff. I am sorry to say this. There is much money that can be found. If that staff is properly rationalised, it can be reduced to a great deal. But its efficiency can be increased twofold by even increased salaries

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being paid to such members of the staff as would be entrusted with the future services of this Province. The yard stick by which I would measure the Government's achievements is the progress made in respect of food, khadi and firka development. I am not going to deal with the problem of food to-day. It is too complicated, and I am not one of those who believe that anything is easily done specially in the face of adverse weather conditions. But one thing I must insist on, in season and out of season, is that we can make no progress whatsoever to meet the emergency that may presently be before us, unless we as a people by propaganda, by resolve, and even by Governmental action, increase the acreage under food crops which now grows commercial or auxiliary food crops. To this end, we legislators, must set an example to the rest of the country.

"In the matter of Khadi, Madam, I beg to state that progress has been halting. There is no doubt that there has been much criticism on this subject on the floor of this House by members on the opposite side that 'You are helping a faddist programme.' It is not so. There is no detailed consideration possible to-day, but I will tell you that if you are pledged to carry out the programme which has been handed down in sacred trust, we Congress men must take it in a totally different manner.

"Firka development, in a word, is not mere planning, but sound adherence to a plan in particular spheres and working it out in a novel way hitherto unknown to us. This takes me to another subject, that is, to the standards of administration which we must maintain.

4-15 p.m. "Madam, Congressmen have responsibilities far greater than those ordinarily attached to the members of other parties. I am not saying this in any spirit of pride. What I wish to say is that we should aim at high objectives, bigger projects and mass employment. We have been doing so, I know, in a limited manner but we should concentrate on big things and on intensive work. On no account, we should be ready to diffuse our attention on too many small things. We have done the abolition of zamindaris all right. Then abolition of drink and racing. Now that the sacred soil of our country is freed, as it were from the dirt and dross, let us plan new constructive ideas, work with new energy, faith and enthusiasm. Madam, the saddest tragedy of our country is the death of Mahatma Gandhi. But we need not be mourning his loss, for ever, for this sorrow can be converted into good account, because we know we should not rest content to see that all the planning that Mahatma Gandhi has done for us does not remain a mere dotted line but would become the ever-expanding and ever-widening curve of prosperity which would take into its orbit the poor man, living on the margin or perhaps much less than the margin of subsistence and make him feel and taste of the fruits of Independence which was so hard fought for by Mahatma Gandhi and won by him during his lifetime."

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* MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHLB :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, continuously it has been my good fortune—if I may call it—to speak after my hon. Friend, Mr. N. S. Varadachari has spoken in all these three Budget debates. But that is by the way.

"Madam, there is a general impression that the Budget presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister is a colourless Budget. It cannot be otherwise under the circumstances, when Government is losing to the extent of seventeen crores of rupees on account of the introduction of Prohibition. Madam, several hon. Members, even on the Congress side who spoke previously criticised the Finance Minister on having drawn from the Revenue Reserve Fund. Even the Hon. the Finance Minister himself deprecated this tendency and has asked us to find out measures and methods so that this practice may be stopped at least in the years to come. I am sure, Madam, Deputy Speaker, as belonging to the Opposition, it is not the duty of my party to find out ways and means by which the finances of the Province may be improved. Of course, Madam, I am not saying this in any spirit of warning but, as far as the taxing capacity of the people is concerned, it has reached the maximum limit and so, I am sure the Minister will not impose any fresh taxation on the people of this Province. The Hon. the Finance Minister also stated in his speech that he has requested the Government of India by way of allotment to give us more help, that is, to contribute about fifty per cent of the proceeds of the Corporation Tax and fifty per cent of the income-tax. It is a very good wish and it will only remain a pious hope. We know, Madam, that the Government of India have to spend large sums of money on more important and pressing problems such as the problem of the refugees, the war in Kashmir and also the demands from the different Provinces. Therefore, I really wonder whether the Government of India will come to the rescue of this Province.

"Then, Madam, in the Budget, it is said that the Government are spending a sum of about twenty crores of rupees on the salary bill of their employees. With the cost of living so high, it is but natural that the Bill should go up. I do not think there is any possibility of the salary bill coming down in the future years. I am sure that so much money spent on this subject cannot be brought down unless Government take necessary and proper steps to bring down the prevailing high prices of commodities in our Province. There is no reference in the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister on this subject and he has not contemplated or got any scheme in view to reduce these high prices of essential articles which are increasing day by day. Unless and until that is done, I do not think the conditions in our Province will improve. Irrespective of its effect on the finances of this Province, I feel, Madam, that it is the duty of the Government to reduce the high and inflated prices that are prevailing in our Province to-day.

"Next, Madam, with regard to the distribution of funds, from beginning to end, the Budget shows that there is no proper distribution of funds on the many nation-building activities of the

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Government. These, Madam, are some of the salient features of the Budget. I do not like to refer to other things in the Budget and other hon. Member of my party may refer to them.

"Madam, Deputy Spaker, from time to time, it has been found that this House has been made the platform to make political speeches. Every opportunity is taken to speak something on the present day politics. One thing which I really deprecate is this tendency of the Hon. the Home Minister speaking something about politics in every subject and bringing in the name of the Muslims instead of trying to bring about cordiality, harmony and peace in this Province. Probably the Hon. the Home Minister feels that by talking about Muslims in season and out of season, he can bring about peace in this Province. He is not in fact talking against the Muslim League. Muslim League is after all a political institution. His charge is mainly levelled against the Muslims of this Province. The other day without any cause for provocation, he took advantage of Mr. Natesan's remarks to admonish us and to treat us with scant respect. I say, Madam, that we are speaking with the sense of responsibility and we have also got our sense of self-respect. As I said, Madam, he does not talk about the Muslim League but only takes the opportunity to talk about the Muslims. Madam, whatever one might think of the Muslim League as a party after the 15th of August, everybody should admit that this was the body which was the political organization representing the entire Muslims in this country with whom the Congress have entered into an agreement and that agreement was responsible for the partition and independence of the country. Let not the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan, sitting here with bated breath, think that he can say anything and everything against the Muslims. He should realize the changed situation that has taken place in the country. At least so far as this Province is concerned, can the Hon. the Home Minister give any proof of any Muslims indulging in any subversive activities or in any violent activities so that he can level a charge against the Muslims as a whole? But, no such proof is given, and he goes on levelling charges against the Muslims day in and day out.

"Madam, I have got a cutting from a newspaper. *The Mail*, which, I am sure, will not be dubbed as a pro-Muslim paper or a pro-League paper and I commend that for the consideration of the hon. Members of this House. I say, Madam, that we should not be made the scape-goats in the free play of power-politics by the Congressmen. While we are being accused of communalism, it is the Congressmen who are really steeped in communal quarrels over the separation of the linguistic Provinces and on the question of appointments. I challenge the Hon. the Home Minister to show a single instance where a Muslim has been disloyal to the State. You should not confuse loyalty to the state with the loyalty to the Congress. After all, Madam, Congress is not the State, although it may be in charge of the Government to-day. We, Muslims, are loyal to the State although we may differ from the Congress.

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"Then, Madam, we have made various representations to the Hon. the Premier in the form of a memorandum but the Hon. the Premier had not even the courtesy of replying to the letter which we have sent to him. I am indeed surprised that he does not find time even to dictate a letter. Because you are in a political majority, you should not treat the members opposite in this manner. Of course, we are a minority, but we have also got our rights and it is but right that you should protect the rights of the minorities. Instead of that, you are encroaching upon the little rights they possess.

"The Muslim National Guards Organization suspended its activities many months ago. That organization has been banned all on a sudden and many people belonging to that organization have been arrested. Many innocent persons were taken into custody, although they dissociated themselves from the organizations. Why were they not released? Simply because you have got a hatred and prejudice towards the Muslim League, you cannot brand all those people as being a danger to the State. Should you treat the Muslims in this way. You cannot treat the minorities in this way because ultimately, it will only recoil on you, if not to-day, at least after some time. I do not mind the Muslims suffering in jails. I know out of suffering alone, they will come out triumphant. We have respect and admiration for the sacrifices which Congressmen have made. It is only by sacrifices that we can attain great objectives. We will sacrifice and we will suffer in silence as long as it is possible. But, why should the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan, in season and out of season, make charges of communalism against the Muslim League. Do you not want the division of this Province into linguistic areas? I ask, is it not linguistic communalism?

"Madam, in passing, I may also refer to the speech delivered by Mr. Vallabhai Patel the other day in the Alwar State. I know Dr. Subbarayan will at once say that we quote their Leaders only when it suits us, but, it is not so. I do not like to go into the history of the Alwar State at this stage but I may say that while addressing a meeting there, Sardar Patel said that it is incumbent on both the Hindus and Muslims to live in peace and that they should not worry about what has happened in the past, because both sides have committed mistakes. Therefore, Madam, let us forget all that has happened in the past and begin to live a new life of peace and amity. We, Muslims, are prepared to take the cue from the speech of Sardar Patel. We are prepared to affirm our loyalty to the Indian Union, but, Madam, I am sorry to say that all our affirmations of loyalty are treated with scant respect. I may also tell the Hon. the Home Minister that if only he remembers the original position of the Muslim League, he will realize that he has also committed mistakes in levelling charges against the Muslim League. He is only the Home Minister of this Province and he is not the Home Member of the Government of India. The Muslim League is an All-India Organization and it

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is not a small party confined to this Province. Therefore, Madam, the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan, has not got the right or the power to suppress such an organization. Madam, we are meeting on the 10th of March to decide our future policy under the changed circumstances and whatever policy may be chalked out, after that date, every Muslim will stand steadfast by that policy, whatever be the consequences.

4-30 p.m. "Therefore, it is for the Muslims of the Indian Union as a whole to decide whether their organization should continue or should be liquidated or re-orientated. When once they decide that, they will stand up to it to the last. If the Government of India feels that the continuation of the Muslim League is the cause of the disturbance of peace, it is for the Government of India to take whatever steps they consider necessary. They may ban it or do whatever they like. But threats do not help. It is not wise on the part of the Home Minister to anticipate what action would be taken.

"In this connexion, I should like to quote what the 'Hindu,' which is noted for the sober nature of its editorials, wrote on 12th February, commenting on the arrests of the R.S.S. people:

'Communalism may lead to violence; but so long as any communal party does not preach violence overtly or covertly, the most proper and effective way of dealing with it is to educate public opinion against it, so that it may be deprived of that public support without which it cannot function. To use the machinery of State coercion against it would be to give it just that fillip without which it might die a natural death.'

"Even in this State, which is no doubt a secular State, communal organizations have a right to exist so long as they do not lead to violence and subversive activities. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker struck the gong indicating that the hon. Member's time is up.)

"Madam, I am speaking on behalf of my Party. When a number of prominent Members are away from here, I request ten minutes more to finish my speech."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Are you speaking on behalf of your Leader?"

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Yes, Madam, on behalf of my leader."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I will allow five minutes more."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Madam, in a democratic State, there is scope for communal organizations. I deprecate the tendency to make Muslims always the scape-goats. The Hon. Minister Dr. Subbarayan has very good intentions; he speaks with a good heart but at the same time, I am sorry to say,

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that the language he uses is anything but serious. He should speak more carefully and, as Home Minister, he should not speak very often."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"May I interrupt my hon. Friend and tell him that all that I have said have been said in all seriousness. Let him take that to heart." (Laughter.)

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"I thank the Home Minister for what he has said. I will take him in that spirit to-day. But it is news to me to-day. All the while I have been feeling it otherwise.

"I ask, Madam, why do you make the Muslims the 'scape-goats?' I do not like to divulge certain secrets which I know and I do not want to exploit them. But if you really feel that Muslims are going wrong, then it is your duty to correct them. I have often said, 'If Muslims are going astray, take us into your confidence and our co-operation is there.' We have offered our co-operation many times after the 15th of August but they were all brushed aside in contempt. It has been the policy of the present Government, particularly of the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan, to make Muslims the scape-goats. If you want to show your capacity, your power in the party and so on, are the Muslims to become the scape-goats for it."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Member need not say 'you' but say Government."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"There is a feeling in my party that this Congress Party election is coming that there is a tie for leadership and Premiership, that everybody wants to show his power and capacity and that the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan is taking a leading part. Of course, we may welcome him as Minister or as Premier. We are not concerned with personalities. We are concerned only with the majority party. But I deprecate this attack on Muslims in season and out of season. After all, what have we done? Whenever we bring up any question of Muslim representation or discrimination against Muslims, immediately it is dubbed as communalism. It is very difficult to define what is communalism and what is nationalism. In spite of that, we have to be straightforward. If we represent the grievances and try to safeguard the interests of our community and if that is called communalism, we are prepared to be called communalists. We do not want to masquerade in the garb of nationalism like the members of the other party. It is there that I warn you. This policy will not pay. I do not want to wound the susceptibilities of hon. Members here, members belonging to the great Hindu community. Before the 15th of August, there was a foreign government and you and I had gone to them with prayers and petitions. But to-day, we feel that this will not help either the majority or the minority. The Congress Party is in power and the Muslim League in opposition. It has been our hope, aspiration and ideal to establish cordial relations in our province. We have

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succeeded to a great extent. Unfortunately, last month, certain things happened. There was great devastation and suffering. We asked our people to have patience, patience, patience. We soon brought it to the notice of Government and to the Home Minister and asked them to give us protection.

"I only make an appeal to hon. Members opposite. I really feel that after the 15th of August, there is not much difference, particularly political difference between them and us. We also believe that the time has come in our country when every community and every section should always think not in terms of its rights alone but also in terms of its duties and responsibilities to the state. Because the state exists not only for the majority but also for the minority, every section of the people, as has been stated so often and ably by the Hon. Home Minister. It is in that spirit that we are working. Some hon. Members might, in their enthusiasm, have spoken about the loyalty of the Muslims to the state. But even that was regarded with contempt by the Hon. Dr. Subbaravan, the other day. He said that he was tired of hearing our loyalty. If Muslims are affirming their loyalty, they are doing it to the state, to the general public although I do not like this affirmation every time. It may be that the Home Minister may be in charge of this office now but who knows what will happen to-morrow. Our loyalty is not to the Congress Party but to the state and the constitution. The Congress Party is not the state; it is not the constitution. It is only one party. Its achievements may be many and heroic but a political party cannot assume the place of the state. If Muslims assure their loyalty they do so with a feeling that, having worked for Pakistan and achieved Pakistan, they may assure their loyalty to the state now. But that was regarded with contempt by the Leader of the House. That shows to what lengths he goes towards wounding the feelings of Muslims. It is not a question of the Muslim League but of the Muslim community. Even when it comes to the question of discriminating against Muslims, we had not often-times protested because we felt that it might be called communalism. Even our rights have been tampered with. Sir, I want you to understand us as we are trying to understand you. I hope, the Hon. the Home Minister will do well to revise his policy."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"అధ్యక్షుల గౌరవ! బడ్జెటు మీద మాట్లాడటం ఆసక్తికరమంటే చాలా చిన్న సమాచారంగా భావించబడుతుంది. చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. ఆర్థిక శాఖ మాత్రం మన శాసన సభలో బడ్జెటును ప్రవేశ పెడుతూ అందులో నూతన పాతకాలు కార్యక్రమాల గాని నూతన పాతకాలని లేదని వారే వివరించారు. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో బడ్జెటులో నూతన పథకాల గానరాదు, నూతన కార్యక్రమాలు సూచించబడతేదు అని విమర్శించు చేయవచ్చు. ప్రయోజనము లేదు. కాని ఒక విషయం మాత్రము మనము అలోచించవలసి ఉంటుంది.

"1947 వ సంవత్సరం ఆగస్టు 15 వ తేదీక మన దేశానికి స్వాతంత్ర్యము వచ్చింది. తరువాత ప్రజానీకం, శాసన సభ్యులు కేంద్రంలోను, స్థానికంగాను తయారయ్యారు.

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బడ్జెటులు విస్తృతమైనవిగాను, నూతన కార్యక్రమాల గాను ఉండవలసినవిగా ఉన్నాయి. ఇటువంటి మార్పులను వారు ఆ సమయంలో సహజంగా ఆర్థిక శాఖ మాత్రం వారి బడ్జెటులో నూతన పథకాల లేదని చెప్పడంవల్ల ప్రజలు ఆశ్చర్యపడిన మాట వాస్తవం. ఇంతవరకు దేశం పరాయి ప్రభుత్వం కింద ఉన్నది. మన దేశ ఆర్థిక సంపదను వారు వారి ఆధిపత్యానుగుణంగా స్వలాభాపేక్షతో వినియోగించుకొంటూ ఉండేవారు. కాని ఇప్పుడు దేశం స్వతంత్రదేశము. ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజా పాపాభ్యంతయైతే ఆ దరాని మానాలను మారగొనిపడుతుంటే ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులు నిర్వహణ క్రింద ఉన్నది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో మన ఆర్థిక సంపద మన అందరి మేలుకొరకై ఉపయోగపడుతుందని, వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు అభివృద్ధి చేయబడతాయని, విద్యా సౌకర్యాలు పెంపొందించబడతాయని (irrigation) వ్యవసాయనిరుత్తం నీటి చిరుదల వసతులు హెచ్చుగా అభివృద్ధి చేయబడతాయని ప్రజానీకము భావించడం సహజము. కాని ఆర్థిక శాఖ మాత్రం ఇదివరకు విధంగానే బడ్జెటు ఉన్నప్పటికీ, దానిని చక్కని భాషలో, మృదు మధుర తెలివో మన కెరుకరచిందులకు వారిని అభినందించవలసి ఉన్నది. ఆధిపత్యం వినియోగించుకొంటూ కాని బడ్జెటును చూస్తే దానిని సాస్య మా ప్రజానీకము తమకై తయారు చేయబడుతుంటే ప్రజాశక్తి అని అనుకోలేదని నేను విచారపడుచున్నాను.

"నేటి సరిస్థితులలో దేశంలో జరుగుతున్న కలలోకాలను, అలాచి నేయదానికి ప్రజలలో విరుద్ధ ఉన్న ఆకాంక్షలని తొలగించడానికి, మత కలహజాద్యాలని నిర్మూలించడానికి మనము పూనుకొనవలసి ఉన్నదని, అందుకుగాను హెచ్చు డబ్బును వెచ్చించవలసి ఉన్నదని చెబుతున్నారు. ఇందుకు ఎమి సందేహంలేదు. కాని ఇప్పటి పరిస్థితులలో ముఖ్యంగా సామాన్య ప్రజానీకానికి తిన్నటానికి తిండి, కట్టుబానికి బట్ట, ఉండటానికి అనువైన ఇంట్లు, వైద్య సౌకర్యము, విద్యాసౌకర్యము, జీవిత భృతిని సంపాదించుకొనటానికి అందరకు సమాన అవకాశాలు కలుగజేసే సాంఘిక వ్యవస్థను నిర్మించటానికి అనుగుణంగా బడ్జెటు ఉంటేనే తప్ప ప్రయోజనము ఏ మాత్రము లేదు.

"గతసారి దేశము ఇండియా, పాకిస్తాన్లుగా విడిపోకముందు కేంద్ర శాసన సభలో అప్పటి ఆర్థిక శాఖ మాత్రం జనాభా వియకతాభిభావంగాను బడ్జెటును ప్రవేశ పెడుతూ దేశీయ ఉపన్యాసంమూస్తే ఒక గొప్ప Socialist కార్యక్రమాన్ని బడ్జెటులో ఇమిడ్చినారా అని అడిగింది. దేశంలో ఉండే పెద్ద పరిశ్రమల సన్నిహిత జాతీయ స్వయంకలచిట్లుగా వారు సూచించారు. వారు బడ్జెటును దేశ సౌభాగ్యాన్ని ఆకాంక్షించి తయారు చేసారని అందరూ అనుకొనిన మాట వాస్తవము. కాని ఆచరణలో వారు సూచించిన కార్యక్రమము కొనసాగించబడలేదను విషయం మన కందరకు తెలిసినటువంటిది.

"ఈ రోజున మన బడ్జెటు చూస్తే ఏ విధంగాను కొత్తపని లేదని చాలా స్పష్టంగా కనిపిస్తోంది. ఒక విషయంలో ఆర్థిక శాఖ మాత్రం, ప్రభుత్వాన్ని విమర్శించవచ్చును. అది విమర్శించే 'పన్నులు వేయటానికి మన ప్రభుత్వంవారు భయపడుతున్నారు' అనే విషయము పన్నులు వేయాలంటే రైతాంగమీద పన్నులు వేయాలని, వన్ను చిన్న వర్తకులమీద పన్నులు వేయాలని నా ఆధిపత్యానుకాదు. కాని పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములమీద, యుద్ధ కాలంలో కొట్టకొంది డబ్బు దొంగ మార్కెటు త్వారా అన్యాయాధిపత్యం చేసిన వర్తకులమీద పన్నులు వేయవలసిన నా ఉద్దేశము. ఇటువంటి పన్నులను ఎందుకు విధించలేదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. హంస మాలికా తలావీలలో కవళించే కొటిళ్ళనులైన ఈ జమీందార్లమీద, పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములమీద, కవళి భూములమీద పన్నులు విధించలేదనే లాభము ఈ బడ్జెటులో

[Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju] [28th February 1948]

స్వచ్ఛంగా కనిపిస్తుంది. ఇటువంటివాటిమీద పన్నులు వేసి ఆ డబ్బును అనేక ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి, కాక కర్షకులకు, బ్యాంకు సౌకర్యాలకు వైద్యసౌకర్యాలకు ఖర్చు చేయడంపై ఉంటే అందరూ సంతోషించి ఉండేవారు. ప్రభుత్వంమీద, బడ్జెటు మా నిమిత్తమే తయారు చేసిన బడ్జెటు అని ప్రజలు కాంగ్రెసుకు కృతజ్ఞులై ఉండేవారు. ప్రభుత్వానికి సంపూర్ణ సహాయముచేసి ఉండేవారు. కాని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ధనవంతులమీద పన్నులు వేయడానికి ఎందుకు వెనుకాడుతున్నారో అర్థం కావటంలేదు.

“అంతేకాకుండా ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్థిక శాఖవారు ఎవరిమీద, ఎటువంటి పన్నులు విధించాలి అనే విషయమై తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనటం లేదని కూడా చెప్పవలసి ఉన్నది. ఇందుకుగాను ఒక చిన్న ఉదాహరణ ఇస్తాను. ఇప్పుడు రైత్వానీ గ్రామాలలో కూడా ఈనాడు ఖాములని కొన్ని ఉన్నాయి. ఒకే గ్రామంలో ఉన్న రైత్వానీ. ఈనాడు ఖాములవైన ప్రభుత్వంవారు విధించిన పన్నులలో చాలా వ్యత్యాసమున్నది. రైత్వానీ ఖాముకి ఎకరానికి రూ. 8, 10 లు పన్ను ఉంటుంది. కాని చక్కనే ఉన్నటువంటి ఈనాడు ఖాముకి ఎకరానికి రూ. 0-4-0, 0-8-0, 0-2-0, 0-3-0 లు మూత్రమా పన్ను ఉంటుంది. ఒకే కాలనకింద సాగుకాడి, ఒకే విధమగు సారవంతమైన విధింపబడిన పన్నులకు ఇంత వ్యత్యాసము కల్పించబడడం అన్యాయము. కాబట్టి ఈ ఈనాడు ఖాములకు కూడా జిరాయితి రేట్లనే విధిస్తున్నట్లే ప్రభుత్వానికి అనేక లక్షల రూపాయలు ఆదాయం వస్తుంది. రాష్ట్ర ఆర్థిక సంపద అభివృద్ధి అవుతుంది. ఈ విధంగా వసూలు చేసిన డబ్బును వి ఆవినాశలీంగం గారికో ఇస్తే ప్రజలకు హెచ్చు విద్యా సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేస్తారు. శ్రీ భక్తవత్సలంగారికి ఇస్తే ప్రజా సౌకర్యార్థం, నీటి పారుదల scheme లకై దానిని వెచ్చిస్తారు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇకముందైనా ఈనాడు ఖాములవైన కూడా రైత్వానీ రేట్లను విధించి ప్రజలకు హెచ్చు సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయడానికి ఆవకాశాలు కల్పిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

“దేశంలో ఈ నాడు వాతావరణం మత కలహాలతోను, జాతి, వర్గ మత విద్వేషంతోను, వర్గ పోరాటాలతోను నిండిఉన్నది. ఈ పరిస్థితులకు ముఖ్యకారణం ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న ఆర్థిక విధాన మేమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. సామాన్య ప్రజాశీకం లో యదార్థ మాలావించి చూస్తే మత విద్వేషం లేనట్లేదు. వారందరూ బాదపడుతున్నది ఇప్పుడున్న ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థవల్లనే కాని ఈ మత కలహాలకు కారణం ఉభయ మతాలకు చెందిన పెట్టుబడిదారు లేనని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ పెట్టుబడిదారులు కామున వుండి ఈ పోరాటాలను, హత్యలను, కల్లాలను ప్రోత్సహిస్తున్నారు. వీటివల్ల నష్టపడుతున్నవారు ఇరు కక్షల ఉన్నటువంటి సామాన్య ప్రజానీకంగాని, పెట్టుబడిదారులు మాత్రంకాదు.

“ఇప్పుడు దేశంలో జరుగుతున్న పోరాటం ఉన్నవారికి లేనివారికి (haves and have nots) మధ్యన మాత్రమే జరుగుతున్నది. ఈ ఆవకాశాలను తీసుకొని ఉభయ మతాలకు చెందిన పెట్టుబడిదారులు వారిస్వవాధానికై ప్రజా సామాన్యాన్ని భ్రమయోగించుకుంటున్నారని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కాబట్టి నేటి సంగాన్ని మరిచుకు చేయటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తే నే గాని ఈ పోరాటాలు, హత్యలు అణచివేయడం చాలా కష్టము. ఇప్పుడు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానాలవల్ల ప్రభుత్వ బోక్సనం నుంచి హెచ్చుడబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టవలసి వస్తుంది గాని ప్రయోజనం అనుకొన్నంతగా వుండదు. మన కాంగ్రెస్ ఎన్నికల ప్రణాళికలో దేశంలోని ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థను ఏ విధంగా నిర్మించాలా తెలియజేయబడివున్నది. ఈ ప్రణాళిక ననుసరించే మనము ప్రజలను ఓట్లు అడిగాము. మనకు వారు ఓట్లు ఇచ్చారు, మనని గెలిపించారు. ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం మన చేతులలో వున్నది.

[28th February 1948] [Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju]

మన ప్రణాళికను అనుసరించి మనము కార్యక్రమాన్ని నడిచే బాధ్యత మనపై ఉన్నది. ఇదివరలో బ్రిటిషు ప్రభుత్వము వున్నపుడు మనము శాసనాలను వారి అధినాయాను గుణంగా చేయవలసి వచ్చేది. ఇప్పుడు మనము స్వతంత్రులము. మనము చేయదలచే చట్టాలను గవర్నరుగారిని, గవర్నరు-జనరల్ గారిని కాదనలేరు. కాబట్టి మనము బడ్జెటును ప్రజాశీకరంగా తయారుచేయటంపై ఎట్టి అభ్యంతరం లేదు. ఆర్థిక శాఖా మాత్యులు ఈ ఆర్థిక ప్రణాళికను ఆ విధంగా తయారు చేసివుంటే ప్రజలు చాలా సంతోషించి వుండేవారు. ప్రభుత్వం మా ప్రభుత్వమని అనుకొనేవారు. కాబట్టి మన దృక్పథంగా మార్పు రావాలని మరల ఆర్థిక శాఖామాత్యులకు మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“మా జిల్లాలో ప్రత్యేకంగా నా నియోజక వర్గంలో ఈ సంవత్సరం ఎమిచేయదలచారో అనే విషయమై demand ల వై మాట్లాడునప్పుడు మనవి చేస్తాను. ఇప్పుడు general గా కొన్ని విషయాలమీద మాత్రమే మాట్లాడుతాను.

“ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వ శాఖలలో reorganization, retrenchment చేయదలచినట్లుగా బడ్జెటులో తెలియ జేస్తారు. ఇంతకన్న ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి విషయం ఒకటి వున్నది. అది ఏమిటంటే ఈ వుద్యోగస్థుల దృక్పథంలో మార్పురావాలి. ఇప్పుడు వున్నటువంటి వుద్యోగస్థులలో వారు ప్రజాసేవకులని ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వం కింద వారు పని చేస్తున్నామనే భావం ఇంకా కలగలేదు.

(Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair at this stage.)

“ఇటువంటి మార్పు వారి దృక్పథంలో ఏర్పడితేనేగాని వారు ప్రజలకు నిజమైన సహాయం చేయలేరు. అప్పుడుగాని ప్రజా సామాన్యము ప్రభుత్వం, ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు తమవారేనని అనుకొనలేరు.

“ఇంతేకాకుండా ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంయొక్క వివిధ శాఖలలో పని అవసరమైనంత వ్వరగా జరుగుటలేదు. Redtapiam చాలా హెచ్చుగా వున్నది. ఏదైనా ఒక అట్టి ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారికి ఇచ్చుకొన్నట్లైతే ఆ కాగితము ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారివద్ద నుంచి ప్రధాన సెక్రటరీ (Chief Secretary) గారికి, వారి వద్దనుంచి డిప్యూటీ సెక్రటరీగారివద్దకు, తరువాత Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary, Collector, Personal Assistant, Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, Revenue Inspector, గ్రామ కర్లముగార్లవద్దగలకు వస్తుంది. ఈ తరగడంగా కొన్ని సార్లు కాగితాలు ఏమై పోతాయోచూడాలి తెలియదు. ఇటువంటి red taping నివారితేనేగాని ప్రజలకు సరియైన సహకారం జరుగదు.

“యధాకాలంలో అనేకమంది వుద్యోగస్థులలో లంచం గొండితనం పెరిగిపోయింది ఇటువంటివారిని తగిన విధంగా శిక్షిస్తేనేగాని వారు ప్రజలను పీడిస్తూనే వుంటారు.

“ముఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు, ప్రభుత్వ దృక్పథం ప్రకారం ప్రభుత్వా ఆశయాల ప్రకారం ప్రభుత్వ స్ఫూర్తాల ప్రకారం తమ దృక్పథాన్ని మార్చుకొనడం అత్యవసరము. అంతవరకు మనము ప్రజలకు సరియైన సేవచేయలేము. ఈ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వం వారు తమ వుద్యోగస్థులను సరి చేసినపుడే ప్రజానీకము ప్రభుత్వానికి సంపూర్ణ సహకారం చేస్తారు.

“కాబట్టి ప్రజాసామాన్యాని కందరికీ జీవిత భృతి సంపాదించుకోవటానికి సమానావకాశాలు కలుగజేసేటువంటి సంఘ వ్యవస్థను నిర్మించవలసిన ప్రభుత్వం వారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. లేకపోయినట్లయితే మన స్వరాజ్యానికి (independence) అర్థం లేదు.

[Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju] [28th February 1948]

“ఇది ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వం కనుక ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో కూడా ఈ బడ్జెటును సమర్థిస్తూ నేను విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

4-45 p.m. * N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, superlative encomiums have been showered upon the Hon. Finance Minister from various quarters in this House. But I am in no mood to join that chorus of tributes. For one thing personally I am happy. Day in and day out in this House we have seen him to be a man of sweet manners. And that is a rare commodity among the Ministers of this Government. (Laughter.) But one thing on which I have been thinking for long and to which I must give expression this evening is the language of his budget speech. That reminds me of that opium eater Mr. De Quincy of whose diction it was said it was ‘prose run mad.’ The prologue and the epilogue of the budget speech give expression to things which must be considered to be sentimental, sensible and sensitive. (Laughter.)

“ But I do not think I must agree with the Hon. Finance Minister with regard to the eulogies which he has offered on the achievement of our freedom. We on this side of the House are happy over the rejoicings of our freedom and we gave expression to our rejoicings. Very soon our hopes have been disappointed, shattered, smashed to smithereens and torn to tatters! Why? For that also, Mr. Speaker, I find a clue in the budget speech of the Hon. Minister. He speaks of *amirtham* (nectar) and *halahala* (poison) of freedom. Presumably, it should be obvious to the naked eye that Members opposite seem to have monopolized all the *amirtha* of freedom and given to us as our share that quota of freedom which is *halahala*. (Laughter.) But let there not be much hullabule about it. (Laughter.)

“ What is this freedom which is given to us. It gives me the utmost pain and I cannot but give expression to the innermost feelings of my heart when I am on this subject of freedom. I had been to Erode, Edapadi and places round about it only the other day. That was last Friday. And the Friday previous I had been to Tiruvannamalai in my own constituency of North Arcot. What are the conditions that I saw there? They are terrible; they defy description! Why? The Hon. Leader of the House has been time in and time out saying that charity must begin at home. But may I remind him that respect for law and order also should begin nearer home? In the very constituency which he represents and in the neighbourhood which are nerve-centres of Coimbatore and Salem districts—close to the places of three Hon. Members of the Congress party of whom one is present here, Hon. Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar, the Hon. Leader of the House and still another who is now Governor of West Bengal, these atrocities have been perpetrated in the name of the majority. When I went there, I found that far too many things have been committed, acts of vandalism which cannot bear comparison anywhere in any part of this world. Yet what I felt is that

[28th February 1948] [N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur]

Muslims have taken these with utmost patience, with absolutely no idea of provocation or low thought of retaliation. I have to congratulate them and I give public expression to my feelings now. One thing I feel with regard to the majority community. They themselves seemed to have realized their guilty conscience. But the proof of the pudding is in its eating. I am waiting to see how this majority community is going to compensate for the sufferings of the minority community. Even to this very moment, neither the Leader of the House who is in charge of Law and Order nor any Hon. Minister of this Government has cared to go to those troubled centres of the Province and give assurances for the protection of person and property of minorities.

“ I shall resume my speech when we meet on Monday next.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Before I adjourn the House, I desire to inform the House that the resolution on the Indians in Burma has taken 2 hours and 45 minutes. So on Monday, the House will sit till 7 p.m. and on Tuesday till 6 p.m.”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 1st March 1948.

[28th February 1948]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 80 asked by Sri R. V. Swaminathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th February 1948, page 212 supra.]

Statement showing the names of the Backward Communities in the Madras Province.

1 Agamudaiyans.	49-A Kammalans (Kamsalas or Viswa-brahmans).
1-A Agasa.	50 Kannadiyan.
2 Ambalakaran.	51 Omitted.
3 Annadan.	52 Kavuthiyan.
4 Are Mahrati.	53 Kelasi.
4-A Arya (South Kanara).	54 Kharvi.
5 Atagara.	55 Khatiri.
6 Alehukatlavandu.	56 Khodala.
7 Badaga.	57 Kolaries or Muniyanies.
8 Bagata.	58 Konda Dora (Criminal tribe).
9 Balolika.	59 Konda Dora (Aboriginal tribe).
10 Bestha.	59-A Konda Kapu or Many Kapu (Aboriginal tribe).
11 Bhardari.	60 Kondh.
12 Billava.	60-A Koppalavelamas.
13 Bondili.	61 Koracha.
14 Boya.	62 Kota.
15 Chaptegra.	63 Koteyar (Shergara Kshatriya of South Kanara).
16 Chattadi (including Satani and Chattada Vaishnava).	64 Kottiyar.
17 Chenchu.	65 Koya.
18 Dasari.	66 Kulala.
19 Devadiga.	67 Kuruba.
20 Devalkar.	68 Kurumba.
21 Devanga.	69 Kusuvan.
22 Dommara.	70 Labbai. *
23 Dudekula. *	71 Lambadi.
24 Enadi.	72 Madivala.
25 Galada Konkani.	73 Madugar or Medavar.
26 Gowda (including Gammella or Kalali).	74 Malayali.
27 Gandla.	74-A Malayan (Malabar).
28 Ganika.	75 Male.
29 Gatti.	76 Mangala.
30 Gavara.	77 Mappilla. *
31 Godaba.	78 Mahratta (Non-Brahman).
32 Gondo.	79 Marati of South Kanara district (Hill tribe).
33 Gudigara.	80 Maravan.
34 Hegde.	81 Maruthuvar.
35 Idiga (including Setti Balija).	82 Melakudi or Kudiyan.
36 Illuvan (Ezhuvar).	83 Moili.
37 Irula.	84 Modi Banda.
37-A Issai Valla'ar or Melakarar.	85 Muduva.
37-B Jakkulas (Guntur district).	85-A Mukhari.
38 Jandara.	86 Mukkuvan or Mukayan alias Mogayan.
39 Jangam.	87 Mutracha.
40 Jatapu.	88 Muttiriyar.
41 Jhetty.	89 Nagaram.
42 Jogi.	90 Nakkala.
43 Kabbera.	91 Nalkedaya.
44 Kadaiyan.	92 Namdev Mahratta.
45 Kandupattan (Malabar).	93 Oddan (Donga).
45-A Kakkolans (Sengunthars).	94 Odde.
46 Kalavanthula.	95 Odiya.
47 Kallan.	96 Oriya.
48 Kalingi.	
49 Kani or Kaniyan and Kanisa or Kaniyar Panikkar.	

* Muslims.

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Statement showing the names of the Backward Communities in the Madras Province—cont.

97 Padayachi (Villayan Kuppam).	123 Sowrashtia.
98 Pamula.	124 Sugali (Sukali).
99 Panan (Malabar).	125 Tsakala.
100 Pangadikara.	126 Tatapu.
101 Omitted.	127 Telikula.
102 Paniyas of Ponnani taluk (Malabar).	128 Tholuva Nayakar and Vettalakara Nayaker.
103 Panniar or Pannayar.	129 Thorian.
104 Parkavallam (Surithiman, Malayaman, Nathaman, Moop-panar and Nainar).	130 Tigala (Tigla).
105 Pattanavan.	131 Toda.
106 Patnulkaran.	132 Thogta Veerakshatriya.
107 Perike.	133 Thondaman.
108 Peruvannan.	134 Uppara.
109 Picchigunta.	135 Urali Kavandan.
110 Poraya.	136 Vada Balija.
111 Pulluvan.	137 Vaduvan (Vadugan).
112 Pusala (Pusalavadu).	138 Vakkaliga.
113 Rajapuri.	139 Valaiyan.
114 Reddi (Ganjam).	139-A Vannian.
115 Sedhu Chetti.	140 Vannan.
116 Saliyan.	141 Vanniyakula Kshatriya (in Tamil districts), Agnikula Kshatriya (in Telugu districts).
117 Savara.	142 Velakatalavan.
118 Sedan.	143 Veluthedan.
119 Paravatharajakulam.	143-A Virakodi Vellalars.
120 Senaithalaivar, Senaikudayan.	144 Yadava.
121 Sholagar (including Pani).	145 Yerukula.
121-A Sri Sayana.	
122 Siviar.	

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 5 asked by Sri N. Venkatasubbayya at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th February 1948, page 232 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 3102, Revenue, dated 23rd December 1947.

[Land—Grant to political sufferers—Orders passed.]

READ—the following paper:—

Government Memorandum No. 4008-F/47-1, Revenue, dated 15th November 1947.

Order—No. 3102, Revenue, dated 23rd December 1947.

In the Press Note, dated the 14th August 1947, Government stated that they had decided to assign isolated plots of land at the disposal of the Government to political sufferers and other classes of persons including Harijans, backward classes and ex-servicemen including Indian National Army men and that details would be published in due course. Details are still under consideration but the Government desire to issue orders in advance regarding the grant of land to political sufferers. They accordingly issue the following order:—

Each political sufferer will be assigned five acres of wet land or its equivalent in any single case. Two acres of dry land will

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be treated as equivalent to one acre of wet land except in cases where Government vary the rate after due enquiry into the relative value of dry and wet lands in the areas concerned.

2. The term 'political sufferers' means persons who had gone to jail in the cause of the Indian Independence as a result of taking part in movements inaugurated by the Indian National Congress or under its sanction. Families of those who have died in these movements and of those who have taken part in the movements but subsequently died will also be eligible for these grants. Applications should be made to the Collectors of the districts where the lands applied for are located. Each applicant should give particulars of his imprisonment for verification by the Collector. The Government however reserve to themselves the power to decide whether anyone is a political sufferer or not. For the purpose of the assignments proposed, the year 1921 will be deemed to be the year in which these political movements started. If there are any persons who have taken part in the political movements earlier than 1921 their cases will be considered by the Government separately.

3. The land assigned to the political sufferers will be free of market value and should not be sold, mortgaged or alienated for a period of ten years.

4. The Board of Revenue is requested to issue necessary instructions to the Collectors accordingly.

5. Separate orders will be issued regarding assignment of land to ex-servicemen (including Indian National Army men) and to Harijans and backward classes. The Government will also consider applications for collective or co-operative cultivation if ten or more join together and apply for a plot of land.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 9 asked by Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th February 1948, page 234 supra.]

Statement showing the expenditure incurred in travelling expenditure by the various Ministers for the three months ending with 30th November 1947 and the number of days they had been on tour.

Hon'ble Ministers.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn by Ministers for three months ending November 1947.			Total for three months.	Number of days on tour during three months ending November 1947.
	September.	October.	November.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Hon'ble Premier	397	1,329	459	2,185	31
Hon'ble Minister (Home) ..	219	889	..	1,108	25
Do. (Revenue) ..	195	976	132	1,303	18
Do. (Public Works).	316	610	754	1,680	34
Do. (Industries) ..	760	170	462	1,392	25
Do. (Education) ..	518	820	285	1,623	35
Do. (Public Health).	612	249	136	997	22
Do. (Local Administration).	127	1,211	..	1,338	23
Do. (Rural Development).	776	856	1,158	2,790	52
Do. (Agriculture) ..	748	904	442	2,094	37
Do. (Prohibition) ..	655	1,086	108	1,849	49
Do. (Food) ..	493	953	917	2,363	30
Do. (Finance) ..	98	218	..	316	7

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 1st March 1948.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUKHAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I will take up the question of the Hon. the Home Minister at the end. Now I will take up questions Nos. 72 and 73 which were postponed from the list of 27th February 1948.”

Issue of liquor on medical grounds in prohibition areas.

* 72 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether in prohibition areas doctors are allowed to issue chits for liquor on medical grounds;

(b) whether it is true that some doctors have also been given powers to issue chits as well as to sell liquor; and

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that this privilege is being abused by many doctors?

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“ (a) Brandy is sold by licensed chemists in prohibition areas on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner in quantities of not more than two ounces at a time. Medicated wines and similar preparations are also sold on prescription in sealed bottles in quantities not exceeding one quart at a time.

“ (b) Licences are issued to medical practitioners for the possession and use of brandy for medicinal purposes only, and not for sale. Brandy possessed under this licence can be dispensed only on prescription duly signed by the licensee and can be prescribed only in such cases as the medical profession would generally approve of. The quantity allowed is fixed by the Collector according to the needs and circumstances of the particular case.

“ (c) During my tour of North Arcot district some time back it was represented to me that the quantities of brandy possessed and dispensed by doctors were on the increase. Instructions have therefore been issued to the enforcement staff in that district to watch the transactions of brandy by licensed chemists and medical practitioners. No case of abuse has been brought to the notice of the Government.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“ May I ask whether the Hon. Minister is not aware that the Surgeon-General has given his opinion that liquor is not in any way useful for medical purposes and may I ask whether it is not harmful to help the doctors in view of the fact that the Government have discontinued this practice?”

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THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"The matter will be considered."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Is it a fact that the Prohibition department has issued this circular order, dated 23rd December 1947, in which they have stated thus . . ." (Then the hon. Member began to read from the order *in extenso*.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can put the question. Why should he read the order?"

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"I am reading the order because nobody can understand my questions if I put them without reading that order." (Then he continued reading again.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. The hon. Member need not read. He can put the question."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Has the Government issued these orders and if so, is it their idea by so doing that they should save themselves from the feelings of delicacy by supplying these liquors to medical practitioners privately and by getting demi-official orders communicated to them?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"I have already answered that question. The hon. Member may put a separate question for a detailed answer. I submit that the purpose for which any Government official sends permits issued by him (the official) to the Government is that they should be scrutinized by the Hon. Minister concerned."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know, if facilities have been created for Magistrates, for Prohibition Officers, Collectors and other officers to secure their permits secretly and privately from the Hon. Minister himself?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"I have already answered the question and I cannot carry it any further."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"In view of the fact that similar questions have already been put to the Hon. Minister on this subject and he had answered once that he would give answers to such questions if separate questions were put to him, and now he repeats the same thing, viz., that he will answer these supplementary questions if they are put to him as separate questions, may I not ask Mr. Speaker whether as Members of the House we are entitled to get answers to our questions?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"As the hon. Member is aware the Speaker cannot compel an answer from the Hon. Ministers."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"In view of the fact that there has been an increased demand in brandy and other liquors in North Arcot, will the Hon. Minister deny that this supply of

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liquors was due to the demands coming from chronic addicts who required them, and consequently there was an increased demand from the medical practitioners and chemists."

(No answer.)

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether it is not the opinion of the Government that the supply of liquors has got some medicinal value?"

(No answer.)

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"May I know whether there is no definite information available with the Government that Government officials and doctors were getting permits sanctioned by Minister secretly and communicated to them?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"I have already answered."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"The Hon. Minister on a previous occasion while making references to prohibition policy and the issuing of permits and medical certificates by officials and non-officials was pleased to reply to a question that a separate question might be put on the subject and that he would answer it in detail. Now a separate question has been put. Now also the Minister says that we may put a separate question. I ask, Sir, whether we as Members of the House are not entitled to seek protection at your hands and see that answers to our legitimate questions—questions for which undertaking was given by the Hon. Minister that they would be answered—are given."

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"I would submit, Sir, that it is not my intention not to answer important questions, but the point is the supplementary questions put by the hon. Member Mr. V. Raghavayya are not with reference to the particular matter, viz., the issue of permits for the supply of brandy by doctors. But the points referred to by this hon. Member as well as other hon. Members concerned on the present and the previous occasions were with reference to the general questions of issuing the circular in connexion with the grant of liquor permits to Government officers. I do not have the necessary papers for answering that question now. I therefore said that a separate question might be put."

SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"குடி பழக்கமுள்ள ஒருவன் மதுவை விரும்பி டாக்டரிடத்தில் வந்து தனக்கு (brandy) பிராந்தி வேண்டுமென்று வியாதியை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டால் என்ன செய்வது?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"டாக்டர்களுக்கு உண்மையான வியாதி எது என்றும் பாசாங்கு வியாதி எது என்பதையும் கவனிக்க சக்தி இருக்கிறது என்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம்."

SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"Sir, பிராந்தி சாப்பிடுவதற்காக அதற்கு வேண்டிய வியாதியை சொல்லிக் கொண்டு வந்தால் அதற்கு டாக்டர்கள் சீட்டுக் கொடுக்க ஆட்சேபணை உண்டா?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"டாக்டர்களால் கொடுக்கப் பட்டால் அதற்கு யார் என்ன செய்வது என்பது தெரியவில்லை."

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DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—" May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the number of prescriptions has not increased on account of brandy not being available in the open market? "

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—" If the hon. Member should bring any specific instance to show that in any particular area there has been an increase in the number of prescriptions, then the Government will take action."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—" May I know when information with regard to the number of permits issued in each district will be available? "

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—" If the hon. Member is so particular, he can put a separate question."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—" May I ask whether the Hon. Minister has got information as to whether the supply of brandy has resulted in disease or deaths to those who used it? "

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—" My information is that as a result of prohibition people now look far healthier. The increase in the number of prescriptions has nothing to do with the fact that it was not available in the open market. If I receive complaints that there is increase in consumption of brandy in other districts also I will take action."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—" As the Hon. Minister has not been able to answer questions, may I ask whether he will be prepared to appoint an expert committee to go into the question of issuing permits for the supply of brandy? "

(No reply.)

11.15 a.m. SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—" Sir, in view of the answer read out by the Hon. Minister for Prohibition that the Collector of the district was permitted to determine the quantity of liquor to the addicts, may I know the basis on which the Collector is authorized to issue such permits? "

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—" Under the Madras Prohibition Act of 1937."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I know, Sir, if any doctor abuses his privilege, whether the Government have provided against such abuse? "

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—" I shall await a report from the hon. Member about any such abuse. For the present, no such report has been received and if individual cases are brought to the notice of the Government, action will be taken to cancel the licence so as to prohibit the person from issuing permits."

SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN:—" May I know, Sir, whether all the doctors are allowed to issue permits or only Civil Surgeons are permitted to issue these licences? "

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THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—" So far as liquor permits are concerned, the certificate necessary is from a Government doctor. But, so far as the dispensing of brandy is concerned, it may be any registered medical practitioner."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" May I know, Sir, the maximum quantity allowed on a medical certificate and is it true that in some cases, as in Nellore, 16 bottles have been allowed for a single individual per week? "

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—" Before May 1947, a minimum was prescribed but no maximum and after May 1947 not only the maximum quantity but also the time, i.e., the quantity for a month, was prescribed. The quantity has now been cut down to 8 units for Europeans, 6 for non-Indian Asiatics or Jews and about 4 for Indians, per month."

Permits issued to the "Thirupurasundari Bus Service."

* 73 Q.—SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that recently six permits for buses were sanctioned for a new bus service named "Thirupurasundari Bus Service" in Chingleput district;

(b) what are the rules and conditions guiding the sanctioning authority in issuing such permits; and

(c) whether irregularities in the procedure of issue of such permits were brought to the notice of the Road Traffic Board and if so, what action was taken?

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The Regional Transport Authority while considering applications for stage carriage permits, should have regard to the following matters, namely:—

(i) the interest of the public generally;

(ii) the advantages to the public of the service to be provided, including the saving of time likely to be effected thereby and any convenience arising from journeys not being broken;

(iii) the adequacy of existing road passenger transport services between the places to be served, the fares charged by those services and the effect upon those services of the service proposed;

(iv) the benefit to any particular locality or localities likely to be afforded by the service;

(v) the operation by the applicant of other transport services and in particular of unremunerative services in conjunction with remunerative services; and

(vi) the condition of the roads included in the proposed route or routes; and shall also take into consideration any representations made by persons already providing road transport

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facilities along or near the proposed route or routes or by any local authority or police authority within whose jurisdiction any part of the proposed route or routes lie or by any association interested in the provision of road transport facilities.

“(c) There was no irregularity in the procedure followed in the issue of the permits.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—“Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that in the proceedings of the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, dated 10th January 1947, one bus was allotted to the Gandhiban Bus Service and on the 28th of the same month that was cancelled and a permit was issued in favour of the Thirupurasundari Bus Service?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“I am not aware of it, but if the hon. Member puts a separate question it will be answered.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—“Is it a fact that the proprietors of this concern wielded such influence on the Ministry by having on the Board, members of the Constituent Assembly and relatives of members of the Cabinet, that they were able to do things in the shortest possible time, ignoring even the rules that are generally being applied in other cases?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“The suggestions are wrong and I would deny them emphatically on behalf of the Government.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask the Hon. Minister, Sir, whether he is aware that the authority that gave the permit put down the reasons why they were pleased to give permission to this bus service to run, while in fact there were other applications before them?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“I have no information, Sir.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is aware that one Mr. Alagesan is the proprietor of the firm and that he is related to the Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, the Minister for Public Works?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“That may be, Sir.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister has satisfied himself that the Regional Transport Authority has considered the various circumstances mentioned in the rules and the Traffic Code before issuing the permit and whether it is not necessary for the proper safeguarding of the various interests to give the reasons also in the order sanctioning permits as to why they were allotted to a particular bus service?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“I take it that my hon. Friend is aware of the legal presumption that all official bodies act properly and therefore when rules have been prescribed, the presumption is that the body concerned, the Road

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Traffic authority, has taken into consideration the various circumstances set out in the section. So far as the question of writing down in the order itself the reasons for coming to a particular conclusion is concerned, I may say, it is purely an executive order and not a judgment.”

SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“May I know, whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the Thirupurasundari Bus Service obtained much less permits than new operators and whether the allotment list does not show that they have obtained the least number of permits than those obtained by new operators?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“I do not know whether it is more or less, but I know permits have been given to other companies as well. I may also say that one of the permits granted to the Thirupurasundari Bus Service has also been cancelled for administrative reasons.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I think the hon. Member, Mr. Bhashyam intends to put a supplementary question.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—“But the purpose was already served, Sir, by other hon. Members who have put questions. However, I have also another question to ask. Is it not possible for the Hon. Minister to give instructions to the Traffic Board that they should give reasons for their orders, either by the issue of an executive order or even, if necessary, by amending the Statute?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“The point will be considered, Sir.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, what is the policy of the present Government with regard to new routes that have been thrown open to bus traffic; whether it is the policy of the Government to prevent old operators and whether their intention is to introduce competition on the new routes?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“I would like to say one thing in connexion with this matter. In the first place the question of granting any new routes is very problematical especially in view of the present petrol position. As between new operators and old operators, I think the present policy is to give the routes to the most competent persons.”

SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“May I know, Sir, whether there are any rules barring Members of the Legislature, Members of the Cabinet and friends of the Members of the Treasury Bench from doing any business or carrying on any trade?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“I am not aware of any such prohibition. On the other hand, I am under the impression that Members of the Constituent Assembly are entitled, as anybody else, to carry on very legitimate business in a legitimate manner.”

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware, that in this particular case the matter went up to the High Court and the High Court passed strictures and even awarded costs because the Central Road Traffic Board acted against the rules?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"That question does not arise on this."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that some of the parties who fail to get permits go about preparing memoranda and submitting them to Members of the Assembly in which they make base and mean allegations against the authorities concerned?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"I take the information from the hon. Member, and I would strongly deprecate such a practice."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of what the Hon. Minister stated that licences are issued only to the most competent persons, may I know, Sir, what is meant by competency?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Competency is an ordinary term. So far as the bus operators are concerned, it means the capacity to run the passenger traffic in a most efficient and satisfactory manner."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Is it a crime, Sir, to be the relation of a Cabinet Minister, in the case of applicants for the grant of bus routes and things like that?"

(No answer.)

SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that the Government issued instructions through Government Orders that monopoly should be broken and that new-comers should be encouraged?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"So far as this question of monopoly is concerned, the Government have definitely adopted the policy that monopoly should, as far as possible and consistent with public service, be discouraged."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Sir, may I know whether on the issue of these permits, the affected parties appealed to the Central Road Traffic Board and then they adjourned *sine die* and after the parties appealed to the Government, the Government said ditto to it?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"So far as the Government are concerned according to the recent judgment in the S.R.V.S. case the Government have no powers of revision. So far as the Central Road Traffic Board is concerned, I have no information."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Thirupurasundari Bus Service got the permit by sheer favouritism?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"No, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Questions Nos. 90 and 91 will be taken up in the end."

Relay of news in Kannada by the All-India Radio, Madras.

* 92 Q.—SRI B. ANANTACHAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government of Madras have requested the Government of India to relay the news in Kannada daily by the All-India Radio, Madras?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. Minister for Public Works):—"The answer is in the negative."

SRI B. ANANTACHAR:—"Will the Government see, Sir, that there is need for giving news in Kannada and educating the Kannada public in this Presidency?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Kannada news are broadcast by the A.I.R., New Delhi."

SRI B. ANANTACHAR:—"Does not then the Provincial Government feel that it is their duty to give news and carry on propaganda and educate the public in Kannada?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I may inform the hon. Member that a survey was made by the Provincial Broadcasting Department and it was found that the Kannada listeners preferred to hear the A.I.R., New Delhi, and so the sets that were allocated to South Kanara are tuned to New Delhi."

Misuse of toddy licences issued for religious purposes.

* 93 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations as regards the abuse of the licences issued to temples for the use of toddy and arrack for religious purposes;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—" (a) Representations have been received protesting against the issue of 'Authorities' to temples for the use of toddy and arrack and stating that such 'Authorities' may be abused.

" (b) No 'Authorities' have been issued to any Hindu temple for the use of toddy and arrack.

" (c) Does not arise."

[1st March 1948]

11-30 a.m. SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the fact that neither toddy or arrack purifies religion nor sanctifies temples, will the Government consider the desirability of cancelling all such licences?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"The question of cancellation does not arise because no licences have been issued."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Is it not a fact that temples which were allowed these licences have abused them in Malabar and there were references to that effect on the floor of the House?"

(No answer.)

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Is it not a fact that in certain churches of the Catholic persuasion, wine is allowed to be used by permits?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"I would suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question."

Alleged black-marketing of sewing thread in Tiruppur.

[* 94 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is not in his place and therefore the answer will be printed in the proceedings of the day."]

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a complaint from the Secretary of the Tailoring Workers' Union, Tiruppur, on 21st November 1947 about certain black-market dealings of sewing thread in Tiruppur; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the black-market dealers?

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

" (b) The Collector is investigating and his report is awaited."

Court of enquiry for Engineering firms.

* 95 Q.—SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) when the Court of Enquiry for Engineering Firms was appointed; and

(b) who the Adjudicator is?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) July 1947.

" (b) Sri P. C. Sundaram Ayyangar."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister the qualifications of the adjudicator, please?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"He is a retired District Judge."

[1st March 1948]

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know what is the remuneration, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Notice, Sir."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"May I know whether a District Judge is capable of adjudicating on engineering works labour?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is a question of arriving at judicial decisions and it is not a question of knowing engineering aspects."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, what other qualifications this esteemed gentleman possesses besides being a lawyer?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Qualifications with which he can arrive at proper and judicial decisions."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the numerous industrial disputes, may I ask whether it would not be proper and necessary to have a permanent and trained personnel for a Court of Enquiry?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"We have a few permanent people now but the question of training and other aspects will be considered."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are satisfied with the decisions of this gentleman in so many cases that were referred to him?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I should like to know what my hon. Friend wants?"

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I want to know whether the Government are satisfied that all his judgments have been satisfactory?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have no information about all the judgments that he has given; if my hon. Friend wants, I shall get a list of them."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Was it a Court of Enquiry or merely adjudication?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Adjudication."

Hostel for Muslim Women's College.

* 96 Q.—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state why it is that though several months have elapsed since Dr. Hari Rao vacated "Wellington House," the Government have not as yet taken steps to make it possible for this house to be used as a hostel by the Muslim Women's College?

[1st March 1948]

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

“It is reported that the building is in a thoroughly dilapidated condition, and that several repairs have to be carried out, before students can be housed in it. The question of repairs to the building is under consideration.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“Is it not a fact that this very building was occupied by a Government officer for a number of months in the past; and when he has lived in that and utilized the building, how is it that it cannot be now utilized for hostel accommodation?”

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

“It is true that the building was occupied by somebody else before but the report that we get is that the building is in a dilapidated condition.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“May I know who has been paying the rent all these past months?”

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

“I suggest that the hon. Member might put a separate question.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“I do not think the Hon. Minister is justified in asking me to put a separate question as the subject-matter of my question has definite reference to the particular matter covered by the main question.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“But the point is that I cannot force an Hon. Minister to answer a question. If the hon. Member wants information on the point, she can have it by means of a separate question.”

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

“Regarding the rent paid, I regret to say that I do not have that information with me and so, I cannot now answer the question.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“Is it not a fact that this building has been taken on lease by the Government and that Government have been paying the rent for this building all these months without utilizing this building for the proper purpose for which it was intended?”

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

“I am not in a position to say whether the lease has been concluded; I would like to have time to refer and reply to the question.”

SRI P. NATESAN:—“May I know, Sir, if the ‘Wellington House’ can be placed at the disposal of Ethiraj College as has been suggested by Mr. Ethiraj?”

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

“That question does not arise just now, Sir.”

[1st March 1948]

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know why the Government have not been able to repair this building in order to be utilized as the hostel for the college?”

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

“I am afraid I am unable to give more definite information about the building just now.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government think it hazardous to keep the lady students in the building in its present condition and do they also consider that even a portion could not be used for that purpose?”

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

“The information with the Government is that the house is not in a condition in which it could be used by students as a hostel.”

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—“May I know, Sir, whether an application has been made by the Ethiraj Institution for a college to be established at the Wellington House?”

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

“There is no Ethiraj Institution yet; as such, no application arises.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“Is it not the moral duty of Government to provide suitable hostel accommodation for the girls of the Government College and may I ask if they had not been shirking that moral duty by not properly and expeditiously repairing this building and providing suitable hostel accommodation for the girls of this institution?”

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

“I do not understand what the hon. Member means by ‘moral duty’; it is the duty of Government to supply all facilities that they can to students and Government are trying to discharge their duty in these difficult days; but they cannot run the risk of putting the girls in a building which is in a dilapidated condition when it is dangerous to put them in there.”

MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“What is the authority for Government to say that it is a dilapidated building?”

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

“Possibly the engineers.”

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—“May I know from the Hon. Minister for how many Muslim girl students, hostel accommodation has to be provided?”

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

“I do not think that question arises from this question; but the Muslim girl students in the college itself are a few as the hon. Member himself knows.”

[1st March 1948]

SRI P. NATESAN:—"When there is an offer for starting a college by Mr. Ethiraj, why should not the Government consider the desirability of placing this building at the disposal of Mr. Ethiraj?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I am afraid the hon. Gentleman is more anxious than Mr. Ethiraj himself."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know if this building will be suitable and sufficient for housing a college and besides, this building was intended for hostel accommodation for the adjoining college?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I am afraid we are straying away from the main question; whether it can accommodate a college is a thing not related to the main question."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know why it should not be placed at the disposal of Mr. Ethiraj?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I am sorry, Sir, I am unable to answer."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"Has Mr. Ethiraj applied for this building?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"If this building had been in a dilapidated condition, why Government took up the lease of this building?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The latest information that I have received from the Director of Public Instruction is that the question of repairs to this building is under correspondence with the Principal of the Government College for Muslim Women, Madras."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware of the announcement by Mr. Ethiraj that he is donating Rs. 10 lakhs in order to open a college and may I know what the story behind the announcement is?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member put a separate question. This question has nothing to do with it."

Separate messes in 'Ambasamudram High School Hostel.

* 97 Q.—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the hostel attached to Ambasamudram High School has separate Brahmin and Non-Brahmin messes and the Government have received protests from students?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Representation was made by the inmates of the hostel

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against the dining restrictions and on enquiry the headmaster and correspondent of the school reported that they had decided to run a common mess."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I request the Hon. Minister to issue instructions to all educational institutions not to run such separate messes?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Such instructions are already there. If the hon. Member could point out one case where instructions are not observed, then it will be time for the Government to take action."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government will divide messing in the hostel into vegetarian and non-vegetarian sections without distinction of caste or creed?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"That is what is intended by the previous answer."

SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN:—"May I know, Sir, if the Hon. Minister is aware that Harijan students are not admitted in the Madura College Hostel?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question under reply is about Ambasamudram High School Hostel; if the Hon. Minister has information about admission of Harijan students in the Madura College Hostel, he may answer question."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I am not aware of it. If the hon. Member will specifically point out any case where a Harijan student was refused admission, I will look into the matter."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, whether in this hostel, there are Harijans—according to the recent Government Order 10 per cent of the strength should be reserved for Harijans—and also whether after the issue of the Government Order any Harijan was admitted?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I have no particulars about this matter. If students are forthcoming to abide by the conditions and if they are refused, then the management are liable."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that situations are so created as to see that Harijan students are shut out from hostels?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"If the hon. Member has anything particular to say about any individual hostel, the Government will be very glad to take action."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"In the matter of the dividing of messes as vegetarian and non-vegetarian sections may I know whether the non-vegetarians are expected to eat non-vegetarian food alone?"

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

“ I suppose the hon. Member knows about it.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is not objectionable to compel vegetarian boys to sit with non-vegetarian boys against their religious sentiments? ”

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

“ Only communal divisions should not be there; divisions of taste will always be there.”

[* 98 Q.—Postponed to 2nd March 1948.]

Number of students recommended for overseas training in Deep Sea Fishing.

* 99 Q.—S. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many students were recommended to the Government of India for overseas training in Deep Sea Fishing in the year 1947;

(b) how many of them were selected and sent to foreign countries;

(c) their names and the countries to which they have been sent;

(d) whether the Government have received any application for the extension of the term of training from any of the students sent overseas; and

(e) if the answer to clause (d) is in the affirmative, what the Government propose to do?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ (a) Five candidates were recommended to the Government of India for overseas training in Fisheries to be imparted at the Nautical School, Grimsby in the year 1947.

“ (b) Three of them were selected and sent to the United Kingdom.

“ (c) They are:—

1. Sri M. C. Perumal;
2. Mr. J. Thomas; and
3. Mr. S. M. Akbar.

All the three candidates have been sent to Grimsby, England.

“ (d) No.

“ (e) This does not arise.”

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Auction of rationed article by Mr. Gale.

* 82 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Gale, a Salvation Army Officer and Manager of Stuartpuram Settlement, admitted to the Aboriginal Tribes Enquiry Committee and stated in writing that he auctioned Binny Company blankets, a rationed article, to the highest bidder among the settlers and appropriated a large sum derived thereby to the Salvation Army Funds;

(b) whether he is still managing the Settlement;

(c) whether he suppressed a case of suspected theft in the Settlement and himself levied a fine on the accused and seized a jewel to ensure the payment thereof; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to punish this officer?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ (a) Mr. Gale admitted before the Aboriginal Tribes Welfare Enquiry Committee that he sold in auction Binny & Co. blankets—a rationed article—to the highest bidder among the settlers of the Settlement and credited the profits to the Salvation Army Funds.

“ (b) No.

“ (c) The hon. Member has brought allegations to this effect to the notice of the Government.

“ (d) The matter is being investigated.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“ In view of the admission by the concerned officer and the information received by the Government 11-45 in regard to this most serious matter, may I know if the Govern- a.m. ment have resolved to take over the management of this Settlement from the Salvation Army and run it themselves? ”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ The answer to (b) shows that this particular gentleman is not managing the Settlement.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“ In view of the admission in answer to clause (a) that such a thing was done and the same was allowed by the management, which is the Salvation Army here, may I know whether it is desirable on the part of the Government to continue the Salvation Army in management, particularly when so much money has been credited to the Salvation Army Fund, the money arising out of an illegal act, namely, auctioning of a rationed article and the proceeds of two to three thousand rupees being credited to the funds of the Salvation Army? ”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ The matter is now being investigated. When the investigation is over the Government will be in a position to do what they think is possible under the circumstances.”

* Held over from the list, dated 28th February 1948.

[1st March 1948]

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"In view of the allegation and in view of the loss to the Government will they take over the management of the settlement themselves?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government are considering this question. But when the investigation is over they will be in a better position."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know when it is a controlled article that was sold, may I know why the Government did not seize the article?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The articles were not there to be seized; because the answer shows they were already sold."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Was the officer prosecuted?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It will depend on the investigation."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Are the Government aware that in the neighbourhood of Stuartpuram in Bapatla, a crop of railway thefts have occurred recently and the Police have suspected the inmates of this settlement?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am afraid I have no information. On the information now given I am prepared to find out what has really happened."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Has the Aboriginal Tribes Welfare Inquiry Committee appointed by this Government made any recommendation in regard to the management of such settlements in general, and this settlement in particular?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have already told the hon. Member, because he himself was the chairman of that committee, that this subject is in charge of the Hon. Finance Minister and it is better he puts that question to him."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"When, on the admission of Mr. Gale himself that a controlled article was sold, a *prima facie* case has been established against him, therefore may I know why the Government should not prosecute him?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government have their own methods of doing things."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"On a point of order, Sir. When a question relates to two Hon. Ministers and when that question is being discussed on the floor of the House and when both Ministers are present in the House, is it in order for one Minister, to say that the question should be put to the other Minister and the time of the House is thus wasted . . . ?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should understand the Hon. Minister is not wasting the time of the House; he can answer in that way."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"The point of order raised is a waste of time." (Laughter.)

[1st March 1948]

Ban on "Indian War of Independence" by Sri Savarkar.

* 90 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have banned the entry into this Province of a book entitled 'Indian War of Independence', by Sri Savarkar;

(b) whether the ban still continues; and

(c) whether the Government are contemplating the lifting of the ban?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN (on behalf of Hon. the Premier):—" (a) The book was proscribed by this Government in 1910.

" (b) & (c) The proscription order still continues but will now be rescinded."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Is it a fact that translations of the same by others in this province have been also similarly banned; and, if so, will the Government apply their order regarding the English version to the other translations also?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As far as I know the Tamil translation has not been banned, because I have got a copy of it myself. Therefore if one translation is allowed of this book it will not be a proscribed one."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"May I know when the Hon. Home Minister became the Premier of Madras?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not understand the question."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"This question is addressed to the Premier."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have repeated time and again that the allotment of work is a matter between Colleagues themselves and any Minister can answer for any other Minister if he is not present in this House."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"In view of the importance of the book, Sir, and in view of the fact that the Government have raised the ban thereon, will the Government keep a copy of it in the library of the Legislature so that people may have access to it?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I will consider this valuable suggestion of the hon. Member."

Confiscation of the properties of certain persons in connexion with the Fituri revolt of 1922.

* 91 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government confiscated the properties of Malludora, Gantamdora, Bojjidora and Sri Alluri Sitharamaraju of the year 1922 Fituri revolt fame;

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(b) what is the extent of the same;

(c) whether the Government have under consideration to return these properties or their value to the descendants of these heroes; and

(d) whether the Government have treated their descendants as persons deserving the Government's political sufferer's grants?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“(a) No.

“(b) & (c) Does not arise.

“(d) The Government have no proposal to treat them as political sufferers.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“Sir, in view of the fact that these leaders of Indian Independence were done away with by an alien Government, has Government got any inquiry made to show the circumstances under which these leaders, particularly how Sri Alluri Sitaramaraju was caught and shot and particularly in view of the fact that the previous Government's record was questioned?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Sir, there are so many ‘particularly’s and so many ‘in view’s. I do not know where I stand.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“Is it a fact, Sir, that the properties of Malludora, Gantamdora and Bojjidora were confiscated and sold away in 1923? If the Government have not facts on hand at present will they make an inquiry in detail into those facts. Equally so, is it a fact that Alluri Sitharamaraju's forty acres of land have been confiscated?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I shall get the information if I can. But now it is 26 years; it will be difficult to trace the exact papers.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“May I know whether the Government will deny that the movement led by Alluri Sitaramaraju is a political movement?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The Government deny nothing, Sir.” (Laughter.)

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“Are the Government aware that the Fituri of 1922 is similar to that of 1942 movement, and if so, will the Government try to ascertain the spot where the great leaders fell and try to commemorate their memory in a fitting and suitable manner?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“It is 26 years old; it will be impossible to trace it out.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Are the Government aware that properties confiscated for political reasons have been returned to the concerned parties in Bombay, and if it is so, is it not fair for this Government to get into line with them and return such properties here also?”

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THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I am grateful for the information as to what has been done by the Bombay Government.”

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—“Are the Government aware that even in the Great Mutiny of 1857 and in the movement of 1942 properties confiscated have been returned to the original owners?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The answer I give is, as in other cases, in this case too!” (Laughter.)

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“In view of the long series of questions on this subject, will the Government come out with a clear definition of ‘political sufferers?’”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I shall try to frame a definition for the edification of the hon. Member.”

SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL:—“అల్లూరి సీతారామరాజుగారి పితూరీలో పాల్గొన్న యువకుల పితూరీదారుల కుటుంబములవారు లోగడ (Premier) ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారికి పెట్టుకొన్న పుచ్చుకొనే (applications) అర్జీలగురించి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏమైనా చర్యలు తీసుకొనినారా?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“This Telugu is beyond me. I would like to have it translated, Sir.” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—“I do not know Telugu. Will the hon. Member repeat his question.”

SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL:—“సీతారామరాజుగారి పితూరీలో, పితూరీదారుల ఆస్తులను గవర్నరు మంజూరు 1922 వ సంవత్సరంలో స్వాధీనం చేసుకొని వేలం వేసినారు. ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించి లోగడ ప్రధాన మంత్రి (Premier) గారికి పెట్టుకొన్న అర్జీలపైన గవర్నరు మంజూరు విచారణ జరిపించారా?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member should not make a speech; he should put what he has to say in the form of a question. I do not know Telugu; and the hon. Member does not know Tamil. (Laughter.) I think the Hon. Home Minister may gather the substance of the question from his colleague, the Hon. Finance Minister, near him.”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“From what I could gather from the Hon. Finance Minister it will be very much better if the hon. Member puts a separate question altogether.” (Laughter.)

SRI P. NATESAN:—“May I know whether the Hon. Home Minister was able to understand the question before he answered the question?” (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I said on the information I have got from the Hon. Finance Minister. I may tell the hon. Member I am not dense but he is entitled to have his opinion.” (Laughter.)

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SRI P. NATESAN:—"I should like to know from him what the question was?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not possible for the Hon. Home Minister to explain the position in English."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I request the Hon. Minister to say whether any representations have been received from those who belong to the Fituri party to consider the return of properties confiscated in 1922 and has any action been taken by Government?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As far as I know I have no such information."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Is the Hon. Home Minister aware that the Hon. Revenue Minister has recently stated that all those people who fought for Indian Independence prior to 1921 will be considered as political sufferers and will be entitled to grant of land?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am well aware of what my colleague the Hon. Revenue Minister said."

SRI B. S. MALLIKARJUNA RAO:—"Will the Hon. Home Minister find out whether recently any application has been made in respect of properties confiscated in the Fituri of 1922 and if any opportunity could be given to those who have got information to give regarding those properties, so that they may be given to the original owners?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I will certainly make the inquiry."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister has not received any application from those people concerned?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have already said, as far as I know, I do not think there is any such application."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, whether it is the intention of Tamil Ministers to avoid Telugu questions?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Certainly not."

MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Have the Government satisfied themselves that it is not on account of their political activities, that their property was confiscated?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The hon. Member is going beyond the answer I have given."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that the movement by these people in those days strengthened very much the Congress movement carried on in the plains and whether these persons are held in highest esteem

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by the Andhras even to-day, and therefore whether the Government will find out the spots where they fell and raise a memorial for them?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am grateful to the hon. Member for his long speech." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Question time is over."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, may I know whether there is any time-limit before which a question should be answered. I gave notice of certain questions in February last and till now I have not seen any of them on the agenda. May I know why this delay?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government try as far as it lies in their power to give the information early. But as this is a country of distances, it takes time to give the information sometimes. As soon as the information is received the answers will be given."

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

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

MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. Anwar Sahib will continue his speech on the general discussion of the budget for 1948-49."

* N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR (contd.):— 12 noon.
"Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you kindly lend me your ears. (Laughter.) You may remember what I said on Saturday evening on this Budget. While the Hon. the Finance Minister lost himself in the ecstasies of poetry, let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, it has been the sad lot of my minority that it is to-day lost in the tragedies of reality. It was no small sigh of relief for me to hear that that very night after my speech, the Hon. the Leader of the House had left to visit the centres of disturbances in Coimbatore and Salem districts, particularly Erode, Agraharam and Edapadi. And in this connexion, I must only say, 'better late than never,' to render this elementary justice to the minorities who had been left in utter destitution in those disturbed areas. After all, Mr. Speaker, what is this Government for? Our ancestors of antiquity, some four thousand years ago, deigned a Government in order that human beings shall be free from the laws of the jungle and yet in certain centres of our province all that we witnessed in these recent days and months were the laws of the jungle and we have been rendered almost without protection and exposed to the wolves. And it is in that sad plight that I have got to bring to your notice the tragedies that have taken place in different parts of our province. I am sure, the Hon. the Leader of the House must have witnessed and would have been equally distressed at the signs of destruction and desecration of our properties and possessions, of our mosques and mausoleums, of our tanneries and tamarind trees (laughter) and of our most sacred book, the Holy Koran. It is not so much for alliteration that I say 'tanneries and tamarind

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trees, for there is reason and rhyme in what I say. A tamarind tree which had been there for a hundred years long giving shade to a saint had been uprooted, and that shows the extent of damage of vandalism that has been perpetrated over there. Mr. Speaker, even iron-safes are no safeguards for our minorities there. (Laughter.) At least, you will agree with me that there is one place where all humanities can rest in peace, and that is our graveyards. And even there, Mr. Speaker, our forefathers now at rest have been denied their human right, the peace of the grave. Our forefathers and our saints whose remains are interned there, are now covered with a heap of ruins and shambles caused by the destruction and desecration. You can imagine, Mr. Speaker, what would be the depth of feelings with which the minority could have reacted to such acts of vandalism. Not only in life but even in death, we have no peace. And similar crimes have been perpetrated elsewhere in the province.

"Only the other day, I brought to the notice of the Hon. the Leader of the House, the scenes of destruction that I witnessed in my own district of North Arcot at Thiruvannamalai. But there, Mr. Speaker, I thought that at least cows which are given better rights than men, women and children in this country will be spared the horrors of this destruction. It was an eye-opener for me to see that even the dumb, driven cattle which were in possession of Muslims, were burnt alive not to mention the moulvi and muthavalli who suffered a similar fate! What an irony of fate, Mr. Speaker, that such damage and destruction must have been caused on the very day when Mahatma Gandhi was still lying dead! Before he was consigned to the flames in Delhi, you have these scenes subjecting the minorities of our province to the mob fury. It was not a Mussalman who killed the Mahatma; it was not a Muslim who had attempted the life of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; and yet some gutter press in this province spread a mischievous report which was responsible for so much carnage that we witnessed in this province. I know in spite of this holocaust and in spite of our plight it is the Muslims who had been following the Mahatma and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in this province, and yet it was the Muslims who have suffered. Why? I know, Mr. Speaker, in thought, word and deed the Muslims caused no provocation, thought of no retaliation but submitted themselves to their fate. And I believe, here people might have taken this as an act of cowardice on our part. I refute that allegation. I say, Sir, we are a people given to a supreme sense of sanity and sincerity. We know where we stand to-day. There is not that British administration imbued by a sense of justice and fairplay to which we can make a reference. We know that we are now cast in the midst of a majority, a brute majority of 90 per cent who are bent upon giving us a hell in this province. I can understand and I have already congratulated my Muslim brethren there for their utmost forbearance and their infinite patience. But let me ask, Mr. Speaker, what are the safeguards which this Government have provided for the protection of person and property of our minorities? I know there are safeguards in black and white for

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Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in this province to translate (laughter) and there is a method in madness. There seems to be a method in aggression. So, wherever such disturbances have occurred, Dr. Moonje and his Mahasabha had addressed mass gatherings a few weeks ago and they had threatened disaster for our minorities within weeks and the inevitable has happened. Where was the police? Where was the C.I.D. when these Mahasabha leaders were addressing mass gatherings in different centres of our province? I can understand the propoganda drive of the Mahasabha. I can understand the silence of the Congress. I do understand the inflammatory and insulting headlines of our vernacular papers day-in and day-out. And no wonder, organized mob violence, similar in character all over the province, took place in many centres such as Erode, Agraharam, Rajapalayam, Edapadi, Tiruvannamalai, to mention only a few, involving losses of several lakhs of rupees through petrol for incendiarism, weapons for destruction of property and lorries for loot! But what have this Government done by way of precautionary measures, I ask? And what have they done to meet this menace? You have taken some precautionary measures but at whose expense? At the expense of our minorities, you have taken away even penknives from the Muslims of our province and you have kept under custody gentlemen of front rank for no fault of theirs except for the misapprehension that they belong to the National Guards Organization which, I must defend now on the floor of the House. It had done little to call for action by Government, however, actuated you may be in preserving communal balance against this organization.

"Mr. Speaker, this Government, I ask, what have they done? They have made life unbearable by their emotional effervescences and flamboyant fetish. It is all Muslim-baiting to-day. Even here, only the other day, some intruder had set into this House. I want to know for whom he had the dagger. We have no protection for our person and property, even against that intruder. Mr. Speaker, after all, we are a minority of 7 per cent and why all these against us, I ask? It is we who need protection and what has the Government done, I ask? The majority is yours; 90 per cent brute majority is yours; the police is yours and it has now powers to shoot to kill; the military is yours; the Government is yours and even the assurance of safeguards is yours. But I ask, is this your Government; is this your police; is this your military; is this your majority; is this your assurance; is this your secular State? Let them cry a halt to this humbug and hypocrisy."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am going to read two sentences from May's Parliamentary Practice to show how to make speeches. (Laughter):—"Good temper and moderation are the characteristics of parliamentary language." (Hear, hear.) 'Parliamentary language is never more desirable than when any Member is canvassing the opinions and conduct of his opponents in debate.' The hon. Member will continue his speech." (Laughter.)

* N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"That observation is intended for normal times. But we are living in

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abnormal times and extraordinary times to justify extraordinary performances. (Laughter.) Mr. Speaker, now let us face facts and pursue in future the policy of truth and non-violence, the legacy which the Mahatma, the architect of our freedom, has left behind. I ask, Mr. Speaker, where had gone your police when our properties were burnt; when our men were driven out; when our women were wandering, when our children were suffering and when our forefathers were turning in their graves? Where have gone these Ministers who have been crying from house-tops in season and out of season that this is a secular State and they mean to safeguard the rights of minorities? Has anyone from here run to those places to rescue the minorities and restore confidence in them? Mr. Speaker, for Heaven's sake, be honest. I do not mean you, Mr. Speaker. (Laughter.) I am addressing the Government."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is better that the hon. Member avoids the word 'you'."

* N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I appeal to the Government, let them be honest and dutiful at least from now onwards. It is in the interests of the prestige of this Government and the secular State of our Union. I, to-day, as a defender of the minority community, a defender of the Realm in every sense as Mahatma has understood it, appeal to the Hon. Home Minister to rush to the place and punish the recalcitrant from doing more mischief though he should have nipped the mischief in the bud if he had not done that till now."

"Mr. Speaker, you might have been hearing *ad infinitum* from the Hon. Leader of the House that he is a friend of the Mussalmans."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I never claimed that."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Now he disowns his own claim and confesses he is not that!"

12-15 P.M. THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"On a point of personal explanation. That is not a claim which I made. It is a certificate that was given by one of the hon. Muslim Members in the Upper House, Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I only wish that the Hon. Leader of the House lives up to that certificate at least in future."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member must resume his seat now."

* SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தில் ரூ. 55,08,87,200 போடப்பட்டிருக்கிற அளவில் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தை மிகவும் ஒழுங்காக ஒவ்வொரு இனத்திற்கும் பணம் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு வணக்கத்தை செலுத்துகிறேன்."

"உணவு பொருள்களை அதிகப்படுத்துவதற்காக Grow More Food திட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். உணவு பொருள்களை அதிகப்படுத்த புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை பயிரிட சர்க்கார் அறிக்கை வெளியிட்ட பிறகு

[1st March 1948] [Sri A. S. Sahajanandam]

ஹரிஜனங்கள் நிலங்களை திருத்தி பயிரிட்டதை எல்லாம் உடனே ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் பிடுங்கிக்கொண்டு விடுகிறார்கள். இது விஷயமாக சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இன்னும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் தரக்கூடிய நிலங்களை கொடுப்பது இல்லை. அதையும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். பயிர் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் குடியிருக்க நிலங்கள் கொடுத்து வசதிசெய்ய வேண்டுமென நிலங்கள் ஒதுக்கிவைத்திருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் அவைகள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடிசை கட்டினவுடன் அதை பிரித்துக்கொண்டு போகும்படி சர்க்கார் நோட்டீஸ் விடுகிறார்கள். இப்படி அவர்களை விரட்ட கோர்ட் மூலம் நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அனுபவத்தில் சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் சொல்லுகிறேன். உணவு பொருள்களை உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் பயிரிடுவதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது தஞ்சாவூர், South Arcot ஜில்லாக்களில் அங்குள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கு சரியானபடி கூலி கொடுக்காமல் மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் தகராறு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கூலிகளை கொடுப்பதற்கு தஞ்சாவூரில் திட்டம் வகுத்தார்கள் அதன்மேல் கொடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் ஆரே கிராமத்தில் ஒரு ஆயிரம் காணி உடைய மிராசுதாரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஒரு படி நெல்தான் கூலி கொடுக்கிறார்கள். தஞ்சாவூரிலோ இரண்டுபடி கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று திட்டம் வகுத்தார்கள். அதனால் ஆரேயில் தகராறுகள் ஏற்படுகிறது. அடி ஆள்கள் வைத்துக்கொண்டும் ஆள் கூட்டம் வைத்துக்கொண்டும் பயிரிடுகிறார்கள். தொழிலாளர்கள் வந்து கேட்டால் அவர்கள் ஹிம்சை செய்கிறார்கள் என்று கலெக்டர், District Superintendent-னிடம் சொன்னார்கள். இன்னும் பயிரிடும் ஆள்களுக்கு நிலம் உழுவதற்கு கிடைக்கவில்லை. இன்னும் கண்ணங்குடி முதலிய சில ஊர்களில் குத்தகை சரியாக கொடுக்கிறதில்லை. இந்த தகராறுகளால் சர்க்கார் தப்பு எண்ணிக்கொண்டு தப்பு உணர்ச்சிகொண்டு தப்பு கேஸ்களை உண்டாக்குகிறார்கள். கலெக்டர், சூபரண்டெண்டு சமா தானம் செய்து திட்டம் வகுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் அது இன்னும் அமுலுக்கு வரவில்லை. சர்க்கார் இது விஷயமாக ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் தகராறு ஏற்படாது. தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் வேண்டிய வசதி செய்து விடலாம். உணவு பொருள் உற்பத்தியை அதிகப்படுத்தலாம். இதில் சர்க்கார் தலையிடும்படியாக அநேகம் பெடிஷன்கள் வந்திருக்கின்றன. இவ்வளவு கூலி கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், குத்தகை எந்த விதமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் சர்க்கார் நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும். தஞ்சாவூர் கலெக்டர் திட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டும். சிதம்பரம், South Arcot ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள கூலி தகரர்களை உடனே நிறுத்தவேண்டும்.

"மேலும் சர்க்கார் புறம்போக்குகளில் ஏழை விவசாயிகள் தங்கி இருக்கவும் வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொள்ள இடமும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்போது அவர்கள் குடியிருக்கும் வீடுகள் பெரிய மிராசுதாரரையே மாட்டுக் கொட்டிலைப்போல் கூட இல்லை. அதனால் அவர்கள் சர்க்கார் புறம்போக்கில் குடிசைகள் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மிராசுதாரர்கள் அவர்களை அப்புறப்படுத்தச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். District Magistrate, First-class Magistrate மூலமாக notice கொடுத்து காலி பண்ணைச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்த மாதிரி குடிசைகளில் வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றனர். இப்படி இருக்கும்போது அவர்களை காலிபண்ணை என்று சொன்னால் அவர்கள் எங்கே போவார்கள். கட்டின வீட்டை எப்படி பிரித்து காலிசெய்யமுடியும். ஏழைகளுக்கு குடி இருப்பு இல்லாமல்போவதோடு பணச் செலவும் உண்டாகிறது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தி கட்டின வீட்டை பிரித்து காலி செய்யச் சொல்லக்கூடாது என்று ஒரு உத்திரவு போடவேண்டும். இதனால் ஏழைகள் ரொம்பவும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள்." (Some interruptions: 'Order, order.')

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. நீங்கள் மைக்குக்கு கொஞ்சம் தூர இருந்து பேசுங்கள்."

[1st March 1948]

* **SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM** :—“ சர்க்கார் இது விஷயங்களில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இன்னும் ஏழைகளுக்கு புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களிலிருந்து இடம் கொடுத்து உதவவேண்டும். ஜமீந்தாரையும் இனாம்தாரையும் ஒழித்துவிட வேண்டுமென்றும் அவர்களுக்கு **Compensation** கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்கின்றார்கள். காம்ப்ன்சேஷன் கொடுத்து வாங்கி ஏழைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப் போகிறோம் என்கிறார்கள். தங்கள் கையிலிருக்கும் புறம்போக்கில் வீடுகட்டியவர்களைப் பிரிக்கச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது ! இன்றைக்கு கூட ஊத்தினால் நாளைக்கு பசியா வரம் தருகிறேன்’ என்பதுபோலிருக்கிறது. ஏழைகளிடத்திலிருக்கும் நிலங்களை பரிக்கக் கூடாது. இப்பொழுது சீர்படுத்தி பண்படுத்தி வைத்திருக்கும் ஏழை நிலங்களை பரித்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது. அவர்களிடமே இருந்தால் அடுத்த வருஷம் உணவு உற்பத்தியை அவர்கள் பெறுக்குவதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். இது விஷயங்களை சர்க்கார் ரொம்பவும் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ மேலும் ஹரிஜன நன்மைக்காக ஸ்ரீ பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் 1946-47-ல் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கிவைத்தார்கள். இதேபோல் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஒவ்வொரு கோடி ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்பது அவருடைய எண்ணம். ஆனால் 1947-48-ல் ஒதுக்கிய அத்தொகையில் ஒரு வேலையையும் செய்யவில்லை. அதில் பத்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் எப்படி செலவழித்தார்கள் என்பதும் தெரியவில்லை. 1948-49-ல் கூட ஒரு கோடி ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. நம் மாகாணத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்கு இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் மாகாண வருமானத்தில் ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்கு ஏழைகளுக்கு செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியம். 55 கோடி வருமானம் வந்தால் 11 கோடி ஒதுக்கவேண்டும். இதில் லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு ஒரு கோடி ஒதுக்கிவிட்டு 10 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு ஏழைகளுக்கு நிலங்கள் வாங்கிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இப்படி 30 வருஷம் செய்தால் ஏழைகள் நில சுவாந்தார்களாவார்கள். இன்னும் கம்யூனிஸ்ட் புட்சிவராது. ஆகையால் இனிமேலாவது ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு கோடியாவது ஒதுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ மேலும் சேரிகள் சதாரணமாக சீர்கெட்டுப்போயிருக்கிறது. சேரிகளில் சுகாதாரத்திற்காக எதுவும் நிலம் ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. குப்பைகள் கொட்டுவதற்கு நிலம் ஒதுக்கவில்லை. கக்கூஸ் இல்லை. குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி இல்லை. இந்த வசதிகளையெல்லாம் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் ரோடு வசதிகள், தண்ணீர் வசதிகள் முதலியவை செய்து வைக்கவேண்டும். இவைகளுக்காக ரூ. 15 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த 15 லட்சம் ரூபாயையும் சேரி ஜனங்கள் கல்வி விஷயமாக ஒதுக்கிவிட்டு கிராம தண்ணீர் சப்ளைசெய்ய பொது நிதியில் ஒரு கோடி ஒதுக்கி அதிலிருந்து செலவழிக்கவேண்டும். ஹரிஜன் நிதியிலிருந்து செலவழித்தால் பொது நிதியிலிருந்து உதவி கிடைக்காமல் போகும். வைத்திய வசதிசெய்து கொடுக்கவில்லை. அதையும் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

“ மேலும் சேரிகளில் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் வைத்தால் அதற்கு கிரஸ் தவ ஆசிரியர்களை நியமிக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி நியமிப்பதால் அவர்கள் பிள்ளைகளை கிரஸ்தவ மதத்திற்கு convert பண்ணிவிடுகிறார்கள். அது கூடாது. இன்னும் அங்கே சுயமரியாதைக்காரர்கள் வந்து பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை நாசமாக்கிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஆசிரியர்களை நியமிக்கும்போது யோக்கிய முன்னவர்களாக போடவேண்டும். இவைகளை தடுக்க ஹிந்து ஹரிஜன ஆசிரியர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது மக்களுக்கு படிப்பு உணர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் படிக்க சௌகரியங்கள் இல்லாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். எங்கேயோ சில இடங்களில் ஹாஸ்டல் நடக்கிறது. பல இடங்களில் ஹாஸ்டல்கள் இல்லை. இல்லாத இடங்களில் ஹாஸ்டல்களை அமைத்துக் கொடுக்கும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிலும் ஹாஸ்டல்கள் இருக்கவேண்டும். சேரிகள்தோறும் பாடசாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தி கட்டாயக் கல்வியை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். லேபர் ஸ்கூல்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது நல்ல கட்டிடங்கள் இல்லை. அவைகளுக்கு நல்ல கட்டிடங்களாக கட்டிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவைகளுக்காக ஒரு கோடி

[1st March 1948] [Sri A. S. Sahajanandam]

ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்படவேண்டும். மேலும் ஹரிஜன ஆசிரியர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் ஹரிஜன ஆசிரியர்கள் கிடைக்கவில்லை. அதற்காக போதனா பாடசாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். **Secondary Training** ஆசிரியர்கள் கிடைக்கவில்லை. அதையும் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். நந்தனா ஹை ஸ்கூலுக்கு ஒரு எல்.டி. வேண்டுமென்று விளம்பரப்படுத்தியும் கூட ஒருவரும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆகையால் போதனா பாடசாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம். இன்னும் **Secondary Grade training** அடைந்த பெண் ஆசிரியை கிடைக்கவில்லை. அதற்கும் ஒரு பெண்ணுக்காக பல போதனா பாடசாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆதலால் ஹை ஸ்கூல் படிப்பிற்கு ஹரிஜன பிள்ளைகளுக்கு போதுமான உதவி அதிகம் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“ மேலும் ஹரிஜனங்களின் தீண்டாமையைப் போக்க சர்க்கார் சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். இன்னும் இது கிராமங்களில் சரியாக அமுலில் வரவில்லை. இந்த தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பது என்பது காந்தியடிகளால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது அவர் மறைந்துவிட்டார். யாத்திரைசெய்யும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் சத்திரம், ஹோட்டல் முதலிய வசதி இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டார்கள். கஷ்டப்படுகிறவர்களுக்கு சௌகரியம் செய்வதற்கு சிலில் தடை நீக்க சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தார். இந்த சட்டம் கிராமங்களில் சரியாக அமுலுக்கு வரவில்லை. ஆலயபிரவேச சட்டம் பெரிய ஆலயங்களில் அமுலுக்கு வந்துள்ளது. சிறிய கோவில்கள் மூடியே கிடக்கிறது. சீர்காழி தாலுகாவில் திருநகரி, திருவாலி முதலான இடங்களில் திறந்த ஒரு நாள் தவிர மறுநாள் முதல் ஹரிஜனங்களை வரவேண்டாமென்று தடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். சட்டம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் கனம் **Speaker** அவர்கள் தான் பல கோவில்களை திறந்துவிட்டிருக்கிறார். அவைகளிலும் இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களை அனுமதிக்கவில்லை. திறந்துவிட்ட திருநகரி, திருவாலி கோவில்களில் இவ்வாண்டு தை அமாவாசையில் நடக்க வேண்டிய 12-கருட்சேவையை நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். சட்டத்தை இயற்றியும் பலன் அனுபவிக்கமுடியாமலிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இந்த மாதிரி இருப்பதால் கோவில்களில் மணியகாரர்களையும் தாசில்தாரர்களையும் ஹரிஜனங்களிலிருந்து நியமித்தால் இவைகளை நிவர்த்திசெய்துவிடலாம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ மேலும் சத்திரம் சாவடி ஹோட்டல்கள் இவைகளில் இந்த சட்டம் இன்னும் பயனடையவில்லை. ஒழுங்காக நடத்த உள்ளூர் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் உத்தரவுபோடவேண்டும். மகாத்மா காந்தியின் திரு உருவம் மறைந்தபடியால் காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர்களும் அரசாங்கமும் தீவிரமாக முயர்ச்சி எடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“ மேலும் சில இடத்தில் போலீஸ்கார்களால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கெடுதல்கள் நடக்கிறது. திருச்சியிலிருந்து கூட ஒரு விண்ணப்பம் வந்திருக்கிறது. அங்கே ஹரிஜன பிள்ளைகள் கூட்டம் கூடினார்களாம். அதற்கு அவர்களை கட்டிவைத்து அடித்து சாப்பாடு தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் செய்தார்கள். தண்ணீரில் மண்ணுளிப்பாம்பு, மலம் இவைகளைப்போட்டு சாப்பிடிச் சொன்னார்களாம். விண்ணப்பம் வந்திருக்கிறது. போலீஸ்கார்களுக்கு இன்னும் மனு இவர்கள் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் பட்சத்தில்தான் இருக்கிறார்களாம். அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நியாயம் செய்வது இல்லை. சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிலும் தப்பு நடந்தால் ஏழைகளுக்கு பாதகமாக போலீசார் வருகிறார்களே யொழிய சாதகமாக வருகிறார்களில்லை. இது விஷயத்தில் கனம் ஹோம் மினிஸ்டர் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ உங்களுக்கு இன்னும் இரண்டு நிமிஷங்கள் தானிருக்கிறது.”

* **SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM** :—“ மேலும் அங்கங்கே கோவில்களை திறக்கும் விஷயத்தில் வேறு ஒருவரும் திறப்பதைக் காணோம். மந்திரிகள் அவர்களும் கனம் ஸ்பீகர் அவர்களும் தான் திறக்கிறார்கள். கனம் ஸ்பீகர் அப்படி திறக்கப்போவதனால் அவர் தன்னுடைய சொந்த சிலவில்தான் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். அப்படியே அவர் சொந்த சிலவில் போவதானால் ஒருக்கால் அவர் பின்வாங்கலாம். அதற்காக அவருக்கு . . .”

[1st March 1948]

MR. SPEAKER:—“நான் பின் வாங்குவது கிடையாது. பின் வாங்கவும் மாட்டேன்.”

* **SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:**—“அவருக்கு அப்படி செல்வதற்கு ஒரு அலவன்ஸ் T.A. கொடுக்கும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதைச் செய்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அதற்காக நிதியில் ரூ. 2,000, அல்லது ரூ. 3,000 ஒதுக்கிவைத்தால் ஒழுங்காக இருக்கும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

12-30
p.m.

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister on the brilliant way in which he has delivered his budget speech. He has put everything in a very sound, sober and reasoned way and it is in the fitness of things that he should close his speech with the famous verse from his great Gurudev's Gitanjali.

“Coming to the details of the budget, I must congratulate the Government for giving the finishing touches to the Prohibition scheme. It was inaugurated by the great ex-Prime Minister Rajaji, continued by his successor Sri Prakasam, and is being completed by the present Premier, the Hon. Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar. It is right and proper that the whole Province should go dry on the 2nd of October which happens to be the 80th birthday of our beloved Bapuji. There is a talk everywhere that Prohibition is not working very successfully. I think it is due to the fact that enforcement is done through the agency of the Excise department. The Government should revert to the policy initiated by Rajaji and entrust the enforcement of Prohibition in every district to the police. There should be greater co-operation between the Ministry and the non-official public, and the Congress Party should take much greater interest in this important work. I am glad that the Government have fulfilled their pledge to the poor.

“Another thing on which I should congratulate the Government is the setting apart of one crore of rupees for improving rural water-supply. The great ex-Prime Minister Rajaji conceived the idea and constituted a Rural Water-supply Fund. Later events led to the closure of the Fund, and it is a good augury that the present Government are reviving it. I am sorry to observe that the unanimous report of the Water-supply and Drainage Committee has not yet been taken into consideration nor the recommendations given effect to, though the report was submitted to the Government about six months back.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“It is under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“It is under the consideration of the Government and how long it will be under the consideration of the Government. But nothing tangible has happened.

“The Committee throws the entire responsibility for the provision of adequate water-supply and drainage in rural as well as urban parts on the Provincial Government. Local bodies have not been able to cope with the work; investigation and execution have been delayed, schemes have been kept in abeyance

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for decades and they have failed to discharge their duty. All this is referred to in the report itself. Therefore the Committee thought it fit that the whole thing should be taken up by the Provincial Government themselves and suggested a ten-year plan and the creation of a separate Public Health Engineering department to attend to the work. The Government have not yet done anything in the matter.

“I am glad to see that the investigation of the Kistna-Pennar Project has been ordered. But I am sorry to find that the work on the Ramapadasagar Project is proceeding at a very slow pace. No signs of rapid progress are visible. We were all expecting that our beloved Bapuji would lay the foundation of the project. Alas! he has left us. Work on the Tungabhadra Project is being pushed through and I must congratulate the Government on this.

“With regard to the consolidation of the Andhras and in taking the preparatory steps to help the people and also the Government of India in the formation of an Andhra Province, I see nothing has been done. I do not find even the mention of any expenditure on the construction of bridges on the Pennar, Kistna and Godavari which are quite essential for the quick and easy transport from one corner of Andhradesa to the other. No steps have been taken in this direction. Even for the Andhra University, nothing has been done. A deputation waited on the Hon. Premier, the Hon. Finance Minister and the Hon. Education Minister and represented their needs—extension of buildings, hostel for boys and girls, construction of a Senate House and quarters for professors who are engaged day-in and day-out on research work. Nothing substantial or worth mentioning has been provided for in the budget. We are also agitating that all the Andhra areas should be brought within the jurisdiction of the Andhra University. Several districts and the whole of Rayalaseema within the Andhra area are now within the jurisdiction of the Madras University. The Ministry was promising to bring forward legislation to include those areas within the Andhra University. This is necessary to consolidate the Andhras. (An hon. Member:—‘No, we do not want it.’) There may be a dissenting voice here and there, but the whole of Rayalaseema is for it.

“The Andhra Province question is on the lips of everybody. The whole of Andhradesa is extremely anxious to have a separate Andhra Province and the people are determined to have it as early as possible. When the great Prime Minister of India announced on the floor of the Dominion Parliament that he would take steps to form the Andhra Province very early, the whole Andhra country was in ecstasy and we were hoping that it would be included as a separate Province in the New Constitution. Now the question has receded from the constitution stage to the commission stage. Commission always means uncertainty. Now I request this Government—the Andhra Ministers as well as the Tamil Ministers—to press on the Government of India the need

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for immediately appointing a commission to separate the two great linguistic areas of the Province, the Tamil and the Andhra. Karnataka Province is more a concern of the Bombay Province. As soon as we have the Andhra and Tamil provinces, some portions will have to be tacked on to the Bombay Province. Therefore let Bombay press for it and get it. Our sympathies are with them but we cannot afford to link the separation of the Andhra Province with the formation of the Karnataka Province. Therefore I must say that the Andhra Ministers and the Tamil Ministers have not done anything or have done practically nothing in pressing the demand."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is no question of Andhra Ministers or Tamil Ministers here."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"The Ministers are our representatives in the Government and we have come here as representatives from the Andhra area. When the people in our constituencies make a demand, we must press it on the Ministers who come from our area, though constitutionally we represent the whole Province. I have a right to represent and therefore I am not doing anything improper in this matter."

"Beyond sending the resolutions passed on the floor of this House, they have not pressed the demand sufficiently. The whole country is agitated over the matter and the people are disappointed that a commission is going to be appointed not for the Andhra Province alone but for all the linguistic provinces. All this is too vague. Even now it is not too late, and I request the Government to press the demand."

"Two other things which trouble the Government are the food and the security problems. In the matter of food, the Government are doing all that is possible and still there is a deficit of 7 lakhs of tons of foodgrains this year. The position is very alarming and I am sure the Government will do their best to help the people in this matter."

"With regard to the security problem, the expenditure on police had to be increased by nearly a crore of rupees. This is due more to the anarchic conditions prevailing in the borders of Hyderabad. I am extremely glad that the Muslims and the Hindus are not excited over these things. I appeal to my Muslim friends to effectively condemn the atrocities committed by the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen. The letter of resignation of Mr. Ramachar and the letter to the Chief Justice and the other Judges written by 125 lawyers, who are very responsible citizens, intimating suspension of their practice show in what anarchical condition the affairs in the State are. Murder, loot, arson and rape have become the order of the day. Conditions in our own border areas like Kurnool and Bellary are worsening due to the anarchical condition in the State. I have received a letter from the District Congress Committee President of my district that goondas are going about in a reckless manner. Taking advantage of these things, the Communists are acquiring large sums of money."

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"On a point of order. The hon. Member is going out of the way in criticizing the Communists at the fag end of his speech."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is giving his opinion and he is not going out of the way."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"This is a matter concerning the safety of this Province. The Communist menace concerns not only the Madras Province but also the Telanganas in the Nizam's Dominions. In day time the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeens are plundering the people, and in night time the Communists are doing the same thing."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"It is a deliberate lie."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member (Sri A. Kaleswara Rao) will resume his seat now."

* MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, viewed with an unbiased mind, the Budget is evidently a good attempt to satisfy, as far as resources allow, the expectations of all sections of this House, notwithstanding the fact that the Hon. the Finance Minister is beset by serious handicaps consequent on a serious depletion of his coffers brought about by the introduction and extension of prohibition in this Province. It is a matter for congratulation that he has not been compelled to dip more heavily into the Revenue Reserves than he has done in order to balance his budget." 12-45 P.M.

"Having said this, Sir, it seems to me a pity that a popular and responsible Government, fully alive to the numerous and pressing needs of the people of the Province should be so stubbornly wedded to a policy which, can at best spell financial ruin to this Province and which has crippled and prevented them from doing so many things which they would otherwise have liked to do. Hon. Members of this House have, from time to time, voiced the grievances and drawn the pointed attention of the Government to the various needs of their constituencies. Lack of irrigation facilities, good roads and transport facilities, adequate medical relief, proper facilities for education, shortage of food, clothing and accommodation—these are among the various matters which have been mentioned in this House and on which the attention of the Government has been focussed. What have the Government been able to do? They have been able to touch only the fringe of these problems. They have not been able to do because of lack of funds. What would they not have been able to do more, if they had at their command, the many crores they have chosen to throw away because of their prohibition policy."

"Sir, the avowed policy of the Government is, I understand, the greatest good of the greatest number. If that is so, it is inconceivable how the Government should be prepared to adhere to a policy which benefits only some thousands of addicts, but which deprives millions of people of this Province of their many needs."

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I would suggest to this Government that they cry a temporary halt to their prohibition programme. Their desire to save the addicts from the drink evil is certainly very commendable, but in view of the large number of needs of the people of the Province, I think, it would do no harm, if they cry a temporary halt to the extension of their prohibition programme, or at least extend it to four more districts instead of the remaining eight this year, and wait for one year more to see the financial effect of the General Sales Tax Act, which has been recently amended and which is expected to bring in sufficient revenues to cover the deficit. This will do no harm to anybody. On the other hand, instead of drawing on the Reserves and wasting the money, which could be more usefully spent for the benefit of the people, I think the Government would be following a much wiser policy by proceeding more cautiously with their prohibition programme.

"Now Sir, I want to draw the attention of every hon. Member of the Congress Party to the important observations which the Hon. Finance Minister has made in the latter part of his Budget speech where he deprecates the policy of drawing on the Revenue Reserves to meet deficits. He said that we cannot go on, at this rate, drawing upon our Reserves and that a time would come when those reserves would be exhausted and then the Government will be at their wit's end as to how to carry on the administration. Members of the Congress Party would do well to read that part of the Budget speech carefully and ponder over it. It is certainly a suicidal policy to go on dipping into the Revenue Reserves. Why not be more patient and go a little more slowly; wait and see how the finances of this Province improve with your policy of nationalization and also with the General Sales Tax, and then go on, if the revenues justify with the further extension of this prohibition programme. If the revenue falls and if the financial position of the Province becomes unsatisfactory, then the Government may have to have recourse to fresh taxation, or tap other sources of income. Before the Government think of tapping fresh sources of income, I would ask them to give very serious attention to the question of retrenching the huge expenditure which is being incurred on the administration of our Province. It is very encouraging to find that the Finance Minister expects a saving of about a crore of rupees as a result of the labours of the Retrenchment Committee which is now at work. But it seems to me that this is not good enough. Departments have expanded and establishments have considerably increased all-round on the plea of extra-work during the war. It is now three years since the war has ended and I am sure that the work in the offices is not so heavy now, as it was during the war. I feel, Sir, that this Committee should be strengthened or remodelled and its terms of reference widened so as to enable it to tackle adequately the problem of retrenchment. It should go into the broad question of policy, examine each department individually and see whether some departments cannot be clubbed together. If necessary, two or even three committees may be appointed for the purpose. They should examine every Government office or department in the Province, and see what

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retrenchment could be effected in the number of the staff. Secondly, they should examine the contingent expenditure that is spent in each office. They should carefully examine the vouchers in support of the contingent expenditure and see whether any retrenchment could be made therein. Lastly, the Committee should go into the question of the need for so much expenditure on stationery and other articles supplied to the officers. Sometime ago, a special officer was appointed to go into the question of contingent expenditure. In the course of his investigation, he actually noticed certain cases of defalcation in some offices. I do not say that there are defalcations now, but if the Committee goes into this question, they will find ample scope for retrenchment in expenditure. I make these suggestions in the interests of the finances of this Province. I feel that the Government owe a duty to the people of this Province, to overhaul and set their own house in order and reduce expenditure to the minimum, before they resort to fresh taxes. They can then go to the people and say that they are not only taxing them, but that they are also making every attempt to cut down expenditure, and this would obviate the necessity for imposing any fresh taxation. With these remarks, I once again congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister upon the fine budget he has presented."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, within the time at my disposal, I shall offer my remarks on the budget as briefly as possible. At the outset, I shall offer my congratulations to the Hon. Finance Minister on the presentation of his budget and also on the fine and happy idea he has adopted in publishing his budget speech in a book form, neatly bound and printed in a manner which makes it easily read. That is a good thing and I am thankful to him for that idea."

"Sir, I should rather think that the whole administration of the Government is characterised by indecision and an inability on the part of the Government to reach final conclusions in respect of the many problems facing them. In the first place, I should like to refer to the question of the separation of Judiciary from the Executive. This matter has been engaging the attention of the Government for more than a year and for sixty years the Congress has been crying hoarse over it. A committee has been appointed. There were other Committees before. This reform which is so much desired all over the country has been under the consideration of the Government for more than a year and at the end of it we are told that the Government are still considering the whole scheme and that no final decision has been reached on that matter yet. Sir, they do not even publish their decision on the report of that Committee. We do not know what exactly are their views on the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the separation of Judiciary from the Executive."

"Then Sir, take the question of filling up the vacancies of High Court Judges. There too no decision has been arrived at. There have been vacancies in the posts of High Court Judges for the last three months. The Government have not yet come

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to a conclusion with regard to the persons who should be appointed to those posts. They are not also able to come to a decision as to the number of persons to be appointed and the principle that should be adopted for filling up those posts, that is, whether the appointments should be made from among the members of the Bar or whether they should be filled up by the members of the Judicial Service, has not been decided. They have not made up their minds one way or the other. Why should there be this hesitation, this vacillation and this indecision? Why is this delay? There are hardly eight Judges working now, while sixteen Judges are required, and the work of these sixteen Judges has to be done by these eight Judges. Of them two are engaged in Sessions work, one is engaged on the original side and one is the Chief Justice, so that you have got practically only four Judges to attend to the Civil Appellate work. That means, so much dissatisfaction all round, and all civil appeals have been held up and a lot of work has fallen into arrears. I want the Government to come to a decision in respect of this matter as early as possible.

"Again Sir, I do not understand what is the idea of the Government in not filling up the place of the Crown Prosecutor. The vacancy has been there for a number of years and the Government have not stated why they have not yet filled the Crown Prosecutor's place. The Crown Prosecutor's post is a very important one, and the Public Prosecutor who attends to this work is not able to do the work and therefore he deputes his juniors for that purpose. I think it is proper that there should be a Crown Prosecutor for the purpose of dealing with the work in the City.

"Now, Sir, we also find some reports in papers as regards the abolition of the original side. Have they really any idea to do so? Are they very serious about it? On what lines their minds are working is not known. This matter has been pending with the Government for a very long time and I know that there was a big file on this subject with the Government.

"I must really point out to the hon. Members of the House that in respect of all these matters there is such a lot of hesitancy and delay in coming to conclusions, that I am tempted to use the expression 'scandalous delay' in respect of all these matters. Sir, we have made requests through various associations for a number of amenities for lawyers. Buildings have to be provided for the purpose of various courts in the mufassal. So far as Devakotai is concerned there the sub-court is located in a private house, where you cannot easily get in or get out. There was another proposal for a separate Sub-Court for Chingleput. That has not been taken up. There has been a cry for various amenities for the lawyers, such as a sitting room and such other small things. During the time they wait for their cases to be taken up they must have some place to stay in. All these things are there without being looked into. I think they are all more or less neglected.

1 p.m. I must point out, Sir, that there is the general impression created that it is really a disappointing budget. There is frustration all over, as I told you, Sir, so far as the common man is

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concerned, as regards food, cloth and housing. In all these matters what have the Government done? We have got the spectre of famine before us and also the prospect of decontrol which makes it very difficult for us to understand how the matter will be tided over. I want the Government to take a strong line in respect of this matter. We do feel that in decontrolling, especially in respect of the abolition of control with regard to primary necessities of life, there will be a good deal of unrest among the poor classes. It may be that in respect of other articles there may be some rise or fall in prices but in respect of primary necessities of life, there cannot be any question of decontrol altogether. If at all, it must be done slowly. I think the Government should take double care to see that before they do decide on the question of decontrol the poor man does not suffer.

"Then, Sir, I come to the question of the Grow More Food Campaign. What is this Grow More Food Campaign? This campaign has been there for a number of years. Have the Government been able to get more food. Sir, Rs. 4 crores has been set apart for irrigation works and all that. But our immediate problem is to get more food. For this year I do not know how they are going to meet the situation. I have already suggested, Sir, more than once in the papers in respect of the Grow More Food Campaign that there must be not mere co-operation but actual amalgamation between the Food Department and the Agricultural Department. If this is not done, it will not be possible to give effect to their procurement policy or produce more food.

"So far as the question of agricultural labourers is concerned, it seriously interferes with the production of food. How are they going to meet the situation? While they are busy abolishing the zamindaris, abolishing the inams, they are busy reducing the rent, but the Government have not taken up the question of the poor agricultural labourer. They have not really given any lead in respect of this matter. When they are going to settle what the agricultural wages should be in any particular district, we do not know. I know that one officer, Mr. Rahavendra Rao, was working on the question. But he has given all the material for coming to a conclusion as regards the agricultural labourer's wages, etc. Have the Government come to any conclusions at all in the matter, we would like to know. Nothing is indicated about that in this budget speech.

"So far as well subsidies and such things are concerned, I see that a lot of money has been provided for. Of course the Government have good intentions. But how are they going to put into effect all those good intentions? I would like to know, Sir, whether the subsidies taken have been adequate for the purpose. How many wells have been sunk? In the case of repairs have the repairs been properly carried out? For all these questions we have no answer.

"Well, Sir, I should like to say something about the rural reconstruction scheme. We find that a Firka Development Committee is being set up to see to the proper execution of rural

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reconstruction. The Government have also stated that this would take time, and that it demands a full measure of co-operation, perseverance and enthusiasm on the part of the people. Again, as regards cottage industries, they say that they are considering whether there ought to be 14 cottage industries or 8 cottage industries or both together. Here they could not come to any definite conclusion. Why not at least some of the cottage industries be taken into consideration at once for the purpose of being put into execution? Why should there be any delay?

"In respect of Harijan Uplift also they are merely marking time. The Committee's suggestions regarding village sanitation still remain to be considered. They have not taken any action at all. These committees have made recommendations some months back. I shall only ask the Government, Sir, that they should really take these things firmly in their hands, consider them deeply and come to a decision at a very early date. It is not good to delay or procrastinate things. The longer you delay the problem the more difficult will it be to solve it.

"I would like to point out one more thing, Sir, and that is about the question of labour. In spite of the various adjudications and other things that have been going on the Government have not been able to solve the labour problem altogether. Regarding the Coimbatore Labour dispute the Government have issued a very big memorandum dealing with the matter. They say that there has been a dispute, the dispute was referred to the arbitrator and the arbitrator has given an award. Then they sit quiet. There are some disputes regarding the interpretation of some of the terms in the arbitration award. I do not see why there should be any difficulty for labour and capital to come together and see that the decision in respect of these matters is hastened. These disputes should not be the subject for further reference to an arbitrator. The initial difficulty in this case seems to have been that an officer who was not of a high status was deputed. In respect of these labour problems I should like that very big men of public importance of the status of a High Court Judge and persons of eminence should be employed for the purpose of adjudication so that that award might give the satisfaction to both the parties that they have got the best out of the situation. Sir, the labour problem cannot be solved unless they take a strong line. At least there must be a limit of return for capital by way of profits. Otherwise the present wishy-washy policy, sometimes favouring labour and sometimes favouring capital leads you nowhere. There will be less production and the common man suffers on account of the loss of production.

"I would say one word, Sir, on the Public Safety Act, and the other Act for the suppression of disorders. I congratulate the Government on taking early action. We also support the measure. We find that various arrests have been made under the Public Safety Ordinance, not only of the R.S.S. men but also some members of the League volunteers. The cases have not been considered. It is more than a month ago that the arrests were made and the Government have not yet come to any final decision.

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There are about 250 cases. If one person really works at it, it can be done in a month. All these cases can be gone into and a final decision can be arrived at by the Government, on the question whether the detention should be conditional or unconditional. I urge upon the Government to take early action in this because it is a very serious matter."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one more minute."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"I shall keep to the time-limit, Sir.

"I wish to point out that the mere direction from the Government of India that there has been a conspiracy is not enough for making all the arrests under the Public Safety Ordinance in our Province. The Government should know whether there has been a conspiracy here and whether it is dangerous and whether it is necessary to arrest and keep these people in jail. If it is not necessary and if you can do it with safety a number of these people should be released. I urge upon the Government, Sir, that it is a very serious matter. This continued detention of innocent people in the Presidency is creating grave dissatisfaction.

"I have got much more to say, Sir, but since I have taken the 15 minutes' time allotted to me, I resume my seat."

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, the Hon. the Finance Minister is reported to have said that his budget is a family budget and as the family resorts to the family savings he has resorted to the Provincial Reserves in order to make up the deficit. Sir, if this resorting to the reserves becomes a regular feature year in and year out, I am afraid the reserves will dwindle down and ultimately disappear into thin air. The activity of the Finance Minister in this direction is just like the story of the prodigal son with this difference that when the prodigal returns, there will not be the indulgent father to kill the fatted calf. I wish, from one point of view, that there were no reserves because that would induce our young, energetic and enthusiastic Finance Minister to venture forth into the field of possibilities and to discover new sources of revenue for this Province. However, I cannot help congratulating the Hon. the Finance Minister for his budget, if not for any other reason, at least for this, that he is not further increasing the taxes in this Province. The commercial community groaning under the burden of heavy taxation were almost standing on tip-toe on the eve of the presentation of the budget and they heaved a sigh of relief when they found that there was no increase in the sales tax and other taxes. They are in a way really happy.

"Sir, I was really surprised to read a sentence in the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister and it is this. He says, that the general financial prospects of the Province depend largely on the course of prices, and that any sudden or rapid fall in the prices will produce a difficult financial position owing to a serious

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fall in revenue. This is really a very surprising point referred to by the Hon. the Finance Minister. It means indirectly that he will not help to assist the production which will ultimately bring down the price level in this Province. It has already been pointed out on the floor of the House by several hon. Members that rise in prices leads directly to inflation and both these conditions operate in a vicious circle, ultimately resulting in the unhappiness of the people. Therefore I would urge on the Hon. the Finance Minister to give up this false idea and resort to increasing the production. As it has been pointed out by the Hon. Minister for Food it is on production that the happiness of the country depends. We have got to produce more food. We have got to produce more cloth and we have got to produce more consumer goods. If we do not resort to methods of production it will result in false economy.

1-15 p.m. "Coming to the question of food production the Government are satisfied by merely initiating what is called the five-year plan consisting of schemes to give manures and seeds and iron and steel, and schemes to construct new wells and the construction of tanks. But unfortunately on a very important question, namely, the question of developing water resources in this country the Government have not devoted any attention. Sir, we know how our own farmers are exposed to the vagaries of monsoon. Therefore, it must become the duty of this Government to discover new sources of water. In districts like South Arcot and North Arcot you have got what are called spring ponds and spring channels. Have the Government taken up any schemes for the exploitation of these hidden resources of this Province. They are the perennial sources of irrigation to this Province. I would urge upon the Hon. Minister for Public Works to create a special department to exploit the water wealth of this Province, because on water and the availability of water depends not only our own production of food but also other industrial enterprises.

"Coming to the question of cloth, Sir, you are aware that some time before, the Government of India allotted spindles to several newly organized limited concerns in this Province. But, till now this Government have not moved in the matter of helping these newly organized limited companies to proceed with their work. On the other hand, the Hon. Minister for Industries often comes down upon the new allottees and says 'why have you not collected your shares and completed your work?' Sir, there is the question of the availability of building material. There is the impossibility of importing any goods from foreign countries, and there is also the dollar question. These are all questions in which Government must take a live interest and see that new allottees get not only their machinery, but also building material, power and other things.

"Coming to the question of industrialization, Sir, I would only request the Hon. the Finance Minister, in combination with the Hon. Minister for Industries, to call a conference of industrialists in this Province so that they can find ways and means of

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industrializing the Province. I know Government have got their own pet schemes, e.g., Khadi development and such other schemes. I am not going to question their authority in introducing such schemes. While they are trying to implement their own ideals and ideologies, I would wish that they, in the interests of the economic prosperity of this Province, initiate new schemes of industrialization. There is the question of the mineral wealth in this Province. It has been unfortunately stated by geologists that South India is very young in age—I mean young in geological years—and therefore we cannot find mineral wealth. But the recent discoveries of steel and iron, and the recent discoveries of lignite show clearly that there is mineral wealth in this Province. I do not wish to go into the question of steel and iron. Let us take for instance lignite that was discovered in South Arcot. Government themselves say that there is nearly five hundred million tons of lignite. After spending for the exploitation of lignite, if you are to sell the lignite at the rate of Rs. 20 per ton, overnight you get one hundred crores of rupees in this Province, and if this money is allowed to flow into the economic fields of this Province overnight, the condition of the poor man will change. Government are not doing anything in this respect. They have simply appointed somebody to go into this question. The other day, when a question was raised on the floor of this Assembly with regard to the employment of geologists, the Minister for Industries stated that they had written to the Government of India to get a geologist. I would ask and request this Government to depute several of our young men to foreign countries so that they may come back as geologists and exploit the hidden wealth of this Province. These are the vital matters. These are going to give you the real wealth of the nation.

"Coming to the question of Prohibition, Sir, I say I belong to a party which has supported the scheme of Prohibition, and I am really glad that this Province has given the lead to the rest of this country. But, unfortunately, Sir, it is brought to our notice that the Prohibition laws are daily broken, and that cases of illicit distillation of arrack and illicit manufacture of toddy are growing. That shows indirectly that people are not taking a live interest in this matter, and are not co-operating with the Government. If Government are going to depend for the success of their Prohibition ideal merely on enforcement staff, I say, Sir, we shall better give up Prohibition altogether, because, you know the United States of America failed not because the Government there failed to enforce the ideals of Pussfoot Johnson, but because the people of the country did not co-operate. If you really want to make Prohibition a success in this Province, you must get the full and wholehearted support of the people. Cases are brought to our notice that Prohibition laws are broken and that illicit distillation is going on. It is a very bad thing. As has been pointed out by the very gentleman who inaugurated the scheme of Prohibition in this Province in 1937, His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, if Prohibition is not supported by the

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people, it will become a Dead Sea fruit. Therefore, Government must devote attention to this question and go about and educate the masses, so that they can have full support to this policy of Prohibition. If people are not going to co-operate in this undertaking, I say, you not only lose Rs. 17 crores, but you are going to lose several crores by way of organizing or developing the department of enforcement.

"Sir, on the question of Nationalization, I do not propose to elaborate, because I have already done so in my speech with regard to the Bill that is before the House. While trying to nationalize the industries of this Province, I would request Government that they give help to individual enterprises. If you go through the history of countries like United Kingdom, America and Australia, you will find that they all have developed their industries first and foremost by helping and developing individual enterprises. When private enterprises developed industries, Government stepped in and took hold of these industries. Industrially, our people are still backward. In order that we may encourage the people of our country to come forward, and in order that private capital may come into play and thereby help the industrialization of this Province, Government must give very strong support to private enterprise.

"I am not trying to point out the defects and drawbacks in the Budget in any spirit of antagonism to the party in power or to the programme of the party in power. I am only pointing out the drawbacks in the confident hope that Government will exploit the hidden resources of this Province, and thereby improve the lot of the common man. In spite of the dawn of Freedom and in spite of the existence of the popular Government for the last two years, the lot of the poor, common man, has not improved. His home is still dark with illiteracy and ignorance, his outlook is circumscribed by his grinding poverty, his food is inadequate, and his cloth is not sufficient, and so his shelter. Therefore, Government must come forward in order that they may raise up the level of the common man. We have got to lift him up from his poverty and ignorance, and take him on to the heaven of prosperity, peace and security. I only wish that Government take to these things, and see that the lot of the common man is improved.

"In the end, I only pray—because I am also one of those Members of this House who has the good of the Province at heart although I may belong to the party in Opposition—that this Province makes a very great advance economically and industrially. I join the Finance Minister in the prayer—

*Where the mind is led forward by Thee into—
ever-widening thought and action—*

*Into that heaven of freedom, my Father,
let my country awake."*

*SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் பொருளியல் மந்திரி அவர்களால் நடைமுறை வருஷத்திற்கு கொண்டு

[1st March 1948]

[Sri A. Subrahmanyam]

வரப்பட்டிருக்கிற வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை நான் முழு மனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். மேலும் அந்த திட்டத்தில் மூன்று முக்கியமான விஷயங்களில் அதி தீவிரமாக அரசாங்கம் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொள்ளுமானால் நல்லதாகும். பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கும் வேண்டிய வேலைகளையும் செய்த வர்களாவோம்.

"முதலில் தற்போது நம் நாட்டில் பஞ்சத்திற்கு முக்கியமான காரணமாக இருப்பது ஒன்று. முதலாவதாக, நெல் விலையை உயர்த்தவேண்டும். ஆனால் அரசாங்கம் சமீபத்தில் நெல் விலையை கொஞ்சம் உயர்த்தி னார்கள். ஆனால், உயர்த்தி இருப்பது போதாது. இன்னும் அதிகமாக நெல் விலையை உயர்த்த வேண்டும். அதனால் ஏற்படும் நஷ்டத்தை அரசாங்கமே ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதனால் எத்தனை கோடி நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டாலும் கூட கொஞ்சம் நாளைக்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். அப்படி செய்தோமானால் அதனால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு உணவு பொருளை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஊக்கத்தையும் உணர்ச்சியையும் கொடுத்து, அதில் ஈடுபடுவதற்கு மார்க்கத்தையும் நாம் தேடிக்கொடுத்தவர்களாவோம். மற்றொன்று அரசாங்கமே நெல்லை விலக்கு வாங்கிக்கொண்டு விற்கவேண்டும். அதாவது, விவசாயிகளிடத்தில் நெல்லை அதிக விலை கொடுத்து வாங்கி அதை குறைந்த விலைக்கு ஜனங்களுக்கு விற்பு நல்லதாகும். அதனால், ஏற்படும் நஷ்டத்தை அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இது மாதிரி பஞ்சம் தீரும் வரையில் அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டு வந்தால் பஞ்சம் தீர்ந்து விடும் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை.

"இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகளுக்கு வருமானம் இல்லாததால் கரும்பு பயிரிடுகிறார்கள், வாழை பயிரிடுகிறார்கள், புகையிலை பயிரிடுகிறார்கள். காரணம் தானிய உணவை பயிரிடுவதைக் காட்டிலும் அவைகளில் அதிக வருமானம் கிடைக்கிறது. விவசாயத்திற்குரிய சாமான்களை வாங்கிக்கொள்ள அவர்களுக்கு சரியான வருவாய் கிடையாது. இப்பொழுது நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற விளை பொருள்களின் விலைகளெல்லாம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஆறு உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. 1½ அணா விற்கு இரும்பு கூட இப்பொழுது 1½ ரூபாய்க்கு விற்கிறது. இரண்டு ரூபாய் விற்கு கவலை அடிக்கும் தோல் இப்பொழுது ரூபாய் 35, 40-க்கு விற்கப்படுகிறது. இதனால், விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிக சிலவு ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகையால் நெல் உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்ய அவர்கள் முன் வரவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு செலவுக்குத் தகுந்த ஊதியம் கிடைக்கவில்லை, பயிரிடுவதற்கு முற்படவில்லை. ஆதலால் அரசாங்கத்தார் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். தகுந்த சலுகைகள் காட்டவேண்டும்.

"அவர்களுக்கும் இன்னும் வேண்டிய எரு, உப்பு, தோல், மின்சார வசதி, யந்திர சாதனங்கள், ஸ்டீல், சிமெண்டு, இவைகளைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இரும்பையும் சிமெண்டையும் அவர்களுக்கு உடனேயே கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது விவசாயம் அத்தியாவசியமாய் இருப்பதினால் அவைகளுக்குத்தான் முதல் சலுகை என்று சட்டம் செய்யப்பட்டவேண்டும். கட்டிடம் கட்டுவதை நிறுத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். சினிமா கட்டிடம் கட்டுவதையும் டிராமா கட்டிடம் கட்டுவதையும் அவைகளுக்கு மின்சாரம் கொடுப்பதையும் நீக்கி விடலாம். நம் சபையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மின்சார விசிறிகளை கூட கொஞ்சம் நாளைக்கு நிறுத்திக்கொண்டு தண்ணீர் இறைப்பதற்கு மின்சார சப்ளை செய்யலாம். அப்படி செய்தால் கண்டிப்பாக உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்ய வசதி ஏற்படும். நம்முடைய சௌகரியங்களை கொஞ்ச நாளைக்கு நாம் குறைத்துக் கொண்டால் நம் நாட்டிலிருந்து பஞ்சம் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் பறந்து போய்விடும் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடி இரண்டாவதாக கல்வி விஷயத்தில் வெகு தீவிரமாக சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். சென்ற வருஷத்தை விட இந்த வருஷம் கல்வி திட்டத்திற்காக சற்றேரக்குறைய ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் அதிகமாகவே ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் கூட ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் சமார் 2,000 ஜனங்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் ஒரு ஆரம்பக்கல்வி பாடசாலை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஏறக்குறைய அநேகம் கிராமங்களில் பள்ளிக்கூடமே இல்லை என்று சொல்ல

[Sri A. Subrahmanyam] [1st March 1948]

லாம். கண்டிப்பாக கட்டாய கல்வி முறையை அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய 2,000 ஜனங்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் கட்டாயமாக பள்ளிக் கூடம் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இன்னும் மேற்படி கிராம பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலுள்ள ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு அதிக சம்பளங்களைக் கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டும். இதை அரசாங்கத்தார் உடனே செய்ய முன் வரவேண்டும். ஓய்வு நேரங்களில் ஆசிரியர்கள் முதியோர் கல்வியை போதித்து வரும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த முதியோர் கல்வியை போதித்து வரும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகப்படியான சம்பளம் அளித்து வரவேண்டும்.

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

(After lunch 2-30 p.m.)

* SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஒரு நகரமோ, ஒரு தேசமோ நாகரீகமாகவும் செழிப்பாகவும் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் கிராமங்கள் நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருக்கவேண்டும். எனவே, கிராமத்திலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு கட்டாய ஆரம்பக்கல்வி பாடசாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம்.

"அடுத்த படியாக பெண் கல்விக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளையும் உடனடியாக செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் அரசாங்கத்தாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

"மூன்றாவதாக மதுவிலக்கு : இந்த மது விலக்குக்காக நாம் 17 கோடி ரூபாய் வருமானத்தையும் இழந்திருக்கின்றோம். மது விலக்கு திட்டமானது வெற்றி பெற வேண்டுமென்ற ஆசையினால் பலவிதமான சட்ட திட்டங்களையும் வகுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். ஆனால், சரியான முறையில் நாம் திட்டங்களை அலசிப்பார்த்து செய்வது இல்லை என்பதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஒன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். கிராமங்களில் Informant என்பதாக திருட்டுச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சக் கூடியவர்களை காட்டிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அங்கு இருக்கின்றவர்களை நியமித்திருக்கின்றோம் அல்லவா? அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய பந்தோபஸ்து அரசாங்கத்தாரால் வழங்கப்படுவதில்லை. போலீஸார்களும் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உதவி புரிய முன்வருவதில்லை. அவர்கள் சில குறிப்பிட்ட சாராயம் காய்ச்சக்கூடியவர்களை காட்டினால் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உதவி செய்வதில் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் கொஞ்சம் பின்னடைகிறார்கள். காரணம், அங்கு கொஞ்சம் சந்தேகம் இருக்கிறது. போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கும் காய்ச்சுகிறவர்களுக்கும் நட்பு இருக்குமோ என்று தோன்றுகிறது. அதனால் அவர்கள் அலட்சியமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். காய்ச்சும் தகவல் கிடைத்தும் இரண்டு தினம் கழிந்து போய் பார்க்கிறார்கள். சில சமயங்களில் அங்கே போக சரியானபடி போலீஸ் ரிசர்வ் படை இல்லை என்று சொல்லி விடுகிறார்கள். இதனால் குறித்த காலத்தில் அவர்களைப் போய் கண்டு பிடிப்பதற்கு முடிய வில்லை. இரண்டாவதாக Informant ஆகிய காட்டிக் கொடுப்பவர்கள் இரவில் வெளியில் வர முடியவில்லை. பகலிலும் வெளியில் வர பயப்படுகிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால், தடியால் அடிக்கிறார்கள். கத்தியால் வெட்டி விடுகிறார்கள். உடனே வெட்டுப்பட்டவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ் காரர்களிடமோ மதுவிலக்குக்காக இருக்கும் ஊழியர்களிடத்திலோ போய் சொன்னால் உடனே அவர்கள் போலீஸ்காரர்களிடத்திலோ அரசாங்கத்திலோ முறையிட்டுச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி முறையிட்டால் அதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி பதில் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது பெண்டு பிள்ளைகள் சச்சரவு என்றும் அதற்காகவே வெட்டி விட்டான் என்றும் அது வேறு விஷயம் என்றும் சொல்லி விடுகிறார்கள் நானும் நடந்த உண்மை விஷயத்தை தான் இங்கு சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆகையால், போலீஸ்காரர்களை இந்த விஷயத்தில் வெகு ஜாக்கிரதையாகவும் உண்மையாகவும், யோக்கியமாகவும் ஈடுபடச்செய்யும்படி அரசாங்கம் உத்திரவு போடவேண்டும். நாம் Informant களை உண்மையானவர்களையும் யோக்கியமானவர்களையும் நியமனம் செய்திருக்கிறோம். அவர்களை அரசாங்கம் உண்மையாக நம்பவேண்டும் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[1st March 1948] [Sri A. Subrahmanyam]

"அடுத்த படியாக நான் கூறிக்கொள்வது இப்பொழுது நம்மிடையே சமீபத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தாரால் வகுப்பு வாரி பிரதிநிதித்துவ முறைகளில் பல சட்டங்களை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அது எந்த விதத்திலும் பெருந்ததக்கூடிய விஷயமாகயில்லை. ஜாதி வேறுபாடுகள் வேண்டாம் என்பதை நான் கண்டிப்பாக ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மதத்தைப்பற்றி ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. ஆனால், மதம் பிடித்து திரியக்கூடாது. அதாவது, மதவெறி, அகங்காரம் பிடித்துத் திரியக்கூடாது. மதம் எல்லோருக்கும் சம்மதமானது. அது யாவராலும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய விஷயம். அடுத்தபடியாக ஜாதிப்பிரிவில் ஒருவன் பிறவியினால் தாழ்ந்தவன் என்பதையும், உயர்ந்தவனென்பதையும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடியதில்லை. ஆனால், நம் மாகாணத்தில் தமிழ் நாட்டில் 145 ஜாதி பிரிவு கொண்ட பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்வளவு பேரும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். கஷ்டப்படும் நிலைமையிலேயே இருக்கிறார்கள். வண்டி இழக்கிறார்கள், தெருவு பெருக்குகிறார்கள், நிலம் உழுகிறார்கள், நிலம் இல்லாதவர்கள் வாரத்திற்கு உழுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் பலர்—சொற்ப ஆதாய முள்ள காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கும் வசதி போதாது. இவர்களில் யாராவது வாசித்திருந்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தில் உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் படிப்பிலும், தேர்ச்சியிலும், அனுபோகத்திலும், சிறந்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு சலுகை காட்டுகிறார்களா, கிடையாது. உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுப்பதில் நூறுக்கு 24 சத விதிக் கொண்ட பிராமணரல்லாதாருக்கு 6 ஸ்தானம் வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 145 பிரிவு கொண்டதும் மாகாண ஜனத்தொகையில் சற்றேறக்குறைய பேர்பாதி யுடைய பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினருக்கு அதாவது 47 சத விதிக் முள்ளவர்களுக்கு இரண்டு ஸ்தானங்கள்தான் வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை யார் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமுடியும்? இது நியாயமா, ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடியதா? இது நியாயமாக இருக்கிறதா என்று எல்லோரும் சற்று யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இவைகளை மந்திரிகள் யோசித்து முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்தினருக்கு கண்டிப்பாக சலுகைகள் இன்னும் காட்டப்படவேண்டும். சிலர், ஜாதிகள் என்பது வேண்டாம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதைத்தான் நானும் சொல்லுகிறேன். பிராமணர், பிராமணரல்லாதார், முகமதியர், கிருஸ்துவர், என்ற பிரிவுகள் இல்லாமற் படிக்கு முற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர்களென்றும், பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர்களென்றும், ஹரிஜனங்களென்றும் மூன்று பிரிவுகளாக இருக்கவேண்டும். இவைகளில் முதல் பிரிவில் முஸ்லிம்களையும், கிருஸ்தவர்களையும், பிராமணர்களையும், முதலியார்களையும், ரெட்டியார்களையும், நாயுடு மார்களையும், மலையாளிகளையும் சேர்க்கவேண்டும். இரண்டாவது பிரிவில் 145 பிரிவுகள் கொண்ட பிற்போக்கு வகுப்புகளை எல்லாம் சேர்த்துவிடலாம். மூன்றாவது பிரிவில் ஹரிஜனங்கள். இப்படி செய்தால் இந்த ஜாதிப் பிரிவினை தானே ஒழிந்துவிடும். பிராமணர், பிராமணரல்லாதார் என்ற துவேஷமும் ஒழிந்து பிராமணரல்லாதாரிடத்தில் பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பார்களுக்கு ஏற்படும் அதிர்ப்தியும் குறைந்து எல்லா வகுப்பார்களிடத்திலும் நல்லெண்ணம் ஏற்படும். முதலில் முற்போக்கிலுள்ளவர்கள், இரண்டாவது பிற்போக்கிலுள்ளவர்கள், மூன்றாவது ஷரிஜனங்கள் என்ற மூன்று பிரிவுகளை ஏற்படுத்தி முற்போக்காளர்களுக்கு 35 சத விதிக் ஸ்தானங்களும், பிற்போக்காளர்களுக்கு 50 சத விதிக் ஸ்தானங்களும், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு 15 சத விதிக் ஸ்தானங்களும் என்று ஒதுக்கி வைக்கலாம். அப்படி செய்தால் ஜாதி பாடுபாடு என்பது இல்லாமல் நம் எண்ணம் ஈட்டிரும். காங்கிரஸ் திட்டமும் வகுக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் வந்துவிடும். மகாத்மா காந்தியின் ஆசையை பூர்த்திசெய்ய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்வதாகவும் ஏற்படுவதும். எனவே இதனை உடனே செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"ஆகையால் அதிக நேரம் இன்னும் இல்லாததால் இன்னும் ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்லி முடித்துவிடுகிறேன். தரிசு நிலங்களை எழை பிற்போக்காளவர்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் முன் வருவண்டும். எழை குமாஸ்தாக்களுக்கு தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைக்குத் தகுந்த சம்பளம் கிடையாது. வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது.

[Sri A. Subrahmanyam] [1st March 1948]

கிறது. ஒட்டனும் கொலுத்துக்காரனும் ஒரு நாளைக்கு 3 ரூபாய், 2½ ரூபாய் சம்பாதிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், ஏழை குமாஸ்தாக்கள் கல்விக் காக அதிக பணத்தை செலவு செய்து படித்தும் வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்திற்கு உரிய சம்பளம் கிடையாது. இவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் நிதி மந்திரி கருணை காட்டி அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைக்கு நந்த சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Sri Venkateswarlu will now speak. I do not think it is necessary for me to remind the hon. Member about the time fixed.”

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“Sir, I am thankful to the Hon. Speaker for reminding me about the time. I may state that as leader of a party, I am entitled to half an hour. Though we are only two members here, we certainly represent a big party outside the House. Apart from that, we, the two members of our party, are together entitled to thirty minutes and I may assure the Hon. the Speaker that the other member is not speaking and, therefore, I request the Hon. Speaker to allow me ten or fifteen minutes more.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I will allow the hon. Member to speak for twenty minutes. Let the hon. Member begin his speech.”

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is but natural for any member, particularly so for the Finance Minister, to take pride in the Budget which he has presented to the House. But, if you just carefully follow the Budget figures which reflect the policies pursued by the Madras Government and also follow carefully the speech delivered by the Hon. the Finance Minister, you will find that the Government are not following any bold policy. The Hon. the Finance Minister ended his speech with wreaths of praise over the freedom which we have won. He has paid glorious tributes to the wise statesmanship of Britain and America on the bold policy which they have pursued in handing over power to our country. But, at the same time, when he went still further deep into the matter, he could not reconcile the non-violent transfer of power and the accentuation of political crisis resulting in the calamities which were forced upon this country. He himself agrees and has said that division and disunity became twins with freedom and asks, can a worse calamity overtake a country just entering into the threshold of freedom? Then he says, ‘As if this was not enough, came the blow of Gandhiji’s death.’ The Hon. the Minister himself had to mention these realities. What I like to point out, Mr. Speaker, is that no better commentary is needed on the freedom which we have won due to the bold policy of wise statesmanship pursued by Britain and America. I think it will not be out of place to mention here about the Budget presented by the Hon. the Finance Member of the Dominion Government of this country, Sri R. K. Shanmugham Chetty, and his speech on the Budget proposals which he gave the previous night. That Budget itself is a better commentary than the commentary paid by the Finance Minister of our Province. So many hon.

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Members have thanked the Hon. the Finance Minister for not imposing any fresh taxation and I will also thank him for that on behalf of the millions of our people. But, unfortunately, the Finance Member of the Indian Union did not leave us without any further taxes. He has taxed coffee; he has taxed tobacco and cigarette. I am sure, the Finance Member of the Indian Union is going to impose a tax on the people of this country on everything except the air which they are breathing and I am confident our Finance Minister will not take the initiative in that direction but will leave it to Sri R. K. Shanmugham Chetty to earn the prize.

“Sir, in this connexion, let me bring to the notice of the House that it is wrong to say that the Finance Minister of our Province has not also left us without any taxation. He has already taxed us and to say that there is no further taxation is nothing but fooling the public. Mr. Speaker, our Finance Minister has already increased the Sales Tax in this Province; he has increased the Entertainments Tax. I ask, is it not fresh taxation. Even when there was direct rule by old Imperialistic British Government over this country it was Vallabhai Patel who remarked that the British Government have taxed everything except air we breathe but now our Government have taxed everything and has left only the air which the people breathe without any tax. Unfortunately, we see from the Budget that it does not reflect any bold policy and that it is not worked out in the best interests of the people. It is quite clear from the Budget. The Hon. Finance Minister went into raptures over the freedom that we have won but I ask whether it is real freedom? If it is so, how is it that millions and millions of people have lost their lives on account of these communal troubles? Everybody must carefully watch the events that have happened. Then, everybody will come to the conclusion that there is something seriously wrong in the freedom that we have won and that everybody will agree that the old British Imperialist Government is still behind all these communal troubles. If there is a war to-day between the Indian Dominion and Pakistan, it is only at the instigation of the British Imperialists. But the Hon. Finance Minister never paused for a moment to search for the cause. He refuses to see the hidden hand of the Imperialist behind these events but explains it away as inevitable concomitants of achievement of freedom. To say it is all mere accident is nothing but trying to fool the public by hiding the real culprit. This has been done at the instigation of British Imperialists who want to weaken India and Pakistan and rule over both countries. To say, therefore, that British Imperialism has granted this power to India in a misnomer. It is only fooling the public.

“Sir, if this is real freedom that we have got, let us examine the constitution that is being framed. The Hon. the Finance Minister himself could not say whether this will be the last budget for this Province consisting of many nationalities, such as the Andhra, the Tamil, the Kannada and the Malayalam. This is because the principle of self-determination is not accepted even in

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the draft of the new constitution. Member after member including Mr. Kaleswara Rao have raised this point. What stands in the way of our getting the Andhra Province? It does not matter if there is a dispute for Madras City. It can be left to arbitration. It cannot be the main reason for not granting our most immediate and important demand, namely, the creation of a separate Andhra Province.

"Sir, in the new constitution there is absolute freedom for capitalists and landlords to exploit the people. It is said that if we touch one inch of their property, ample and adequate compensation is to be paid for it. But what about the poor workers, agricultural labourers and under-tenants? There is no guarantee of work and no promise of minimum living wage. All that is left to the toiling millions is famine, disease and death.

"Sir, after all this new constitution has reduced our Provincial Legislative Assemblies to the level of district boards. All the powers are taken away by the Centre. When the constitution comes into force, you, Mr. Speaker, will be like the president of a district board and we will all be like members of district boards. You will also see that the Governors are given extraordinary powers. The Governor has got the right of veto and section 93 is still in force. The Premier of the United Provinces, Pandit Pant, called such a provision in the constitution rotten fish. Unfortunately it is that constitution which has been forced down the throats of the people by that most influential section of the capitalist class which is running the Central Government. That is the result of the freedom which we have got. Sir, we have yet to fight for our freedom. We are still far behind freedom. If there is any freedom here, it is for the capitalist class and the big business, for the Birlas, the Chettiyars and for the Coimbatore textile magnates. They have freedom to exploit the working classes, but the latter have no freedom to live, no right to strike. Everything is barred and prevented.

"Sir, our Finance Minister in his Budget speech has congratulated Dr. Dodwell for framing such an excellent Budget. He has said that he has been responsible for framing six Budgets. Yes, he has framed Budgets during the Advisers' regime, then during Mr. Prakasam's regime and then also during Mr. Gopala Reddi's regime. He can frame the same Budget, with the same figures and the same policies and without any change. Such is the Budget. It is no compliment to the Hon. the Finance Minister. We expected that the Budget would be framed on the basis of better policies. (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker took the Chair.)

"Madam, we want a better Budget which will give better facilities to the people as a whole. Most of the Congress members have criticised the Budget as a stereo-typed one. The hon. Member Mr. Kaleswara Rao paid tributes to the framers of this Budget. I take the view that this is a stereo-typed Budget, because the old policies are being pursued and there is nothing

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new in it. The Budget is not alive to the realities of the situation and the economic crisis with which we are faced. For the grave food situation facing us, neither the Budget nor the Budget speech has given any solution. The Hon. Prime Minister in his address to the Advisory Committee on Food has stated that the food situation in the whole of Tamil Nad is grave. The whole of Tamil Nad comprising an area of 50,000 square miles and inhabited by about 2 crores of people is facing famine. Not only Tamil Nad, but Chittoor also is having famine conditions. Deaths are occurring from starvation. The Food Secretary went further and said that the situation would be worse in the coming few months. But neither the Budget nor the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister is alive to the realities of the situation. Hon. Members coming from the Circars districts may not be able to realize the situation; in those districts the people may have something to eat and live till now but the day is not far off when they would also be faced with the same situation as Tamil Nad. There is therefore no use of being complacent. The Budget proposals simply speak of giving more manure and providing water-supply after 10 years or 15 years. Madam, the only way in which we can solve the food crisis is by making the tiller of the land the owner of the land. In this connexion it is not out of place if I point out that very recently the Hon. the Revenue Minister has given six hundred acres of land to one of the biggest mirasidars in Tamil Nad under the Grow More Food scheme. I do not know why these 600 acres should not be given to the actual tillers of the soil and the agricultural labourers. The question of agricultural labour was never considered favourably by this Ministry; always everything was done in the best interests of the zamindars and landholders.

"Madam, how many minutes more, can I speak?"

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will have to finish his speech before 3-10 p.m."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Let us now see how the Ministry is dealing with the industrial labour. In Coimbatore, 50,000 labourers have gone on strike and they have declared a lock-out. The whole textile industry is paralysed. What is the attitude of the Government? They have acted in the interests of the capitalists and increased the prices of cloth and yarn, but they have come down on the workers with an iron hand. The Hon. the Home Minister the other day said that the workers in Coimbatore were non-violent. But immediately we saw in the Press that 30 workers were arrested because they requested petty shop-keepers to observe a hartal in sympathy with their cause. In spite of the fact that the workers were non-violent, orders under section 144 were promulgated against them. The capitalists are allowed to issue statement after statement and win public support against the strike. Not only that, the Government give all kinds of support to the capitalists and openly justify the stand taken by the textile magnates and condemn the attitude of the workers,

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They have also promulgated section 144 against the people on strike. Our Hon. Home Minister says that this is all democracy. He wants us to believe that this is democratic government. There is democracy only for the capitalist class to exploit the workers. Freedom was granted only to the capitalist class. The same freedom is denied to the workers. There is no democracy for them to live, to work and to express their opinions. There is democracy only in the phraseology of the Congress Government but none in their actions. They have not solved the textile labour problem in a democratic way although it is a very important problem concerning the whole province.

"Madam, let us now examine the policy of Government with regard to the nationalization of industries. Let us take the transport industry. Even the hon. Member Mr. Anwar said that it would be a misnomer to call it nationalization. The Government putting some buses on some routes and calling it nationalization is nothing but a discredit to the word 'nationalization'. The Government's idea of nationalization is to issue permits and give some routes to certain buses. That is all. Otherwise how can you call this nationalization when workshops have not been taken away and when private companies are still running buses in the City of Madras? So far as the mufassal is concerned, there is no plan at all when there will be nationalization. On the other hand, it is clearly stated in the budget that the Government are undecided about the problem. We do not know how many years or how many centuries it will take for all the bus routes in the mufassal to be nationalized so that some at least of the benefits enjoyed by the citizens of Madras may be enjoyed by the people in the districts.

"Then, Sir, the Government have taken over the Madras Electric Supply Corporation by paying a sum of Rs. 133 lakhs. What for they have taken over the management? Simply because the Government have taken over the management, can that be called nationalization? The Government have paid a huge sum to the company and I do not know how many lakhs more they are still going to pay. Even the Budget does not give any inkling of it. The company is enjoying by way of interest the huge dividends which it was getting as profits before. Simply because our Government have paid this huge sum to this company, these people say that the Indians in Burma should have such privileges which were not enjoyed even by the Britishers in this country. For that purpose we have also been made to pass a resolution the day before yesterday.

"Madam, with regard to the cement industry the previous Ministry had a plan to start cement factories. We find that that idea is given up. Why should not the Government better invest their money? Why should they not start industries, while they have got opportunities of doing so. Have the Government got any policy? Our Province is a backward agricultural Province. Take all these things into consideration. Take the question of nationalization or the question of starting fresh industries. There is

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nothing of this sort on the programme of the Government. The same thing is kept up. Some profits were shown with regard to the Motor Transport service. No explanation was given why there was not complete nationalization. What is nationalization? It means cheap service to the people and better facilities for the working classes. The profit motive of the capitalistic class should be curbed.

"Coming to Land Revenue, it is being said that the Hon. Revenue Minister is bringing forward revolutionary measures. Members of the Muslim Block have criticized him for that. Is it really so? Is it revolutionary? If it is revolutionary, it is decrying revolution. It is not revolutionary. It is in the best interests of the landlords and zamindars. The Bills which the Hon. Revenue Minister are bringing forward are nothing but rehabilitating the zamindars in another form. The movement has developed to the extent of class consciousness of the peasants and agricultural labourers. Zamindars are unable to collect even a pie of rent from the peasants. It has been agreed that the zamindari system should be abolished. But recently the Congress has stated that compensation should be paid. Compensation for what? By paying compensation, what is it that we are doing? It is really helping the zamindars. If the Madras Government will not come in the way, the peasants themselves will certainly abolish the zamindari system without the interference of the Government itself. The Government comes, interferes and pays compensation. By paying compensation the Government is rehabilitating the zamindars and landlords. Not only that; these zamindars will have thousands of acres of private land. The Zamindar of Chellapalli will have 14,000 acres of private land. I can quote other figures also. By bringing forward the Land Reform Bill, the Madras Government is doing nothing but rehabilitating the zamindari and the landlord system. Zamindars will be transformed into bond-holders and will be paid heavy dividends. Thus landlordism is maintained as such. The ryotwari land reform has not been attempted. We know that much trouble is brewing in the ryotwari area. The Hon. Home Minister may send his Police to suppress the trouble; or he may use the recently passed Suppression of Disturbances Act and make it applicable against the tenants. Is it going to solve the problem? To-day the tiller of the soil wants land. How far have you solved that problem? The Government is not going to solve the problem. To-day the Government consists of capitalists; these capitalists are being backed up by landlords. To-day the Government are tools in the hands of Coimbatore textile magnates. It is unfortunate that the Cabinet is supporting the Coimbatore magnates.

"Landlords and zamindars are helping the Government. I am telling that the question of land revenue reform has been given up. Even the question of agricultural labourers has been given up.

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"I shall leave this point and come to the question of unemployment. It is very acute. Twenty lakhs of military people have to be provided with employment. The Cabinet Minister in charge of this subject considered this to be a big problem. The Hon. Education Minister has nothing to say about this question. The idea has not entered the brains of the Education Minister. The elementary school teachers are actually starving. There is dearth of education. There is widespread demand that the Government should take over all the educational institutions. No private ownership in education. But yet the budget is silent and it never goes deep into the brains of the Hon. Minister for Education.

"As regards N.G.Os. hopeless discontent prevails. The way in which the strike was dealt is public scandal.

"I come to the question of our Police. If you just see, you will find how the Police is misbehaving in the Province. We find the Police Demand is being increased every year. I shall give you some figures to show how the Demand for Police is being increased. I do not know who was in power before 1936. The Police Demand then was Rs. 1.4 crores. When our great Premier, Mr. Rajagopalachariyar was here, it was only Rs. 1.5 crores. In 1946-47 it was Rs. 3½ crores. In the regime of the present Home Minister, it is really Rs. 7 crores. What for has this Demand been increased? It is simply to suppress the communist influence among the hungry millions in acute economic distress?

"It is stated that we must have a secular State—a national State and a democratic State. Is it really so? The Hon. Minister wants people to believe that it is a secular State. This plea is put forward to have the Muslim League Party dissolved. Has the Hindu Maha Sabha been asked to be dissolved? The Hon. Minister has banned the R.S.S. He has banned the Communist organization. He wants us to believe that it is a secular democratic State. It is only stated that it is a secular and democratic State. The State is working only in the interests of capitalists, never in the interests of the people. Yet they want people to believe that is a secular State. They want people to feel like that.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Kaleswara Rao has been saying that trouble is brewing in the Nizam Dominion's border. I should like to know what the Madras Government is doing to prevent what is happening in the Nizam Dominion's border. It is really doing nothing. The Police is there just to crush unarmed and non-violent Congress mob, never to fight the enemy of armed goondas. It is not able to fight the goondas of Nizam's Dominions. It is unable to fight goondas. It is not a patriotic Police. Arm the Communists and they will successfully fight the goondas coming from the Nizam territory. The administration of our Province is not carried on in the interest of the people, as a whole. Some Communists have been arrested. Even the State Congress people were arrested. The Communists are fighting with a view

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to see that the Nizam Dominions are liquidated. There should not be Nizam's State as such. There should be no Prince and no Indian State. If the Hon. Home Minister wants to see that the Nizam's State does not exist, he should not suppress the Communist movement. The Communists are one with the Government in this matter. Let him arm the Communist party and he will find in two days, without a single soldier, that we can liquidate the Nizam's Dominion . . ."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"On a point of order, Madam. There is a definite provision in the Government of India Act under which we are working, that no reference is to be made to any Prince or Nizam. There is a standstill agreement between the Nizam and the Indian Government. The hon. Member is wholly out of order to refer to our relations with the Nizam."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will not hereafter refer to the Nizam's State."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"The Hon. Minister is encroaching on my time. I am unable to understand the point of order. I am not referring to the Nizam personally. I am referring to what is happening on the Nizam's Dominions border. I have no quarrel with the Nizam personally."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should not refer to the relations between the Nizam's Government and the Madras Government, because the Nizam's Government and the India Government are on a standstill agreement."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"There is only one point, Madam. That is regarding the charge of violence. Times without number I have answered this charge. Only on the point of self-defence we have resorted to violence. On no other occasions have we resorted to any overt acts. But it is the communists who are being attacked by goondas and the Government have failed to give us protection and hence we are forced to retaliate.

"In this connexion let me refer to a latest incident that had happened in Bengal during the South-East Asia Conference. Goondas with masks entered the pandal with sten guns and attacked the people, due to which we have lost two of our excellent comrades. Instances can be multiplied like this, Madam. I like to point out that this charge is frivolous.

"In our Province goondas and R.S.S. rowdies are let scotfree and my party men and some other Congressmen were arrested during a recent scuffle in Bezvada.

"Lastly I conclude by saying that this is not a people's budget, but a Police budget. The Government have become the managing agents of landlords and capitalists."

* SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister on

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the able manner in which he has presented the budget. The Hon. Finance Minister is a very handsome man and you know as Goldsmith said 'handsome is that handsome does'. He has presented to us a very handsome budget and therefore there is hardly any surprise that all sections of the House without any exception should join in congratulating him. I think it was Sir Hubert Henderson, who said, speaking at a meeting of the Royal Economic Society in London, that one of the principles with which we have to judge a budget is how it mirrors the trends or the times and how it meets the needs of the people. I think we can judge this budget on this principle. The Hon. Finance Minister himself has stated in the prefatory remarks to his speech how during the last 60 years we struggled for freedom and have gone through stress and strain. Our hearts have been full of dreams, full of hopes and aspirations. This being the first budget that he is bringing forward in a free India, it is but natural that we should judge that budget in accordance with our own hopes and aspirations. The question is "has the budget met our hopes and fulfilled our expectations? Do we find our demands met?" In answer, I think I may say, 'It does, but I wish it had done better.' In certain respects, it is a good budget, but I wish he had presented to us a better budget, because I do not think that the budget properly reflects or mirrors the trends in the country. Judged against the background of the economic struggle that is going on not only in our country but also in the whole world, judged against the background of strikes in the factories and fields, and of restlessness that has seized us, I should say that the budget has not taken note of all these things.

3-15 P.M. "Put shortly, I must say that I expected the Finance Minister to show a definite tendency towards what I may call a Socialistic programme. That tendency is lacking and therefore though much of our aspirations, the longing for total prohibition, for rural development, Harijan and khadi work and so many other things for which we fought and are still fighting, have been sufficiently provided for, still I must consider that this is a budget which does not fit in with our present needs. I can mention many of these but the time at my disposal is short. However, there is one thing to which I must make particular reference and that is the food situation. It is a very serious crisis that we are facing to-day, a crisis as serious as that which we faced when the war was on. When there is war, what is it, Madam, that we do? The whole country becomes alert, the whole country is all active, there is drive and there is initiative. We do not think of anything except the provision for armies and production of arms and ammunitions. That is what we do when there is war. I should have expected that in a crisis like the one regarding food, the whole machinery is geared to food production. If you do not produce food in sufficient quantities, there will be hunger, there will be starvation, misery and deaths. You know revolutions are born of hungry stomachs. Therefore examining the budget from the standpoint of food production, I find that it falls far short of my

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expectation. The urgent demand of the common man has not been realized. Closely allied to food production is irrigation. But irrigation has not been given that amount of attention which it deserves. At the end of the detailed budget, I find a long list of irrigation works districtwar 'for consideration' under 'Grow More Food Campaign'. The aggregate amount of the estimates of the schemes runs up to 15 crores or 16 crores, but the actual amount allotted is only 70 lakhs. I wonder why that long list should have been placed before us without proper and adequate grants being provided for. Is it to satisfy all sections of the people, the various sections representing the districts, that their works have a place in the budget? But the real point is whether adequate funds have been provided for them. It is like what we usually proverbially say 'spreading leaves for so many for serving food, but there is no sufficient food to serve the people present there'. I am not able to understand the food policy of this Government. They give statistics, they issue press communiques, they give statements and paint an alarming picture. But correspondingly they don't take steps to increase food production. Probably they want somehow to get subsidy from the Central Government. If so, very well, let them. But they must tell us plainly, definitely and accurately what their food production is, what their policy is and what they are going to do to rid this Province of the danger of shortage of food. So far as I can see, they have not a definite food policy, they do not say 'we are so much in population, our needs are so much; we are going to produce so much; these are the irrigation works we contemplate to execute; these are the grants we have allowed and in so many years we will be ridding this Province of lack of food'. That is the manner in which I expected them to adumbrate their food policy, and follow it up by concrete action. On the other hand they are drawing up new schemes without making adequate provision in terms of grants. What is wanted is execution, production of food and cultivation of new lands. Vast stretches of lands lie fallow in this Presidency. We are rich in man-power. Unfortunately by not adumbrating a bold and forward food policy and trying to bring those vast stretches of lands into cultivation, we allow them to lie barren; we allow waters in the rivers to run waste into the sea; and meanwhile our people are suffering from starvation. This state of affairs cannot continue for a long time. The masses are already fed up. The Government must see the danger ahead before it is too late. Therefore it is that I want to warn this Government of the serious effects of having a big reserve without utilizing it. Some members complained of depletion of reserves. I do not think there should be any objection in taking money from the reserves as much as we need, and utilize it for the benefit of the people. Why should we fight shy of taking more money from the reserve fund? Why should we adopt this insolvent attitude? We have so much of money, and there is so much of urgency to meet the needs of the people, to step up food production, to construct tanks, roads, etc. When we have got demands for such nation building activities, and when we have

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got facilities for getting more money from our reserves, why should we not avail ourselves of the money at our disposal? I should believe that it is a crime to adopt this niggardly policy when people are dying of hunger, and are going about half-naked, illiterate, without medical aid, uncared for and without shelter against wind and rain. You keep 23 crores in reserve and deny to the people the good that should accrue by spending it. I would ask the Hon. the Finance Minister to draw up schemes which would be beneficial for the people and use all the reserves without keeping a pie idle.

"The Hon. the Finance Minister has said in his speech 'Every effort will be made to improve the Provincial revenues by all possible means'. I take it that he meant that new taxes have to be imposed. Somebody was congratulating the Hon. the Finance Minister that he had not placed any proposals in the budget for imposing fresh taxes on the people. I think that sometimes congratulations are misplaced. If the poor man's needs are to be fulfilled, we must have more money and to have more money, we must certainly impose taxes, not on the poor man but the man who can bear it. There are the rich people, mirasdars, businessmen, etc., who have made their fortunes during the war by black-marketing and other unworthy means. They should certainly be made to pay for the sale of the poor man who works in the field and factory and produces the wealth. If this Government have not been able to find out the device or the method by which they should be able to tax the rich people by death duties, taxes on advertisements, etc., it shows that they have no imagination. Let not Government be afraid of unpopularity. Now Government are popular only with the rich people. Popularity must come from the masses, and not from the zamindars, mirasdars and other capitalists. Any taxes that are imposed must go for the benefit of the poor people.

"Coming to my districts of Rayalaseema I must lodge my complaint that they have been neglected. Lest you should misunderstand me as being too parochial, I am just referring you to the remarks made by Mr. B. N. Ganguli, an authority on Indian Economics, who says:—

'The Deccan has always been one of the blackest spots in the famine map of India. The frequent occurrence of famine has completely crippled the peasantry and has reduced them to a state of abject poverty and dependence. The unfortunate ryot has hardly emerged from one famine before he is submerged in another.'

"Madam, this is not my opinion. It is the opinion of an eminent authority on Indian Economics. I ask the Hon. Finance Minister what provision he has made for the improvement of such peasantry, whose backbone has been broken by frequent occurrences of famines."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has got only another two minutes before which he should finish his speech."

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SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"Mr. Speaker promised that he would allow me some ten minutes more. I request you to keep it up."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"You have taken your 15 minutes. You can take another 2 minutes."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"The Madras Government should come to the rescue of the peasantry of my districts. I know the Hon. the Finance Minister will come forward and fling an answer in my face that he has appointed a Development Commissioner and that his report is awaited. I know what value I should attach to such answers. In 1876 the Ceded districts were devastated by a terrible famine and the Famine Commission appointed in 1880 pointed out the necessity to protect these districts. These recommendations were shelved. The Indian Irrigation Commission appointed in 1902-3 visited Madras Presidency and made various recommendations for the irrigational development in these districts and those recommendations were again shelved. In 1926 a Member of this Council representing those districts moved a specific resolution for the appointment of a committee to tour round these districts and make their recommendations. That Committee known as the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee drew up their report and it has been sleeping in the archives of the Secretariat. Again in 1938, the Famine Code Revision Committee went into the question of the development of the Ceded districts. But so far nothing tangible has resulted. We are therefore tired of these endless reports and have lost confidence in the Government. Somebody was saying this is a family budget. If so, let the Finance Minister prove worthy of that observation by doing something for the unfortunate districts of Rayalaseema."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"It is very difficult for me to congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister, because even if there were a famine budget, he should have come forward with definite proposals for the carrying out of the various schemes which would go to the benefit of the people and for which he has held out many promises. Here is a budget which contains nothing but a preamble to a sordid detail of the various plans which he has been promising.

"Madam, this is a dull budget and it is very strange that our Finance Minister has not come forward with any proposals for agricultural taxation though he owes a duty to do so and he promised agricultural reforms long ago. We would not have faced this deficit budget if he had some provision for some agricultural reforms.

"Now I come to the General Administration. This is the only occasion when we can comment upon the various activities of the Government. Now, Sir, we are led to think whether this Government has come into existence by an accident. When this Government came into power great expectations were raised and we have come to the end of the year. Except the fact that a few schemes have been put in the order of priority and provision made

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for them, there is nothing else which can stand for its own credit. For any administration to be carried on in a proper manner, it is the Premier of the Province that matters. Unfortunately in our Province the Premier is unable to do anything which would benefit the people. Other Ministers of Government take up credit to answer questions on behalf of the Premier. But it is not quite clear why even at this budget time the Premier is not present to reply"

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"It is an arrangement between the Ministers of Government. Whether the Premier is present or not does not affect us."

3-30 p.m. MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I do not question the right of the Government in the matter, but the public of the Province expect that their Premier should be a man who will exert his influence in the matter of administration not only in this House but also outside. Unfortunately we have still English as the medium of communication and in which the administration is run, but here is a Premier who avoids answering questions. I do not know how he is managing the Government, but I know how he is doing it in this very House. When I asked him questions in English, he answered then in Tamil, which had to be translated in English and again I had to ask questions in English. I have seen that farce and after all what is the effect that he has created in the province. We have a Premier of this type and what have the Government done? Can't we have any other man with name and fame among the public as Premier who can deal with the public in any language. It is therefore but proper that the people of this province should demand that we should have a Premier who can face all the fights, all questions that arise in administration. Madam, our province has earned a name all over India for proficiency in English and to-day it is our fate to have such a Premier. Personally of course, I am not concerned with it. He may be a very nice man, a good man and all that but it is the administration that matters and it is the personal magnetism of the Premier that matters. Would it not therefore be better if only we had a man"

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Order, order. The hon. Member can only criticize the policy of the Government and not about the individual members of the Government. The hon. Member is not right in casting aspersions on individual members of the Cabinet."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, I do not wish to cast any aspersions on individual members of the Cabinet. It is really strange that some of the first-rate men which this province has produced are not in the Cabinet. As a taxpayer can I not say that since our first-rate men are not in the Cabinet we are to-day witnessing this crisis in political matters. Why this Ides of March? Since the Ides of March are nearing, is it not proper that we give up such things and have a Premier

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who can face and answer all questions relating to the administration and lead the country at this time and create a good impression on the administration of the country.

"Madam, there is no consistency in regard to the policy of this Government. Coming to legislation, what is the joint responsibility that these Ministers are having? One morning we saw in the papers that the party met and all the Ministers voted for the inclusion of the inams and again they said that the inams should not be included but they have been included. What will the public think when they see that the Ministers are not able to exert their influence? Anything and everything may happen. Is this joint responsibility? As a matter of fact, I have seen many instances in the Select Committees of one Minister voting against another Minister. I am not saying anything of a personal character, but I am only pointing out that there is no joint responsibility among the Ministers. You see only one or two important things in the papers relating to these Ministers; the Hon. Sri Kurmayya leaving for Bezvada and the Hon. Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar going to Coimbatore and except these things you see nothing. I ask why should they go out so often? I have taken this illustration to show there is no co-ordination and no joint responsibility among the Ministers. Is it joint responsibility for one Minister to vote against another Minister in the Select Committee? Can they deny this? Is it proper for the Premier to be sitting in his office and not hearing us.

"Madam, it is extraordinary to pass legislation giving extraordinary powers in the hands of the Police and to take away all the estates in the zamindaris, not knowing even to-day what amount they should pay as compensation and when to pay. May I know from the Hon. Finance Minister whether he has provided anything in the budget to give effect to the Zamindari Bill. The Hon. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao said, I will do it or die. Well, where is the money for all that? The Hon. the Finance Minister comes and says 'in my budget I have provided money only for training some Deputy Collectors.' What is the idea? It means it will take much time. I will take only one instance to show how these Hon. Ministers have created muddles. Madam, you may remember, the Hon. the Revenue Minister recently passed a Bill dealing with rent reduction. The idea was that it would take five or six months to reduce the rents. We know that the zamindars have not been able to collect their rents from the ryots and will not be in a position to pay their peishkush to Government. I understand that Government have passed order that they might pay the arrears as they pleased. So, Madam, if this Bill had not been passed, the zamindars would have been able to collect the rents from their ryots and pay large amounts to the Government but this valuable amount has now been lost to the Government on account of this legislation. This shows that there is no co-ordination among the Ministers and they have been hasty in the matter, they are only after name and fame. If only the Hon. Minister had taken one more year instead of passing it in such a hurry, the

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zamindars would have been able to pay their peishkush. Madam, this legislation has led to confusion and a large amount of money has, as a result, been lost to the Government and it is up to the Hon. the Finance Minister to come forward and explain what steps he has taken to collect this amount. I would also like him to say whether it is not a fact that an order has been passed that the zamindars need not pay the amount immediately.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, there is party politics in our Province. It was only very recently that one of our great Andhra leaders, Konda Venkatapayya wrote to Mahatmaji—and I am sorry to say it—the members of this House have been engaged in Ministry-making activities. This is the language used by Konda Venkatapayya and you need not find fault with me for that. When I asked the Hon. the Leader of the House to say what he has done about this matter, he said he had no official information about it. Dr. Subbarayan is a very clever man and if there is any good feature about him it is that he is a clever man in answering questions in a clever manner. This Government has committed as many faults as the previous Government. This man . . ."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should not address an Hon. Minister as 'man'."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, the Hon. Leader of the House, with all his parliamentary experience, comes forward and says that he has no official notice of it, perhaps he has un-official notice. In regard to one of my supplementary questions on the answers given by one Hon. Minister, Mr. K. Chandramouli, he said, questions relating to private activities of Ministers were not under official notice and when I said there was notice, he said, he had no official notice. I only wish to point out how the Hon. Ministers are proceeding with their business by such evasive answers. I hope they will avoid doing so in future. Madam, even till to-day there is no answer to my request about the communication of Mr. Konda Venkatapayya to Mahatmaji. Because there is so much in that, I hope it will not go unanswered.

"In this connexion, Madam, I wish to say that in the legislation relating to the abolition of zamindaris, it is sought to take away the rights that have been existing for a long time not knowing what to pay as compensation. I say that some of the Ministers themselves are encouraging communism. Is it not a fact that the Hon. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao has addressed time and again various conferences and encouraged communism and is not the present trouble to some extent due to this. It is really a sight to see these Ministers going about and promising many things. Our Home Member is famous for repeating in season and out of season the theory of secular state and we saw him repeat it even yesterday on the Burma issue.

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"Then again, you know Madam, from the very inception, this Government of which he is a member, has been actuated by communal feelings. The feeling last time was that there was a Brahman as the Premier and now you have a Non-Brahman as the Premier. You know how many Kammas are in the House and how many lady members. I say this Government is born out of communalism. Let me remind you of the saying: '*Physician heal thyself first*'.

"Now, Madam, let us begin with the village. They speak of Panchayats and the Panchayat Bill has been hanging fire. Since what time? According to the hon. Mr. Prakasam, panchayat-raj is Ram-Rajya. It is still under preparation. No elections have been held in these panchayats for the last ten years and the same boards have been continuing without any new elections, in spite of the fact that we have been having a popular Government for the last two years and an Independent Government for about six months now. Yet there have been no election to these panchayats. What is the reason for this? Again, Madam, I hear a whisper that they are going to nominate to district boards, not special officers, but members of this House belonging to their own party . . ."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has exceeded his time and he will now resume his seat."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to congratulate my hon. Friend, Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, for the way in which he got his Budget speech printed with a beautiful get-up. Madam, I never expected such a Budget from a young man like Mr. Gopala Reddi. Some ten years ago at a Provincial Congress meeting held at Sri Bagh, in a public speech I said I would like a young man like Mr. Gopala Reddi to become a Minister. But, I am sorry. I am disillusioned, because I thought he would give a better Budget. Of course, I do not say that the fault is his. Probably it is only a schoolboy's Budget that he has presented to us. As he himself has accepted in his Budget speech, there are people with a whip-hand, on one side, His Excellency the Governor and on the other the Hon. the Premier, who were ruthlessly putting objections to certain things. Probably, it was also because his predecessors were both Premiers and Finance Ministers in one and I hope if he becomes Premier-cum-Finance Minister, he may give us a better Budget.

"This Budget, Madam, is nothing but a replica of the old Budget of the Adviser regime. After the 15th of August, it should have given the people some enthusiasm; but no one is enthused over the Budget, not even the common man nor even the business man. It lacks the resourcefulness, the dash and drive that is necessary for a free country's cabinet. In the field of education, no new schemes have been outlined. At least in the previous Budget Sri Prakasamji breathed new life into the Budget by firka development and khadi work and other such schemes. There is nothing new here for the youngster or the old people to be glad of.

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Something has been said about irrigation and they talk of commissions; this fashion of commissions was the fashion of the old imperialist British method. I do not blame them because the machinery that they are working is such that they are not able to change or understand; if they could have understood it, they could put their finger to the spot where the key lies and they would have switched on. I only complain like Pandit Jawahar Lalji that my friends have not understood the jungle of the Secretariat. I am of the opinion that we would have fared well if we had a very strong man, an intellectual giant like Rajaji or a sincere and master mind with a great heart like Prakasamji; but unfortunately things have happened in such a way that we could not have a man with drive and with popularity at the helm of our affairs. I say this in the interests of the Province; I do not belong to any party faction, clique or share in any quarrel and what I feel I express even in the open House. I wish there is a change. I wish we have good driving personality in the Cabinet and many of those that are sitting on the treasury benches to-day deserve only to sit on the back benches. Regarding education, what is it that has been done? If you go to the villages and see the schools, do you see that they are run properly? There are many aided schools but none of them are properly run; they merely mark forty or fifty pupils as being present and they draw their grants. There is nobody to check. Even the officials whose duty it is to check are corrupt and are absolutely useless. I have found in the Education department—just like the late Mr. Statham who is said to be wet always—some of the officers of the department to be always wet and never attending to their duties. That department must be thoroughly reorganized."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it in keeping with our propriety, Madam, to attack a person that is dead and to condemn him as being wet."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"It is not."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"That is why I said 'It is said.' I want that the whole department should be thoroughly reorganized. You have got many young men, graduates who have suffered imprisonment. Why do you not bring them to the helm of affairs as officers? At least why not make them members of the Advisory Council with some powers over them? They are very sincere workers, who have been working in or have been students of national schools. I think that the system of education introduced by our past masters should now be thoroughly changed and changed immediately from the provinces rather than from the Centre. I hope at least in the next budget, we shall find some place for it. I hope the Hon. Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar who is an educationist by himself will bring to bear more pressure on my Hon. Friend the Minister for Finance, and reorganize the scheme on better lines."

"I am anxious about the future when I think about irrigation, famine, food and where are we? The spectre of hunger and famine

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is haunting over our Province. The ration has been reduced from eight ounces to six and who knows what orders the Government will issue to-morrow? They may ask us to live upon sea weeds or upon grass. In the field of Grow More Food Campaign, I wish to ask what is it they have grown during this one year. Have any special bonuses been given; have you encouraged the ryots in any other manner; have you encouraged the formation of Harijan colonies or colonies of poor agricultural labourers; have you given them land; have you given them tractors or other machinery or have you started any combines? What is it that you have produced in the waste lands which are useful for cultivation? Nothing. Why is starvation facing us, especially in this Province? It is because you have not planned better. Two years have gone by since the Congress Ministry came to power; this is the only province where we have got a thumping majority and in spite of that, we have not been able to put any of the valuable programmes effectively into force. I am sorry to say that my Hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Reddi should have given more time and thought to these problems than to merely get the speech printed. I come from Guntur which is a town that has been growing for the last seventy or eighty years; there is no water-works scheme there. Last time I was told that they were going to start water-works there. They have dug some pits at Agarcandudi and have put up some thatched huts there but no works are progressing. I eagerly scanned over the whole length of the Budget estimates to see if there was any grant for this purpose. None do I see though it is a matter which deserves the highest priority. The same with my constituency of Tenali; drainage works ought to have been started long ago but nothing is seen in the Budget. We have to increase the Police but more than defence, more than guns and swords, you ought to have propaganda. People who are misled by the mischievous propaganda of certain interested people should be won over; how can you do it by sitting at your desks here without any propaganda in the countryside. (The Deputy Speaker rang the bell.) Have I finished my time, Madam?"

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"It is only a warning to the hon. Member that he has two more minutes."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"During 1920 and 1921, the Congress workers were going into the villages and were doing a lot of propaganda to overthrow British Imperialism; but that zeal and that enthusiasm is not here to-day in any of us even including myself. We are doing nothing and want somebody else to do something for us but we wish to have name and fame sitting here under the fans. Every member of this House, every Congress member, not only every member of the Congress party but every Indian because after the 15th of August there is no distinction as all have attained freedom and are citizens of the Indian Dominion, must work for the poor villager. I quite agree with my friend Mr. Pattabhiramayya that nothing has been done for the villager. Go to the village and see how they are cursing us saying: 'These people have come; there are no roads, no good transport, no food, no

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clothing.' We must know their wants. The control of articles has done havoc and it is high time that it is completely removed and free trade is resumed."

* M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise not so much to offer my remarks against the Budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister who as was pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Anwar, is lost in ecstasies of poetry while our minorities are lost in the tragedies of realities, as to give you an idea of the hardships undergone by the minorities. While other members have made or are making suggestions of all kinds for the well-being of Government it is my poor lot to make some observations this afternoon about the present happenings in my district as well as districts in the neighbourhood. It was only yesterday that I happened to travel with the Hon. Home Minister to the scene of destruction and desecration of our Muslim brethren's property and possessions, mosques, mausoleums, the Holy Quoran, tanneries and shops and what else and what not. Similar crimes have been perpetrated in the North Arcot district, Coimbatore and Madura districts."

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"No Madura district, please."

SRI M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Rajapalayam in Ramnad district, I mean."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Even three days back, I received a telegram from Madura . . ."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Is the hon. Member raising any point of order?"

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of information, Madam."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"No need now."

M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"It is no exaggeration to say that when he visited these scenes of occurrences, the Hon. Home Minister was ashamed of these acts and he expressed it openly. But I say it is only a matter of words and not of deeds; how would it help Muslims who are in such an insignificant minority.

4 p.m. "My Muslim brethren, neither in Edapadi nor in Erode, to the best of my knowledge, gave any provocation to be placed in this miserable plight. I must say, even the Hon. Home Minister acknowledges it. I ask, is this the way Government should be carried on? If only one and a half years ago Government had taken strong steps at Vaniyambadi, to-day such things would not have taken place. It is the duty of the Government to prove to the hilt that this is a secular State and they mean to protect minority communities. When the Vaniyambadi tragedy took place we approached the then Premier, and he immediately rushed to the place with us (hear, hear) and saw things with his open eyes,

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and he said it was an act of shame. And what did he do in the end? At least as a token he sanctioned two lakhs of rupees, of which perhaps the House is aware. Our Hon. Home Minister, though he admits it, says that such a precedent should not be followed, because, he says, the collections that have been made at Tinnevely or some other district cannot be paid in Vaniyambadi, in North Arcot district. But I ask, is it not the people of this Province that have done this, and is it not the people who are in a majority that have done this? What is the way out of this? Government should come out boldly and tell those who have done this deed to pay for it. Otherwise where is the sense of justice which you proclaim to hold from house-tops. The people of Edapadi refrained from retaliation. But the case was quite different at Erode. They would have retaliated but for one fact; and here, I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention the name of Sheik Dawood at Erode, who managed the whole affair thoroughly well. For he said to his Muslim friends that they should on no account leave his compound and they obeyed him. Thus all the credit goes to him. Mr. Dawood said 'Though these are public places, I am their trustee, and nobody should need bother about it and I shall build them up for you.' And thus retaliation was prevented at Erode. Madam, it is up to the Home Minister and his Cabinet to give compensation or not, and I leave it to their good sense to do justice. It is time Government take measures to prevent such mischief-mongers going scot-free. It is up to this Government to prove that this is a secular State by punishing the miscreants who have created havoc to the minority communities. If they mean what they say, let us see them in their action and deeds.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, what pains me most is to say that the situation could have been saved if the police to-day are what they had been or what they were under the bureaucratic Government. For instance, I am ashamed to tell you that when the very Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Circle Inspector of Police, two Sub-Inspectors of Police and six or seven constables were there on the scene, all these incidents took place. Is it not painful to know that none of these people attempted even to shoot in the air to disperse the mob. It is a matter for the Government to take up and investigate. I mention this only to point out how the police have failed in their duties. Again, I have to tell you that the Sub-Inspector of Police at Edapadi, on the previous day of the incident wanted some Reserve Police from Salem, and in turn the Superintendent of Police asked him whether it was necessary, to which the Sub-Inspector remained quiet. Government will see from this how things are done and how the District Superintendent of Police feels when once a sub-inspector asks for Reserve Police. It is because of lack of action by the Police that all these loot and arson took place on the next day. Madam, in all these circumstances it is not for the minority community to point out the faults committed by the police, for we know the police will again turn round against these minority communities and play havoc if the Government deals with the police leniently. Madam,

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such is the state affairs under the benign popular Government of ours. I hope the Hon. Home Minister, as he told me yesterday, would run to Thiruvannamalai next Sunday and to some other places also and be fully convinced that he should take proper steps in consultation with his Cabinet for the protection of the minority communities. The question of compensation for all affected individuals is a thing which he should consider favourably, taking the Vaniyambadi compensation affair as a precedent. Madam, I have nothing more to say."

* SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN :—"கனம் சபாநாயகி அவர்களே, மிகவும் நல்ல அம்சங்கள் பொருந்திய வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தை சமர்ப்பித்த நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். நிர்மாண திட்டத்திலுள்ள பல வேலைகளுக்காக இந்த வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தில் பணங்கள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. எவ்வளவு பணம் அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டபோதிலும் அவை வருஷ கடைசியில் நாம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றி கொண்டுவருகிறோமோ அதைப்பொருத்துத்தான் நாம் சந்தோஷப்பட வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. சென்ற வருஷமும் இதேமாதிரி பல நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்வதாக பணம் ஒதுக்கிவைத்திருந்தது. ஆனால் வருஷ கடைசியில் பல காரியங்கள் நடத்தப்படவில்லை. அதற்குக் காரணங்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சாமான்கள் கிடைக்கவில்லை அல்லது வசதி குறைவாக இருக்கிறது என்று. ஆனால் அந்த மாதிரி காரணங்களைச் சொல்லி சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது திருப்தியடையவேண்டுகிறது. எப்படியாவது ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தை அந்தந்த காரியங்களுக்காக செலவு செய்து காரியங்களை நிறைவேற்ற சர்க்கார் முன்வர வேண்டும். ஆனால் வெளியில் எவ்வளவோ வேலைகளை முடிக்கிறார்கள் வீடுகள் கட்டுகிறார்கள் தொழிற்சாலைகள் கட்டுகிறார்கள் பலபல காரியங்களைச் செய்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு கிடைக்கிற அளவு சாமான்கள் அதிகாரத்தில் இருக்கும் சர்க்காருக்கு கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று சொன்னால் அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமுடியுமா. ஒருக்கால் உருக்கு சிமெண்டு முதலியவைகள் சர்க்காருக்கு அதிக அளவில் கிடைக்காமலிருக்கலாம். ஆகையால் இந்தப் பொருள்கள் அடங்கிய காரியங்களைச் செய்யத்தடைப்பட்டால் அவைகளைச் செய்யாமல் அந்த பொருள்கள் இல்லாமல் செய்யக்கூடிய காரியங்களைச் செய்யலாம். அதற்காக ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கிணறு வெட்டுதல், கிராமங்களில் ரோடு போடுதல், தண்ணீர் திட்டம், சாக்கடை திட்டம் தயாரித்தல் இவைகளுக்கு அந்த சாமான்கள் தேவை இல்லை. அந்த சாமான்கள் கிடைத்தவுடன் அதைக் கொண்டு செய்யவேண்டிய வேலைகளை செய்துகொள்ளலாம். இப்பொழுது செய்யாமல் விட்டுவிட்டால் அதிக காலம் கடத்திக்கொண்டுபோய்விடும். சாமான்கள் கிடைத்தவுடன் செய்வதற்கு தாமதம் ஏற்படும். ஆகையால் அவைகளை தயாராக செய்து வைத்துக்கொண்டு சாமான்கள் கிடைத்தவுடன் அவைகளைச் ஆரம்பிக்கலாம் எனவே அச்சாமான்கள் தேவை இல்லாத வேலைகளை உடனடியாக செய்துமுடிக்கும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்."

"சர்க்கார் சில கமிட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். வீடு கட்டும் திட்ட கமிட்டி, ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றக்கமிட்டி, பொது சுகாதார கமிட்டி, தொழில் கமிட்டி, இவ்விதமான பல கமிட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். இந்தக் கமிட்டிகளெல்லாம் தங்கள் அறிக்கைகளை சமர்ப்பித்துவிட்டார்கள். சமர்ப்பித்து சில மாதங்களாகிவிட்டன. இதுவரைக்கும் சர்க்கார் யாதொரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. அதற்கு ஆலோசனை செய்து கொண்டிருப்பதாக சமாதானம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். எவ்வளவு காலம் ஆலோசனை செய்வது என்பதை சர்க்கார் ஒரு வரையறை செய்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். இப்படியே காலம் கடத்திவந்தால் நம்முடைய காலம் போய்விடும். பிறகு ஜனங்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியாது. நூற்றுக்கு நூறு சரியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று கருதி வேலைகளை துவக்காமல் தள்ளிப் போடுவதைவிட அதிக காலம் கடத்தாமல் நூற்றுக்கு 4, 5

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தவறுகிறதாலும் பொருட்படுத்தாமல் வேலைகளைச் செய்துவந்தால் பரவாயில்லை. திட்டங்களைப்போட்டு எவ்வளவு சீக்கிரம் செய்ய முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு சீக்கிரத்தில் செய்யவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

"பொது சுகாதார விஷயத்தில் முக்கியமாக வேண்டியது குழாய்கள். தண்ணீர் திட்டம் வகுத்து சாக்கடைகளையும் அமைக்கவேண்டும். இந்த இரண்டும் மிக மிக அவசியம். சுகாதாரம்தான் நாடு முன்னேற்றமடைய செய்வதற்கு செய்யக்கூடிய முதல் வேலை. மற்ற எல்லா வேலைகளையும்விட இவைகளுக்கு முதல் ஸ்தானம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவ்விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்துவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். கமிட்டியார் சமர்ப்பித்த திட்டத்தை உடனே பரிசீலனைசெய்து முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டும். குழாய்களை நல்ல முறையில் ஏராளமாக தயார் செய்து ஒரு சரியான திட்டம் வகுக்க இப்பொழுதே ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும்."

"ஒரு கம்பெனியாரிடத்தில் ஒரு வேலையைவிட்டால் அவர்கள் ஆரம்பித்து வெகு விரைவில் முடித்துவிடுகிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக தொழிற்சாலைகளை ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் திட்டம் போட்டு வெகு விரைவாக ஆரம்பித்து இரண்டு வருஷத்தில் அமுலுக்கு கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் திட்டங்களுக்கு பல வருஷங்களாகிறது."

"மதுரையில் தண்ணீர்திட்டம் என்பதை வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். 4 லட்சம் ஜனங்களுக்கு திட்டம் போடுவதாக இருக்கும். அந்த திட்டம் தயார் செய்து முடிக்கும் சமயத்தில் ஜனத்தொகை 6 லட்சமாகிவிடும். அது அமுலுக்கு வரும்போது பார்த்தால் 7 லட்சம் ஜனத் தொகையாகிவிடும். அதனால் இந்தமாதிரி திட்டங்களை private company க்கு விட்டாலோ வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் முடித்துவிடுவார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி அக்கரை நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் எடுத்து கொள்ளவேண்டும்."

"பொது சுகாதார வேலைகள் அவ்விதமே செய்யவேண்டும். சுகாதாரத்தை முதல் காரியமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். சுகாதார கமிட்டியின் திட்டம்வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் அமுலுக்கு வரும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும்."

"அதோடு கூட மதுரை விஷயத்தில் ஒரு தனி வேண்டுகோள் சர்க்காரிடத்தில் செய்துகொள்ளுகிறேன். 1942-ம் வருஷம் வரைக்கும், யுத்தம் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கும்போது advisory அரசாட்சி நடந்தது. அப்பொழுது மதுரை நகர சபை பாதிகப்பட்டிருந்தது. அந்தக் காலத்தில் முனிசிபாலிட்டி யுத்த முயற்சியில் ஒத்துழைக்காததன் காரணமாக அவர்களுக்கு கொடுத்திருந்த கடன்களையும் மானியங்களையும் கொடுக்க மறுத்து வாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொண்டார்கள். சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் இவ்விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி நேரில் சொல்லி இருக்கிறேன் அவர் விரும்பியபடி அவருக்கு கடிதமும் எழுதியிருக்கிறேன். சுகாதார வேலைகளுக்காக மதுரை முனிசிபாலிட்டிக்கு கொஞ்சம் அதிகமான சலுகை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். மதுரை மிகவும் நெருக்கடியான ஊர். நாளுக்கு நாள் ஜனத்தொகை அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டேபோகிறது. தொழிற்சாலைகள் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்த ஊரில் உடனே தண்ணீர் சாக்கடை திட்டம் விரைவில் அமுலுக்கு கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் சுகாதாரக் குறைவு நீடித்து வந்தால் ஊர் ரொம்பவும் பாதிக்கப்படும். பல கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுவரும் ஆகையால் மதுரையில் அவசியமாக உடனே தண்ணீர் சாக்கடை சுகாதார திட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்."

"நாம் இங்கு நிறைவேற்றும் சட்டத்திட்டங்கள் வெறும் சந்தோஷமும் பெருமையும் அவைவதற்கு அல்ல. Removal of Civil disabilities Act" ஐ சட்டமாக்கி இங்கே நிறைவேற்றினோம். ஆனால் அந்த சட்டம் பெரிய ஊர்களில் ஒருவாறு அமுலுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. எனினும் கிராமங்களில் அமுலுக்கு வரவில்லை. பல கிராமங்களிலிருந்து தினந்தோறும் புகார் விண்ணப்பங்கள் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஹரிஜனங்களைத் தோண்டல்களில் அனுமதிக்கப்படுவதில்லை கோவில்களில் அனுமதிக்கப்படுவதில்லை என்று புகார்கள் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளைப் பற்றி நாங்கள் கலெக்டரிடமும் D.S.P. களிடமும் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்

[Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman] [1st March 1948]

டிருக்கிறோம் ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளிடம் சொல்லியும் இன்னும் புகார்கள் வருவது நிற்கவில்லை. சில தடவைகளில் இதை கவனித்து விசாரித்து தண்டனை அளிக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொண்டால் கலெக்டருக்கும் D.S.P. க்கும் இன்னும் அதிகார பூர்வமாக சட்டத்தைப்பற்றி தங்களுக்கு தகவல்வரவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதைக் கேட்பதற்கு ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படியானால் கிராம அதிகாரிகளைப்பற்றி சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. இந்த சட்டம் வெறும் பெருமைக்காக நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறதாக இருக்கிறதே யொழிய அமுலுக்கு கொண்டுவருவதாக இல்லை. இப்பொழுது காலம் வெகு வேகமாக போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சட்டத்தை இங்கு நிறைவேற்றியதைப்போல் அதைக் கண்டிப்பாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்றும் மீறி நடந்தவர்களுக்கு தண்டனை விதிக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மதுரையில் விறகு விஷயமாக ஒரு தீர்மானம் நகர உணவு கமிட்டியில் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது. விறகு அங்கே விநியோகிப்பதற்கு கட்டுப்பாடு (ration) இருந்துவருகிறது. ஆனால் எவ்வளவு கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு ஆகி இருக்கிறதோ அந்த அளவுக்கு விறகு சில மாதங்கள், ஏன் சில வருஷங்களாக கொடுக்கப்படவே இல்லை. வேண்டிய அளவு கிடைக்காவிட்டால் ஜனங்கள் அதோடு சும்மா இருக்கமுடியுமா? அவர்கள் தேவைக்கு கொடுப்பதை விட இரண்டு மடங்கு வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் அவர்கள் வெளியிலிருந்து வாங்குகிறார்கள். வெளியில் வாங்கக்கூடிய அளவு விறகு கிடைக்கிறது. ஆகையால் விறகு கட்டுப்பாட்டை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதால் ஜனங்களுக்கு பெரிய தொந்தரவாக இருக்கிறது. என்வே அதை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று உணவு கமிட்டியில் தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றி ஜில்லா கலெக்டருக்கும் சர்க்காருக்கும் அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஜில்லாக்கமிட்டியும் இதை ஆதரிக்கிறது. தீர்மானம் சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பி மூன்று மாதங்கள் ஆகின்றன என்றும் இன்னும் ஏன் சர்க்கார் கட்டுப்பாட்டை வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். வெளியிலிருந்து வேண்டிய அளவு விறகு கிடைக்கிறது ஆகையால் மதுரை நகரில் நடைமுறையில் இருக்கும் விறகு கட்டுப்பாட்டை உடனே எடுத்து விடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக அரிசிக் கட்டுப்பாடு மதுரை நகரத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டாம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதையும் உடனே எடுத்துவிட வேண்டியதவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. எல்லோருக்கும் 8 அவுன்ஸ் அரிசி கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று விதி இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் யாரும் 8 அவுன்ஸ் அரிசியில் நின்றுவிடவில்லை. 8 அவுன்ஸ் அரிசியில்தான் சாப்பிட்டு இருக்க முடியாது. அதற்கு அதிகம் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்த அதிகமான அளவை வெளியிலிருந்து வாங்குகிறார்கள். அதுவும் வெளியில் கிடைக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் இருப்பது விரும்பத்தக்கது இல்லை. யாரும் 8 அவுன்ஸ் அளவில் திருப்தியடைய முடியாமலிருக்கிற நிலமையில் இந்தக் கட்டுப்பாட்டை வைத்துக்கொண்டு 8 அவுன்ஸில்தான் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் யாரால் முடியும். இதை இன்னும் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பது நியாயமா? அல்லது விவசாயம் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு 12 அவுன்ஸ் 16 அவுன்ஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஏழை தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு 12 அவுன்ஸ் 16 அவுன்ஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளமுடியவில்லை. ஆகவே வேண்டிய அதிக அளவை வெளியிலிருந்து வாங்கிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் சட்டம் இருந்தும் அது சரிவர நடைபெறவில்லை. சர்க்காரால் இருக்கப்பாட்டை அமுல் நடத்தமுடியவில்லை. அமுல் நடத்த முடியாத சட்டத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பது அவசியம் இல்லை அது நியாயமும் இல்லை.

“ஆனால் சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் வியாபாரிகளும் கொடுக்கிற கணக்கை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்த முறையை கையாண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இக்கணக்குகள் சரியல்ல கட்டுப்பாட்டை எடுத்து விட்டால் பஞ்சம் வந்து விடுமோ என்று அஞ்சுகிறார்கள். அஞ்சுவதற்கு நியாயமே இல்லை. துணி கட்டுப்பாட்டை எடுத்தவுடன் அதிகமாக இப்பொழுது கிடைக்கிறது. கைத்தறி துணிக் கட்டுப்பாட்டை எடுத்தோம்; அதுவும் அதிகமாகவே

[1st March 1948] [Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman]

கிடைக்கிறது. விலையும் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் நூல் விஷயத்திலும் இதேமாதிரி ஏற்படலாம். இப்பொழுது கோயம்புத்தூரில் மில்கள் வேலை செய்யாமல் நின்று இருப்பதால் ஒருவாறு இருக்கிறது. இம் மில்கள் வேலைசெய்ய ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டால் நூலும் அதிகம் கிடைக்கும்.

“மதுரை ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து நெல் ஏராளமாக வெளி ஜில்லாக்களுக்குப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. மதுரை நகர உணவு கமிட்டி, மதுரை ஜில்லா கமிட்டி உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் எல்லோருமே இந்தக் கட்டுப்பாட்டை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மேலும் இதை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பது நியாயம் இல்லை. ஆகையால் தாமதம் செய்யாமல் உடனே எடுத்துவிடவேண்டும் என்று மறுபடியும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதோடு கூட இன்னொருவிஷயம் ஹரிஜனங்கள் வீடு இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வசிக்கும் இடத்தைப்பார்த்தால் மனம் சகிக்கவில்லை. யாருக்கும் மனமிரங்காமலிருக்கமுடியாது. ஒரு குடிசையில் 4, 5 குடும்பம் வசிக்கிறது. ஆகையால் தாராளமாக அவர்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது மிக மிக முக்கியம். இதை சர்க்காரே முன்வந்து செய்யவேண்டும். அநேகம் ஹரிஜனங்கள் வீடுகட்ட நிலத்திற்காக விண்ணப்பம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 2, 3 வருஷமாகியும் இன்னும் அது கொடுபடாமல் தாமதமாகிறது. அதை உடனடியாக வாங்கிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB 4-15 P.M.
BAHADUR:—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, in a way this budget should be taken as an auspicious budget, irrespective of its merits, because this happens to be the first budget after India became free. I should like to thank the Hon. Finance Minister for his flowery language, the nice poem with which he concluded his speech and the nice flag of the Indian Dominion on the cover page.

“Luckily the Hon. Premier has escaped criticism by absenting himself and the Hon. Finance Minister is more or less free from many criticism. Unfortunately the Hon. the Home Minister, my old friend, has become the target of attack. It is a fact that the duty of the Police is a thankless job. Though the Police officers in the mufassal are very honest, they are suspected as a whole. Similarly the Police portfolio also happens to be a thankless portfolio. In spite of my long friendship with the Hon. Home Minister, I am sorry I have also to criticise him. But I am sure he will take my criticism in the spirit in which I offer it and in keeping with the spirit of the saying of Lord Buddha:

‘A friend fights and an enemy smiles.’

“It has been said that the Hon. Finance Minister has produced a deficit budget. It is not a sin to do so, because deficit budgets happen to be the order of the day. The budget of the Indian Central Government as well as the budget of Pakistan happen to be deficit budgets. As has been said by Lord Morley, the stability and the greatness of a public institution depend upon the amount of loan which it takes. The more we borrow, the more we spend; the more immense good we do to the public. Whether the budget is surplus or deficit, I want a good administration and a good government on the lines of the Pope's dictum:

‘For forms of government, let fools contest; that which is best administered is best.’

[S. A. F. Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur] [1st March 1948]

Aristotle has said:

'It is better for a State to be governed by good men than even by good laws. That is the most perfect government under which a wrong to the humblest is an affront to all.'

"So many hon. Members spoke about food, cloth, Harijan uplift and rural reconstruction. To enjoy the amenities, we must first live. Protection for life is the most important and the most vital issue before us. It is a well-known fact that both before and after the 15th of August, there were communal troubles, murder, arson, looting, etc., everywhere. (At this stage the Speaker resumed his seat.) Whether they were justified or not, the Hon. Home Minister wants to make us the scapegoat for everything. The other day when the Betting Bill was under discussion, the Hon. Home Minister in a way lost his temper. It is but natural that a human being must have human weaknesses also. In the words of Aristotle, 'A leader should have the patience of a camel.' I hope that at least in future he will not lose temper, as nothing can be achieved thereby.

வெட்டனவை மெத்தனவை வெல்லலாம் வேளத்தில்
நெட்டிருப்பும் கோல் பஞ்சில் பாயாது
நெட்டிருப்பும் பாறைக்கு நெக்கிவிடா பாறை
பசுமரத்தின் வேருக்கு நெக்கிவிடும்.

"Force can be overcome not by counter-force but by kindness. By political tact, you must win us over. From Simla to Ceylon, from East Pakistan to West Pakistan, there is a cry that communal organizations should go. I will be glad if that is done. But who are communalists and who are not? Who are the true followers of Gandhiji and who are not? (Dr. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar: 'And who are the true followers of Mr. Jinnah?') We are concerned with the people here and not with those who are not here. I ask the Hon. Home Minister to examine these issues dispassionately and decide them as a Judge would decide. Are all the Ministers in the Central Government Congressmen? Are there not Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Sardar Baldev Singh and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee? Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty belongs to a party which was helping the British Government when you and I were non-co-operating with them during the last Great War. Does not Sardar Baldev Singh belong to a particular communal party, the Akhali Party? Does not Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee belong to the Hindu Mahasabha? Coming to our own Province, what about the Black Shirt organization? Day in and day out, the Black Shirts are openly attacking the Brahmin community and abusing their Gods. Are not these Black Shirts communalists?

‘எழை என்றால் பிள்ளையார் கோவில் ஆண்டி.’

In a village certain things were stolen. The people wanted to punish the culprit, but he was not found. They said: 'Anyhow we must punish somebody. In the Pilliar temple, there is a beggar. Let us punish him.' Similarly whoever does anything

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wrong, you say that the communalism of the Muslims and the Muslim League is responsible for it. So much vehemence is not necessary on the part of the Hon. Home Minister. The Government is in your hands, you have the power, and all things are in your favour. Is a 7 per cent Muslim minority a match to you? Because you govern, what all you do not seem to be communal; because we are the governed even our non-communal activities seem to you to be communal. After the 15th of August, you have inherited independence and are rejoicing. But what have we inherited? Mourning, coercion, suppression and oppression. We may be 7 per cent and you may be 90 per cent. But we are also a great force. Your value as a majority may be 10 and our value as a minority may be zero. Add the zero at the end and the 10 becomes 100 and you become ten times stronger. So I request the Hon. Minister to save us to save you, to protect us to protect you and to help us to help you. As I said, after all rule by force cannot last long. In this connexion I want to read a Urdu couplet written by our Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he was in jail.

اے روئے والے ہنسنے کے دن دور نہیں ہے

جو آج ہے مہجور وہ کل مہجور نہیں ہے

دنیا میں مرض بھی ہے دوا بھی ہے دعا بھی

بادل ہے جہاں رہتی ہے برقی بھی ہوا بھی پانی بھی

وہیں ہے *

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Acha (Urdu)."

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Our Finance Minister knows Urdu. Even if I translate the couplet, it will be like an artificial fruit. But our Finance Minister has tasted the natural fruit.

"The meaning of the couplet is this. To-day we are weeping, but the day of rejoicing is not far off. Those who are under subjection, suppression and oppression to-day, to-morrow they may not be under subjection, suppression and oppression. There are diseases in the world, but there are medicines also to cure them. In the clouds you have lightning and thunder, but water also is there.

"This attack on us by the Hon. Home Minister is not going to produce any result. The Hon. Minister has been saying that this is a secular State, but he should prove it in action. After all, you cannot live without us and we cannot live without you. From to-day let us live like the sons of the same parents, let there be a change of heart on both sides and better understanding so that we can make this the strongest Province and an example for the other provinces to follow."

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4-45 p.m. SRI M. BAPINEEDU:—"Mr. Speaker, may I request you to extend the sitting of this House till 8 p.m. to-day?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have already told the House that we will have to sit till 7 p.m. to-day. I think we will adjourn at 5 p.m. for tea and then reassemble at 5-15. I have no objection for the House to sit till 8 o'clock, if hon. Members so desire. I wish to know from the Hon. Leader of the House whether he agrees with the proposal."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I think it would be rather tiresome for members to go on sitting after half-past seven and I would suggest, Sir, that we shall adjourn at 5 o'clock for tea, then meet again at 5-15 and sit till 7-15 p.m."

SRI M. BAPINEEDU:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to congratulate my Hon. Friend the Finance Minister for his nicely got up, neatly presented and well-balanced Budget. There are certain features in the Budget on which I wish to offer a few remarks. Referring to page 13 of the Budget Memorandum, we find that there is a steady progress in expenditure since 1933-34 to 1948-49 on nation-building services. The amount spent on nation-building activities in 1933-34 was Rs. 662 lakhs and in 1948-49, 2,083 lakhs. The total amount spent in 1948-49 is practically treble that spent in 1943-44 and Education has received a greater share, namely Rs. 820 lakhs. I should like an equal amount, if not more being spent on Electricity. This is a department which is most intimately connected with Grow More Food Campaign and the industrial activities of this Province."

"As was pointed out by my hon. Friend Sri Subbaraman, last year we appointed a number of committees, such as the Harijan Welfare Committee, the Firka Development Committee, the Finance Committee, the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee, the Aborigine Tribes Enquiry Committee, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee, the Housing Committee and so on, but the reports of most of these Committees are made available to us. I would point out, Sir, that whenever a Committee is appointed, you must fix a time-limit within which the Report of the Committee should be submitted to the Government. What is happening now? Take for instance the Prohibition Enquiry Committee. It was appointed eight months ago. The object of that Committee was to enquire into the working of prohibition in the dry districts and to suggest ways and means of enforcing prohibition effectively and also to suggest remedies for defects discovered in the working of prohibition. The Report of that Committee has not yet been made available to us. We have now introduced prohibition in eight more districts and we are going to introduce prohibition throughout the Province this year."

"Then again, Sir, take the Harijan Uplift Committee. The members of that Committee have already signed that Report, but the Report of the Committee has not been made available to the members of this House. So I suggest, Sir, that, hereafter whenever any Committee is appointed, the Government should fix a

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time-limit for the Report of the Committee to be submitted to Government and they should also make that report available to the Members of the Legislature.

"The Hon. Finance Minister has been pleased to appoint a Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee. Without disclosing any confidential information, I may state, Sir, that the Committee has recommended certain proposals to Government which, if given effect to, would result in a savings of about Rs. 150 lakhs. I do not know what action has been taken by the Government on these proposals. I wish to point out that the greatest need of the hour is a thorough overhaul of the entire system of administration and this Committee should address itself to this particular question. Take the Public Works Department. I can call it a Please Wait Department, because there are scandalous delays in that department. First the Executive Engineer makes certain proposals. They then go to the Superintending Engineer; the Superintending Engineer takes his own time and sends them to the Chief Engineer; the Chief Engineer also takes his own time to examine them and then he sends them to the Government with his recommendations. They will then get stuck up in some Government department. By the time the proposal is sanctioned and executed, a considerably long time elapses and people get tired of the delay."

"Then take this very office, the Secretariat. I submit, Sir, that the Secretariat also has got to be overhauled completely. We are now living altogether in a new age; this is an age of aeroplanes. If you start here for Bombay this morning, you will reach there by noon, and you can return to Madras again by the evening after finishing the urgent work. If I write a letter to a firm or the Government in America to-day, I get the reply in about a fortnight or a month's time. But that is not so with the Government departments. Suppose you write a letter, making some important and urgent proposals to this Government or to the Central Government and you want them to take immediate action on them, what happens? The Government merely sleeps over that matter and it takes a long time even to get an acknowledgment of the letter from the Government. That is the case with Government departments."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I can assure the hon. Member that he will never get any reply at all."

SRI M. BAPINEEDU:—"That is quite right, Sir. That is how Government departments are working. Recently in the course of his well informed presidential address before the Engineers at the 28th Annual Session of the Indian Institution of Engineers, held in Madras, Mr. Rai N. K. Mitra Bahadur observed as follows:—

'Take any file in any Government office and it will be found that for want of quick decision and prompt orders, simple letters go from one table to the next, from the juniormost clerk to the Deputy or to the Secretary each putting down something for the next higher official to add. In this way what could be done in any business house in a day is hardly done in a month in

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Government offices, as a host of people deal with the same matter, but no one would take the responsibility for a decision on his own. The total loss of manpower in consequence must be colossal.

This is what is happening in our Secretariat departments. I want that ways and methods should be found out to cut short such delays, reduce red-tapism in Government offices and arrive at quick decisions on all matters.

"Now take for instance the proceedings laid down in connexion with land acquisition. Suppose you want to acquire some plot of land for some public purpose; see what a lot of procedure is laid down for acquiring it under the Land Acquisition Act. It takes months and months for the plot to be acquired and the building to be constructed. So is also the case with the repairing of roads. I suggest, Sir, that these rules should be thoroughly examined and entirely changed.

"Then again, take the State Aid to Industries Act. Suppose an industry applies for State aid. The application first goes to the district officer, the district officer transmits it to the Director of Industries and the Director of Industries examines it and then forwards it to the Government with his remarks and by the time the aid is sanctioned by the Government, the market conditions entirely change and some other man in the meanwhile starts the industry with his private capital and the whole purpose of State aid is lost. There also the rules and procedure laid down require to be changed.

"Take again, our immediate problem, the problem of food. Of course we have to depend upon the import of a lot of our food-grains from other countries. The only way to solve the problem is to carry out a scientific soil-survey and at the same time tap all the water-sources and see that more land is brought under cultivation and that the soil is made more fertile. We find that in one district there is too much water and in another there is no water at all. We must see that the water is distributed evenly to all lands in the Province by framing comprehensive schemes. Take for instance the Ramapadasagar Project. If you carry out the scheme, a considerable extent of land could be brought under cultivation and the food problem will be solved. Now the Tungabhadra Project is also in progress and is nearing completion. If it is completed, a large area of land will be brought under cultivation. I suggest that the Ramapadasagar Project must be taken up for execution as early as possible. The schemes in Kallur lake need also immediate sanction. Its waters are useful not only to my district but also to other districts. Then we need not depend upon other provinces or other countries for food.

"I am glad, Sir, in this connexion, to observe that the control of the Minor Irrigation department has been transferred from the Revenue Department to the Public Works Department. I am also glad to note that a provision of Rs. 37 lakhs has been made for Minor Irrigation schemes this year as against the usual provision of Rs. 17 lakhs.

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"Take again the other schemes in the Kistna and Godavari deltas. If we take up all these schemes for immediate execution, then we can collect more land revenue and this will increase the income of the Province. If necessary, we can float debentures and people will certainly be prepared to take them up.

"Sir, we have got an Economic Adviser for the Government. I trust that he will be able to make suggestions for the industrial development of this Province.

"Then Sir, let me come to electricity. We must give all priority to our schemes of electricity. Upon electricity depends not only our industries, but also our grow more food schemes. Our grow more food, dig more wells, weave more cloth, start more industries schemes will become meaningless unless we are able to supply people with cheap electricity for their agricultural operations.

"With regard to the Forest Department, I may say that there has been no regular survey of the forests of this Province. We do not know how much land has been disafforested and how much will have to be afforested. We do not also know how much timber is available from the forests and our forest resources have not been completely tapped and made full use of. A complete survey of forests is absolutely necessary and should be taken up immediately.

"Let me come to education. We are now only having a 10 per cent of literate population. If we compare the figures of literacy in 1931 and 1941, we find that there is an increase of only 2 per cent. What is it that the Government are going to do to reduce illiteracy in this Province? I request the Hon. Minister to take up adult education schemes and also introduce compulsory elementary education at least in one taluk in each district.

"In this connexion, I am glad that the Government have taken up the compilation of an Encyclopædia both in Tamil and Telugu. I am also glad that the Government are offering prizes for best literature for children. In this way, the Education Department seems to be moving fast. I also wish to suggest that besides compulsory elementary education, compulsory scouting should be introduced in all elementary schools and compulsory military training in all colleges.

"May I also request the Government in this connection to offer all help to private institutions and to the people who start private colleges, because without Government help, they cannot do anything. There are some colleges in my own district, but they cannot do any improvement without Government help. They tried to collect donations from people in that district, but how far and long we can depend upon private charity. I would therefore request the Government to encourage all private schools and colleges by giving them liberal financial help. Here again, I am told that there is a certain G.O. which stands in the way of private institutions getting Government grants. I hope that that G.O. will be cancelled and that necessary help extended to those colleges.

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"Coming to jails, I had an opportunity of visiting some sub-jails recently. The conditions there were very horrible. They are not fit places for human beings to live in. I wish, Sir, that some provision should be made for baths and other amenities to the prisoners.

"Sir, I understand that a Psychologist has been appointed on a high salary to look after the boys in certain certified schools. I do not know what is the necessity for such an appointment. I am told that after all, he is only doing some administrative work and that he is an European with high salary.

"Coming to public health, when you go to any big town in the Tamil Nad or the Andhra, you find gutter smell stinking at your nostrils, and by the side of it there are coffee hotels. This is a sad commentary upon our public health administration. I hope, Sir, that this matter will also receive the attention of the Government.

"As regard firka development work, I find that there is no scheme for Government, particularly for the cottage industries. I hope that very soon cottage industries will receive a fillip at the hands of this Government.

"Then Sir, I come to the problem of beggars. This is rather a big problem and the Government must take some action to reduce the magnitude of the problem. They might book some beggars in crowded towns and cities and send them to homes and see that the problem is tackled in that way.

"As regards housing, we are year after year framing housing schemes and starting societies but we are not able to get the necessary materials. In the mufassal districts, there are vast open spaces in the compounds of Collectors and other district officers. It appears to me that they are unnecessarily kept vacant and made no use of. I suggest that small houses should be constructed in these vacant plots and allotted to N.G.Os. and middle class officers. All these big compounds were meant only for officers during the bureaucratic regime. I do not think that such spacious compounds are necessary at present to our district officers.

"Take agriculture. The Agricultural department has become an agent for supplying manures and materials. We must take away these things from the department.

"I submit, Sir, that all the suggestions I have made will go to improve the country and make it prosperous. Besides, we must also have a National Defence Force. Incidentally I must say that we have to improve the Machkund scheme. I shall end my speech, Sir, with only one quotation from the Firka Development Committee Report. It reads:

'Free we are and greater are our responsibilities. We must begin to reconstruct our ideas, remodel our actions and reshape our institutions and reorganize our society. For any future poverty, disease, death or starvation we have only to be blamed. There is a great task ahead of us. (There will be no more difference between the Government and the governed.) We must all govern.

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well. In a free country all the villages must be self-sufficient. Poverty must be reduced. Production of the cloth must be increased. Communications must be improved. We must fight the enemies like poverty, illiteracy and ill-health, resulting in happy and prosperous and contented people.'

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should resume his seat."

The House adjourned for tea to meet again at 5-15 p.m.

(After tea—5-15 p.m.)

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"Instead of adjourning at 7-15, Sir, I suggest that we might continue the sitting till 8 p.m."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We have already decided that we should sit till only 7-15 p.m."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I should like to congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance on the artistic presentation of his budget. In this inartistic age none need decry the importation of an artistic trend in a budget speech, for there is need for the spirit of art in every aspect of human life, in every department of human activity, be it finance, economics, law, commerce or public administration. But, Sir, though the Hon. the Finance Minister presented his budget in an artistic manner I am sorry to note that he has made very little provision for dispelling the inartistic features of the life of this Province. One of the maladies from which this Province, nay, the whole of India is suffering, is that of being inartistic. This is evident from the predominance of the ugly things of life in our midst such as disease, poverty, squalour, overcrowding, under-nourishment, etc. I am sorry to find that the Hon. Minister has not made any earnest attempt to tackle these problems.

"In the first place, the allotment made for Public Health is very inadequate, it being only Rs. 82.83 lakhs this year. Instead of increasing the allotment under this head it is indeed surprising that it has been reduced by Rs. 8.14 lakhs as compared with previous year's budget estimate. Moreover no provision has been made for combined medical and public health centres in the villages. As for the training of midwives, while over 35,000 midwives are required for the Province, the Hon. Minister complacently comes forward and informs us that the Government propose to train this year 100 additional midwives. At this rate can any progress be made in the health and well-being of the mother and the child, the future citizen of to-morrow. Further that the fell disease of tuberculosis which is carrying a heavy toll of human lives has not engaged the serious attention of the Government.

"With reference to housing, apart from the grant of some loans for housing construction societies under the Co-operative Housing Schemes the Government have done nothing to tackle this important question. While the Government of Bombay

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have launched upon an ambitious housing scheme, the Government of Madras are absolutely apathetic towards this problem and the report of the Provincial Housing Committee, a committee appointed by the Government themselves seems to have been shelved. The Bhore Committee observed that it is the responsibility of the Provincial Government to deal with the problem of housing. I want the Government to realise one fact and that is that while the Co-operative and private enterprise are likely to be forthcoming to provide houses for the middle class and higher income groups, they are not likely to be helpful for the provision of houses for the lower income groups without generous outright State Aid. It is no use on the part of the Government putting forward the plea of lack of finance for launching upon schemes for national well being. After all there is no country in the world which has got sufficient revenue at its disposal to meet all its wants. I do not believe that even America has an abundance of finance to fulfil all its requirements. It is mainly through the medium of loans that most Governments finance their schemes. I understand that the credit of this Government is sound and that the public debt of this Province is only half its annual revenue. As such why should the Government be reluctant to come into the open market and raise loans? I hope, Sir, that through the medium of loans the Government will come forward to do something to ease the acute housing problem on which depends to a very large extent the health and well-being of the poor people.

“Coming to education, Sir, it is regrettable to note that whereas, the Government should have allotted for compulsory elementary education a sum of Rs. 132 lakhs this year as per the Post-war Reconstruction Scheme in order that elementary education might become universal in the course of 20 years, they have set apart only Rs. 39 lakhs for this purpose. At this rate it will take not 20 years, but 70 years for knowledge to become free, to which aspiration the Hon. Minister for Finance gave expression to at the conclusion of his speech through the famous lines from Gitanjali. I am afraid this aspiration of the Hon. Minister will remain a pious hope in his generation.

“Again, the Government have displayed considerable apathy towards making grants to the universities. Their indifference towards higher education is, as a matter of fact even more pronounced this year than it was last year. This is evident from the reduction of Rs. 2,67,400 in the grants made to the universities. So far as the University of Madras is concerned the grant to it remains stationary and even the small amount that this university had asked for its extra-mural department has not been made available to it. With reference to Women's education it is astounding to note that the Hon. the Minister for Education has stabbed the cause in the back for although provision has been made in the budget for the maintenance of the Muslim Women's College. I understand that the Government intend to abolish this institution and hand over the building where this college is located, namely, the Hobart High School building, to a private individual, Mr. Ethiraj. This curtailment of facilities for Women's education on the part of the Government is most deplorable and I may

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tell you, Sir, that it has come as a rude shock to women, not merely Muslim women but also many of Hindu women, because a large number of Hindu girls are studying in that college. (Sri M. Bapineedu: Question.) It is beyond question, Sir, that a large number of Hindu girls are studying there, that Muslim girls there are only a handful, and that Hindu women also disapprove of the step taken by the Hon. Minister for Education.” (Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER:—“Order, order. Let the hon. Lady Member continue her speech.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“Sir, I fail to understand how hon. Members and that too responsible and well informed members on the other side, childishly insist on a denial of glaring and obvious facts. At a time when there is considerable dearth of facilities for women's higher education, it passes one's comprehension how the Hon. Minister for Education can take such a retrograde step as abolish an existing institution, which is catering to the requirements of both Hindu and Muslim girls. On behalf of women, I emphatically protest against this unwarranted act of the Hon. Minister for Education which has been actuated solely by narrow motives, and I urge upon the Government to revise their decision in this regard.

“I am very sorry to find that the food situation in this Province has deteriorated to an alarming extent during the course of the past year. Last year about this time when the hon. Mr. Prakasam presented his budget I had occasion to congratulate him on the improved position and on his raising the scales of ration to 12 ounces. To-day, however, there is a tale of woe all over the Province in regard to this matter and grim famine is raising its ugly head. The Grow More Food Campaign has been a failure and it will continue to remain so unless the Government concentrate their attention on the intensive cultivation and on the utilization of scientific up-to-date methods in the matter of growing food crops. Since an ominous food situation is looming large over the horizon it behoves Government to take all precautionary measures to avert the crisis and proceed most cautiously with their policy of decontrol and derationing of food-grains. The Government of India should be approached to increase their allotments to this Province and also to see if some rice can be imported from Burma, for I understand that that country had had a bumper harvest this year.

“Another matter to which I wish to refer is the delay on the part of the Government to give effect to the separation of the judiciary from the executive, despite the fact that the scheme was ready when this Ministry took over office from its predecessor last year.

“In this connexion, I may state that the public are sceptical as to whether this reform will ever see the light of day during the present regime. Therefore, Sir, I wish to urge upon the Government not to rest content with affirmations because mere lip-service to the cause and reiteration of the intention of the Government in this regard cannot satisfy the public. The doubts

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of the public will be dispelled only when the Government implement their intention. The Government should therefore give effect to this reform without any further delay. I also request the Government to see that the respect which the courts of law have commanded hitherto is not undermined and the confidence of the public is not shaken in law courts by the interference of the state in judicial matters. In every civilized country, in every democratic country, courts of law should remain completely independent unfettered from interference by the State executive. The State, like the humblest citizen of the land, is entitled to expect and to receive disposal of its cause by virtue of its merit alone and not by reason of any other consideration. An independent judiciary is a *sine qua non* for good Government, good order and the general well-being of the State and its citizens. I therefore hope that unlike the past, in future the Government will not by their actions allow misapprehensions to creep into the minds of the public as regards the independence of the judiciary in this Province. This is a very important matter and I hope the Government will see to it that nothing is done by the executive authority that will jeopardize the independence of the law courts and mar the fair name of this Province.

"I am glad to find that some provision has been made in this year's Budget for Irrigation, particularly Minor Irrigation Works, but I am sorry to note that the Government have not yet realized the importance of Hydro-Electric power. Sir, in the neighbouring State of Mysore, it is through the medium of Hydro-Electric Projects, that rapid studies have been made in the sphere of industrial expansion. In Mysore the per capita consumption of electric power is 49.5 kws. while the equivalent figure for Madras is only 7.5. If Hydro-Electric Projects are duly developed in this Province and if electricity is extended to the villages the face of the entire country side, will undergo a remarkable metamorphosis.

"Sir, there are some pleasing features in the Budget as well. One is the announcement that prohibition would be extended to eight more districts and that the entire Province would go dry on the 2nd of October, the birthday of the great departed Leader Mahatma Gandhi. Sir, the opponents of Prohibition desire that the Government should fleece the poor in order to strengthen their Exchequer, but why should the Government obtain their revenues from the poor. I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. the Finance Minister to the fact that the incidence of the recent taxation that has been resorted to has fallen on the poor. While the Salt tax has been removed because Mahatma Gandhi was opposed to it on the ground that it hit the poor, is it proper that the poor should to-day be subjected to taxation for almost every article that they consume, with the exception of salt? My request to the Hon. the Finance Minister is that he should revise his taxation policy in future and devise such taxes whose burden will be borne by the rich, particularly by the profiteers and black marketers, who have amassed immense fortunes at the expense of human misery.

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"Another gratifying feature in the Budget is that some provision has been made for Women's Welfare. I am glad that the name of the Indian Women's Civic Corps has been changed into Women's Welfare Department, which I had been advocating these past several years. While provision has been made for the training of some welfare workers. I am afraid the amount allotted for the expansion of this department is not sufficient. As the Hon. the Finance Minister himself is aware, the Committee that was appointed by him approved a seven years' scheme for the expansion of the Women's Welfare Department, in consonance with which the Government have to increase their contribution by Rs. 1½ lakhs every year.

"I am also glad to learn that the Government have decided to provincialize the Madras Vigilance Association and have provided Rs. 72,600 for this purpose, but I fail to see any provision for the establishment of Separate Reserve Homes to enable the Government to implement the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Amendment Act passed in this House a few months ago. I request the Hon. the Finance Minister to inform me if allotment has been made for this purpose also and if so under what head. I shall deal with the remaining items when moving my cut motions on the various demands."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, congratulations—several congratulations—have been showered on our charming Finance Minister, almost embarrassing him, on his magnificent Budget speech. Being a product of Shantiniketan, we could not expect from him any other speech than a speech, as has been stated by my hon. Friend, Mr. Anwar, which is 'Prose run mad'. Before giving us the revised estimate for the year 1947-48, he has been good enough to give us his revised estimate of the political developments in the country, here and elsewhere. He has climbed to dizzy heights and raptures and those that followed him stood dazed, when he described to us the dawning of freedom. He has not neglected Astrology and Astronomy when he said that 'We felt thrilled as though we had been blind all the while, and having miraculously regained our eye-sight, had been enabled to see the full moon in conjunction with Venus and Mercury'. He must know the planetary aspects which I do not claim to know. Nay he has even invaded the realm of Mythology in order to explain away the disunity and division that manifested themselves in aggressive and violent forms after the dawning of freedom. Division and disunity have not come unanticipated and they have not appeared of their own accord. Because we have bargained, because of our compromising mentality, because of our lack of understanding and our unwillingness to take the advice of intelligent and far-seeing statesman who warned us against separation, we find this disunity and division to-day. Netaji anticipated this and warned us against the division. 'Brutal deeds, heinous acts, unspeakable atrocities on women and children, loot and arson and massacres were perpetrated in the name of religion', said our Finance Minister. But, alas who were responsible for all these? We are responsible. We have been inadvisedly

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mixing religion with politics and politics with religion and we have been playing into the hands of Imperialism. Some of our brilliant leaders and statesmen who warned us against this mixture were chased out of the political arena. Need I say that our late lamented leader, Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, had to leave Congress because of this. Netaji had to leave India because of this ideological difference. We talk of a Secular State but I am unable to reconcile this to the carrying of ashes by Ministers and Governors. That is creating an impression among the public and misleading them that India follows a mixture of religion and politics. I would have appreciated if the Harijan Ministers and members or if possible, Muslims were allowed to carry the ashes."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"There is only one Harijan Minister."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Sir, I can understand the Harijan Minister or Harijan members or Muslims carrying the ashes because it is for the upliftment of the Harijans that Gandhiji strived even at the risk of his life. How the Hon. Mr. Kurmayya had to struggle for a place in the party to carry the ashes'. Even at a time, when we are supposed to be inspired by and overcome by an inevitable, feeling of 'Smasana Vairagya' we have remembered as to how best we could exploit the situation to our political advantages and party consolidation by playing upon the weakness and the gullibility of the mourning masses. May God save Gandhiji's spirit and Gandhiji's ideals and plans and principles from these political ash-careers. I fear the Hon. Finance Minister has not decided to carry the sacred pot of ashes on his head like the incorrigible and chronic celebrate, the Hon. the Education Minister. I would have congratulated the Finance Minister if he had earmarked respectable amounts for cottage industries, village industries, Harijan uplift, etc., commensurate with our devotion to Gandhiji which we have exhibited. The Ministry which came to power had the opportunity of executing Gandhiji's plans of Rural Reconstruction, village economy and village panchayat, eradication of exploitation of class by class, caste by caste, the poor by the rich, etc., but, which at the same time, had not translated those laudable plans and ideals into action, are more criminal than the gang that planned to assassinate Gandhiji. How the ex-Premier Prakasam was removed from office because he was a true follower of Gandhiji and had intended to put into operation Gandhiji's plans. His textile policy which Gandhiji supported, was opposed by the capitalist section and Mr. Prakasam was unseated. The inference is clear and unambiguous. It is sheer syllogistic truth to say that the present Ministry was propped up by vested interests and any Budget presented by them would serve the classes and not the masses as is evidenced by the Budget estimates before us.

5-45
P.m.

"Sir, at least after Gandhiji's death, a Ministry composed of rich landlords, business magnates and members of the Upper Chambers, who do not represent the masses, must have dissolved itself and made Hon. Mr. Kurmayya or any other Harijan the

[1st March 1948] [Sri G. Rajamannar Chetty]

Premier and the Ministry must have been reconstituted from out of the members of this House only with a good leftist majority and with more Harijan members. That would have been a greater devotion to Gandhiji than these violent exhibitions of devotion. That apart, this Budget cannot be taken as a budget that is approved by at least the majority members of this House, for this was not considered at the Congress Party meeting.

"Sir, a Ministry, that has not moved an inch further in the Harijan Uplift Programme which Gandhiji's true followers in the last Ministry like Mr. Prakasam had initiated, I fear, will not be able to do better in future also. A Ministry with a mostly unseeable and almost unapproachable Premier, who is supposed to be guided by communal considerations, if not prejudices, whose conception of firmness, strong-mindedness and short-heartedness almost coincides with stubbornness, obstinacy and native unwillingness to discussion based on syllogistic thinking, cannot be congratulated. The touch of Viswabharathi is felt when the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi says, 'Let prohibition be our biggest developmental work. Though negative in its character, let it be the source from which all our developmental and creative work flows'. This observation, though simple in nature, is deep in its implication and wide in its extent. But may I also humbly ask the Hon. Minister, what kind of developmental activities have been conducted and what creative work has flown in the districts that have already gone dry, in order that we may estimate the future development of creative work that is expected to flow in the districts to become dry.

"Sir, I now come to the problem of food."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one more minute."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Then, I am afraid, I have miscalculated."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"Sir, the whole speech is a miscalculated one."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"My hon. Friend Mr. Guntur Narasimha Rao knows calculation and miscalculation very well, not only for himself but also for the Government in order to escape several things.

"The Hon. Minister has catalogued to us the unfortunate causes that have resulted in the present position of a total deficit of 21 lakhs of tons of rice and millets. But any Government worth the name must have devoted adequate attention to the problem of production of enough foodgrains leaving a margin for the unexpected apathy of the elements of nature and devastations occurring out of excessive sympathy of nature towards us. If a province with three sacred rivers and a host of other rivulets is to be a deficit province to this colossal extent, I am at a loss to know what to say. I hope and trust that these rivers have by now become more sacred by associating themselves with the sacred ashes of Gandhiji and will contribute to this province more food in future."

[1st March 1948]

MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for the comprehensive budget he has presented. It is remarkable for its lucid presentation and marshalling of facts. The merit of the budget has got to be tested by the way it proposes to solve the most critical and all absorbing question of the year, namely, the famine prevailing in several districts. This famine is proposed to be met by the opening of relief shops in the deficit districts where foodgrains will be sold at 8 oz. per head per day at a time. But it is not stated for how many days a week it will be sold. I understand foodgrains will be sold for two days in a week in some places and three days in a week in others. It is not at all sufficient for the people. I request that arrangements may be made for the sale of foodgrains at least for five days in the week.

“ I also understand that maize is being supplied in the place of foodgrains and that about 12,000 tons of maize are sent to Tinnevely district. But the people in Tinnevely district are unaccustomed to maize. In these days of cholera and other epidemics, it is really dangerous to experiment with unfamiliar foodgrains. I request at least six ounces of rice and two ounces of maize may be arranged to be supplied in order to meet the deficiency.

“ Sir, I also understand that Collectors are empowered to procure in what is called the levy system. Under this system, the Civil Supplies Commissioner has met the Collectors and come to a decision that landholders owning five acres of land and more should give two kottais per acre. The production on five acres of land will be only 30 kottais and the melwaram due to the owner will be only 15 kottais. If he is asked to give 10 kottais, he will be left only with 5 kottais. This is quite insufficient for his family and it will be a great hardship. I request therefore that procurement is made from people who have got 10 acres and more.

“ Sir, a permanent way to meet this difficulty is to push up production. But even agricultural implements are in serious short-supply. The agriculturists are not able to get even the minimum requirements of manure. The Government should take immediate steps to supply them their minimum requirements of manure and implements. We read in the budget about brilliant schemes for increasing production. But speed is necessary. Delay is dangerous. The Government should pay serious attention to mechanisation of agriculture by supplying modern agricultural machinery. They should also improve minor irrigation sources and turn spring ponds and channels into regular sources of water-supply. It is stated that the Government are going to attend to some of these things in South Kanara. But as Tinnevely also is passing through severe famine, these things must be executed in Tinnevely district also. If all these things are done, Tinnevely district can be converted into a surplus district in the course of two or three years.

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“ Sir, I now come to the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions. The Government seem to be half-hearted in the matter. Separation ought to have been accomplished by now. I do not know why the Government is halting and hesitating in the matter. I am told that the Committee appointed for the purpose has framed a cheaper scheme and I request the Government to accept it without delaying it further as the Government have earned a reputation for hesitancy and delay.

“ Sir, there are also complaints that the Government are interfering with the judiciary by sending instructions to the magistrates to stay some cases and dispose quickly some other cases. Though the Government have denied it, I know of some instances like that. With regard to the Melapalayam shooting case, when the people of Melapalayam were praying the Government to have the case withdrawn, all of a sudden the Public Prosecutor said that the Government had instructed that the case should be disposed of as expeditiously as possible. I was also told that the magistrate in whose court the case was pending was also confirmed. Whatever may the truth of these things be the fact remains that three eminent Judges of the High Court have reminded us that the independence of the judiciary unhampered and uninterfered with by the executive is very indispensable. Where was the necessity for giving expression to this elementary principle by the out-going Chief Justice, by the incoming Chief Justice and also by one of the Puisne Judges of the High Court so late as in the year of Grace 1948?

“ Surely there must be something fishy in this matter. A little while ago my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhasyam, gave expression to the fact that there are only about six Judges in the High Court. I understand there are only three permanent Judges. Work is falling in arrears and accumulating. The Government cannot be ignorant of this fact. Surely the Government should have eyes to see what is going on under its very nose. It is true that the Government is actively considering the question of reducing the number of Judges either to 12 or 14. Even then the Government can appoint 12 Judges and can increase them to 14 Judges if the Government so decide the point. What prevents them from having at least 12 Judges for the High Court passes one's comprehension. The Government cannot be so negligent or indifferent in a matter so vital to the administration of our province.

“ Next, Sir, I wish to point out one rule which is followed in the administration of the Judicature. There is what is known as the rule of one year's disposal. In the name of this rule, Judges are forced to be actuated by disposal mania. This hasty disposal of cases tends to failure of justice in many cases as the Judges are not free to consider calmly and coolly the merits of the case on law or on fact. Judges should necessarily be trusted for they are all eminent officers whose honesty and integrity must be taken for granted to discharge their duties without wasting time.

“ Let me turn to the recent arrests. Whatever may be the reason for the arrests of the Muslim National Guards, R.S.S.,

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volunteers and Hindu Mahasabha workers, I want to know whether it is the rule of law that prevails in our province or the special discretion of the Government that passes for law. The manner and the method which they have adopted in arresting these people makes people doubt whether after all, the rule of law will hereafter be in force. Over-night it was announced that the Muslim National Guards organization, and the R.S.S. organization had been declared unlawful. By the very dead of night, the volunteers were arrested. Should not the Government take some time to see whether the volunteers still continue to be active members of these bodies which have been declared unlawful? Should not the Government see whether the volunteers commit any offence or violate the declaration? Even under the foreign rule the Congress was once declared unlawful. They waited till the members of the organization assembled in a meeting and it was only then they arrested them. But our people's Government has not even thought it fit to give weight to this salient principle of law in the administration and dispensation of justice"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one minute more."

MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Whatever may be the reasons for arresting them, I request the Government to consider whether they are really culpable and whether they should be kept under custody any further. It is a month since they have been arrested and their cases are said to have been under active examination of the Government. I request them to expedite the examination and release them."

* SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே இப்பொழுது வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தை சமர்ப்பித்த கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் மிகவும் பெரிய அதிர்ஷ்டசாலி என்று கூற விரும்புகிறேன். ஏனென்றால், உலகத்திலேயே இதுவரையிலும் யாருக்கும் கிடைக்காத அதிர்ஷ்டம் அவருக்கு கிடைத்திருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இனிமேல் யாருக்கும் கிடைக்கப்போவதும் இல்லை. அதற்காகத்தான் அவர் ஒரு அதிர்ஷ்டசாலி என்பதை சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். அதுதான் நம்முடைய மகான் காந்தியடிகளால் அருமையாக போற்றப்பட்ட பூர்ண மதுவிலக்கு திட்டத்தை முதன் முதலாக உலகத்தில் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்த பெருமை யாருக்கு உண்டு என்று சொன்னால் அது நமது சென்னை மாகாணத்திற்கும், கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டிக்கும் இப்பொழுது சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கும் வரவுசிலவு திட்டத்திற்கும் தான் என்பதை குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். காந்தியடிகளின் ஆத்மா சாந்தியடைய வேண்டுமென்றாலும்; அவர் திருப்தியடையவேண்டுமென்றாலும் இந்த மாகாணம் இந்த விஷயத்தின் மூலமாகத்தான் நடத்திக்காட்ட முடியும் என்பதை குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். காந்தியடிகளும் இதையே தான் அடிக்கடி குறிப்பிட்டும் வந்திருக்கிறார். இராம இராஜ்யம் நிறுவவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார். ஆனால், நான் சொல்லுகிறேன் அந்த இராம இராஜ்யத்தில் கூட பூர்ண மதுவிலக்கு திட்டத்தை அரசாங்கத்தாரால் கொண்டுவரப்படவில்லை என்னும் விஷயத்தை நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். தர்மத்திற்கு உயிரைவைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்த தருமர் ராஜ்யத்தில் மதுவிலக்கு அமுலுக்கு வரவில்லை. மதத்திற்கே கன் உயிரை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்த அவுரங்கசீப் ஆட்சியில் மதுவிலக்கு திட்டம் அமுலுக்கு கொண்டுவரப்படவில்லை என்பதை சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். அத்தகைய பெரிய, உயர்ந்த, சிறந்த திட்டத்தை பட்ஷெட்டில் முதல் முதலாக கொண்டுவந்த அதிர்ஷ்டம் அவருக்குத்தானிருக்கிறது. அந்த அதிர்ஷ்டம் இனி யாருக்கும் கிடையாது. கிடைக்கப்போவதும் இல்லை"

[1st March 1948] [Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai]

என்ற விஷயத்தினால்தான் அவர் ஒரு அதிர்ஷ்டசாலி என்று குறிப்பிட்டேன். ஆனால், இந்த பெரிய திட்டத்தைக்கொண்டுவந்த பெருமை மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகளுக்கும் எல்லாமுறையிலும் அவரையே பின்பற்றும் அவருடைய திட்டங்களை வெற்றிகரமாய் நிறைவேற்றும் மார்க்கத்தை வகுத்த பெருமை இன்று வங்காளத்தில் கவர்னராக இருக்கும் மேன்மை தங்கிய ஸ்ரீ இராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கும் உரியது. பட்ஷெட்டில் தைர்யமாக 17 கோடி ரூபாயை இந்த மதுவிலக்குக்காக இமந்து அதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதான பெருமை கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டிக்கு தான். அந்த திட்டத்தை வெற்றிகரமாக நிறைவேற்றும் பெருமையானது இந்த சபையோரையும், அங்கத்தினர்களையும் பொறுத்திருக்கிறது என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். அதிலும், 1931-ம் வருஷத்தில் கள்ளக்கடை மறியல் நடத்தியபோது இந்த காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் எந்த உணர்ச்சியோடு ஈடுபட்டார்களோ அதே உணர்ச்சியில் இப்பொழுது இதில் ஈடுபட்டால் பூர்ண வெற்றியாக நடக்கும். இப்பொழுது 17 கோடி ரூபாயை தியாகம் செய்தது பெரிது அல்ல. பூர்ண வெற்றியைக் கொண்டுவந்து நடத்தினால்தான் உண்மையான பெருமையுள்ளவர்களாவோம் என்பதை சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது ஒரு பெரிய தொகையை இமந்துவிட்டோம். 1931-ம் வருஷத்தில் இந்த வரவு சிலவு திட்டமானது 17 கோடியாக இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது 57 கோடிக்கு உயர்ந்துவிட்டது. காந்தியின் திட்டங்களையும், வேலைகளையும் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு மந்திரி அவர்கள் முக்யமாக கங்கணம் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். காந்தியடிகள் சொன்னமாதிரி வரிபளுவை உயர்த்திக்கொண்டு போனால் வரவு சிலவு திட்டம் செலவு அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டேபோகும். அப்படி இல்லாமல் சில வினத்தை குறைப்பதற்கு சரியான திட்டம் வகுத்து அதை கிரியாமசையில் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று நான் யோசனை கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

"சம்பள விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி காந்தியடிகள் சொன்னார் நம்முடைய ஜீவாதார உரிமை திட்டத்தில் 500 ரூபாய் தான் இருக்கிறது. அதன்படி சம்பளம் இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படியே வகுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற யுத்த கால நிலைமையினால் விலைவாசிகள் உயர்ந்து 2 மடங்கு 1,000 ரூபாயாக உயர்த்தப்பட்டும் நம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தங்கள் சம்பளத்தை தாங்களாகவே ரூ. 850க்கு குறைத்துக்கொண்டு இருப்பது பாராட்டத்தகுந்தது. இதுமாதிரி உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களில் ரூ. 2,000, 3,000 இவைகளுக்கு அதிகம் சம்பளம் வாங்கும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் நமக்கு தேவை இல்லை. இந்த விஷயங்களை கொஞ்சம் கவனித்து சிலவுசெய்யவேண்டும். எத்தனையோ சிறிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு இன்னும் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்த வேண்டும். இதை கவனிப்பதை அடுத்தபடியாக சொல்லுகிறேன்.

"மதுவிலக்கு அமுலுக்குக்கொண்டுவந்த பிறகு இன்னும் சில மாதங்களிலிருந்து இந்த இரண்டு இலாக்காக்கள், அதாவது (Exise, abkari) மதுவிலக்கு (Prohibition Department) உத்தியோகஸ்தர் இலாகா, இவைகளை இனி எடுத்து விடவேண்டும். மதுவிலக்குக்கு ஏற்பட்டபின் இரண்டு இலாகா தேவை இல்லை. அங்கிருக்கும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களையெல்லாம் வேறு இலாகா களுக்கு அனுப்பியோ அல்லது வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கியோ அல்லது வேறு இலாகாவிற்கு நியமிக்கும் நியமனங்களை நிறுத்தி இவர்களை நியமித்தோ சிலவினங்களை குறைப்பதற்கு மார்க்கத்தைத் தேடவேண்டும். நாமோ இப்பொழுது மதுவிலக்கினால் ஒரு பெரிய தொகையை இழக்கிறோம். ஆதலால் ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் சம்பளத்திற்கு அதிகமான உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் தேவை இல்லை. வேலைகளை திறமையாக நடத்துகிற சாதாரண உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இருந்தால் போதும். இந்த காந்தியின் கொள்கையை மதுவிலக்கு இலாகாவில் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பது முதலில் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தில் ஒரு பெரிய இனமாகிய 8 கோடி ரூபாயை கல்வி இனத்திற்காக ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறோம். நாட்டில் அதற்கு போதுமான பொருத்தமான கல்வி இருக்கிறதா என்று பார்த்தால் இவ்வளவு சிலவுசெய்வதானாலும் பயன் இல்லை. பொருந்திய கல்வியும் இல்லை என்பதை நான் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. அதைப்பற்றி விவரிக்கவேண்டு

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மென்றால் அவகாசம் குறைவாக இருக்கிற காரணத்தால் விஷயங்களை மட்டும் சொல்லிவிட்டாலும் போதும். சர்வகலாசாலைகளில் பட்டமளிப்பு விழா நடக்கிறது பெரியார்களும், கல்வி அறிஞர்களும் பட்டமளிப்பு விழாவில் தலைமை தாங்கி கல்வி விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி பேசுகிறார்கள். எந்த விழாவிலும் எந்த நிபுணராவது இந்தக்காலத்து கல்வி திட்டம் சிறந்தது என்று பேசுகிறவர்கள் இல்லை என்பதைப்பற்றிதான் கூறுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது இந்தியாவிலிருக்கும் கல்வி திட்டம் அவசியம் இல்லை. எல்லோரும் குறைகூறும் வகையிலும், அடிமைத்தனத்திலும்தான் இப்பொழுது கல்வி திட்டம் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருப்பது அவசியம் இல்லை. காந்திஜியைப்போல கல்வி நிபுணர்களால் போற்றப்பட்ட திட்டமாக இதை **Basic Education** முறையை இந்த நாட்டில் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். இந்தவிதமான கல்வி நம் மாகாணத்தில் முன்னேற்றமடைந்திருக்கிறதாவென்று பார்த்தால் இல்லை என்று வருத்தப்படவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இது நாம் ஒரே தினத்தில் மதுவிலக்கைக் கொண்டுவரக்கூடிய விஷயத்தைப்போல இல்லை. இந்தக் கல்விக்கு தேர்ச்சிபெற்ற ஆசிரியர்கள் தேவையாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு இன்னும் கொஞ்சகாலம் பிடிக்கும், அதை பூர்ணமாக மாகாணத்தில் அமுலுக்குக்கொண்டுவருவதற்கு இது ஒரு அவசியமான திட்டம். அது மாத்திரமல்ல, இப்பொழுது ஏழை மக்கள் வரிபளுவை தாங்க முடியாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்ட கூடிய நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த புது கல்வி திட்டத்தினால் ஏழாவது ஆண்டில் பள்ளிக்கூடம் தன் சிலவை தானே நிர்வகித்துக்கொள்ளும் நிலைமையில் இக்கல்வி திட்டம் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த திட்டம் மாகாணம் முழுவதும் அமுலுக்கு வந்தால் இந்த எட்டு கோடி இல்லை அதற்குமேல்கூட சிலவை குறைப்பதற்கு மார்க்கம் இருக்கிறது. இது நாட்டிற்கும் பொருத்தமானதாகும். இன்னும் இக்கல்வியினால் நாட்டினருக்கு தேவையானவைகளை நலம் அளிப்பதாக இருக்கும். ஆகையால் இந்த மாகாண வரவு சிலவு இனங்களில் ஓரளவு இதில் கவனம் செலுத்திவந்தால் நம் நாட்டிற்கு செளக்கியம் ஏற்படும். அதில் அரசாங்கம் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக முக்கியமாக உள்ளது உணவு பிரச்சனை. இதுவே நம்மாகாணம் பூராவும் உள்ள பிரச்சனை. நான் உபரி ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து வந்தவன் என்ற முறையில் இதைப்பற்றி சிலமுக்கியமான விஷயங்களை குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது நமக்கு தேவையான கருவிகள், உரம், இவைகள் கிடைக்காமலிருக்கிறது. இதுவும் ஒரு பெரிய குறையாக இருக்கிறது. கொடுக்கப்பட்ட உரம் கூட காலாகாலத்தில் அவர்களுக்குபோய் சேரவில்லை. அதனால் இந்த வருஷம் விளைவில் கொஞ்சம் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைக்காட்டிலும் மிகவும் முக்கியமான விஷயம் மற்றொன்று இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது தமிழ் நாட்டிலிருக்கிற உபரி ஜில்லாவில் அங்குள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கும், மிராசுதார்களுக்கும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற போராட்டத்தில் அரசாங்கம் உடனே தலையிட்டு அதை சமாதானவகையில் தீர்க்க முன்வராமல் போனால் அடுத்தவருஷம் உபரிஜில்லாவில் விவசாயம் நின்றுவிடும் என்றும் விஷயத்தை நான் இப்பொழுது சொல்ல கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். இது ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயம் என்றும், அதை உடனே கனம் மந்திரி கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். அந்த அளவிற்கு இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகளுக்கும் மிராசுதார்களுக்கும் போராட்டம் முற்றிவிட்டது என்பதை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஒரு பக்கம் கம்யூனிஸ்ட் தொல்லை, மற்றொரு பக்கம் சோஷலிஸ்டு கட்சி, கருப்புச்சட்டைக் காரர்கள், இவர்கள் ஏழை விவசாயிகள் இருக்கக்கூடிய பல இடங்களுக்குச் சென்று பலவிதமான மறுக்கத்தகுந்த பிரசாரம் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பெரிய போராட்டத்தை உண்டாக்கி கொலை, கொள்ளை போன்ற பெரிய குற்றங்களைச் செய்யும்படி தூண்டிவிட்டார்கள். இவைகளை அரசாங்கம் கட்டுப்படுத்தவேண்டும். இன்னும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு மிராசுதார்கள் கூலி கொடுப்பதைக்கூட நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும். அதை அனுசரித்து எந்த மிராசுதார் கூலி கொடுக்க தவறுகிறானோ அவனுக்கு தண்டனை அளிக்கவேண்டும். வகுப்பு துவேஷத்தைக் கிளப்பி கொலை, கொள்ளை குற்றங்களை செய்வதற்கு தூண்டுபவர்களை கண்காணிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். அதில் மிகவும் தீவரமாக உடனே கவனம்

[1st March 1948] [Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai]

எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இன்னும் பல ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் சும்மா தரிசாக போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலும் தண்ணீர் வசதியுள்ள நிலங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த உணவு பஞ்சக் காலத்தில் பல ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு சும்மா இருக்க விடுவது சரியல்ல. அதற்கு ஆள்கள் வசதி இல்லாமல் போனாலும் **Tractor** களை அமைத்து தருவித்துக்கொண்டு அந்த நிலங்களை தரிசாக கிடப்பதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஒரு வருஷத்தில் அதில் சாகுபடிசெய்ய அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இந்தமாதிரி கொடுக்கப்பட்ட புரம்போக்கு நிலங்கள் 5 வருஷங்களாகியும் குத்தகை முடிந்தும் அவைகளை சாகுபடி செய்யவேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்யாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை கனம் மந்திரியை கேள்வி கேட்டதில் கவனத்திற்குவரவில்லை என்று பதில் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். இதை உடனடியாக அடுத்த வருஷத்திலிருந்து சாகுபடிசெய்யவேண்டுமென்று நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும். அவைகளை இப்பொழுதே கவனிக்காமல் போனால் சாகுபடி நடக்கமுடியாத நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டுவிடும். ஆகையால் குத்தகைக்கு உழுபவர்களிடம் உரியகாலத்திலேயே விட்டுவிடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன், அதற்கு பலர் சிலவுசெய்து அதை பண்படுத்தி இருப்பதாக முறையிட்டார்கள். அப்படி அவர் நியாயமாக சிலவு செய்து நஷ்டமடைந்திருந்தால் அதை உடனே மாற்றி கொடுக்காமல் அந்த வருமானத்திலிருந்து ஒரு வருஷம் இரண்டு வருஷத்தில் ஈடுசெய்துகொள்ள குத்தகையை நீடித்து கொடுப்பதோ எது நியாயமோ அதை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கலாம்.

“ஆறுகளில் வரும் தண்ணீர் பெரிதும் கடலில் போய்விடுகிறது. அந்த ஜலத்தைத் தேக்கி பாசனம் இல்லாத இடங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும், இது ஒரு அவசியமான விஷயம். இதில் நீர்பாசன மந்திரி அவர்களும் கவனம் செலுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவில் திருத்தணர்புண்டி தாலுகாவில்மட்டும் 50,600 ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் மாணவாரியாக நஞ்சை, பாசனம் இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது என்பதை குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறேன். அந்த நிலங்களுக்கு நீர்பாசன வசதிக்கொடுத்தால் ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு 50,000 டன் அரிசி உபரியாக கொடுக்கமுடியும். உணவு பஞ்சத்தை யும் நீக்க முடியும். இதைப்பற்றி போன வருஷம் வரவு சிலவு திட்ட பேச்சில்கூட குறிப்பிட்டேன். இந்த வருஷம் அதில் 4,000 ஏக்கருக்கு பாசனம் கொடுப்பதாக கூறி இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது இந்த 50,000 ஏக்கருக்கு உடனே பாசனவசதிக்கொடுத்தால் உடனேயே இந்த நிலத்தில் அதிக உற்பத்தியாகும். * * *

MR. SPEAKER:—“இன்னும் ஒரு நிமிஷம் தான் உங்களுக்கு இருக்கிறது.”

* **SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:**—“இன்னும் சில நிமிஷங்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதே மாதிரி உழவு மாடு விஷயத்தில் தேவை அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது உழவு மாடு கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆதலால் **Slaughter-house**-ல் மாடு அடிக்கிற விஷயத்தை தடை செய்ய வேண்டும். சர்க்காரே இதைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கவேண்டுமென்று யோசனை கூறுகிறேன். அம்பலச்சேரி **Breed** என்ற மாட்டுப்பண்ணை வைத்து அபிவிருத்து செய்யும்படியான திட்டம் ஒன்று அமைக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னேன். அதைப்பற்றி இந்த வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தில் இடம் தரவில்லை. அதற்காக 800 ஏக்கர் நிலம் ஒதுக்கி சும்மா இருக்கிறது. அதை உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று யோசனை கூறுகிறேன். அதே மாதிரி சர்க்கார் நாடுகளிலிருந்து ஏராளமாக குழை எரு விவசாயிகளுக்கு கொடுக்கும்படியாக செய்யவேண்டும்.

“இன்னும் காட்டில் பட்டுப்போன விறகு சம்மந்தமாக ஜனங்கள் எடுத்து உபயோகித்துக்கொள்வதற்காக மார்க்கத்தை செய்யவேண்டும். இன்னமும் காட்டில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் வகுத்து இதை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யும் முறையை அரசாங்கம் கையாளவேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது உணவு விஷயத்தில் அவர்கள் சிரத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்வது போதாது. இப்பொழுது 8 அவுன்ஸ் ரேஷன் கொடுப்பதை

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10 அவுன்ஸுக்கு உயர்த்த முடியவில்லை. இன்னும் குறைத்துக்கொள்வதாக இருக்கிறது. உற்பத்தியாவதெல்லாம் எங்கேயோ இலங்கைக்கு கப்பல் மார்க்கமாக போகிறது என இதற்கு முன் வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தில் பேசியவர் ஸ்ரீபரமானந்து நாயர் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஸ்டீல்மர்க்களில் கடற்கரை யோரங்களிலிருந்து போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. கடற்கரை அருகிலுள்ள ஊர்கள் மார்க்கமாக தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மூட்டைகள் ஸ்டீல்மர்க்களில் ஏற்றுமதி செய்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை அரசாங்கத்தால் அடக்கமுடியவில்லை என்றால் வேறு எந்த காரியத்தை சாதிக்க முடியும் என்பதை யோசித்துப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் இங்கே உணவை குறைத்து சாப்பிடச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் உற்பத்தியாகும் உணவு வெளி நாட்டிற்கு போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதுவும் கள்ள தனமாக போகிறது. அதை அனுமதித்தால் நம்முடைய மக்களுக்கு கொடுமை செய்வதாகும். இதை கவனிக்கவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் முக்கியமான விஷயம் என்பதை வற்புறுத்திக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“தலைவர் அவர்கள் எனக்குக் கொடுத்த நேரம் முடிந்துவிட்டது. என்று சொல்லுகிறபடியால் இத்துடன் என்னுடைய உபந்யாசத்தை நிறுத்திக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

6-15 p.m. MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:--“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this year's budget deserves our praise although it does not contain anything for the expansion of education for the Muslims who are still considered to be backward. Should not facilities be given for Muhammadans to teach Urdu and Arabic in their own schools? There is much room for higher education among Muslims. Now the Muslims cannot have Urdu and Arabic taught in their schools in their own places. Poor people are forced to send their boys to other places as no teachers to teach Urdu and Arabic are appointed in schools in their own places. There is no place for Muslims anywhere in Government; even in special police force Muslims are not entertained because the majority community, the Hindus, have still got fear that Muslims would harass them. I do not know how long the majority community will continue to be afraid of the Muslims. Why should the Government entertain any fear that Muslims would give trouble to them when they have openly proclaimed in this Assembly and elsewhere that they would be loyal to them and the Muslim members of this Assembly have said that they would be responsible for all the activities of their organizations such as the Muslim League, etc. I venture to say that if the Government take Muslims more and more into their confidence, they will be more useful to them than any other party. Now there is no protection even for the Muslims.

“As for the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, the Muslims felt in general much more than some of the Hindus. After his prayer speech, there was much hustling among the crowd and as a result of it, the Mahatma was assassinated. As soon as this tragedy happened, the Muslims thought that they lost their Saviour. The occupation of Mosques and Durgas in Delhi was not known to the Muslims in these parts until the Mahatma uttered those words in his prayer speech. The Mahatma wanted protection for the Muslims. Certain classes of Hindus wanted them to be repatriated from India and establish Rama Raj. Mahatma Gandhi was not to establish Rama Raj. Therefore some Hindus thought that the Mahatma was an obstruction for them and they wanted to remove

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him from their midst and they achieved their object in the Prayer meeting. God wanted to save him even then and he did not die until he was shot twice or thrice, when he succumbed. The Muslims as a whole were shocked at the demise of this great Mahatma and their feelings of sorrow were very keen. When the country as a whole along with the Hindus were also bemoaning the sad demise of the Mahatma, some of the Hindus began to attack the Muslims. They looted houses, shops, burnt buildings, mosques and durgas. The other day when I visited Erode and Edapadi where I was in service in the Police Department it was a pitiable sight to see that the mobs had demolished all the buildings and destroyed even the Holy Koran. The mob began to demolish even the tanneries and mills. I admire the immediate action taken by the Subdivisional Magistrate and Deputy Superintendent of Police, Erode. The Deputy Superintendent of Police ordered 'open fire' and even after four Hindus were killed he was not able to bring the situation under control, and the mob continued destruction, because the police did not have sufficient force. When the District Officer came with the Malabar Special Force they were able to bring the situation under control. In Edapadi the police took no action because they were powerless. There some people induced the mob to attack the Muslims and burn the houses. There is a police station in Edapadi. A superior officer and certain other higher officers were also present. The Sub-Inspector had power to order fire. With all this no prompt measures were taken to put down the mob. But the Muslims were extraordinarily patient. They are not persons to be patient on such occasions. The death of Mahatma Gandhi affected them and pained them and that was one of the reasons which induced them to keep quiet. Now the Hindus have come to their senses and after the arrest of a large number of Hindus they have understood what a popular Government would do on such occasions. If they are convicted and sentenced for long terms of imprisonment, I think the ideas entertained by some of the Hindus against the Muslims might be knocked down still further from their brains.

“Sir, it is well-known throughout the whole world that the Muslims had no part in the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and that his preaching for the protection of the Muslims was the immediate cause of his end. Even then, Sir, the National Guards were declared unlawful. These National Guards were formed even long before the grant of Independence. If, Sir, the Government gives protection to the Muslims there is no necessity for the National Guards for Muslims. In the circumstances, Sir, why should any Muslim member be arrested soon after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi when all the Muslims were in grief, as if they were the cause for the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

“Now, Sir, there is no justice for the people and even if the police and other officers commit atrocities there is nobody to question them. If complaints are made, the superior officers who will

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make the enquiries will only support the officers. They think that if police officials are punished on the complaints of private persons, the prestige of the Government will suffer and people will be encouraged to come forward with more complaints. The result is that even if there is a real grievance, they keep quiet.

"At present there is general suffering among the people of the province for want of food. After the taking away of controls all the co-operative stores were closed and people were left to their fate and there is no food for them. The prices have gone high and starvation has actually started, though we have not yet heard of any death from starvation. Besides these, people are burdened with high sales tax. Of course, it does not affect the merchants and the rich people but it affects only the poor people. It is mainly a tax which falls on the head of the poor and it should not be called sales tax really but called 'jazia' meant to tax the poor.

"Then, Sir, people are not given gun licences to enable them to protect their crops from wild animals. Even in cases where gun licences are recommended by police officers and Tahsildars, something is done in the Collector's office and the licence is refused. Recently, Sir, when I visited Erode, some Muslims told me that they applied for licences and even they were recommended by the police and the Tahsildar concerned, but the licences were refused by the Personal Assistant to the Collector, because something was done in the Collector's office. I mention all these difficulties from which people are suffering so that Government may do something to remedy them. With these few words, I resume my seat."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the year under review has been marked by two momentous events; one is the dawn of freedom and the second, the most tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi. On both these two occasions, the people of the country displayed, on the first occasion, stupendous and unprecedented enthusiasm at the new hopes that were to be nurtured in a free country and, on the happening of the second event, there was an equally voluntary and profound grief that went into the hearts of every one living in the country. That shows that the common man has got a real, honest and solid love for his country and he hoped that with the dawn of Freedom a new future and a new era will open out to him. But, behind all this love of the country, we can also discern the equally solid fact that there is much discontent and unrest in this country; discontent because of the unsatisfactory living conditions, discontent born out of the scarcity of food with which the common man is threatened, discontent at the deteriorating health of the nation, discontent at the high prices of commodities. All these are facts which I do trust the Budget of the Indian Union as well as our provincial Budget, should reflect, for the Budget is only a mirror of the economic life of the society. It is a curious fact, Sir, that, whereas in England, a country which was directly involved in a war, the prices of commodities and the cost of living index had been kept under

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control, having risen only by 50 per cent, in this country, even though it was far away from the theatres of war, the cost of living index has gone up to nearly 300 per cent. Sir, I would like the Hon. Finance Minister to give us an indication as to how he proposes to tackle these fundamental problems, especially the rising cost of living. Sir, we have to test and apply proper remedies for these things and this unrest must be put an end to because no social progress is possible when there is social disorder. This discontent must be removed and we have to find ways and means for combating these. If necessary, the Provincial Government must, in conjunction with the Central Government, take immediate and speedy steps to rectify these maladies which are affecting society.

"Let us take the agriculturist and see what has been his position and what it is going to be? So far as I can see, he is still in the same squalour, his life is still as drab and monotonous as before and his debt has not become lighter even during these intervening years when there has been a rise in prices. I see that when Mr. Sathyanathan undertook an examination of the indebtedness of the rural population of this province, he put it at 200 crores of rupees and the latest survey by Dr. Narayanaswami Nayudu, shows that there has been an increase in rural indebtedness—the fact being that the increase in the prices of the produce has not, as a matter of fact, benefited the agriculturist to any appreciable extent, for the reason that the cost of production has also spiralled up and up. When therefore, we ask the agriculturist to help us in this battle against scarcity of food, we are asking him to do something which does not pay him. Therefore, if we are really sincere that there should be more production of food, we must make him feel that he has got something to gain by producing crops giving more food; we must see that the price of his produce is remunerative and is put on a reasonable basis; we must see that he is assured of certain definite prices and that depression will not catch him as it caught him in the years 1929-30. We read in papers of depression in America and in these days it does not take a long time for encircling the entire globe in its tentacles. I would like, Sir, positive measures to be thought of and provided for in the Budget to tackle this problem of depression and as and when it comes it is going to hit the agriculturists hardest as it did in the years 1929-30, the last time.

"Sir, there is one other matter which I want to mention in this connexion. It is an imperative necessity that his life must be made a little more bearable and the drabness under which he is living must be remedied. On the other hand, what we see is a curious phenomena. During the war and even after that we have been allowing the towns and big cities to grow bigger and bigger and attracting the rural population into them. The main reason for this, according to me, is, life in cities and towns affords more amenities than it does in villages where merely drab, monotonous life awaits them. Those of my hon. friends who have been to fail know how life there in spite of liberal supply of food

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etc., is too terrible to bear and the same conditions are prevailing to-day in our villages for lack of variety in amenities. I, therefore, thought, Sir, that one of the first steps that should be taken to make the villages more attractive and more bearable for leading a normal life, would be to bring electricity and other amenities like the radio, into the villages. I have, for a long number of years had the privilege of serving my constituency in this legislature, asking in season and out of season, that electricity should be one of the first concerns that should be nationalized. Agriculturists know that in this matter vested interests are an obstacle for the real promotion of agriculture and for the development of the village. The private concerns that are now in existence cannot handle electricity to the benefit of the ryots and villages. For instance, there is the Mettur system, there is the Pykara system and the Madras system also of which have been recently taken over by the Government. There are also thermal stations at Bezvada and other places and the private companies are only distributing energy. It is time that all these concerns are taken over by the Government so that electricity may be spread to every nook and corner of the villages. I wish, Sir, some provision had been made for this in the Budget. We know how difficult it will be for a private concern to extend electricity to the villages. As a matter of fact, small private concerns have their own interests and they do much of calculation before they think of investing, say Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 40,000 for the extension of a line for giving connexion to agricultural farms. On the other hand, if it is a State concern, I think, their policy being the larger interests of this rural agriculturist, it will be more liberal and more generous, so that the life in villages may be made worth living.

"I say, Sir, I am disappointed with the Budget, in another sense, because no provision has been made for improving the cattle wealth of the province. Next to agriculture, the greatest asset of the country is the cattle. In this country where there had been large number of cattle, they have become effete, insufficient and their condition also has deteriorated very much of late. So, Sir, some effort must be made—not some effort, but an all-out effort—must be made to improve the cattle. Unfortunately, Sir, the Budget does not show an improvement in the grant under the Veterinary department; there is neither any new scheme for improving the cattle wealth of the province. Reading over the Budget of the United Provinces, Sir, I find that a special scheme has been drawn up for starting a farm where artificial insemination of cattle is going to be carried on on a large scale for improving the breed of cattle. I submit, Sir, for the consideration of the Government, that not a minute should be lost in taking up the question of improving the cattle in this province also.

"Next in importance is that emphasis must be shifted from cities and towns to villages. Take housing, for instance. We are talking of co-operative housing and housing societies

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in cities and towns. After all the large increase in the population of cities and towns has been the result, as I said, of attraction which these cities offer. That is why people from the villages are dragged to the towns. Therefore, Sir, if the villages are allowed to have electricity, radios, small theatres, libraries and such other amenities which are found in the cities, people will go back to the villages and it will make for a real production drive in the villages.

"The question of providing proper housing to the villager is as important as providing housing to people in towns and cities. As a matter of fact, as I said, the gravitation of population to the towns is in a large measure due to lack of proper housing in the villages.

"We have industrial unrest in many centres; there are about 40,000 unemployed due to industrial troubles in the City of Coimbatore. There are a number of strikes all over the country. I am afraid there is no provision in the Budget to meet these by the creation of a permanent personnel for dealing with disputes, such as a permanent court of enquiry. 6-45 p.m.

"We have passed two pieces of social legislation; the Shop Assistants Act and the Non-Power Factories Act. I find that though the Act has been passed, it has not yet been put into force.

"Arising out of labour question is the one pertaining to housing for industrial labour; that is a question which cannot be left solely to depend on capitalists, whose interest now in the present unsettled conditions is to make as much as possible out of their capital and leave labour in the lurch; in most of the industries, it is like that but, of course, there are some honourable exceptions. That cannot be left to the haphazard development by industries and it must be made a State concern as it is in England. Hon. Members may be aware that some time ago, a report, the Beveridge Report, was published which contained proposals to take care of labour, from its cradle to the grave. Some effort must be made to embark upon schemes of that nature and they need not wait for the Centre to take up the matter. We have got the right and the legislative powers to tackle this question even on a provincial scale.

"Judged by the test of target and achievement in respect of production by agricultural and labouring classes, there is a genuine scope for improvement in production, and there is much scope for improvement of our national health. Speaking about health, I want to invite the attention of the House to one factor. If hon. Members had read the Report of Public Health Administration that was placed in their hands a few days ago, they would have seen that there had been as many as 13 lakhs of attacks of malaria. It has to be realized that malaria is a disease that can be controlled. In view of the advance of science and research regarding control measures, the whole thing can be eradicated. Vast tracts of areas, and number of villages which

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had been deserted by the incidence of this disease can be made habitable and they can all help in our production drive for more food. I want Government to fight the incidence of malaria with all the resources that they can command. I may remind the House that during the war, we have had examples of whole countries being rid of malaria by recent scientific measures being adopted. Control measures must be adopted with promptitude. In our fight for more production, in our fight against want and in our fight against disease, we shall have to act with vigour. You cannot fight a war with lethargy and hesitation and the same applies to any kind of war, war against disease or for more production. It will have to be prosecuted with all the vigour and resources, scientific knowledge and money, men and material at our command. England, a democratic country, has conscripted labour and has taken powers to direct labour into various trades so that trade may improve; such measures are indeed necessary at a time of crisis and they are necessary for getting over a crisis that threatens us.

"I have got one suggestion for improving our finances and I believe the Hon. Minister will consider it. The values of property has risen tremendously high. What was worth a thousand rupees four years ago is to-day worth four to five times that figure. This is due to the benefit that the State confers upon the property by the various improvements effected in the locality at State expense. Just as in England, the State can come in for some portion of the unearned increments accruing to the owners of such property. Thus money could be found for Government to finance their new schemes.

"While we were in jails, we were very eloquent and enthusiastic about jail reform. I had the opportunity of visiting the Central Jail at Vellore a few days ago and I found jail life very drab. We have been out of jails and we have taken office two years ago and during 1937 to 1939 also we were in the saddle of office but we have not done very much to prevent human beings becoming a constant and regular go-back to the jails; when he has once the misfortune of being sentenced to imprisonment, he becomes an automaton, a machine, and when he comes out he is just like the recurring decimal going down and down on a sliding incline in the moral scale. I do not see much has been provided for that purpose in the Budget.

"With regard to salaries, there is still the disparity between the high-paid officials and the lower rungs of the ladder. I believe, Sir, even Pakistan has made an appeal to its high-paid officials to voluntarily surrender a portion of their salaries. I hope our Government will also issue an earnest appeal to high-paid officers for a voluntary cut in their salaries."

SRI M. A. EASWARAN:—"Mr. Speaker, I welcome the Budget prepared by the Hon. Finance Minister; there are very good features in it of which Prohibition is one. This is a Budget prepared after the country has become independent and

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so it should be one which will make the people feel that it is the people's Government. When we introduce Prohibition, each one in the village will feel that this country has become independent and the programme envisaged by them is in keeping with their position as a people's Government. Just like that, Government must launch a drive for removing illiteracy. If they chalk out a plan, say for five years towards this end, the people will feel that they have the people's Government functioning. So, in every programme that Government adopts, people should be made to feel that it is the people's Government at the helm of affairs.

"I fully endorse the sentiments expressed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Subbaraman regarding de-control of food. Every person living in rationed areas is to be given only 8 ounces. Even the officers are not living on the eight ounces and by control we are only making every one a criminal. They get their requirements somehow or other. Such controls need not exist and they must go. All control regarding manure, agricultural implements and what remains of cloth and yarn must go. So far as cloth and yarn are concerned, there is still partial control. I received a letter from Erode stating that weavers were not able to get yarn for weaving. Only licensed people can deal in yarn and if the licences are removed, the weavers will not be hard put to it to get yarn. Regarding cloth also, I know that Mettur mill cloth is being sold at twice the controlled price. Licensed dealers are dealing in it. If the licence is removed, there will be free trade and by competition among dealers, the commodity will be available for a lesser price.

"In spite of the passage into law of the Civil Disabilities Bill penalizing disabilities imposed upon Harijans, yet we see that they are being treated in the same manner as they used to be before the 15th August 1947. The mentality of officials has not also changed. When the ordinary villager goes to the officer, he behaves as he used to do before the 15th August. I do not feel from anything that is happening that the country has become independent. The mentality of the people has not changed. The number of beggars is on the increase. We must have to bring a Bill penalizing begging. Work-houses must be started and able-bodied youngsters, men and women, should be made to work. The disabled, blind and the maimed must be housed and protected by Government. A law must be passed by the Assembly that children born blind should be put an end to immediately. People in the villages feel that they are put to lot of hardship by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The department should be reformed in such a manner that it must be useful to the peasant. They have no proper hostel for the Madras Medical College; the present rented hostel is not good and students are clamouring for a good hostel accommodation. I understand that recently a major operation failed for want of proper apparatus. Proper instruments are necessary and our hospitals should be equipped with them. With these words, I support the Budget."

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SRIMATHI V. SEETHAMAHALAKSHMAMMA :—“అధ్యక్షా, ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారు ఆయవ్యయ పట్టికలను తయారుచేసి మన శాసనసభ (House) కు సమర్పించినందుకు వారికి నా హృదయపూర్వక వందనములు. అదేకాకుండా వారు ఆయవ్యయ పట్టికను ఎంత జాగ్రత్తగా తయారుచేశారో వాని ప్రశంసం (Speech) కూడా అంత స్వరగా ముగించి కాలాన్ని ఎంతో సద్వినియోగము చేశారు.

“అదేకాకుండా ముఖ్యవిషయం, కాంగ్రెస్ యొక్క ముఖ్యసిద్ధాంతాలలో ఒకటి ఆయనటువంటి మధ్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని ఈ సంవత్సరంతో పూర్తిచేస్తూ దానిని కూడా కలిపి బడ్జెటును వారు మనకు సమర్పించేటటువంటి అవకాశము వారికి కలిగినందుకు వారు చాలా ధన్యులని నేను అనుకొంటున్నాను. ఎందువల్లనంటే గాంధీజీతో త్వరితముఖ్యసిద్ధాంతాలలో ఒకటైనటువంటి మధ్యపాన నిషేధంయొక్క చివరి ఘట్టమును ఆయన జరుప నిశ్చయించి ఈ మూడు సంవత్సరాలలో ఆ కార్యక్రమాన్ని మన రాష్ట్రమంతటా జయప్రదంగా కొనసాగే అవకాశాన్ని వారు బడ్జెటులో కలుగ చేశారు.

“ఇప్పుడు దేశంలోని రైతాంగంలో చాలా ఆసంతృప్తి విర్రడి ఉన్నది. దీనికి ముఖ్య కారణం ఏమిటంటే 1947 వ సంవత్సరం ఆగస్టు 15 వ తేదీ తరువాత కూడా వారికి కడుపుకు తిండి ఒంటికి బట్ట దొరకడం చాలా కష్టంగా ఉన్నది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ప్రభుత్వం వారికి తగిన సహాయం చేయలేకపోతోంది అందువల్ల ప్రజలు ఇది ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమే అని అడుగుతున్నారు.

“ప్రభుత్వం ఇప్పుడు కాంగ్రెస్ వారి చేతులలో నున్న క్షుటిక ప్రభుత్వ శాఖలలో పనులు ఇదివరకువలెనే చాలా ఆలస్యం (slow) గా నే జరుగుతున్నాయి. పని చురుకుగా సాగటంలేదు. ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగం జరుగటంలేదు.

“ఈ సందర్భంలో మా కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో ఇప్పుడు అక్కడ అనుసరింపబడుతున్న Re-modelling system వలన రైతాంగానికి కలుగుతున్న కష్టనష్టాలను గురించి మనవి చేస్తాను. ఈ Re-modelling system వలన రైతులకు వ్యవసాయ నిమిత్తం సకాలంగా నీరు ఇవ్వబడటంలేదు. అదునుచాటిన తరువాత నీరు ఇచ్చినా లాభంలేదు. పంటలు సరిగా పండవు. సకాలంలో భూములు సాగుచేసుకోవడానికి రైతులు చాలా బాధలు పడవలసివస్తోంది. వేరు గత్యంతరంలేక కాలవలకు నీరు గండ్లు కొట్టవలసివస్తోంది. ఈవిధంగా చేయడంవలన వారు Public Works Department వారియొక్క ఇతర అధికారులయొక్క జులుముకు గురికావలసి వస్తోంది. అందు వలన ఈ Re-modelling system ను సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో మార్చివేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“అదేకాకుండా జరిగినటువంటి సంవత్సరం అతి వృష్టివల్ల బుడమేరు పొంగి మా కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో పంటచేలు ములిగిపోయి రయితులకు కలిగినటువంటి అపారనష్టాన్ని గురించి మనవి చేస్తాను. సకాలంలో Re-modelling system వల్ల నీరు లభించక ఆ నేక కష్టనష్టాలకోర్కీ రైతులు వ్యవసాయంచేస్తే వీరా పంట చేతికివస్తుందనే time లో అతి వృష్టివల్ల బుడమేరు పొంగి పంట పాడైపోయింది. దీనివల్ల రైతులకు కలిగిన నష్టం అపారం. మన రెవెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు మా జిల్లాలో వ్యవసాయ చేసినప్పుడు రైతులకు కలిగిన నష్టాన్ని స్వయంగా చూచారు. ఇటువంటి నష్టాలవల్ల రైతులకేకాకుండా ప్రభుత్వానికికూడా నష్టం సంభవిస్తోంది. పంటలు పండక, కుడినపంటలు పాడైపోయి రైతు బాధపడుతున్నాడు. ఇటువంటి రైతులకు శిస్తు రెమిషన్ ఇవ్వడంవల్ల ప్రభుత్వం నష్టపడుతోంది.

[1st March 1948] [Srimathi V. Seethamahalakshammamma]

“ఈ సంవత్సరం బడ్జెటులో 50 లక్షల రూపాయలు శిస్తు రెమిషన్ క్రింద ఇవ్వబడినాయి. శిస్తు రెమిషన్ ఇచ్చినందువలన రైతుకు ఎక్కువ కలిసివచ్చేదేమి లేదు. ఎందువల్లనంటే ఈ రోజున బస్తా ధాన్యం 15 రూపాయలు అమ్ముతోంది. గవర్నమెంటువారు ఇచ్చేటటువంటి రెమిషన్ ఎకరానికి 10 రూపాయలు మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. అందుజేత రైతు సాధారణంగా పంట ఎక్కువ పడవలననే కోరుతుంటాడు కాని, శిస్తు రెమిషన్ కోరుకోడు.

“కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు అతివృష్టివల్ల రైతులు నష్టపడకుండా మురుగునీరు పాల ములలోనుంచి పోయే scheme లను వెంటనే అమలు జరిపించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో అవసరమైతే తగినంతమంది ఇంజనీర్లను సిబ్బందిని వేసి ఈ Drainage scheme లను వెంటనే జరిపించే ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసినదిగా నేను మన ఇన్ ట్రీవర్ట్ మంత్రిగారికి సలహా ఇస్తున్నాను.

“అంతే కాకుండా ఈ బడ్జెటులో 60 లక్షల రూపాయలను బుడమేరు Scheme కుగాను provision చూపించినందులకు మన ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారికి నా ధన్య వాదములు తెలియజేయుచున్నాను. ఎందువల్లనంటే ఈ బుడమేరు విషయమై ఎక్కువనుంచో ఆలోచింపున్నది. లోగడ ప్రభుత్వములవారు scheme లు తయారు చేసినారు కాని ఏమీ పని జరుగలేదు. ఇటువంటి ఇన్ ట్రీవర్ట్ విషయాలలో లోగడ Advisory Government ఏ విధంగా పనిచేశారో అదేవిధంగా ఈనాడుకూడా పున్నారని, అవిధంగా కాకుండా ఈ పనులన్నింటిని వెంటనే చేయించవలసినదని నేను మరి మరీ కోరుతున్నాను.

“అదేకాక ఈనాడు ప్రజలలో ఒక విధమైన ఆసంతృప్తి విర్రడివున్నదని ఘట్టిగా మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అదేమిటంటే మన ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారు Premier గా పున్నప్పుడు మా సర్కారు జిల్లాలలో పుత్తెల్లి కొనుగోలుదార్ల సంఘాలను ఏర్పాటు చేశారు. ఈ సంఘాలకు కురు ధనాన్ని వసూలు చేయటానికి వారు సంఘాలలో సభ్యులుగా చేరినవారికి కంట్లాట వస్తువులను కంట్లాట ధరలకు supply చేస్తామని వారి అధికారుల ద్వారా ప్రచారముచేయించి ప్రజలవద్దనుంచి share ధనాన్ని వసూలు చేయించారు. ప్రజలు అనాడు ఈ కంట్లాట వస్తువులు తమకు black-market లో కొనుగోలు సవసరం లేకుండా నుంధంగా తమకు లభ్యమవుతాయనే అభిప్రాయంతో ఆకృలు చేసికూడా are ధనము ఇచ్చారు. అనాడు కంట్లాటలు యున్నాయికాని ఈనాడు కంట్లాట లేవు. అందువలన ఈ సంఘాలకు ఎక్కువ పనిలేదు. అందుచేత share ధనము ఇచ్చినవారికి వారి డబ్బు తిరిగి ఇచ్చివేయడం మంచిది. కాని ఆ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు చేయలేదు. ఈ విధ రైతుల డబ్బును కాంతులలోను, డైరెక్టరుల చేతులలోను, నెక్రటరీల చేతులలోను పెట్టుట సబబుకాదు. ఈ విధంగా వేద రైతుల డబ్బు అన్యాయకాంతమవుతుంటే ప్రభుత్వంవారు సహించడం మంచిదికాదు. ఇందువల్ల ప్రజలలో ఆసంతృప్తి విర్రడివుంది.

“అదేకాక ఈ సంవత్సరం జనన విత్తనాలు కొనుగోలుటానికై రైతులవద్దన బాధలు చెప్పతరంకాదు. దీనివల్ల రైతులలో చాలా ఆసంతృప్తి విర్రడినది. జనన విత్తనాల ధరలు కంట్లాట చేయవలసినదిగా ప్రజలు అనేకమంది ముహూరందంలు పంపుకొన్నారు. మంచివిలు representations కూడా చేశారు కాని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ధరలు కంట్లాట చేయలేదు. దానివల్ల రైతులు జననవిత్తనాలు బస్తా రూ 200 లకు బ్లాక్ మార్కెటులో కొనుగోలువలసి వచ్చింది. ఇంత హక్కు ధరలు పెట్టి జనన విత్తనాలు రైతులు కొనుగోలుడం చాలా కష్టం. విరోధిధంగా కష్టపడి రైతులు

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, the 2nd March 1948.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker -(THE HON. SRI J. SIVASUBRAMANIAM) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Supply of green leaves to the ryots by Forest Panchayats.

* 98 Q.—[MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri Annamalai Pillai is not in his seat. The answers will be printed in the proceedings."]

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government are aware of the fact that green leaves are supplied to the ryots at different rates by different Forest Panchayats?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Yes. The scale of fees charged by the Forest Panchayats for the green leaf manure varies from district to district according to local conditions."

Eviction notices to Harijans and Vanniars to quit lands in Chidambaram taluk.

* 99-C Q.—SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Harijans and Vanniars were given eviction notices by the Government to quit the land, in which they were living from time immemorial under section 133, Indian Penal Code, in the Chidambaram taluk;

(b) whether it is a fact that these people were occupying those lands from time immemorial; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the lands on which they were living are Government poramboke lands?

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—" (a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information in the matter. The hon. Member has already presented a petition on the same subject to the Government. The Collector of South Arcot has been asked to submit a detailed report in the matter and to stay eviction proceedings pending receipt of final orders by the Government in the matter."

SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA:—"சர்க்கார் நிலங்களை ஏழை ஜனங்களுக்கு ஏன் அடமானம் பண்ணக்கூடாது?"

[2nd March 1948]

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I am prepared to assign lands to the poor; but assignment of poramboke is a different question, because they are communal property."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to issue orders prohibiting eviction till the Government come to a final conclusion in this matter?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I have already stated that."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I ask the Government, when the people have been living there for the last 27 years, why the Government have not granted pattas to them so far?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Twenty-seven years is only a presumption. If it is really the case, it can be favourably considered."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I ask, all on a sudden what prompted the Government to evict all these people?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I do not accept the presumption that they were there for the last 27 years."

SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN:—"In view of the fact that the Hon. Revenue Minister has promised in his reply to my question on 14th August 1947 that legislation will be brought soon preventing eviction and making them owners of land, may I know from the Hon. Minister when will he bring such legislation and what is the difficulty in bringing it now?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I think, Sir, that answer related to eviction of tenants in other places, like Tanjore. But this is a different question."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"When the Government are preparing for legislation preventing eviction of tenants in ryotwari areas, is it not right that the Government should extend the same principle to the cases of these people?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"The hon. Member does not make any distinction between communal property and other property."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know what sort of poramboke is referred to in this question; is it the poramboke that is unassignable, or poramboke which can be let for cultivation temporarily?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Because those details are not known, the Government have called for a report, and meanwhile eviction proceedings have been ordered to be stayed."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"If the sites are not very much objectionable why not give a patta to these people; why do you evict them?"

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THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I said, if it is communal poramboke it cannot be granted for occupation. If it is not communal, it can be considered. If they have been in occupation for a long time, I told the hon. Member, Government are prepared to consider it favourably and they have called for a report from the Collector of the district."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the Government realize that eviction of a large number of people without providing them alternative land will create great hardship for such people?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I know it will create hardship. But if certain gentlemen go and squat on other's land, it is a matter to be considered."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether this particular poramboke was given to these tenants for cultivation in respect of Grow More Food Campaign?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I do not know anything about it. It is a very large question pertaining to the whole taluk."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know what steps, the Government had taken till now for the grant of house-sites to these people, and have they any formula to proceed upon?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I do not know what the policy was all these years. I am making an attempt to evolve a formula, and I promised the House sometime back, proposals are being framed, they are being examined and they will be published as soon as they are ready."

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—"Will the Government appoint a committee to scrutinize this matter?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I do not think there is any need. If there is any particular difficulty I would request the hon. Member to submit his views or difficulties to the Government."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the assurance given by the Hon. Minister, may I know whether the Government are preparing a scheme for those whom they are evicting soon?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I said the proposals will be ready soon and they will be issued to the public."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether these eviction proceedings are in respect of living houses in the poramboke?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I think from experience these occupations must have been of recent origin. If these occupations were of such a long standing nature as is suggested by some members here I do not think

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the District Magistrate would have issued such a notice. I am looking into the matter, and till that time ~~eviction~~ will be stayed."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Are we to take that the Hon. Minister will act on presumptions and thinking only and not on actual investigation?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"When a particular case comes to my notice I can investigate; but if hon. Members put questions of a general nature I can only answer generally."

SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN:—"In this case, is the stay applicable to only the Vanniars and Harijans who are evicted or the general community?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"If it is a general eviction it will be applicable to all cases."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know how the Hon. Minister reconciles his answer, that he has called for information and yet he has been forming the view that they have been evicted rightly?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I have not made any positive statement. I proceed on facts elucidated on discussion I had with Members before they put questions here."

Suspension of the collection of peishkush under Rent Reduction Act of 1947.

* 99-A Q.—SRI B. S. MALLIKARJUNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any orders were passed under section 9 of the Madras Estates Rent Reduction Act of 1947, for suspending the collection of peishkush and other taxes for fasli 1357, from the estates to ease the tension among the tenants and landlords; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to realize reents from the estates from fasli 1357, on the fixation of ryotwari rentals by special officers so that the tenants may not be subjected to harassment and litigation?

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—" (a) No such orders have been issued by the Government under section 9 of the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947. The Government have, however, instructed Collectors to grant extensions of time to landholders till 31st March 1948, in deserving cases for the payment of peishkush and cesses due for fasli 1357."

" (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to section 3 (4) of the Act."

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SRI B. S. MALLIKARJUNA RAO:—"Are we to expect that the tenants are expected to pay rent at existing rates till such time as rentals are fixed by the special officer under the Rent Reduction Act which is to come to effect from the present fasli?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"The general law states that if a tenant pays anything in this fasli and mentions it in the chalan which he submits to the estate proprietor he cannot adjust it to the past arrears but only for the current fasli. The balance, if any, will be adjusted to the subsequent periods."

SRI B. S. MALLIKARJUNA RAO:—"So, are we to take it that a tenant is not protected against any litigation from the zamindar, who may prosecute him for non-payment of rent under the existing rate?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Under the existing Estates Land Act there is a specific procedure laid down for the collection of rent, and that holds good till we abolish zamindaris."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the tenants have not been paying rents to the zamindars for fasli 1357?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"It varies. Recently the Maharaja of Vizianagram stated before us that all his rents have been collected. The Leader of the House has stated that his rents are being collected, and we have also been hearing that in a large number of cases rents are not being paid by the tenants."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know from the Minister whether the Government have decided as a matter of course under the Rent Reduction Act to suspend collection of peishkush from the zamindars until the end of the fasli, and what is his meaning in saying that he has instructed to grant extension of time in deserving cases. That is the answer given by the Hon. Minister; I would request some more elucidation on it."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"When I used the words 'deserving cases'. I meant cases which I have just mentioned. When zamindars like the Maharaja of Vizianagram and Zamindar of Kumaramangalam have collected all rents there is no need to postpone collection of peishkush from them. But in other cases, where there was no collection of rent as such, we may give extension of time till the end of March; and meanwhile we are making attempts to persuade tenants and zamindars to come to an agreement to get over the interim period before the Bill becomes law."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know what steps the Government have taken to help landlords to collect their rent regularly?"

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THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"We are trying to keep peace and order in the locality."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that landlords are insisting on their tenants to pay the existing rent ignoring this Rent Reduction Act?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"The hon. Member is quite aware of the arrangement we made at Ramnad. That too holds good."

11-15 a.m. MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether it is a fact that the Hon. Revenue Minister said that he would effect the reduction of rent in two months but that the officers are saying that they will not be able to complete it even in nine months?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I never said that it would be over in two months. The Act would be applied from the fasli year 1357 and there is scope for the adjustment of any excess rent paid."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Is it not a fact that both in Vizianagram and Kumaramangalam Estates, rents were collected at the usual rate and that too by adopting forcible means?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"As far as I am aware, they never resorted to forcible means."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"In view of the difficulties pointed out, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to amend the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act so as to enable the District Collectors to collect the rent?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"The Act provides for the Collectors to step in only after the reduced rent is notified."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Has the Hon. Minister made provision in the budget for remission of peishkush?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Just now there is no need for making provision in the budget as for the present we are only postponing the collection of peishkush. Whether it should be remitted completely or in part is a matter of policy which will have to be decided by the Cabinet in course of time and then provision will have to be made if necessary."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know whether there is any proposal to amend the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act so as to provide for the adjustment of any excess rent paid by the tenant?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"We are advised that there is no need for such legislation. But if we feel that there is necessity for it, we are prepared to do it before the end of this session."

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SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government propose to bring into effect the reduced rents from 1st April 1948, and, if not, from which date?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"End of March is the date by which we have our seasonal collections. If the question is not decided by then and we want some additional time, the grant of a further extension will have to be considered."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"In view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know whether the Government have issued instructions asking the tenants to pay the present rates of rent and promising that the Government would adjust the excess rents, so that there may not be any clash between the tenants and the landholders?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Recently we discussed this with the representatives of the landholders as well as the tenants. As a result, the instructions suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham will be issued in the form of a press communiqué in the next few days."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"May I know whether the Government have issued any circular to all the zamindars to collect the reduced rents?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"We recently met and discussed with the representatives of the zamindars, the Madras Landholders' Association, the South Indian Landholders' Association and some other associations. We are in active touch with the interests concerned."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Will the Government give an assurance that any excess over the reduced rent collected by the zamindar will be deducted from the compensation payable to him?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I can tell the House that we are advised that even under the existing law without any amendment, the ryot who pays the rent can ask that it should be credited to the current year. We are advising the landholders to stick to this procedure."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"Should we not give the benefit of the reduced rent from the fasli year 1357?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I have already said that the benefit of the reduced rent will apply from the fasli year 1357?"

Collection of rents by zamindars.

* 99-B Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether in spite of passing of the Rent Reduction Bill the zamindars are collecting rents at the old rates?

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THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947, does not prohibit landholders from collecting rents at the existing rates till such time as the reduced rates of rent are notified by the Government under section 3 (2) of the Act."

SRI B. S. MALLIKARJUNA RAO:—"In how many months can we expect that the reduction of rent would be effected in all the estates?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"We expect to finish it in about six months' time, and the work has already commenced. Whatever might be the intervening period, it does not affect the rate of rent because, as I have said in my answer to the previous question, the benefit of the reduction will apply from the fasli year 1357."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government will ask the ryots to pay the rent at the reduced rate so that they may pay it cheerfully and without complaint?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"My hon. Friend is an expert lawyer and he knows that we can act only within the bounds of the law that has been passed."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"Are the Government aware that some inamdars are allowing the attachment of the paddy crop in the fields for the dues that they owe to the Government and consequently the tenants are suffering very much and, if so, what action the Government propose to take against such people?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"The Government are not aware of such cases. If the hon. Member points out any specific cases, the Government will take such action as is necessary."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government have issued any instructions to the Revenue Divisional Officers and the Collectors not to proceed with the suits, decrees and executions for the arrears of rent?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"It is not open to the Government to issue any such circular to judicial officers until such time as we settle the question of arrears and the mode and the quantum of compensation under the Abolition of the Zamindaris Bill."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"In view of the answer that the reduction of rents would be effected in about six months, will the Government be pleased to order the landholders to stay collection of rent till then?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"That power is not given to me by the Legislature."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Is it a fact that some political workers are going about asking the tenants not to pay rent to the zamindars?"

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THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I think the hon. Member can approach Sri P. Venkateswarlu for information on this matter."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government have issued any instructions to the courts asking them not to take any further steps in the execution of decrees?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"As I have already said, the Government have no power to issue any kind of instruction to a judicial court."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Some officers are attaching the property of the landholders for the peishkush due to the Government. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to issue instructions to attach the crop on the land as is provided for in the Board's Rules and Standing Orders and not the property of the landholders who may or may not be living there?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"This is only a question of procedure. It is open to the Government to attach either the property of the landholder or the land on which the peishkash is the first charge. As there is a postponement of the collection of peishkash, this difficulty may not arise for the present. When we finally decide the whole question, the hon. Member's suggestion also will be considered."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"In view of the fact that the question of arrears of rent also is being considered in connexion with the Zamindari Abolition Bill, will the Government be pleased to advise the zamindars to collect rent only at the reduced rate so that collection may become easy?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I have already answered that such an attempt is being made just now."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know whether the benefit of this legislation will apply to the tenants of muttadars and other zamindars living in the Agency Tracts or the Excluded Areas and, if not, what steps the Government propose to take to give relief to such tenants?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"The Government are applying this legislation to the Excluded Areas also."

SRI B. S. MALLIKARJUNA RAO:—"Is it not possible to effect the reduction of rent without a survey as it will take about three years?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"My dear friend has gone to another subject. Survey and settlement will only follow the Abolition Act. So far as the present reduction of rent is concerned, no survey and settlement are involved."

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SRI R. S. MANICKAM:—“Will the Government be pleased to order the suspension of rent collection by the zamindars for the present fasli in Ramnad and Tinnevely districts which are affected by famine?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“No such power vests in the Government at present.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“May I know whether the Government do not consider it proper that, when they collect peishkash on the basis of rate of rent, the landholders also should be allowed to collect rent from the ryots at the old rates?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“The question whether there is any justification for remitting a portion of the peishkash will be considered along with the Abolition Bill.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“When the landholders attach the movable property of the tenants for non-payment of rent, may I know what is wrong in attaching the movable property of the landholders for non-payment of peishkash?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“It is a question of equity which will be solved in the near future.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“May I enquire from the Hon. Revenue Minister whether personal relations and mutual admiration can come into play when replying to questions put in this House?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“All are my dear friends and therefore I have no distinction to make.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“As the Government have postponed the collection of peishkash, will they consider the postponement of the payment of rent by the tenant to the landholder?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“For postponing the collection of peishkash, the Government have power. But they have no power to postpone the collection of rent as such just now.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“May I know why the Government cannot attach the crop on the land for non-payment of peishkash?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“When I have said that we have postponed the collection of peishkash, I do not understand the sequence of this question.”

11.30 a.m.

Leakage of information regarding house searches at Guntur.

* 100 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent house searches at Guntur, in connexion with the Hyderabad affair, nothing was recovered from the Muslim houses;

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(b) whether it is a fact that information about the proposed searches leaked out of the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police;

(c) if so, who leaked out the information; and

(d) what steps the Government propose to take to punish the concerned officials?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN (on behalf of Hon. the Premier):—“(a) No. A dagger, a spear and a long knife were recovered from three Muslim houses.

“(b) No reason for such a suspicion.

“(c) & (d) Do not arise.”

Shooting of two men by the Nizam's Police.

* 101 Q.—SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that two young men of this Province were pursued by the Nizam's Police and shot dead inside our territory near Karur village in Kistna district, about the end of December 1947;

(b) whether a report has been received by the Government from the local authorities on the incident and if so, whether a copy of it would be placed on the table of the House;

(c) whether it is a fact that the dead bodies were carried away by the Hyderabad Police and if so, what attempts have been made to recover the bodies;

(d) whether any representations were made to the Hyderabad Government about the incident and if so, what reply has been received from them; and

(e) what steps the Government have taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN (on behalf of Hon. the Premier):—“(a) Enquiries show that the Nizam's Police chased some persons in Tiruvur (and not Karur) on 30th December 1947 and opened fire, as a result of which two persons were injured. These persons were carried away by the Nizam's authorities and it is not known whether they actually died though reports to that effect have appeared in the papers.

“(b) A report has been received, but it will not be in the public interest to place a copy on the table of the House.

“(c) Both the injured persons were carried away by the Nizam's Police in their van. The Hyderabad Government were immediately addressed to hand over the injured persons to their relatives.

“(d) Yes. No reply has yet been received.

“(e) The Government have taken all possible steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.”

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SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that after the occurrence of this incident, many other incidents followed in other districts also and is the Hon. Minister aware that there is a state of panic and fear and lack of confidence among the people of the border about the efficiency of the Government to protect life and property?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I have always demanded that there should be no panic at all among the people, because any Government behind a panicky people get panicky themselves. That is the reason why I demanded that there should be no panic. I know several incidents have happened and we have reported the same to the Government of India and our Agent-General at Hyderabad."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"Is it not ordinary human nature, that when they are unarmed and when people who come and attack them are fully armed with guns and swords, a state of panic is easily created, and is it not improper that under such circumstances we should presume that there should be no panic at all among the unarmed people?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not agree at all with the hon. Gentleman. I have already said that the Government are taking every possible step to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. We specially appeal to the hon. Gentleman, who has stood up against imperialism, at least to tell the people to stand up against these tyrants at present."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Leader of the House that even after this incident, some other incidents have also happened, may I know what further steps have the Government taken in the matter?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, the Government are taking every possible and every necessary step in the matter, but I should like to warn the hon. Gentleman concerned that his party almost makes it impossible for the Government to take any effective steps, which are necessary."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know, Sir, the names of the two persons who have been pursued and injured by the Nizam's police?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"We have not got the names of these two persons, Sir."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether this Government have any information from the Nizam's Government whether these two persons are alive or whether they were killed?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have already said, Sir, that in spite of our asking the Nizam's Government about this, they have given us no information."

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SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know whether the Government have made any efforts to get at the families of these two persons and ascertain their names and ages?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Every available means in the hands of the Government has been used to find out who are these persons, but at present, we have no information, Sir."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the Hon. Home Minister himself visited the spot to get at the information?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"To go to every spot where events occur, I should spend all my time travelling round the Province and I will have no time to attend to my other business."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask, how much further have the Madras Government pushed this matter with the Nizam's Government and especially with regard to the case of these two persons who are supposed to have been injured?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Even now, the hon. Gentleman does not seem to know what are the channels of communication between the Madras Government and the Nizam's Government. All that we can do is to make our representations to the Government of India and to the Agent-General direct, but we have no direct relations with the Government of His Exalted Highness."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether this Government has no power to arrest the police people as they were shooting our men right on the spot without negotiating with the Central Government?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As a matter of fact, Sir, two of the persons belonging to the Nizam's police were shot by our police and the Nizam's Government have complained against us to the Government of India."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Are we to understand from the Hon. Home Minister that the Madras Government have not received any reply to the representations which they have evidently made to our Agent-General in Hyderabad?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Neither the Agent-General nor the Government of India have received any information from the Nizam's Government, Sir."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—"May I know Sir, whether the Government has received any representation from the people of that particular locality that some people related to them have been missing?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir, all the information we have obtained is from our police at the border."

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SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Does the Government hope to bring down the incidents by enforcing the shoot-to-kill legislation that has been recently passed in this Province."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Well, Sir, that is for the Government to decide."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that recently five or six persons in the custody of a police party consisting of a Superintendent of Police, a Tahsildar and two other inspectors were snatched away by the Nizam's police, and if so, was the police party so weak as not to prevent or at least resist those people from snatching away the persons concerned, and if so, does it not reflect the incompetence of this Government?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am afraid, Sir, the Government is very competent; but this is a different matter and the hon. Member may put a separate question on it."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government does not consider it desirable to supply arms and ammunition to the people of the locality and train them to defend themselves in times of emergency?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government do not want to encourage a Fascist organization in the country, Sir."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the unrest and trouble at least on our side is due mostly to the communist policy of violence, intimidation and corruption?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As far as I am aware, Sir, the Communists are certainly giving trouble, but I think the hon. Gentleman will be proper, if he addresses this question to the member representing the Communists in this House."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Is it a fact Sir, that five persons who have been in the custody of the District Superintendent of Police and other Government officials have been snatched away by the Nizam's police?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As I have already said, Sir, I have no information on this point; but if the hon. Gentleman puts down a separate question, I will try to obtain the necessary information."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"As the Government have not received any reply from the Nizam's Government what further steps the Government propose to take to rescue the two persons concerned?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The only course open to us is to make further representation in the matter to the Government of India."

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Arising out of the answer given in this House, Sir, are the Government aware that the Nizam's police were able to raid into the Indian territory because of the inefficiency of the police, and the neglect of the police administration on the part of the Hon. Home Minister?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not grant all that the hon. Gentleman has said, Sir. But my report is that the people of the Nizam's border are raided by the Itte-had-ul-Musselmeen men in the day time and dacoited by the Communists in the night time."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"May I know whether the Hon. Home Minister can tell us definitely and deliberately whether mobile patrol as distinct from stationary police force, has been provided on the Nizam's border all through?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"At present there are some patrol police in the Kistna district, but after the hon. Gentleman represented the matter to me, I am trying whether mobile patrol police cannot be provided in the Kurnool district also, where I believe, the border incidents are becoming more frequent."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of expanding the Cabinet by one more Minister solely to be in charge of the border area in view of the fact that both the Hon. Home Minister and the Hon. the Premier have multifarious activities and responsibilities?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think that is necessary at the present time, Sir. I am able to take care of things myself."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"If so, Sir, will the Government consider appointing Mr. Nagappa as a Minister, because he comes from one of the border districts?" (Laughter.)

(No answer.)

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the answer given by the Hon. Home Minister that our Communist friends are attempting dacoity by night, will he at least give us a guarantee that precautionary measures will be taken to safeguard the people in the border areas from these gentlemen of the night and the minions of the moon?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"We are keeping a strict watch over the gentlemen of the night, Sir."

Supply of electricity in Cuddapah town.

* 102 Q.—**MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR** (on behalf of Shah Alam Khan Savoi Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to take over the supply of electricity in Cuddapah town?"

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes. The Government have decided to acquire the Cuddapah company licensed electrical undertaking and to take over the supply of electricity in Cuddapah area."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"Does the proposal to construct a thermal station for the Cuddapah district provide electricity for the Cuddapah town, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to acquire the Cuddapah Electric Company and to make it a thermal station, for the supply of electricity to the Cuddapah town also."

Malpractices of the office-bearers of Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Pappalapatti.

* 103 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU (on behalf of Sri K. Anandan Nambiyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether he received a memorandum signed by 166 members of the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society (No. 644) of Pappalapatti, Salem district, complaining of certain malpractices of the president and certain other office-bearers of that society; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in respect of that memorandum?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The memorandum was transferred to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for disposal."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know what further action has been taken after it has been transferred for disposal by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"No further action is found necessary after it was disposed of."

Backwardness in education in certain villages of Kasaragod taluk.

* 104 Q.—MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Kasaragod taluk in South Kanara district specially the villages of Chengala, Tekkil, Chemmanad and Kalamade are backward in education;

(b) what steps the Government are going to take to introduce compulsory primary education in the abovesaid villages in Kasaragod taluk;

(c) how many higher elementary schools there are in Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara district;

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(d) how many higher elementary schools there were about five years ago; and

(e) the reasons for reduction of higher elementary schools in Kasaragod taluk?"

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

" (a) No. Kasaragod taluk is not backward in the matter of education compared with other taluks in the district.

" (b) Compulsory elementary education will be introduced in the villages in due course.

" (c) 20 (17 for boys and 3 for girls).

" (d) 17 (14 for boys and 3 for girls).

" (e) Does not arise."

MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government propose to reopen the higher elementary schools, which have been abolished?"

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

"Even the hon. Member seems to be in doubt whether any higher elementary schools have been abolished."

MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I know that the higher elementary schools have been abolished in Kalamad, Chemmanad and in some other villages in my taluk."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is giving information. He should put questions."

MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know Sir, whether the Government will take steps to reopen those higher elementary schools in those villages?"

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

"If I may explain the position clearly, these schools were closed at the recommendation of the District Board concerned and the Government have directly nothing to do with them. I shall be glad if the hon. Member will put himself in touch with the Special Officer in charge of the District Board on this matter."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know Sir, on what basis the Government are selecting villages for the introduction of compulsory elementary education?"

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

"They are arbitrarily chosen Sir. Generally, backward tracts are chosen."

Tamil Encyclopædia.

* 105 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam have applied for a grant to Government for the publication of Tamil Encyclopædia and if so, whether the Government propose giving any grant?

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

"Yes. An application has been received from the Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam for a generous grant for the publication of an Encyclopædia in Tamil. Provision has been made in Part II schemes to grant the Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam for the preparation of the Encyclopædia in Tamil an equal contribution to what they collect from the public, not exceeding rupees one lakh per year for five years."

11-45
a.m.

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"Will the Government allow Government servants to help in the matter of making the Encyclopædia a success?"

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

"The Government will not allow the Government servants to collect funds but the question of allowing them to contribute articles will be considered."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know whether any such arrangement is made by the Government for a Telugu Encyclopædia?"

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

"I hear, Sir, that some provision has been made for the publication of a Telugu Encyclopædia by the Telugu Bhasha Committee."

SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN:—"May I know which is the Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam that applied for a grant, Sir? Is it the Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam of this Province?"

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

"Yes, Sir."

Restoration of the breached tank in the Mokshagundam village.

* 106 Q.—SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received by the Government and the Executive Engineer, Kurnool, for the restoration of the breached tank in Mokshagundam village in Cumbum taluk from the ryots of the village in the past one and a half years; and

(b) what action the Government have taken on those representations?

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—" (a) Representations have been received by the Government for the restoration of the tank in question. The Government have no information whether the Executive Engineer, Kurnool, also received similar representations.

" (b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government."

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SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"It is since three, four or five years that these representations have been pouring into the Government, Sir. May I know what is the reason for the delay?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"As far as I am concerned, after I began to tackle the question it has not even been months."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"Do not such breached tanks when repaired help very much the Grow More Food Campaign? Have the Government any list of such breached tanks which they propose to repair?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"The hon. Member is aware that in this budget there is a proposal for tank restoration which was abandoned years back. The whole question will be tackled immediately."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether there is any scheme to repair the tanks immediately after the breach, automatically without waiting for representations from the people?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Normally the local officers ought to attend to that. As a matter of fact this work has been neglected for years. Now the Government propose to have tank restoration schemes and I think that will satisfy the hon. Members."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know whether the Government have kept sufficient funds at the disposal of the Collectors to restore any tank which breaches without waiting for the sanction of the Government?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Subject to certain limitations the Collector has got certain funds at his disposal."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"How much is he given, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"He" is a singular pronoun, Sir. If the hon. Member asks a separate question with reference to any particular Collector, I shall answer it, Sir."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"May I ask, Sir, whether under this Tank Restoration policy undertaken in the budget the officers will have power only to investigate or to execute the works as well?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"They will have power to execute the works. The Department will contain a number of engineers and others and they will do the work."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know what is the amount of money kept at the disposal of each Collector for such repair of breaches in times of emergency?"

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THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"As the hon. Member is aware usually Rs. 17 lakhs used to be provided for repair and restoration of minor irrigation works. In this year's budget a provision of Rs. 37 lakhs has been made for Minor Irrigation schemes and I think that ought to assure the hon. Member."

(Sri S. Nagappa rose to speak.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have not called the name of Mr. Nagappa. The hon. Member should resume his seat."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"In view of the fact that only Rs. 37 lakhs have been provided in the budget, may I know Sir, whether it is not inadequate and whether the Government will make more provision?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"If there is any particular need the Government will give more, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that most of these Collectors allow the amounts at their disposal to lapse instead of attending to the works immediately?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I wish, Sir, the hon. Member, who is a Member of the Irrigation Committee of his district, will take more interest in the matter."

SRI K. RAGHAVAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Collector of Malabar has been entrusted with funds for attending to irrigation works in Malabar?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"The Malabar Collector has been provided with funds under a different scheme, Sir, namely, the wells scheme for the purpose of constructing reservoirs, etc."

Malaria in certain villages of Kurnool district.

* 107 Q.—SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether malaria is prevailing in an endemic form in the villages of Hanumanthagudam, B. Uppalur, B. Tadpatri, Thimmanayanapeta, Kalayatala, Perusomula, Thollamadgu, Korumanpalli, Abdullapuram, Nitchanametla and Erragudi villages in Owk sub-taluk, Kurnool district;

(b) whether there is rapid depopulation in these villages; and

(c) what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) There is some depopulation.

" (c) D.D.T. spraying and treatment of malaria cases."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, whether any investigation has been made to find out what this depopulation is due to?"

[2nd March 1948]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The depopulation may be due to the prevalence of malaria, Sir. The Director of Public Health has prepared a comprehensive scheme of anti-malaria measures for the Kurnool district including the sub-taluk mentioned in the question but the District Board is not in a position to finance their share of the cost of the scheme."

DR. M. J. SAMUEL:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have supplied (Paludrine), the latest malarial remedy, to this area?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have no information, Sir. They have found that Paludrine is useful as a prophylactic medicine and also as cure. It has not come into general use."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. the Minister for Public Health, may I know, Sir, if the District Board is not able to finance this very necessary work, whether the Government will give a free grant to the Board for carrying out this reform?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Government usually give a one-third grant, Sir. There are several schemes awaiting sanction of the Government. It will not be possible to give a full grant."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, when the anti-malarial work was started in the sub-taluk, what is the nature of the work and what results have been achieved?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I did not say, Sir, that regular anti-malarial work has been started. I only stated that D.D.T. spraying and treatment of malaria cases were done."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Am I right, Sir, in presuming that in the matter of grants for the several departments, the Hon. Minister appears to be a neglected child in the Cabinet?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I do not think so, Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I ask the Government, Sir, whether they will start anti-malarial operations in the Rayalaseema districts immediately as they are highly malarial districts?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"In several places in the Rayalaseema anti-malarial measures are being worked, Sir, such as Cuddapah and Kurnool municipalities and in the Bellary district in the Tungabhadra Project area."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know what the Government propose to do in order to arrest the process of depopulation in this area as well as other areas in the Ceded districts?"

[2nd March 1948]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Government will have to bring into operation anti-malarial measures for which finance is needed. Anti-malarial schemes have been put into operation in about 20 places this year. Five more schemes are awaiting the sanction of the Government."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the urgency of the reform will the Government undertake a plan for the anti-malarial campaign throughout the Kurnool district, not merely confined to the towns?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have already said, Sir, that a scheme has been submitted by the Director of Public Health. Because the finances of the District Board do not permit them to bear their share the scheme has been deferred."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether malaria must wait for the finances of the province?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Everything has to wait for the finances of the Government, Sir."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that people in the villages of Abdullapuram want to shift their village sites elsewhere and that they have asked for help from the Government? May I know, what action the Government have taken on the matter?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have no information on the matter, Sir."

SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL:—"കുറെയോ സ്കൂളുകൾ പ്രകൃത്യാ മലാരിയുടെ പശുപാദം സഹിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത അവസ്ഥയിലാണോ?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It is meant for all the people in the area, Sir."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether for want of proper drainage schemes in places like Bezvada, malaria is spreading very rapidly and that there is a lot of mosquito nuisance?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Want of drainage facilities may be a cause of mosquito nuisance, Sir. I do not know whether the malaria in Bezvada is due to want of a drainage scheme there."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But we are now dealing with a question about Kurnool district."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"As it is a very important question concerning the health of the people of Kurnool and other parts of the Ceded districts, may I know whether the Hon. Minister in charge of Public Health will move the Government of India and get sufficient grants, so that, the menace of malaria may be extirpated?"

[2nd March 1948]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The suggestion of the Hon. Member will be examined, if the Government of India give grants for anti-malarial measures."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister still feels satisfied by accepting a grant which is less than last year's grant by 1.8 lakhs?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"This is a question relating to malaria in the Kurnool district. If the hon. Member wants any other information he can put a separate question."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the statement of the Hon. Minister that five schemes are awaiting the sanction of Government, may I request him to get the sanction soon and get the schemes working as early as possible?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Yes, Sir. I shall do my best."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Questions are over."

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

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR 1948-49—contd.

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"நீங்கள் நேற்று ஏழு நிமிஷம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள். அதை நீங்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"இப்பொழுது சுகாதார விஷயத்தைக் குறித்து சிலதை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சுகாதாரம் முக்கியமாக கவனிக்கப்படவேண்டிய இடங்கள் ஏழைகள் இருக்கக்கூடிய இடங்கள்தான் என்பதையும் கிராமங்களில் விவசாயிகள் வாழக்கூடிய இடங்களுக்கு அதிகமான வசதிகள் செய்யக்கூடிய முறையில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் அமைக்க வேண்டும். பெண்களுக்கு பிரசவ காலமாக இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு மூன்று மைல்கள் நான்கு மைல்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய இடங்களில் சம்பமாக ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் வைத்து ஏழை மக்களுக்கு வேண்டியதை செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

"உணவு நிலைமையை சீர்படுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது பஞ்சம் தலை விரித்து ஆடுகிறது. அதற்காக சென்னைக்கு மத்ய அரசாங்க மந்திரியவர்கள் வந்தார்கள். எல்லா இடங்களையும் பார்வையிட்டார்கள். பஞ்சம் வராமல் இருப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய முறையில் காரியங்களை நாம் செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்காக இப்பொழுது என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் பல கிராமங்களிலிருக்கும் ஏரிகளை யெல்லாம் பழுது பார்க்கவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் பல நதிகள் ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. நிலத்தில் மழை காலங்களில் விழக்கூடிய தண்ணீரைத் தேக்கி அங்கங்கே தேக்கமாக வைத்து நாம் சரிப்படுத்தினால் ஒருவாறு பஞ்சத்தை தடுக்கலாம். அதை மற்றும் நண்பர்கள் சொன்னார்கள்."

"அது மாதிரம் அல்ல. தொழிலாளர்கள் தான் பல இடங்களில் தொந்திரவு கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் அந்த அலசல் கட்சியினால் தான் பஞ்சம் உண்டாகிறது என்றும் சொன்னார்கள். அது விஷயமாக நான் சிலதைச் சொல்ல பிரியப்படுகிறேன். நான் சொல்கிறது என்னவென்றால் ஒருவன் நூறு ஏக்கர் நிலம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதாக வைத்துக் கொள்வோம். அந்த நிலசுவான் சரியானபடி கூலி கொடுக்காமல் இருக்கிற காரணத்தால் அங்கே தகரார்களை உண்டுபண்ணி விடுகிறார்கள். அந்த மாதிரி தகரார்களை உண்டு பண்ணக்கூடிய நோக்கத்தை நீக்குவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தெரிந்துக்கொண்டு உடனே அதை தடுக்க சட்டம் இயற்ற

[Sri M. Kanniyappan] [2nd March 1948]

வேண்டும். எங்கும் நிலம் பயிரிடாமலிருந்தால் அவைகளை உடனே பயிரிடும்படி அரசாங்கம் ஒரு அவசரச் கூட்டம் இயற்றவேண்டும். அப்படியும் பயிரிடாமலிருந்தால் தண்டனைக்குள்ளாக்குவோம் என்று ஒரு அவசரச் கூட்டம் போட்டால் நில சவாந்தார்கள் பயிரிடாமலிருக்கமாட்டார்கள். அது மாதிரியல்ல. பொதுவாக இன்று இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் பல தரப்பு மிஷின்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தால் ஆபீசர்களைக் கேட்டால் ஏழைகளுக்கு சரியான பதில் கிடையாது. ஆனால் யாருக்கு பதில் கிடைக்கிறது என்றால் பெரிய பணக்காரர்களுக்குத்தான் உடனே பதில் கிடைக்கிறது. பணத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்கள் அப்படி காசை வெளியில் விட்டால் ஆபீசர்கள் வேண்டியதை கொடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். இன்றைய நிலைமையில் ஆபீசர்கள் இந்த மாதிரி இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் பல இடங்களிலிருக்கும் ஆபீசர்களுக்கு மன மாறுதல்கள் ஏற்படவே இல்லை என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்னொன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். நாம் படிப்பு விஷயத்தில் இன்னும் பிற்போக்காகவே இருக்கிறோம். நாட்டில் படிக்காமலே இருக்கிறார்கள். கட்டாயம் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற சட்டத்தை இயற்றவேண்டும் கிராமங்களில் படிப்பு சொல்லிக்கொடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய விஷயங்களை யெல்லாம் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டும். அது மாதிரியல்ல. படிப்பு விஷயத்தில் கூட மக்கள் நல்ல முறையில் பழகுவதற்கு வேண்டியவைகளை கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“போக்கு வரத்து சாதனங்களை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கொஞ்சம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டுமிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி போன பட்ஜெட் பேச்சில் கூட குறிப்பிட்டேன். அப்படி எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வருமானம் அதிகரிக்கும். இப்பொழுது சென்னை பல்கலை எடுத்துக்கொண்டதால் வருமானம் லட்சக்கணக்காக வருகிறது. ஆனால் ஏழை தொழிலாளர்களைப் பார்த்தால் அவர்களுக்கு செளகரியம் இருக்கிறதா? இல்லை. தனிப்பட்ட முதலாளிகளிடத்தில் அவர்கள் வாங்கிய சம்பளமும், அவர்கள் வாங்கிய பஞ்சப்படியும், அவர்கள் வாங்கிய தினப்படி அலவன்சும் பார்த்துப்போதும் அரசாங்கத்தில் கொடுப்பதையும் பார்த்தால் ஒவ்வொரு தொழிலாளர்களும் இன்று பஸ்ஸில் போனால் சொல்லுகிறார்கள்—நூற்றுக்கணக்காக சம்பாதித்துக்கொடுக்கிறோம்—, இப்பொழுது 30 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் குறைவாக கிடைக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கவே இல்லை. இதை உடனடியாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும். திருட்டு அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அணிகள் வெளியில் வேலை செய்து வாங்கிய பணத்தை விட அரசாங்கம் குறைவாக சம்பளம் கொடுத்தால் ஏன் அவர்கள் திருடமாட்டார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன். தொழிலாளர்கள் திருடாமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமானால் நியாயமாகவும் தர்மமாகவும் நடப்பது தான் நல்லது. நல்ல தோரணையில் அரசாங்கம் போக்குவரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நியாயமான வழியில் நடத்த வேண்டும்.

“இன்னும் நம்முடைய பட்ஜெட்டில் துண்டு விழுவதினால் அந்தக் காலத்தில் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருந்த கேஷம் நிதியிலிருந்து எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அப்படி எடுத்துக்கொண்டே போனால் கடைசியில் எந்த நிலைமையில் போய் முடியும் என்பதை நிதானித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். கடைசி வரையில் அரசாங்கம் நடத்தவேண்டும், அதற்காகத்தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இன்று பல்கலை எடுத்துக் கொண்டமாதிரி இன்னும் டிராம்களையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஒரு நாளைக்கு ரூ. 15,000 கிடைக்கும். இப்பொழுது தனிப்பட்ட முதலாளிகள் சம்பாதித்துக் கொண்டு போகிறார்கள்; ஆகையால் உடனே அரசாங்கம் அதை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அது மாதிரி மல்ல, சினிமா கொட்டகம் இருக்கிறது. ஒரு நாளைக்கு ரூ. 3,000 கிடைக்கிறது. சென்னையில் மாதிரம் அல்ல, மாகாணம் பூராவும் சினிமா கொட்டகங்களையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நடத்தினால் அதிகப்படியான பணம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வரும். பட்ஜெட்டில் துண்டு விழக்கூடியதை இதிலிருந்து எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்

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கொண்டு நடத்தினால் நியாயமாக இருக்கும். தனிப்பட்ட முதலாளிகள் தவறாக போய்க்கொண்டே இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பண ஆசையின் காரணமாக முதல்கலை போட்டு நடத்துவார்கள். அதை அவர்களிடம் விடாமல் நடத்தவேண்டும்.

“அதோடு இன்னொன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். புதிதாக டிராம்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அதில் பங்குகாரர்களை சேர்க்கவேண்டும். பல்கலை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அதிலும் பங்குகாரர்களை சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். சென்னை மக்களில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஷேர் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 100 போடவேண்டும். வேலை செய்யக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 50 என்று வைக்கவேண்டும். தொழிலாளர்களை பங்குக்காரர்களாக சேர்த்துக் கொண்டால் அவர்கள் நியாயமாக நடந்துகொள்வார்கள், திருடமாட்டார்கள். தங்களுக்கும் லாபம் கிடைக்கும் என்று ஒழுங்காக நடந்துகொள்வார்கள். ஆகையால் போக்குவரத்து சாதனங்களை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“லேபர் பள்ளிக்கூடம் என்று நம் சென்னையில் ஐந்து இடங்களில் இருக்கின்றன. அதில் ஏழைப்பிள்ளைகள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அந்த ஏழை பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஸ்கூல்டு, பென்சில், புத்தகங்கள் முதலியவைகளை இலவசமாக 1947-ல் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியும், இப்பொழுது 1948 வந்தும் இன்னும் அவர்களுக்கு அவைகளை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கவில்லை. அவ்விதம் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்காமலே நிர்வாகம் நடந்து வருகிறது. ஏழை பிள்ளைகளுக்கு உபகார சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கூட சொன்னேன். ஆபீசர்கள் இன்னும் கவனிக்கவில்லை. கொடுப்பதாக சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த முறையில் நிர்வாகம் நடைபெற்று வருகிறது என்பதை உங்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த விஷயம் மிகவும் முக்யமான விஷயம். இதில் கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருந்து நல்ல நிலைமையில் நடத்தவேண்டிய மார்க்கத்தை உடனடியாக தேடவேண்டும் என்னும் காரணத்தை உத்தேசித்துதான் நான் இந்த திட்டத்தில் பல நன்மைகளும் தீமைகளும் இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னேன். அதை யொட்டி பலதை சொன்னேன். எது நியாயமோ அதைச் செய்வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Sir, 12 noon.
I rise to congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on his presenting this stand-still Budget on two grounds. The first is social justice and the second is financial justice. Consideration for social justice has really been recognized by the Finance Minister when he gives up the total excise revenue to the extent of Rs. 17 crores in our Province. If we calculate five times this amount, it comes to about Rs. 85 crores. If we calculate twenty times our population involved in drinking habits, it comes to one crore of people. The saving effected to the people prohibited from drinking thereby works out to Rs. 85 per head. If you really understand the working of Prohibition, you will see social justice is done to the poorest of the poor.

“I welcome this Budget on the principle of social justice, that is, making distinction in sales tax rates. It was pointed out time and again in this House that sales tax rates should not be uniform, and that different rates should apply to necessities of life and non-necessaries of life. The Sales Tax Act was amended this year, and we find that necessities are taxed less and luxuries are taxed more. If the tax is to be uniform for all—necessaries or non-necessaries—the burden of tax will fall on the people equally, and there will be no principle of justice. It is social justice to levy higher rates of tax on luxuries and lower rates on necessities. Government have appreciated this principle.

[M. A. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur] [2nd March 1948]

"On the distribution of expenditure under various heads, there are some welcome features. Provision has been made for Harijan uplift, food subsidies, firka development, famine relief, etc. Increased provision has been made for payment of dearness allowance to the relatively low paid officers in Government. All these things go to show that the Government are really actuated by principles of social justice.

"From the financial point of view, I say, Sir, it is a welcome relief to people that the Budget has not contemplated any new taxes. At the same time, the Budget is not framed in a way which will lead to inflation. There is the inflationary tendency in our Province, and the Budget has recognized that.

"There is a sort of criticism in this House in the matter of meeting deficits from the Revenue Reserve Fund. I say, Sir, it is a sound principle, because the reserve has been created specially for carrying out the Prohibition policy of the Government. It is only proper for the Government to make inroads into the Reserve Fund to meet deficits.

"I am sorry to say that the same consideration of social justice has not been shown to the problem of land tenure and assessment of land revenue. It is some gratification to note that Government have under active consideration a Bill whereby evictions and rack-renting will be prohibited. So far as the peasant proprietors of lands in our Province are concerned, they will welcome the reform of labour, and they are quite prepared to concede reasonable requirements of labour. Government, for their part, should be in a position to ensure that the demands of labour are reasonable. Labour must realise that Government mean business. Then alone the principle of social justice in respect of land will be achieved.

"With regard to assessment of land revenue, I wish to say a few words. The Hon. Mr. Prakasam has shown beyond all doubt, when he was speaking on the Rent Reduction Bill and also on the Zamindari Bill, that the rate of assessment is very high. In 1937, the then Congress Ministry, in consideration of this high rate of assessment, began giving remissions. The present Ministry has not acted up to that principle. I do not find any provision in the Budget for reducing the assessment rate. My suggestion to Government is to reduce the present rate of assessment to fifty per cent. An additional assessment on a sliding scale may be imposed taking into consideration the acreage under one's holding and the income that he gets therefrom.

"There is a general feeling in the country that the present rate of sales tax at the rate of 3 pies per rupee on necessities is rather high, and that it affects poor people greatly. As an illustration, I may bring to the notice of hon. Members that groceries and other articles when they pass four or five hands, cost more to the ultimate consumer, because he has to pay from one to two annas sales tax per rupee on those articles. Tax of one anna or two annas per rupee is certainly a very heavy burden, and some relief to the consumer must be found.

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"Then, Sir, there is one aspect which is absent in the Budget 12-15 and that is Social Security measures. No doubt Government have P.M. made some attempts but they do not touch even the fringe of the problem. By a recent legislation, they have of course regulated the time, work and conditions of assistants in shops and also in non-power factories but the major problem of social security has not been tackled. What I say is that some sort of provision should be made for old age pensions, for unemployment pensions and workmen's compensation in all spheres. Also rural water-supply scheme should be speeded up. All social amenities should be provided. Particularly housing problem should be attended to. There is some provision made in the Budget for rural water-supply and for housing. That is to say, they have provided 75 lakhs for housing where the population is over five crores. I say, Sir, that sum is very meagre. So far as housing problem in rural parts is concerned, it is left over completely and no provision has been made. Therefore, Sir, some additional provision ought to be made with regard to housing in the rural parts.

"Then, another feature in the Budget is the inadequate liquid assets. I invite the Hon. the Finance Minister's attention to page 162 of the Budget Memorandum and also to page 59 of his Budget speech. The Finance Minister says that the assets are about 18 crores over the liabilities and that we are in a stable condition. Of course, I do not deny that we are in a stable condition but I would point out that our liquid assets have been frittered away and we have been spared only to the extent of about 10 crores and 23 crores from the Revenue Reserve Fund whereas in the former estimates, that is, as per the statement reported in the Budget Memorandum at page 162, the figures are as follows: In 1945, the securities in the Cash Balance Investment Account was about 23 crores of rupees and it was about 29 crores of rupees in 1946 and 27 crores in 1947 and 24 crores in 1948 and this year it is about 3;78 crores. That is to say on the 31st March 1949, the Securities in the Cash Balance Investment Account is about 4 crores of rupees."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Please also read the next line."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am referring to items F to K of the statement on page 162 of the Budget Memorandum. That statement will show that in March 1948 our liquid assets would be 53 crores and in 1949, it would be 32 crores."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Please read item J."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"By these figures, I want really to point out that our liquid assets have been spent up not merely on productive purposes but also on unproductive purposes."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Do not take it too literally."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Our deposit, advances and remittances . . ."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"I am afraid I will have to pull up the hon. Member. The time is up."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"One more minute, Sir. We have spent about two or three crores on unproductive enterprises. Therefore, I wish to point out that we have been passing in uncertain times. The horizon is dark anywhere and everywhere. Therefore, these liquid assets should be adequate in order to meet emergencies. Therefore, I wish to point out to the Hon. the Finance Minister that if he wanted more liquid assets, than he could have borrowed from the Government of India and kept adequate liquid assets to a satisfactory level."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will now sit down. Sri Natesan will now speak."

* SRI P. NATESAN:—"Sir, I must congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister in having framed what I may call a 'loose budget'. Somehow or other he has framed a budget with his nervousness right through. Sir, I would like to go through his speech page by page if I can afford the time. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar said in 1939, 'With regard to the introduction of the prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs it is of such vital and fundamental importance to the well-being of the people that we felt that, at whatever cost, an effective start must be made at once'. This was said in the year 1939, and now to-day after ten years, when conditions are entirely different, the Hon. Gopala Reddi is referring to that statement. He says that the enthusiasm of the people for Prohibition is something 'unimaginable'. Did he not see in the eyes of the people starvation and misery? In doing so, he is simply overstating his case. What is the condition of the people to-day? There is no food. In spite of your 'Grow More Food' programme, we started rationing with twelve ounces. Then it came down to ten ounces and now they are going to reduce it to eight ounces. People must have food before they can ever think of drinking. After all, who are the people that are drinking? It is the coolies who do heavy manual work, the rickshaw-pullers and the persons who draw the heavily-laden carts that are addicted to this drink. These hard manual labourers require this as a sort of relaxation."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The cheri people also."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Of course some people in the cheris also drink. Sir, no attempt has been made to supply them with adequate food or provide them with suitable tenements to live in. You must simply go and see the slums in Madras"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should avoid the use of the word 'you'. Because 'You' and 'Sir', are always refer to the Chair when used in Parliament."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Then, Sir, I will try to correct myself and will try to omit the word 'you'. Many hon. Members use the word and it has become a contagion. Well, Sir, the Hon. the

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Minister must see that some money is spent towards the improvement of the dwelling in these slums. When you improve the surroundings, and keep the atmosphere clean, and provide food and clothing, then you can think of Prohibition. When I speak against this Prohibition, I am supposed to be an advocate of the Devil. Even a man like Sri C. Rajagopalachari suggests that small lotteries may be arranged in place of the excitement which people get from drink. That only shows that gambling can be allowed in certain circumstances."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Under certain conditions."

* SRI P. NATESAN:—"Under certain conditions also. Sir, I was referring to the food problem. Here is a photograph which I want to show to the members on the Treasury Bench. Through co-operative efforts, a bund has come into existence bringing under cultivation 50 acres within less than a week's time. I want the Hon. Ministers here also to do something like that. Without supplying enough food, there is no meaning in Prohibition. Give food and then see that the man does not drink. To-day you are not in a position to give food. Therefore, you must devote your attention on the production of more food."

"Then, Sir, as I have already referred, this is a 'loose budget'. It means that there is a sort of liquid state of affairs in the Budget. The Hon. the Finance Minister is getting nervous as to how to find the money and that is why he has given notice of a resolution in the Constituent Assembly for getting more money from the Central revenues. (Interruption.) I do not want to be interrupted even by my hon. Friend, the Home Minister. Then, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister has said here, 'It is therefore likely that the Government will have to incur some loss in selling their outstanding stocks of pulses'. That means that the decontrol of pulses will land the Government in a loss. Decontrol has come into effect; but we do not know how many bags of pulses the Government have got, how much deterioration has taken place and at what prices these could be sold and how much loss is likely to be incurred. I can understand the Hon. the Finance Minister in not supplying these figures."

"Then, Sir, about the Industrial Finance Corporation, the Hon. the Minister has said that Government are taking credit for a token grant of Rs. 100 on this account. But, we do not know what is going to be the capital for this Industrial Finance Corporation. Again, he says 'A provision of Rs. 51 lakhs was made in the Budget for 1947-48 for the purchase of shares in the proposed Provincial Industrial Finance Corporation . . . and that as it is not likely that any expenditure will be incurred on this in 1947-48, a token provision of Rs. 100 has been made.' On another occasion, the Hon. the Finance Minister said that he was going to invest 51 lakhs in a cement factory that is going to be started in Kurnool. If they are going to invest Rs. 51 lakhs on this cement factory and a further 50 lakhs on the Industrial Finance Corporation, I ask, where is the money to come from? The Hon. Ministers keep on telling this House that we are going to get

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cheap electricity, cheap food and so on. Sir, I am not trying to hurt anybody's feelings. I am only showing the absolutely hopeless state of affairs so far as the finances of the Madras Government are concerned. The Government have not given the people the promised food, the promised shelter and the promised clothing which have been their slogans in their election manifestos. I want to know the reason why they have not spent money on these purposes. The Finance Minister has also said that he is going to reduce the number of beds from four to two in certain taluks because he says there is no money. He cannot manufacture money. So, he is frantic and he is going to move the Central Government to allot more money.

"The Hon. the Finance Minister here says:

12-30 p.m. 'The decrease in expenditure on revenue account was spread over a number of heads, and much of it represented postponement of expenditure that, for various reasons, could not be incurred within the year.'

I would like to know whether we are going to get vastly increased expenditure this year because the expenditure that should have been incurred last year had been postponed.

"Then, Sir, we have an increase of Rs. 175 lakhs under the head 'Police'. This is only a reaction of the food position. When there is no food, people get riotous and our Communist friends take advantage of the situation. The Government have to spend more to maintain law and order. All this trouble is due to the loss caused on account of prohibition. There is no particular hurry about this prohibition. The people must first of all be given the necessary food to live before they could be advised not to go and drink. The Congress promised the people three square meals a day, but they do not give even half a square meal a day. (Interruption.) Yes, Sir, this is the slogan of the Congress members, whether they be Ministers or not. (Interruption.) I have travelled all over the Chingleput district and seen the miserable and famished people there. The food problem must have priority over everything else. I do not mind about prohibition. But I do not want people to be deprived of their legitimate rights. If you are not going to give food to the people, what is the Government for? If you are not going to give houses, what is the Government for? (Interruption.) There is no use of my hon. Friend Dr. Subbarayan continually interrupting me. (Laughter.)

"Then Sir, no provision is made in the budget for the consequences of the zamindari legislation. Does it then mean that the Bill is going to be put off? I say all this to show that the whole thing revolves round the prohibition scheme. I want the Hon. Ministers to take up this important work of creating water within three months instead of lecturing to the people about drink and so on.

"Sir, the Government have provided something on account of dearness allowance to Non-Gazetted Officers, but they are not still satisfied. If they come forward again, God knows what the Hon. Finance Minister is going to do."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What is the suggestion of the hon. Member?"

* SRI P. NATESAN:—"The Government have not taken my suggestions with regard to introducing prohibition and other things. And now the Hon. Minister asks for my suggestion here.

"Sir, with regard to Malabar, the Government have said that there are practically no Government irrigation works there. This district is heavily in deficit with regard to food-grains and deserves more attention.

"Sir, I find this funny thing in the budget. It makes a provision of Rs. 188 lakhs for post-war development scheme of roads. Out of this, Rs. 185 lakhs are intended for original works and the remaining three lakhs for restoring to normal condition the roads that have deteriorated during the war due to inadequate expenditure on repairs. I will tell you, Sir, how it is funny. Three lakhs of rupees have been provided for repairs throughout the Province! I can prove to you, Sir, that in Madras City alone the deterioration caused by the war would cost more than three lakhs to repair. If we are going to allot this small sum of money for the whole Province, God only must help our people. (Laughter.)

"Sir, I am glad to find that the Hon. Finance Minister admits that he cannot be drawing on the reserves all the time. So far so good, Sir, and I hope the reserves will not be drawn upon next time.

"Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister is very clever in avoiding public criticism which is very pungent at the time of the budget session. He has postponed taxation measures to a later date. It looks as if he is not going to introduce any taxation. But one fine morning he will come forward and say, 'I am going to introduce this tax'. That was what he did with regard to the sales tax which he introduced in January in the course of the year. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: Why not?) The Government may do anything they like. But here we are doing something to oppose what they do. If we also should back the Government in everything they do as most hon. Members on the other side do, what earthly use is it of our being here? (Laughter.) I am only saying that Rs. 3 lakhs is a very insignificant sum for repairing the roads which have deteriorated during the war and also that the Hon. Finance Minister cannot go on levying additional taxation in the middle of the year."

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

* SRI P. NATESAN:—"Sir, being in the Opposition, I must have an opportunity of dinning into the ears of the Ministers something that has got to be done, because they put last things first and first things last.

"Sir, with regard to the sales tax, of course it is going to give enormous revenue, because it is a multiple tax in this Province, while it is not so in other Provinces. Yet they have provided only Rs. 11.5 crores. Let them put it at Rs. 18 crores and

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set this against the eighteen crores lost by prohibition. We will then be 'Quits'. How then are the Government going to provide for so many other things, assuming that the sales tax is going to bring all the money that is lost by prohibition?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"King Charles' head!"

* SRI P. NATESAN:—"It is not like that. The Congress people go on making propaganda that they are doing everything for the poor and I have to point out that they are doing nothing for the poor. As long as they are not going to give a square meal to the people, I am not going to recognize this Government. (Laughter.) If we have some money, we can extend education, medical relief and other things required by the poor. Poor Mr. Kaleswara Rao was complaining about mosquitoes and malaria in Bezwada. I was in Bezwada myself because I had some work there. No human being can go and live in the main streets, leave alone the slums. There is no proper drainage. What can the Hon. Minister for Public Health do? It is for the Hon. Finance Minister to find the necessary funds. The Government say that a drainage scheme is under preparation and that a water-supply scheme is under preparation. I say, Sir, that there will be no water-supply scheme or drainage scheme for a number of years. For one thing there is no money and for another there is no material. Therefore it is all mere eye-washing the public, including the hon. Members of the House. The 10-year programmes and the 15-year programmes are there and by that time all these come through we would all have been dead and gone. The future generations will take this legacy."

"Sir, I now want to say a few words about the nationalization programme. The Hon. the Finance Minister of the Government of India in his budget speech the other day said that he expected to levy income-tax on the State business enterprises also. I would therefore like the Hon. Minister for Transport to make out a sort of balance-sheet and show to us the capital proposed the depreciation provided for establishment, etc., so that we may be satisfied whether this nationalization scheme will be a success. I do not want the Madras Government to lose money on the scheme. The idea of the Government is that they should get 10 crores or 15 crores by way of nationalization of buses and make up what is lost by prohibition. Sir, let them not be optimistic. They can never get such a lot of money."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will allow the hon. Member two more minutes."

* SRI P. NATESAN:—"That will do, Sir. I will make much of it." (Laughter.)

"Sir, I do not want to disturb the Hon. Ministers. I only want to give them a bit of advice. (Laughter.) I warn them to get a good name from the people. If the Congress wants to get returned next time, let them not think that there is no other party

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in the country and that Congressmen will always get returned. We are going to get adult franchise. Let them be careful. We have to deal with the masses.

"Sir, I am very glad that the Hon. Finance Minister is taking up the question of getting more money for this Province in the Constituent Assembly. I wish him all success."

"Sir, I have got such a lot of things to say now, but you would not allow me any more time. I thank you very much, Sir."

* SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister deserves congratulation for the novel way in which he has presented the budget. On the front of the printed statement, you find the National Flag and you forget the miserable plight in which the country is placed today. (At this stage, the Chairman, Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin took the Chair.) You get consolation from the fact that, after all, India is free. Again, at the end of the speech, there is 'Jai Hind.' The Finance Minister has certainly put some life into the budget speech and made it interesting instead of merely giving some dry, drab, dull and dreary figures."

"Madam, the budget is not of course exciting because it contains no surprises. Even the taxation measures have preceded the budget. Madam, so many more things could have been included in the budget only if the party meeting had been held and opportunities given to members to make their suggestions regarding the budget. But I am sorry to say that so far as the budget is concerned, there is absolutely no connection between the Congress Party and the Ministry. We have not had any party meetings and there is very little contact between the Congress Members of the Legislature and the Government, much less the Premier."

"Madam, whenever members want to make any representation to the Premier on a topic on behalf of their constituencies, they are told that the Premier has no time. And that is why we have to come here and make our suggestions to the Government. This could have been avoided if the Party was recognized and the responsibilities and rights of the legislators admitted. Not only that. I should like to give a suggestion to the members of the Government that they should tour in areas other than their own constituencies because only then, they will be giving a chance to the people of other areas and districts to make their representations to the members of the Government direct."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"On a point of order, Madam. Is the hon. Lady Member right in referring to what happened and what did not happen in the party meeting?"

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—"The hon. Member knows that it is not appropriate."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"On a point of information, Madam. While you were speaking from this side of the House you had also referred about your party. Then what is wrong if this hon. Member refers to her party meetings?" (Laughter.)

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THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—"I did not refer to party meetings."

* SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"I wish to submit without any reference to your ruling that hon. Members on the opposite side generally say that members of the Congress Party are given opportunities to speak here. I only wish to mention that if we had opportunities of mentioning what all we had to say in the party meeting, we would not have insisted upon taking our own opportunity to speak here. (Hear, hear.) So I was saying that I find Ministers are going over and over again to their own constituencies, to their own districts and to their own areas, completely neglecting other areas. If the Hon. Ministers tour all over the province, then the people will have a chance of telling them what they want. I wish to point out that the Andhra districts are suffering because of this negligence on the part of the Government. For instance, the hon. Minister for Education is going again and again only to Coimbatore. I do not wish to repeat what other people have already said. It is really a negligence on his part not to have visited other places. I do not know whether he has gone even once or twice to some parts of the Andhra area. Many of the Tamil Ministers also do the same. But I do not think it is the same in the case of Andhra Ministers. I find that they are going to the Tamil areas more. I do not know whether they think that they know their people too well or they do not care for them or they are afraid that the people do not care for them.

"Now, I come to the food situation. Many people have referred to it and I also wish to say that because of this rationing the Government are making it impossible for honest people to live. We are spending a lot of money on the establishment of Rationing staff. And there is no effective rationing and I am sorry to tell you what an important Member of the Cabinet told me the other day when I told him that I should be allowed to get rice from my own district even though I do not own lands there. He told me, 'There is plenty of rice in the blackmarket. Why don't you buy?' I was surprised that a Member of the Cabinet should advise me to buy in the blackmarket. I told him that so far I had managed without going to the blackmarket and I did not wish to do so. So, this is the state of affairs. Does it speak well of the Government? So, I strongly plead that rationing should be done away with altogether. There is no justice in keeping rationing in one part of the province and doing away with it in the rest of the province. Only then, people will live in happiness. Otherwise, people will be miserable. By the time it is Thursday every week, my servant comes and tells me, 'Rice is over. I had no food yesterday. Please give me some rice.' I feel very sorry for those people and also for myself because I cannot deny them whenever they come so miserably to me and ask for some rice. So, rationing must be done away with altogether. Either the Government must make it their duty to supply food to all people or must leave it entirely to the private business people as they are doing in some areas.

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"Madam, I now come to the Grow More Food Campaign. We have spent a lot of money on wells and so many other things. It is a scandal. Government have given lots of money for digging wells. Instead of that, the Government could have engaged their own people to dig wells wherever there was necessity. On the pretext of digging wells, people have taken money and never made use of that money for that purpose at all and I do not know where these wells exist. I do not find any in my district.

"Madam, I wish to say a word to my Muslim friends. They are taking undue advantage of the fact that it was a member of the Hindu community who killed Mahatma Gandhi. If they search their own conscience they will find that they are indirectly responsible for his death. (Hon. Members from the Muslim League Benches: 'No, no, question.') It is because the Hindus found that Mahatma Gandhi was not chiding the Muslims but was always going on chiding his own people, and they thought this was unjust. I am not justifying the action of the assassin who had put an end to that saintly man and saviour of this country. But the Muslims are just now finding that Gandhiji was a friend of the Muslims. If they had done that before, all these troubles would have been avoided."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"On a point of order, Madam. Has this subject any bearing on the budget?"

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—"It has absolutely no bearing on the budget."

* SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"Madam, it certainly has a bearing in this way that several Members of the Opposition have referred to it and I am only replying to them.

"I know of a disciplinarian father whose children used to be terribly afraid of him because even though other children beat them, those children would come and complain to him that his children behaved badly to them; and he would listen to them and would chide and beat his own children without going into the merits of the case. A similar thing was happening in the case of Mahatma Gandhi also. If the Muslims at least now realize that it is their bigotry that brought this country into this miserable plight, we can live happily at least hereafter. It is not really communal harmony so much as religious toleration that is required. There are fanatics both among Muslims and among Hindus. It is because of that, that we are suffering and, it is not so much the people who are at fault that are suffering, as the innocent people. All these can be saved if all of us know our duty.

"Madam, when a number of Muslim officers were transferred, some of the Members on the Opposition got up and said: 'Is this a secular State? This thing should not happen.' If officers are transferred, they are not sent out of their jobs altogether. Officers have got to be transferred from place to place as occasion demands. It is not as if we do not want any Muslim officers at all. I do not

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know why they are making these observations which are very unjust and unfair when the whole of India including the Central Government and the Provincial Governments are trying their very best to look after the minorities."

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—"The hon. Member has one minute more."

* SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"I felt pained when one of the Members of the Muslim League got up and said, 'The most miserable people living in India are the Muslim Leaguers in the Indian Union.' We are doing our very best, most honestly, to safeguard their interests and instead of being grateful to what all is being done, it is very unfair to pass such remarks."

"In this connexion, I wish to remind you that last time many members said that our Speaker should be sent to England to visit the Mother of Parliaments. But they forgot all about it and this was not done. I wish that he should be sent to England. It will add to his knowledge of Parliamentary Practice and he will be well-advised with regard to rulings, etc. I should also like to suggest that the Deputy Speaker should at least be sent to visit the Indian Dominion Legislature and other Provincial Legislatures also." (Laughter.)

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Madam, why not send the Deputy Speaker also to England?"

* SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"A member of a sister Legislature was here some time back and he said that he found our Legislature a little informal. I asked him in what respect. He replied, that in other Legislatures Members of the House had really no direct contact with the Chair. They could only go to him through the Secretary. Whether such things are proper or not can be known directly only when the Speaker is allowed to visit other Legislatures."

"Then, one another thing, Madam. I wish to say that there must be at least a hostel for women unattached to any institution in Madras because so many people come to study here or for jobs. They find it difficult to get houses and I know many cases where they have to go away leaving their seats in the colleges or in the Research department or their jobs because mostly they are single and they would feel safe only if they are in hostels. There will be many buildings available if the Government wish to take them up." (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin left the Chair and the Deputy Speaker, Srimathi C. Ammannna Raja occupied the Chair.)

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I congratulate the Finance Minister for the neat and business-like Budget that has been presented to this House. I should like, in the first instance, to say about the decontrol of food. After the gradual introduction of decontrol several of the surplus districts were decontrolled. Before decontrol, prices were high. There were restrictions in movements from taluk to taluk. The moment the restrictions were removed, prices went down. Now

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the Government are able to buy at controlled rates in the surplus districts. Often, I understand that the Government are not freely giving licences though they have issued orders that such licences should be given. Therefore, it is essential for the Government to see that such licences are issued both to the factories as well as to the retailers.

"With regard to millets, paddy and other things, the Govern- 1 p.m.
ment are always feeling that the Madras Province is a deficit province. I do agree that it may be a deficit province. But we know that the estimates which the Government are receiving from their subordinate officials like the karnams and tahsildars, are not accurate and correct. Keeping these figures as the basis, the Government are trying to pursue the policy of rationing. If the Government allow free movement of goods through the usual trade channels throughout the province, I hope that the prices will come down and supplies will be available to the public. With regard to the fear that prices may go up if there is no control, the Government of Madras can keep with them the stocks supplied by the Government of India and rush them to such districts where it is necessary to bring down prices and to give immediate supplies."

"With regard to decontrol of paper, yarn, cement and other articles, it is essential that they should be decontrolled because the Government themselves are wasting so much of time by their trading schemes. With regard to oil-cake, formerly the Government were purchasing it from the millers of the Presidency at Rs. 99 per ton. Now the Government have chosen to release 40 per cent of the cake and to retain 60 per cent. I should like to know with what result? The result is people are getting much less. In the interest of the trade, the producers should get fair price and the oil-cake should be decontrolled. Then people will be able to get oil-cakes for manure purposes."

"So far as our presidency is concerned we are primarily agricultural and we are depending upon the produce in our villages. We know that the fundamental problem is we are not in a position to supply green manure and oil-cake manures or fertilisers. We are not able to have proper production of super-phosphate. It is necessary to increase the yield by 30 or 40 per cent. No attempts have so far been made to produce super-phosphate in this province. Other countries have been able to do so. In the Madras Presidency even though the Congress Government has been in power since 1937 no attempt has been made and no encouragement given for starting a factory."

"I like to say a few words about the sales tax. Under section 8, so far the commission agents have been rendering their accounts from 1943-44 and they have been accepted. When the same kind of accounts are continued to be maintained and when the same manner is followed, they are not accepted. The Sales Tax Department have chosen to take up the turnover; they are not treating them as commission agents. The method followed varies from district to district and even in the same district the Commercial Tax

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Officer is drawing distinction between one taluk and another taluk. I know that in certain taluks in the year 1943-44 the Commercial Tax Officer took 30 per cent from the commission agents and gave them a rebate of 70 per cent. When these facts are brought to the notice of the Government, the highest authority in this matter, the Land Revenue Commissioner does not look into the papers in spite of many representations and petitions. They are not able to do anything in the matter. So the commission agents are compelled to go to a court of law and spend large sums of money. When the Sales Tax Bill was under consideration, we requested that an Advisory Board or Tribunal might be appointed. Though the Government promised to look into the matter, they have not done anything so far. I request them to set up a panel of advisers as well as a tribunal so that litigation may be minimised. These commission agents have got a great grievance in this matter and the Government should take up this matter immediately for consideration.

"With regard to Education, the Madras City is a composite city both the Tamilians and Andhras. Still in Government institutions Telugu is not taught. I can quote the instance of the Egmore High School. Telugu is not taught in that school. In reply to a question in this House it was stated that Telugu teachers have been transferred from that school and that no provision had been made for teaching Telugu to pupils. In the Corporation schools also we are not having teaching in Telugu and a number of Telugu girls are compelled to learn Tamil with great difficulty. Whether there is full strength or not, if the Government will provide facilities for Telugu boys and girls to learn Telugu, in future years there is the possibility of a number of pupils coming in, so that complete sections can be opened.

"With regard to the drainage and water-supply scheme for the Guntur town, although provision was made in the Budget for the last year, no attempt has been made till now to see that Guntur gets adequate supply of water. With a growing population and a little quantity of water, Guntur is suffering a lot; I request the Ministry to take up this question and see that Guntur town gets the benefit of a good water-supply scheme during the course of a year or two, and has plenty of water.

"With regard to another policy of this Government I would like to say a word. The Andhra Paper Mills—the pioneer mill in this Province—has gone into liquidation and has come for sale. The mills have been advertised for sale and the Government should take necessary action. The sugar factory at Wuyyur was able to stand during the days of the war. It is not working well now. During the Advisers' regime, a number of vanaspathi factories were working. The Government have not been able to give proper assistance to them. Only the capital has been collected. Materials are not available. The Government are not giving any encouragement. It is for the Government to increase production, if they want to increase the national income. Otherwise we will be in the hands of Northern India.

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"I would request the Hon. Minister for Industries to take up the question of industrialization immediately and see that it keeps pace with the times.

"It was stated last year that the National Finance Corporation was going to be started. We have been waiting for the report of Mr. Parthasarathy. We want the Government to float the concern immediately, take their share and give the rest to the public.

"With regard to electricity, the Government are charging some industries in the Andhra districts at thermal rates. There is a lot of difference between thermal rates and hydro-electric rates. It is but natural that the Government should come to the succour of the new industries in Andhradesa and there should be no distinction in the rates charged. The industries in Andhradesa should be charged hydro-electric rates; otherwise they will not be in a position to stand competition.

"It has been stated that a steel industry can be started in Salem. The starting of this industry should be expedited as we have acute shortage of steel. Last year the Government informed us in the West Godavari district that a cement factory would be opened there. To my great surprise the sponsors of the cement factory have not been given any confirmation of the allotment of 50,000 tons. The Madras Government has not cared to find out why the allotment has not been given. In spite of various representations nothing has been done. I would request the Government to take up this question in all earnestness, because large quantities of cement will be required for Ramapadasagar Project. It is one of the biggest projects in the world. I am told that Mr. A. L. Rao has given an estimate for Rs. 95 crores. The present Special Engineer Mr. Govindaraja Ayyangar has put the estimate at Rs. 126 crores. There seems to be difference of opinion with regard to the cost of the project. It may take 10 years for the Government to complete the project. If the project is taken up immediately, we can start more industries and we will be able to have a good granary which will be useful to the whole of the Madras Presidency. I suggest that a separate department must be created to look after this project, the Daduma Project and the Tungabhadra Project. The policy of the Government should be to start a number of national industries which will give us good revenue.

"With regard to the Hyderabad refugees, the Government have allotted a few thousands of rupees. Refugees coming from Pakistan are given Rs. 2 each per day. Refugees coming from Hyderabad must be treated on the same basis; they should be given the same rates. If the Madras Government cannot find enough money for the purpose, they should get money from the India Government. They should get adequate funds from the Central Government and the refugees should be looked after better."

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M. V. HYDROSS SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, much has been said on this Budget. I wish to say a few words regarding the people who form part and parcel of this Government, I mean the non-gazetted officers. We all know that somewhere in the month of December last we were passing through very anxious moments when the non-gazetted officers went on strike, in order to have their grievances redressed. But unfortunately what we find now in this Budget is that their demands are not properly met. No doubt the Government have made certain interim arrangements to redress their legitimate grievances. But unfortunately this Budget does not set the non-gazetted officers at rest. On the other hand what we find is they have been treated with harshness and not with magnanimity which we expected at the hands of the Government. It will be well-known that the non-gazetted officers who struck work were punished in two ways. Their increment was stopped during the period on which they were on strike. Secondly they were deprived of their pay for the period of strike. I may be permitted to mention that these non-gazetted officers who were working day and night to see that the administration of this Province is carried on smoothly, have been mulcted with double punishment. It is well known that during the Christmas vacation just after they resumed work, every one of them was attending office and clearing arrears, which accrued owing to their absence from work. It is also clear that no additional hands were employed by the Government, to clear the arrears. It is entirely due to the efforts of these non-gazetted officers that the entire arrears have been cleared. Things came to normal. When this is the position, I do not understand why they should be deprived of their salary due to them when they struck work. I would request the Government to reconsider the question and see that the non-gazetted officers are paid salary for the days they struck work—whether rightly or wrongly—in so far as they have cleared all the arrears. They have not stood in the way of the ordinary administration of this Province and they should not be given this punishment. I would once again request the Government to pay the non-gazetted officers their salaries for the period they were on strike.

1-15
p.m.

"This House will be aware that some time ago, I put a question relating to the non-gazetted officers of the Civil Subordinate service. We all know that all clerks that are entertained in various departments except jail and civil courts are given their increments from the date on which they join duty. Unfortunately it appears that the judicial clerks and the clerks in Jail department will be entitled to increment only from the date on which they pass their departmental tests. I request the Government that this rule may be relaxed in order that the men in these two departments may be placed on a par with those in other departments.

"Madam, I do not wish to add much to what has been already said regarding this Budget. It has been stated that Ministers care more for their constituencies. What I find is that as far as

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Malabar is concerned, this theory does not hold good. You are aware that Malabar is one of the deficit districts in the matter of food. I would add that Malabar being one of the deficit districts, more attention ought to have been paid for it by the Minister for Agriculture who hails from Malabar.

"It has been referred to in the Hon. the Finance Minister's speech that there is a new scheme for the extension and improvement of the road system in Nilambur forests. This House will be aware that apart from this the Hon. Minister gave us an assurance some time ago that they would take steps to renovate the neglected Nilambur-Shoranur Railway. I find from newspapers containing the proceedings of the Central Legislature that the Madras Government has not made any request to the Central Government regarding renovation of this railway. If he has not already done so, I would request the Hon. Minister to take immediate steps to see that this railway is renovated and made useful for the public.

"I would add that we cannot go on keeping Malabar as a deficit district so far as food is concerned. Some of us are trying to see that it is made a separate Province. Unfortunately what we do find is that this Budget has not been framed on a linguistic basis. I wish that this Budget had been framed in a better form and for a better purpose taking into consideration the matters which may happen subsequently. It would be fair and equitable that when we are spending for the entire Province, Malabar also gets its legitimate share. Not only in this; in irrigation, in road work and in various other aspects, Malabar has been entirely neglected."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Education also?"

M. V. HYDROSS SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Grants of education also should be made on a provincial basis. I do not want to say any more on the subject.

"Some of us are trying to have separate linguistic Provinces. In that case we are legitimately entitled to a share of the revenue. I would add that the Hon. Minister may at least have this in view and pay more attention to my district in the matter of agriculture, and food.

"Then, again, Sir, it is well-known that Malabar is a coastal area. A small State, like Cochin has already started a drive for deep-sea fishing. The same experiment can be tried not only in Malabar but also to other coastal areas in the Presidency. Unfortunately I find that no provision has been made for things like deep-sea fishing. If that industry is developed it could alleviate the present difficulty of food shortage. I would request the Hon. Minister to take up this matter immediately and give interim relief and see that our district and our Province as a whole are not a deficit area so far as food is concerned.

"One more thing and I shall finish. Reference has been made to officers in the Government service and it has been said that they are liable to be transferred whenever contingency arises. In

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this respect, I would like to bring to your notice, Madam, that Government are entitled as a matter of right to have their servants transferred wherever they like. As far as my experience goes, what I find in Malabar is that all the Muslim officers in the Police department"

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of order, Madam. I wish to know whether another hon. Member can make references to a speech which you have made as an ordinary Member of the House?"

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"If I have made that speech as an ordinary Member of the House, he is entitled to refer to it."

M. V. HYDROSS SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am submitting what I feel in the matter. All the Police officers in Malabar are transferred within a period of four days. Government may feel that there may be some political exigency or they may have some other ground for such transfers. But really it is unfortunate. Muslim Government servants are not allied to any party. They have no politics. They do obey their superior officers or the Ministers concerned. Whatever it is, what I find is that all the Muslim police servants, the Muslim Circle Inspectors were transferred and to my knowledge only one was retained there. All the Sub-Inspectors except two were transferred from Malabar and all the officers of the Malabar Special Police including men who were distributed in 13 companies were transferred and put in Madras. In the Armed Reserve all Muslim constables among them were transferred outside their district. I do not speak of the officers. The constables are all men who have been living in Police lines for years and years. One fine morning, they are informed they have been transferred. Their children are left behind. They do not get sufficient provisions, and sufficient accommodation in this place to bring back their wives and children. What are these people to do? It is not an ordinary transfer. It is for this reason that some of us from this side are charging the Government that it is not a case of transfer as in the case of other Government servants serving in other departments."

* SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, it is undoubtedly true as the Hon. the Finance Minister observed that we have acquired independence and we have had the privilege of having a Budget after getting independence. What we budgeted for and what Mahatma Gandhi wanted us to keep in mind is this: 'Political independence is not the only thing; what we asked for is Swaraj.' Swaraj according to our Guru meant food, clothing, housing, protection and all other things which go to make up the necessities of civilized men and all that we expect this Government to do. When we have got political independence what we have got to see is how we have made ourselves fit or taken sufficient precautions to satisfy those conditions. It is not merely getting independence alone, but we have got to

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see whether there is a sound and stable administration which would enable us to go through and fulfil the several points which go to make up what we can strictly term 'Swaraj.'

"In the present case, the first thing you will have to consider is this: it is not so much the actual money we are able to get in respect of the various items of expenditure and for which we make the budget. There are other points. One of the most important assets for any Government is what impression the preparation of a budget produces on the people with regard to whether the Government is a stable Government and whether that Government is likely to complete all the items of their programme which would go for the benefit of the people. In these circumstances the first thing we ought to remember is that our independence was secured first by a large number of Congress people who were working for attaining freedom; secondly there were a large majority of the people of this country who supported the Congress in achieving their ideals and in their fight for freedom; and thirdly a third party in the country who prevented us—call it 'Black-shirt or Self-respecting leaders' or whatever you like—in our struggle and who were interested in perpetuating the past Government and in perpetuating autocracy over us. These are the first three essential things which the present Government ought to keep before them. I find indeed that the old ideals are kept up, ideals which are still being worked. Well, to-day, the fundamental point upon which any Government should concentrate their attention is protection. In the first instance we have agreed to accede to the Union. We form part of the Indian Union. But fissiparous people, people who were opposing the attainment of Swaraj, who call themselves as black-shirts and also those who are interested in attaining Dravidistan and other people who form themselves into groups or associations saying that they want to attain autonomy for the Tamil Nad—all these people are making propaganda and are passing resolutions which run counter to all the ideals to which we have been accustomed. Hon. Members of the present Government somehow get themselves entangled in these proceedings with the result that the general public is in a state of confusion. It says 'Are we to look for a case for Dravidistan or not?'"

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch - 2-30 p.m.)

(The House reassembled with Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

* SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"Madam, I was referring to the fact that responsible Members of the Government were producing the impression that some other reactionary organization which were completely anti-national in the past and are only communal in their mentality, are being encouraged. Further, you will also find that this impression has led to the formation of conferences where communists, black-shirts and all other kinds of people get together under some belief that the

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Ministry is likely to tolerate them. Just now, the hon. Mr. Vedaratnam Pillai was telling me that such conferences were being staged. Therefore, in order not to feel that the people may be misled, it is much better that Members of the Government stand aloof from such things. I have just had information that the Black-shirt organization has been banned and that the Gazette is expected at any moment. So, Madam, in order that there might be a kind of certainty in the minds of the people that the Government is being properly carried on, there must be a kind of administration where things are going on normally.

"Madam, the High Court is the highest court so far as this particular Province is concerned and there you find only 50 per cent of the Judges functioning to-day and for nearly a month and more, no Letters Patent courts are sitting, First Appeal courts are not sitting, Full Benches are not sitting and various doubts and rumours are set afloat among the public on account of the delay. It is not in this Province alone that people are attributing this rumour but it has spread even to the Central Government, that recruitment to the highest courts, the High Courts, is not based upon merit, but in certain Provinces, it is based only upon mere communal preference. Madam, these are very unhealthy things which are likely to cause diffidence in the mind of the people.

"Then again, even in the matter of administration, people who have grown old in particular departments and who are experts in those departments are being suddenly shifted from those departments to some other normal places. Such things naturally produce a feeling that for some unaccountable reason those heads of departments are not preferred and so long as such things remain inexplicable, people necessarily guess all kinds of things and this is very inadmissible.

"Again, in the case of district officers, one fine morning an Hon. Minister comes, and suddenly the next day or the day after you find some chief officer of the place is transferred. Naturally these things produce distrust in the lower cadre of executive officers. Such things should not be allowed. There is also an increasing tendency to take mere hearsay statements against responsible men in the executive who have put in twenty years service and anonymous petitions are carried through by the backstairs and officers are getting nervous; and feel that they are not getting their due, but on the other hand, there is a feeling among them that their position is not safe and that any person who is in charge of a big department might find himself sent to Timbuctoo. Of course, if it is within the Province itself, it would not matter, but such a thing is very unhealthy in administrative matters.

"Coming to the question of legislation, on account of the way in which the party, the Congress Party being the biggest major party in this House, is going through the business—legislations are generally pushed through officially by Hon. Ministers since it is a party with a big block vote—it makes the other members who are in the Assembly feel that they are not in a position to

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effectively control the legislation and it is therefore the bounden duty of the Congress Party and of the Hon. Ministers that when they initiate official legislation, they should be dealt with thoroughly. Yet, what do we find? We find legislation pushed through with inordinate haste. Things which should govern the health and well-being of a community for a long time, tenures between people, are all pushed through with great haste. Bills are generally drafted by the office of the Legislative department—I have the greatest respect for the Legislative department executive—the language may be theirs but the substance of the legislation is that of the Government. Then, when Bills are drafted, it is my personal experience, they are not thrashed out even in the party which, as a matter of fact, ultimately votes the legislation through the House. When actually the Bill goes into the House, it is generally expected that it would be dealt with in the Select Committee. In regard to the Select Committee, Madam—I mean no reflection on the House and I mean no reflection on the Hon. Speaker either—there is a vague feeling prevailing throughout the Province, that the selection of the members of the Select Committee which mainly lies in the hands of the Minister who pushes through such legislation, is not based upon the fact that the Select Committee is capable of thrashing it out. Of course, my observations do not mean that it is so in all cases and honourable exceptions may be found where a Select Committee may be chosen in order to see that a particular legislation is thrashed out properly. But, I have got a feeling and that feeling is practically found in the whole of the Province among the public that in regard to legislation, the Select Committee members are generally suggested by those in charge of the Bills concerned, not because there is a chance of the Bills being thrashed out properly, but for seeing, as far as possible, that they are pushed through without much change, so that the certainty of the legislation being passed in the form in which it is introduced by the Hon. Minister takes precedence and priority over the necessity for its being well thrashed out and examined in all its details. That is a thing which causes diffidence in the minds of the people about the justice of the legislation itself.

"When once, Madam, you get popular administration and a popular Government, there should be greater trust in the law courts because after all they are administering your laws. On the other hand we find that in the legislation that have been brought forward there is a tendency to give the least amount of interference to the courts. Of course, I can understand a Public Safety Act or an Ordinance where such clauses may find a place, but in normal pieces of legislation affecting the rights of people, affecting the day-to-day administration, taxation laws and things like that, depriving deliberately the jurisdiction of the court, carries a great feeling in the mind of the people that the legislators are nervous and that the Government does not want their law to be subjected to the scrutiny of law courts. That I say, is a defect in popular administration.

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"In the matter of the separation of the judiciary and the executive, member after member has complained that the judicial and executive functions have not been separated with sufficient celerity. But, even if you push through it now, it will hardly be useful, because the very reason or the object of the judicial and executive being separated was to see that those matters which may not have to be dealt with judicially should be left to the judiciary. As a matter of fact you find that there is an increasing tendency of the Assembly which is guided by Hon. Ministers and the Government, that even the judicial functions are taken away and vested in the executive and in matters involving large estates and involving thousands and crores of rupees there is an insistence that they should be dealt with by the executive and that the judiciary should not be given powers even to consider or reconsider over them, thus indicating considerable weakness on the part of the Government. These several encroachments that are made in the confidence of the people would ultimately tend to weaken the Ministry, be it this Ministry or any other Ministry whatsoever. It will tend to weaken the belief in the popular rule itself which will be a danger beyond repair and it does not matter whether the Ministry may change from year to year or once in five or ten years or whether it continues for ever. But, what is required is, that the people should have belief in the popular legislature, that it is likely to do only justice and likely to throw light . . ."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has exceeded his time."

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"Madam, I have already asked for a little more time. I began about three minutes before the luncheon interval. I hope you will kindly extend some courtesy because I have some matters of vital importance to be dealt with and I therefore crave you to give me some more time."

"Similarly you find that you are taking away the belief of the public in popular assemblies and in democracy itself. Even now grave murmurs are coming from all over the Province and I ask the Hon. Ministers to go to any of the educated, cultured and civilized towns in the mufassal and hear what people say. Let them come into circles, not circles where we move, i.e., merely in Congress circles, but in ordinary circles and hear the comments of the people on the way legislation is being done and how legislation is being protected from courts. That is a matter which requires considerable rectification. More than all, people should have belief in the necessity for maintaining law and order themselves apart from any legislation. Of course, there is no objection to increase the police force and the Hon. the Finance Minister has given sufficient proof if necessary for increasing the police force and the Malabar Special Police. No doubt they are a necessity in these unsettled times but at the same time the greatest safety is, people being trained in the preservation of law

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and order it behoves on the Government to see that nothing is done to unsettle the mind of the people in the observance of law and order. But, behold what is happening to-day? Even at the time when foreign administration was being carried on, even when there was the autocratic Government like the Advisers' Government, people thought they had to observe old agreements and engagements. To-day what we find is, some kisans gather together, themselves give notice to the landlords saying we are going to pay you only one-third varam or only so much of the rent. Is that a thing which can be allowed? Why do they do so? It is not as if they have suddenly become . . ."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Leaders of Parties along with the Hon. Speaker have arrived at an understanding that each speaker should be allowed 15 minutes and if I allow more time to the hon. Member, I won't be fair to other members. I do not know whom the hon. Member asked for extra time and I am not aware of it. I would therefore like the hon. Member to finish his speech in a minute or two."

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"Madam, if the House considers what I am going to say as worthwhile I may be given some more time and if they do not think so, I will close. In fact I have to say a number of points worth hearing for the Hon. Ministers to take note of."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Many things are worthwhile but there is no time for all that now."

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"After all, Madam, time is not intended merely for the purpose of a number of members speaking but for saying something that is bound to be useful. If you find, Madam, they are not useful I shall close my speech."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Of course, each one of the hon. Members can say something useful. So, I would like the hon. Member to close his speech in one or two minutes."

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"I do not think it is possible for me to speak on even one of the catalogue of things that I have got to speak on within this space of time. If the Hon. Minister feels there is something to hear, I crave you to grant me this indulgence, so that I may give him some instances. Otherwise, it is left to you to close my speech. It is left to you, Madam."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What does the Government say in the matter?" 2-45 p.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I think, Madam, the hon. Member might continue for another ten minutes."

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"The Hon. Minister is liberal and if he has had the money, he would be liberal with the money. But I am glad at least he is liberal with regard to time."

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"In an unaccountable way, unknown in civilised life people have a feeling that because ryots' interests are taken charge of by Government, any kind of agreement may be set at naught. The feeling is gathering ground that Government would countenance such acts and it is not as if it was not pointed out to the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue that they will have to be rectified. During the course of the discussions of the Rent Reduction Bill, I requested the Minister for Revenue and said: 'If you are going to reduce the rent, let it be reduced; but give effect to it as soon as it is reduced.' He did not agree and let it be applied with regard to fasli 1357; then it was pointed out that it would take some time. I entreated that Government themselves might take charge of collection as otherwise payment of peishkush will be nullified, rents will not be paid and poruppu will not be forthcoming, but the Land Revenue Minister refused saying that it was the business of the landlord. I pointed out that with a prospective reduction in view, no ryot will pay. But the Land Revenue Minister said that some of the northern zamindars and the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan had collected all their dues from their tenants. Let me point out to you, Madam Deputy Speaker, that in the whole of Ramnad district collection of rent is at a standstill; the ryots are removing the produce and the reason is not far to seek. They are able to sell in the blackmarket at two measures per rupee and then if it comes to a question of payment, they could pay at controlled rates. Suddenly people could not become defiant of the law. In every one of the estates where there is likely to be disturbance, you have got the Police and the Reserve. They are having their hands full. I saw the District Superintendent of Police, North Madura, in connexion with Police precaution and action to round up a gang of dacoits in a hill and having their operations in Pudukottah, Trichinopoly, Madura and Ramnad districts. He said: 'The Police are having their hands full with agrarian trouble; how can I spare any for this purpose?' This is the result of the loose kind of provisions in the enactment of the Land Revenue Minister. I entreated him that it is wrong to reduce and it is wrong to encourage non-payment of dues by the tenants on account of a small snag in the course of legislation. Now I find that there is no provision for making adjustments; such a provision was there in the Bill but it was deliberately removed. Now we find law and order has been thrown to the winds and you have agrarian troubles and industrial troubles and how can you expect the administration to go on?"

"I have to say a word regarding rationing. It has been abolished in the whole of Madura district but there is ration in Madura City and the result is there is black-marketing. Nothing is done and I do not blame anybody, for not all the Police in the Province can stop it. But if anything is done by way of raid, it is the poor man who goes to the wall. They go into some mill lines; they find people with basket-fuls of paddy on their head and these people had purchased it at two measures per rupee and

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they are caught and hauled up and the paddy of course is taken away from them. The district is out for a first-class famine. It is only 6 per cent deficit but on account of Ramnad and Tinnevely being famine-stricken districts, lorry loads of paddy go through to those districts; chowkidars are purchased and there are about ten brokers in Melur town who have made more than Rs. 10,000 each as commissions for corrupting the chowkidars. People who have never been in the trade have taken to the trade and they have become phenomenally rich. The honest man asks to himself if any of the Hon. Ministers are taking this rationed rice? (At this stage the hon. Member passed on a packet of rice) An hon. Member: 'But the Hon. Minister for Food is not in the House'. It is full of paddy and is dirty. With regard to this an old lady asked me: 'They are giving me only this quantity and of it one-third goes and only two-thirds are available'. Apart from quantity, what about its quality? My grand-children refuse to touch it because it is rationed rice. They lose their appetite for rice."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I have given you ten minutes. Mr. Karanth will now speak."

*SRI K. R. KARANTH:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am sorry I should have come in the way of my hon. Friend from Madura."

"In the first place, I certainly would join with others in tendering my congratulations to the Hon. Finance Minister on the Budget he has presented. If, however, I try to criticise it and offer some of my views, it is certainly not because he has not done his best but that I wish to judge from standards higher than may usually be applied. I recollect how two years ago the Congress Party went to the polls, placed certain programmes before the people and we have come here. According to what I feel, there are a great many things yet to be done and they are not being done and I feel disappointed. There are people outside who are looking at the Budget and at what we are doing here; it is not a consolation to them to hear from me or from anybody else that there is one Ministry now, another last year and there may be a third next year and so on. It is our joint responsibility. It is not in a spirit of apportioning blame that I am stating this. How does this Budget and the year that has passed come up to the expectations of the people and particularly the poor people? The Hon. the Minister for Finance in the first page of the Budget speech says:

'With every flag that went up, our hearts shrunken with the shame of slavery unfolded themselves and fluttered with the throb of a new-found joy. Every lamp that was lighted that day mirrored the great glow of freedom that had just dawned.'

I quite agree with him but I must say, coming from the mufassal parts and visiting villages and knowing the hardship of the people that this glow of freedom hardly remains; people are getting fed up; they are not satisfied with what is going on; almost all

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the subordinate officers remain just as they were before; I might even say they are a little worse. (Sri S. Nagappa: 'Much worse'.) I accept the correction from my hon. Friend from Kurnool. They had some fear at one time for foreign masters but it seems to me now that even that fear is gone. We have promised to build a socialist commonwealth. From all this point of view, I would like to examine the Budget.

"I would like to touch about the question of linguistic provinces about which my hon. Friend Mr. Kaleswara Rao spoke. I heartily join with him in feeling that the sooner the provinces are broken up into linguistic areas, the better it will be. Once the feeling of separation has come in a joint family, the sooner the partition deed is prepared and registered, the better for all concerned. Otherwise, there are interminable suspicions, troubles and quarrels. At the same time, I do not agree with him when he belittled the claim of other people. I emphatically enter my protest against what he said a few days earlier in a press message: 'Let the Karnataka people go to Bombay; their claims for separation along with Andhra is preposterous'. I can only say that he does not realize the implication of what he says. In every part of this Province there are troubles and difficulties. There is the boundary question but that does not mean that we must make much of it or ignore it altogether. Given good will we could adjust ourselves in this task. I feel that the Government and the Ministry are not doing what they should in this matter. Whenever separation comes, in three months or towards the end of the next year as I feel after a trip to Delhi—I know there they are handicapped by great troubles, the refugee camps and other things—yet we must tarry awhile and there is no use kicking up a row even on this important question. Problems there are to be faced by the Central Government but there are many things which the Ministry here can do. Their attitude seems to be one of helplessness of simply saying: 'We have forwarded the resolution'. I am asking: Last year or in this year when you know that separation will come in six months or a year or two years, what are the steps that you have taken? I feel that at the earliest possible moment the Ministry ought to be re-constituted. I do not mean the personnel or its functions; it must be re-constituted in a way in which for all the departments we can have one set of Ministers dealing with the Andhra area and another with the Tamil area, and both may be associated with all Departments; they will acquaint themselves with the working of Departments so that after two years time, when we get separation it will go into the hands of people who have experience in administration. We have decided to be divided then why not do it with trust and good will on both sides? Andhras working in the south can easily be transferred to their places and vice versa though it cannot be done 100 per cent or in any water-tight manner. From now onwards, knowing that partition is coming, we want some work to be done. Facts and figures can be collected we can take stock of the whole situation and we need not quarrel all the time about

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the City of Madras or for other areas; quarrels there will be but we can and must adjust with good will. In all this, I submit, Sir, ^{8 p.m.} the Cabinet has done little or nothing in this matter, and it does not propose to do anything either judging from the budget presented. This is one submission I wish to make on the floor of this House.

(At this stage Hon. Speaker took the Chair.)

"Regarding the financial position, I am not at all happy over this continued business of dipping into the reserve. That reserve would have been a mighty thing if we had only invested it in productive enterprises. Sir, just imagine what thirty or forty crores would have meant if we had invested them in productive business. Here again, I do not apportion the blame to anybody. I am prepared to apportion that blame to those who were at the helms of affairs in these two years. Deficit in current expenditure must be met by fresh taxation. There are many classes of people who get much income. If only they are taxed there will be enough money got to meet current expenditure. If we continue to dip into the reserve, I say the reserve will soon reach the vanishing point. I am surprised to see the spending of money on experimenting with the running of petrol buses or oil buses! I was a bit astonished to hear the other day the hon. Minister for Transport declaring that he is going to experiment on the running of oil buses, to see if it is better than petrol buses. Sir, there is no need to experiment on this. For about 10 or 15 years past oil buses are running in Bombay, and to ascertain how those buses fare, one need only go to Bombay and see. We need not spend some lakhs of rupees in trying them for experimenting.

"Then, Sir, let no one go away with the idea that he has started a new industry by running a few more buses in the City of Madras. Take for instance, the industrial expansion of the province. What is it that is being done in that direction? How many industries have been started in our province? Have they been distributed over the entire province? What about cottage industries? How have they been developed? I can tell you this: an industrialist of this province, in the course of a talk I had with him, told me that the entire Industries Department requires overhauling. He wants to start a big industry in Tinnevely and said it was impossible for him to get an interview with the Director of Industries. There was one gentleman before, and he has gone for political service to Hyderabad. Are these the gentlemen to be put in charge of that department? Another gentleman has been put in his place. He was the Secretary to the Board of Revenue. His claim seems to be that he was in the Planning Department of the Government of India. I mean nothing against the person concerned. I say this, only to show the haphazard way in which industrial development is being dealt with. We are jogging along just as things were going on in the Advisers' regime.

"Food is another subject of which I have to say some thing rather hard. I am sorry the Food Minister is not here, though

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he has to be here. It is one of the biggest muddles in the province. I have a great complaint against him. In my own district there was a procurement of about 27,000 tons of rice, out of about 30,000 tons of the last major crop of the district. And the bulk of this rice was taken from the cultivators and they were given ration cards. And with decontrolling they have to buy rice at Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per maund whilst they get only Rs. 12 for their own produce. Having made that procurement rural rationing has been stopped. There are several villages which have no ration shops. A good deal of that rice is also exported outside the district. For four or five villages there is only one relief shop. I do not like interviewing Ministers in their rooms. Yet I with some of my colleagues from my district went and saw the Food Minister in his room four months ago, but it was useless. After four months the Secretary of his Department sends a reply saying 'yours is a surplus district giving an annual production of 246,000 tons. Sir, this figure is arrived at by multiplying figures in the office of the Board of Revenue. Mine is a deficit district. Twelve thousand tons (net) of rice were brought into the district last year. Year after year we have been getting rice from outside and even the Government had admitted in the past the district as a deficit district and yet, here is the Secretary of his department saying 'yours is a surplus district.' Sir, figures do not fill stomachs. To-day even at this moment rice is hard to get and the price is Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per maund. These are hard things. Since the Food Minister is not here I stop with this.

"Take again Local Self-Government. The concerned Minister is not here. In January of last year we did not hold the elections to the district boards, because the idea was that we should have a Panchayat Bill very soon. Does it take twelve months to prepare a bill? The elections to many of the panchayats took place several years back. Should the elections wait for adult franchise? Should our district boards be run by Collectors who have no time to bestow thought on them. If I am asked to prepare the panchayats Bill, I will place it in three months before this House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one minute more."

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—"I shall speak only on one or two points more. On a small scale we had introduced village committees. They were given power to distribute kerosene and sugar. Do you know what high hopes this gave to the people in the countryside? They felt that at last Government were doing the right thing and real Self-Government was coming in. And yet the Food Minister abolished these committees.

"Sir, I have no time to dwell on other things. Several other members have to speak. So I will only say this: judged by high standards, people are not satisfied with what is being done by Government. If one travels in a train one will hear what they say about the Government. They are not satisfied. To-day the

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Congress Government is in power. The Cabinet has a moral responsibility to come up to their expectation and redeem their past promises."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to add to the encomiums on the Finance Minister for the very excellent and artistic way in which the budget book containing his speech has been prepared. Some how I have a feeling about it and it reminds me of a bridge which was built during the days of the late Mr. Muniswami Nayudu in Chittoor district. The piers of the bridge have such a smooth dressing, that if you care to go there and see it you will be very much pleased. That one bridge has cost Rs. 70,000; and the smooth dressing alone has cost about Rs. 10,000. But I may tell you, I shed tears when I noticed the smooth dressing. For I asked myself, the question which His Excellency put to the Finance Minister 'is this expenditure very necessary?' I do not think the Hon. Finance Minister need have spent such a sum. Similarly if His Excellency had asked him the same question with regard to the budget book, I do not think he would have incurred the expenditure in producing this very nice artistic budget book. Sir, the Finance Minister is expected very carefully to scrutinise every item of expenditure. That being so, I do not think I could really congratulate him on the amount of money that is spent on the preparation of this book. I myself possess copies of the budget speech for 18 or 19 years, and I never cared to look at them after one month of its receipt. I only refer to this because of how things work here to-day. The details of any expenditure are worked by the subordinate officers; they prepare the estimates, the estimates then pass through several departments and their heads and finally when they come to the Ministers it is absolutely necessary that great care should be taken in scrutinizing the expenditure that is incurred. On carefully looking into the budget from the point of view of the poor man and the small income that we have for spending on the various departments I only hope that the care with which this expenditure will have to be scrutinized in future will not be in consonance with the artistic and nice way in which this book is got up.

"Coming to the merits of the budget itself I must congratulate the Finance Minister for the manner in which a number of things have been put in the budget speech. Most of our work has been made very easy for instead of wading through the budget memorandum for all the necessary information we require, as it was the practice till now, here we are given all that information in the budget speech itself. He has made our task easy, and I congratulate him for that. But on the real merits of the budget I won't be able to bestow the same praise. The Minister has referred to the fact that we have got independence to-day. I really expected from him a budget which reflected the freedom that we have now attained since 15th August. The items of expenditure do not show that we have departed the least from the usual manner in which expenditure has been incurred hitherto. We all profess

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sympathy for the welfare of the common man. It was said till now that once we attained freedom, poverty, illiteracy and ill-health will be liquidated in this country. It was said that food, clothing and shelter would be afforded to the poor man. It was said that this country consists mainly of villages, that 80 per cent of the population live in villages and not in towns. These are facts which nobody can deny; yet the budget does not make necessary provision to help the average man to improve his position so that he may live a little bit happier.

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p.m.

"As regards irrigation projects, I am glad that provision has been made for the preliminary investigation of the Sangameswaram or the Kistna Pennar Project. The Hon. Finance Minister thinks that this project would benefit the Rayalaseema. It looked as if this project was mainly intended for the benefit of that famine area. But from the rough estimates given to us, we find that most of the benefit accruing from this project goes not so much to the Rayalaseema as to the non-Rayalaseema areas. My sympathy goes out to the ryot, whether he is in Rayalaseema, Nellore or the south. At the same time, our districts being affected by famine very often, I would rather like to see that as much of water as is possible is utilized in our districts before it is taken to the other areas. Judging from that point of view, the scheme is not satisfactory. Before ordering the investigation, I am sure the Hon. Minister for Public Works must have taken into account the large uncultivated area in Rayalaseema which by careful investigation can be brought under cultivation under this project. As long ago as 1926, a suggestion was made to the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee that it was possible to take the Kistna water into the whole of the Nellore district, Guntur district and a good portion of the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. It was suggested that water could be taken through Korthikanama in Kurnool district. If that is not feasible from the financial and other points of view, I think it will be possible to take water through Mahadevapuram village. I want the Hon. Minister for Public Works to ascertain from the officers whether this is feasible or not.

"I do not find any provision in the budget for the Gandikota project. We were dreaming for some time that that project would be executed. Why was no provision made for it? I think it may be due to the possibility of bringing the Kistna water to Gandikota. That possibility has to be investigated before finally deciding on this present project. I shall be glad if the Hon. Minister for Public Works orders an investigation and see whether the water cannot be brought as far as Gandikota and to certain other parts of Cuddapah district like Badvel taluk. For Badvel, it can be brought via a valley of hills near Allagadda or from somewhere near Mydukur. If all these are investigated and executed and a provision of about Rs. 25 lakhs more made for them, I am sure the project will confer even greater benefits than the Ramapadasagar project or even the other biggest projects in the world like the

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Boulder Dam (U.S.A.). So I am very keen that these possibilities of the projects should be investigated. I am glad to see the provision in the Budget for one or two minor works in the Cuddapah district like the Oderu and the Kanchaleru tanks. As has been pointed out by the hon. Member Sri N. Venkata Subbayya, I do not know how many of the works mentioned under the Grow More Food campaign will be taken for execution. Then there are the Veligallu and Pullampet projects in the Cuddapah district. The results of their investigation are already there. I only impress on the Hon. Minister for Public Works to execute them as early as possible.

"In spite of prognostications to the contrary, I am glad that the whole of this Province is to go dry on the 2nd October. A precious year has already been lost in not enforcing prohibition effectively. I may tell the Government that there is no use in introducing prohibition unless they show the necessary enthusiasm and zeal which, I am afraid, are lacking at present. So much of illicit distillation is going on. If you allow people to make money out of it, the danger will become so serious that it will not be possible to check it later on. If America gave up prohibition, it was because she found it impossible to enforce it. We have not yet reached that stage and we can put down the evil if proper precautions are taken in time by the Government. When drink was allowed, drink was available only in regular shops. But now in certain areas it is available in almost every house and men, women and children have taken to drink. I am afraid there is an impression in the villages that the Government are not keen on enforcing prohibition. I may be right or may be wrong. I have already made some suggestions in this respect. A committee has been appointed to tour the districts and gather information. If the Ministry is not in a position to know the measures that are necessary to enforce prohibition, I am afraid they will not be able to do anything.

"The Hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech referred to all the departments except the Local Administration Department. It is not good that we control the villager from the headquarters here. A precious year has already been lost in not bringing forward legislation for the constitution of panchayats. We talk of freedom. The villager, whose welfare all of us have at heart, should also be given sufficient freedom to manage his own affairs. His resources have to be increased. Instead of wasting on account of central control so much money on the travelling allowance of officers who have to go there, examine things and direct the panchayats, it is better that the villager is entrusted with the money and the freedom to work out his salvation in his own village. I hope the Government will bring forward legislation for the constitution of panchayats without any more delay."

(Sri T. Prakasam rose to speak and there was clapping of hands.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Clapping is not allowed in Parliament."

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SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Sir, all the troubles in which the country and the people are involved have been referred to in some form or other by the hon. Members who spoke on the Budget until now. It is not at all an easy matter for any Finance Minister to produce a Budget which can satisfy the country or the people or anybody for the matter of that. It has been graphically described that we are in famine, that the people are starving and that they have not been able to get enough in many places even though there may be plenty of foodgrains in other places. So far as our Province is concerned, it is not a case where the crops have failed altogether and the famine has overtaken us. It has been a case of our own mismanagement, a most unfortunate mismanagement. We have been seeing how poor people purchasing and carrying small quantities of rice have been undergoing troubles at the hands of the police who snatch away those small bundles without caring to get at those men who carry on blackmarketing, who store the rice and sell it to the poor people at a horrible price which they cannot afford to pay. This has been going on all these eleven months and we have not been able to arrest it. That is why I say that it is not a case of famine or poor yield from the fields. No doubt in some areas crops failed on account of the failure of the monsoon.

3-30
[p.m.]

"Even there proper steps had not been taken by us to give relief in time. We saw in some areas people dying of starvation and the matter was brought to the notice of the Hon. Food Minister who was issuing statements contradicting the statement that death was due to starvation. I, for my part, Sir, managed somehow to close up my differences with the Hon. Minister by begging of him to send the required quantity of rice into areas where people had been dying. The moment it was done, all deaths stopped there.

"Take any other department, Sir. Complaints have been poured forth here on the floor of this House by all hon. Members who spoke on the Budget. What they have been anxious to place before the House and before you, Sir, is about the remedy. What is it that can possibly be done to prevent disaster at least in the future? It is for that purpose I have been trying to understand the situation. None of us in this House has been able to deal with the question of how the troubles arose in the country, why this famine has come upon us, and why this and other difficulties have come upon us. That point has not been dealt with by the Hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech. Just about the time when our Finance Minister was delivering his Budget speech in this House, the Finance Member of the Union Government was making his Budget speech in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi. In describing that speech, some staring headlines appeared in the papers stating that the speech was an anti-inflationary speech. I hope to be able to tell something about this matter at the Central Legislature during the general discussion of that Budget and now here also I should like to say something about that matter. Every expert and every Finance Minister says that all our troubles are due to the inflation policy that had been adopted in the country, not for one or two years, but for a number of years. What is the

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remedy for getting rid of inflation? I hope you will pardon me if I say a few words on the question of inflation. Inflation means expansion. Deflation means contraction. What is the expansion that has been responsible for the wretchedness, not only in this Province, not only in this country, but throughout the world? What steps have been taken now by us here, or by others elsewhere to get over this inflation disaster. We have been told that inflation can be got over by adopting a policy of greater production and accelerating the Grow More Food schemes. This programme has been before us for a long time. Have we done anything in this Presidency of ours in that direction? Has anything been done in the whole of India under the control of the Union Government, even after we have attained independence? The Hon. Finance Minister was good enough to refer in one of the paragraphs of his Budget speech to some fifty tractors that had been purchased in our Presidency. To what use have they been put? Where were they used? The Grow More Food campaign has failed, because the policy of collective farming by the State, which they could afford to take up and pursue and make success of, was not followed either by the Central Government or by this Government. We have got fifty tractors. How are the Government going to use them? There is no good of calling upon poor people who cannot even find enough money for ploughing, for cultivating and for manuring the land, to make use of these tractors on a hire basis. It is the State that should have done it. The State has failed in this respect. If these 50 tractors had been put into proper use in the proper place and cultivation had been carried on, you could see the result by this time. Sir, I had been to some of the places in other countries, where colonization schemes were going on, and have seen how these large tractors have been put to use and how even the roughest of the lands and even the rockiest of the soil have been converted into good cultivable lands. That is the thing that should be done here also. But we have failed to do that.

"Then, Sir, what are the other methods to get over this inflation? With regard to these things, when I handed over charge to my friends on the other side, we had organized certain societies known as the producer-cum-consumers' co-operative societies. They had functioned only for about two or three months, and before they could take root and carry on their useful work, they were prevented from functioning by the present Ministry. We worked hard at it for ten months and organized these societies on a co-operative basis, but in one minute they were pulled down by the present Food Minister and the result was the capitalists and big merchants and middlemen, who had been exploiting the situation, again came into the field and began to do their old trade.

"Sir, you take for instance the preamble of the new constitution which the Prime Minister of the Union Government and his Cabinet have been sponsoring at the Delhi Assembly. They have stated that their programmes and policies will be based on the co-operative system. They have also stated that they are going to carry on their administration on that basis. Sir, so far as these

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co-operative societies are concerned, they have got a big history. I do not propose to go into it now, but I may say that they are still kept going on, although they are not doing their proper work. Time and again when I was asking the Government to state what they were going to do with those societies, they were assuring me that they are not going to kill them, but that they are going to give them some other work, which would engage them full time. But nothing has been done yet. Promises have been made and Government Orders have been issued on the subject and they have also been referred to by me publicly and in my correspondence with the Government. The work of procurement is now given to some other agency. Only one society was sensible enough to say, 'what is the good of doing half-and-half? Either you must place the whole thing in our hands or you must give them to other people and liquidate us. We cannot possibly get on with this arrangement.' The result was that the Government killed these societies with their own hands, societies which were organized with so much difficulty and put readily into the hands of this Government.

"Now, Sir, how are we to get over this inflation business? Inflation, as I said, means expansion of currency notes. When the Government get into a corner, when they have no finances, and when they are not able to get on with their administration, they will have recourse to this artificial method of inflation, which means that they want to cover their faces and meet the crisis by a false currency. It is expansion of the note issue without the necessary backing of gold and silver behind those notes. Before the first World War, there were only 66 crores of currency notes expansion. As against those 66 crores, there were some gold and some sterling reserves in England to cover some portion of it. When we have passed that stage and come to the second World War, again there was another inflation and to-day we are having over 2,000 crores of currency notes. Those are the currency notes which are now used everywhere and they will not have a farthing's value, if they are converted into gold and silver. That is inflation. That inflation has been resorted to by the Government at the cost of millions of poor people. The middlemen who hoarded these currency notes have hid them underground, thinking that all those currency notes were really valuable documents carrying money with them. It is only this policy of inflation that is responsible for the wretchedness of our country to-day. How are we going to get over this wretchedness? How long are we going to suffer like this? This has gone on for a number of years. The question of prices is intimately connected with inflation. The man who produces has no fixed value for his produce and he is not able to get a fair return for it in his own country. Therefore, it was with the approval of that greatest man of our country, that man who worked for the welfare of the poor people in the villages, it was with the approval of that man, Mahatma Gandhi, that we brought forward that scheme and presented it to this Government. I also took the risk of voting about four crores of rupees—one crore for this and one crore for that, and like that I made up four crores—for the welfare of villagers. If all my schemes had been functioning in the

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ordinary course, you could have seen to-day what considerable improvement would have been effected in the condition of our people in the villages. The other day when I was speaking on the floor of the House, I explained the various programmes and schemes we had in mind in detail. It is those things that will destroy this inflation. Everything will disappear in no time. Unfortunately for this country and for the world also, we had been carrying on under the British Capitalist System of administration, which system has led us to this policy of inflation with its resultant woes to-day. I have given notice of a resolution to be moved by me in the other House at Delhi. There also people are gloating over their ignorance and inexperience and want of knowledge. I hope that that resolution will come in due time and all these matters will be debated there also.

"The moment Independence was declared the best men in our country should have sat and taken stock of the position in this country. But on account of the British connexion and their methods of capitalist system, we have also adopted that system. I am not blaming this Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi, now. I have been thinking and feeling how this country of ours has been lost and as to when we will be able to recover. It is only this, Sir, that I want to point out. In the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister there is no mention about the inflation policy and how it has ruined us. Even now it is not too late. It is all in our hands. We had the opportunity and we have lost it. Mr. Brahmananda Reddi and Mr. Kameswara Rao have not made a special study of the subject. They used their own commonsense. They said 'Why do you say that they can have only 50 acres?' I don't say that as an orthodox man you should have only one acre and plough it with your plough and all that. You have got to take into consideration the present circumstances and utilize the latest methods of cultivation." (Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member continue his speech."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Even now it can be easily availed of and instead of 50 acres 1,000 acres can be taken. They must take men who can give advice and put them on the work. The Grow More Food problem can easily be solved without going abegging and without issuing appeals. We have made serious mistakes with regard to this matter and as I said we have failed almost in every department of our administration. At present if you want to save the country and give life to the people you must have recourse to improved methods of cultivation which alone could give them real help. I think, Sir, I have already taken the time allotted to me and I shall close."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have allotted ten minutes time for each hon. Member who wants to speak hereafter."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, I will speak in Tamil. நமது Finance Minister நமக்கு முன்னால் பிரேரேபித்திருக்கும் பட்ஜெட்டைப்பற்றி நண்பர்கள் சிலர் பாராட்டியும் சிலர் எதிர்த்தும்

[Sri R. V. Swaminathan] [2nd March 1948]

பேசினார்கள். ஆனால் நமது Finance Minister இந்த பட்ஜெட் சுவதந்திர இந்தியாவின் முதல் பட்ஜெட் என்று சொன்னார். அது மட்டுமல்ல. கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி Finance Minister ஆக வந்து முதலாவதாக பிரேரேபித்த பட்ஜெட் இது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். நிதி மந்திரி கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி எனது பழையகால நண்பர். மிக்க பிரயாசையுடன் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டைத் தயாரித்து நம்முன் வைத்திருக்கிறார். அவரைப் பாராட்டிப் பேச வேண்டுமென்று ஆசை பட்டேன். அதற்காக Budget பிரசங்கத்தை அலசி, அலசி பார்த்தும் அதை பாராட்டுவதற்கு ஒன்றுமே அகப்படவில்லை. ஆனால் ஒன்றும் இல்லை என்று சொல்வதற்கு இல்லை. Budget-ல் முக்யமாக முடிவுரை அழகாக முடிந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை பாராட்டுவதற்கு தயாராக இருக்கிறேன். இந்த Budget ஏதாவது சுவதந்திரம் அடைந்ததற்குமுன் இருந்தது போல் ஏழை ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யும் நிலைமையில் சிறந்த திட்டங்கள் போட்டிருக்கிறதா என்று பார்த்தால் ஒன்றுமே இல்லை. ஆனால் இந்த வருஷம் வரவு சிலவு திட்ட பிரசங்கத்தை சீராக அச்சடித்து புத்தகமாக வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இருபது வருஷத்திற்கு முன்னால் இந்த Budget-ஐ எப்படி பிரேரேபித்திருக்க முடியுமோ அப்படி இருக்கிறது. சுவதந்திரமடைந்து வந்த முதல் Budget-ல் எதை எதிர் பார்க்க முடியுமோ அது இல்லை. ஏழைகளுக்கு ஏதாவது நன்மைகள் இருக்குமோ என்று அவர்கள் கனவு கண்டு கொண்டிருப்பார்கள். புதிய திட்டம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் பணம் சிலவழிக்கவேண்டும், பணம் இல்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பணத்தை யார் கொண்டு வந்து கொடுப்பார்கள். அதற்கு வழி கவர்ன்மெண்டுதான் கண்டு பிடிக்கவேண்டும். பணத்திற்கு வழி செய்யலாம். புதிய வரிகள் போட்டால் ஏழைகளுக்குத் தான் அதிக பளுவாக இருக்குமென்று சொல்லலாம். உண்மைதான். ஏற்கனவே பல வரிகளின் பளுவினால் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஏழை மக்களை பாதிக்காது. ஆனால் பண மூட்டைகளைமட்டும் பாதிக்கும் சில வரிகளை ஏன் போடக்கூடாது.

“உணவு பிரச்சனையைப்பற்றி பலர் பேசினார்கள், உணவு கட்டுப்பாட்டை உடனே நிறுத்தினதால் விலை ஏறிவிட்டதென்றும் Black market-ல் விற்கிறார்கள் என்றும் அநேகம்பேர்கள் பேசினார்கள். கனம் ஏ. வைத்தியநாதய்யர் ரூபாய்க்கு இரண்டு படி நெல் விற்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார். முதலில் உணவு கட்டுப்பாடு இருக்கும்போது Wholesale merchants-க்கு licence கொடுத்து வியாபாரம் செய்து வந்தார்கள். உற்பத்தி எப்படிச் செய்வது என்பது கூட தெரியாத வியாபாரிகள் லைசன்ஸ் பெற்று வியாபாரம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். பட்டணங்களிலுள்ள மொத்த வியாபாரிகள் அப்படித்தான். அவர்கள் Black market செய்து வந்தார்கள். அதை நாம் சகித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தோம். இன்று கிராமங்களில் Black market செய்தால் அதை தடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறோம். அவர்கள்தான் கொஞ்சம் நாளைக்கு Black market செய்யட்டுமே. பெரிய வியாபாரிகள் Black market செய்ததை நாம் பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கவில்லையா, ஏழைகள் Black market செய்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லி அதைத் தடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று பிரமாதமாக கூச்சல் போடுவானேன். கொஞ்சம் நாளைக்குத்தான் அவர்களும் Black market செய்து பணம் சம்பாதிக்கட்டுமே. நாமும் கொஞ்ச நாளைக்கு பொறுத்துக்கொள்வோமே. இவ்விதம் நான் சொல்வதால் Black market செய்வதை ஆதரிப்பதாக அர்த்தம் செய்துகொள்ளக்கூடாது.

“உணவு பிரச்சனையை தீர்க்கவேண்டுமென்றும் உணவு உற்பத்தியை பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதற்காக Grow More Food திட்டம் வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி Budget பிரசங்கத்தில் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பிரமாதமாக சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு வசதி என்னசெய்திருக்கிறார்கள். Irrigation வசதி என்ன இருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி Irrigation Minister-ஐ கேட்டால் தன்னால் முடிந்தவரையில் செய்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் உணவு நிலைமை ரொம்பவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. பட்டினிச் சாவு ஏற்படக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை தவிர்க்க மார்க்கம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் புள்ளிவிவரங்களுடன் அறிக்கை விடுகிறார்கள்.

[2nd March 1948] [Sri R. V. Swaminathan]

அரசாங்கத்தினர். நிலைமை நெருக்கடியாக இருக்கிறது என்று நாங்கள் சொன்னால் உண்மைதான். நிலைமை மிகவும் நெருக்கடியாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்வதுடன் திருப்தியடைகிறார்கள். இராமநாதபுரம், மதுரை, திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாக்களில் பஞ்சமாக இருக்கிறது. அதைப் பற்றி ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறதா என்று கேட்டால் ஒன்றும் திருப்தியான பதில் சொல்லவில்லை. செய்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள் யொழிய ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை.

“புதிய திட்டங்களைப்பற்றி சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். நானும் அநேகம் விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி சொல்லவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் பேசுவதற்கு 15 நிமிஷங்கள் கொடுத்திருந்ததைக்கூட 10 நிமிஷமாக குறைத்து விட்டார்கள். இரண்டொரு விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி சொல்லிவிடுகிறேன்.

“Backward community க்காக Finance Minister ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார், சந்தோஷம்தான். ஆனால் அதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு என்ன செய்யப்போகிறார்களென்பது புரியவில்லை. மாகாண ஜனத்தொகையில் பார்த்தால் இந்த Backward community பாதிப் பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் Home Minister சொல்லுகிறார் சலுகைகள் காட்டுவது ஜனத்தொகையை பொறுத்தது இல்லையென்று. அப்படி சலுகைகள் காட்டுவதற்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஏதாவது கேட்டால் பதில் சொல்ல தயாராக இல்லை. கேள்விகள் கேட்டால் பதில் இல்லை. உத்தியோகங்களில் 14 ஸ்தானங்களில் இந்த Backward community-க்கு 2 ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். மாகாண ஜனத்தொகையில் பேர்பாதி இருக்கக்கூடிய Backward community-க்கு இரண்டு ஸ்தானங்கள் போதுமா? அதற்கு பதில் கொடுக்கும் வரைக்கும் மெம்பர்கள் கேள்விதான் கேட்பார்கள். Communal G.O. ஏதற்காக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. Justice Party இருந்த காலத்தில் இந்த Communal G.O. வந்தது. இந்த மாகாணத்தில் பிராமணர்கள் ஜனத்தொகையில் 4% விகிதம் இருந்தும் அவர்களே அதிகமான உத்தியோகங்களை அனுபவித்து வந்தார்கள். அதை உத்தேசித்து ஜஸ்டிஸ்கட்சியினர் Communal G.O. வை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். இன்றைய நிலைமையில் பிராமண சமூகத்தைப்பற்றி Backward community-ஐ சேர்ந்தவர்கள் குறை சொல்வதற்கு இல்லை. இப்போது அவர்கள் உத்தியோகங்களை கவனிப்பதும் இல்லை. வியாபாரங்களை கவனித்துக்கொண்டு போய்விடுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது இதை ஏன் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் இந்த Communal G.O. வினால் இரண்டு மூன்று சமூகத்தினர்கள்தான் அதன் பலனை அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி கேள்வி கேட்டால் ஏதாவது தட்டிக் கழித்து பதில் சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். கனம் சுப்பிரமணியம் இந்த இரண்டு மூன்று வகுப்பினர்தானே Communal G.O. வினால் சலுகைகள் பெற்று நன்மை யடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை மறுக்கமுடியுமா என்று கேள்வி கேட்டபோது மறுக்க முடியாததான் என்று தைரியமாக பதில் சொல்லுகிறார். உள்நாட்டு மந்திரி இனிமேல் இந்த மாதிரி நடந்தால் மாகாணத்தில் முடிபு நடந்த பிராமண பிராமணரல்லாதார்களாச்சி டேசன்று இப்போது புதிதாக முற்போக்கு சமூகத்தினருக்கும் பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்தினருக்கும் சண்டை வரக்கூடும். அதற்கு ஜவாப் தாரி இந்த மந்திரி சபைதான் என்று இந்த மந்திரி சபையை எச்சரிக்கிறேன். ஆனால் ஒன்று நிச்சயமாக சொல்லுவார்கள். R. V. சுவாமிநாதன் என்ன காங்கிரஸ்காரனாக இருந்து இப்படி ஜாதியைப் பற்றி பேசுகிறான் என்று சொல்லலாம் இன்னும் என்னை ஜாதிப்பித்தன் என்றும் சொல்லுவார்கள். அதற்கு நான் பயப்படப்போவதில்லை. பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு ஜவாப் சொல்லவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் சொல்லுகிறேன். Backward சமூகத்தினரை மொத்தம் 145 பிரிவுகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது ஜனத்தொகையில் பாதிப் பேர்களுக்கு இந்த Communal G.O. வினால் குறிப்பிட்ட பலன் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்பதை சொல்லுவதற்குத்தான் சொல்லுகிறேன். அதற்காக யார் என்னை ஜாதிப்பித்தன் என்று சொன்னாலும் பயப்படப்போவதில்லை. காங்கிரஸ் மகாசபை ஒன்றில்தான் ஜாதி மத வித்யாசமில்லாமல் எல்லோருக்கும் சமமான விகிதத்தில் நன்மை கிடைக்கும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் தான் பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்தினர்கள் காங்கிரஸ் மகாசபையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சில சமூகத்தலைவர்கள்

[Sri R. V. Swaminathan] [2nd March 1948]

அரசியலில் தங்களுக்குள்ள பதவிகளை சாதகமாக உபயோகித்து தங்கள் ஜாதி முன்னேற்றத்தில் உதவி புறிகொடுக்கிறார்கள். நாங்கள் பிற்போக்கில் உழன்று கஷ்டப்படும் ஜாதிக்காக பேசினால் ஜாதிப்பித்தன் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதை இனி சகிக்கமுடியாது. சில மந்திரிகள்கூட அவர்கள் ஜாதிக்குத் தகுந்தாப்போல் தங்களிடம் பியூன்களையும் கிளார்க்களையும் P. A.க்களையும் நியமித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஒரு கிருஸ்தவர் Roman Catholic-க்காக இருப்பதால் Protestant பியூனை வைத்துக்கொள்ள தயாராக அவர் Catholic peon-ஐ வைத்துக் கொள்வதாக இருக்கிறது. ஜாதிப்பித்து இல்லையா என்று கேட்கிறேன் இல்லை. ஆகையால் நியமனங்களில் அவரவர்களுடைய ஜாதிக்காரர்களுக்குத்தான் சலுகை காட்டப்படுகிறது.

“ஆகையால் கனம் பிரகாசம் சொன்னமாதிரி சகல ஜாதிகளுக்கும் நன்மை தரும் முறையில் Communal G.O.-வை திருத்தியமைக்கவேண்டும். ஜனத்தொகைக்கு தகுந்தபடி ஸ்தானம் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் மந்திரி சபை சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. நாயுடு, ரெட்டியார், முதலியார், மலையாளி இவர்களுக்கு இந்த Communal G.O. வினால் அதிக சலுகை காட்டியிருக்கிறார்களா என்று கனம் சுப்பிரமணியம் கேட்டதற்கு உண்டு என்று ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இந்த பிற்போக்கான சமூகத்தினருக்கு அனுகூலமாக இந்த Communal G.O. வை திருத்தியமைக்கவேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது ஒரு லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி இருப்பது கேலி செய்வதுபோல் இருக்கிறது. இதைப்பார்த்து சிறிப்பதா அல்லது அழுவதா என்று தோன்றுகிறது. ஒரு லட்ச ரூபாயினால் பாதிபேர் இருக்கக்கூடிய Backward community-க்கு நன்மை செய்துவிட முடியுமா? இது எங்களை ஏமாற்றுவதாக இருக்கிறது. சமுத்திரத்தில் பெருங்காயம் கரைப்பது போன்ற பைத்தியக்காரத்தனமாக இருக்கிறது. காரியங்களை அதற்குத் தகுந்தாற் போல் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

4 p.m. SRI R. RAGHAVA MENON:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not much to offer by way of either praise or denunciation of the Budget speech. A budget which is useful to the people, which serves for the betterment of the people, for that is the ideal of the Congress which is dominating our administration to-day, should certainly be praised. If it is not useful there is no use of my praising it. I leave it to the hon. Members to judge for themselves. There is one disadvantage however which the Hon. Finance Minister may note. There is the momentum of the past from which he cannot cast himself adrift and if the budget does not come to the standard of modern conditions as laid down by the Congress he may not be personally responsible. Sir, the time at my disposal is very short and I shall advert to some of the things in the budget.

“The budgets of Provinces in India and especially the budget of our Province must be an agricultural budget. We have no food here. Everybody admits that. The Central Government is crying for food and the Provinces are crying for food. In Madras we are threatened with a famine. The budget must essentially contain items that will give us more food. Everywhere there is the cry that we must grow more food. I am afraid to note, Sir, that not one acre has been added to the existing area of paddy or other food grains cultivated. On the other hand by surreptitious means thousands of acres are being converted to other economic crops than food crops. Perhaps the Government is not impressed with the necessity for prevention of these things. The ban that was there against the cultivation of tobacco has been removed and sugarcane

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cultivation is being increased in thousands of acres at the expense of paddy cultivation. There is no comprehensive scheme for increasing food cultivation. Of course Press Notes are more plentiful now than previously. There are no concrete results. There is no practical scheme. I therefore request, Sir, that the Government may do the needful in the matter.

“The second thing I want to refer to is about irrigation. Coming as I do from Malabar, Sir, I was till a few minutes ago under a sort of mental agitation against the Public Works Minister. Of course, the Finance Minister is only the mouth-piece for getting all the abuses because he introduces the budget. The blame must really go to the Hon. the Public Works Minister. He has just shown me in the budget certain items of irrigation schemes, because I had no time to go in detail through the budget. He says that some schemes are being investigated and there are some schemes whose investigation has been completed in Malabar. An investigation has been commenced in the case of some other irrigation projects. We are working under a system where years and years will be considered only as a particle of time. I request the Hon. the Public Works Minister to see that these few schemes are put into operation. Malabar by its position was very much neglected by the British Government. It was no wonder. It is only a district whatever might be the population. If everything goes on all right, if God is favourable and monsoons are regular, then we will have food for three months. If there is a failure of the monsoon then our food supplies will last only for two months in the year. That is our position and we have been labouring under that and we have been crying. Till now we could not get any remedy. Now at least we must not be ignored and I hope we will not be ignored and that some of the schemes at least for instance, the Malampuzha scheme which is not a complicated scheme and one or two schemes in Walluvanad will be taken up immediately and the Hon. Minister will whip up their execution.

“Sir, however good an official may be he never works at the sacrifice of his convenience. If the official wants to do only his legitimate duty it will take 50 years for us to get out of trouble. We must all work. The officials must work and the non-officials must also work. Everybody must put his shoulder to the wheel in order to get out of the difficulty.

“As regards the food problem I must say something in the same strain as Mr. Karanth said. As it is we have no food for seven months in the year in Malabar. Whatever was available has been mercilessly procured by the officials saying that other taluks were suffering and therefore we must give. Every one has given the grains he has been keeping for seeds, for the wages of the agricultural labour, etc. The last available grain has been procured. The North-West monsoon has failed and we have no paddy. There is nothing for blackmarketing, whether it is justifiable or not. That is the condition in Malabar. We do not find, Sir, in this budget any constructive scheme for growing more food.

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"One other serious thing that I should refer to is with regard to the agricultural indebtedness. Recently the Agricultural Minister introduced a Bill which does not touch even the fringe of the problem. It is rather going to do more harm than good. The Government may not be able to pass any legislation which will be good for all classes of people. Apart from that what I would like the Government to do is this. They must take all the indebtedness of the agriculturist labourers into consideration and by one-stroke reduce half the debt if the creditor is well-to-do. If both the parties are poor then they must find out a *via media*. Unless something radical is done the problem cannot be solved. The Agricultural Debt Relief Act has not done much. It has done very little good. But the new amendment does not touch the problem at all. You must treat the agricultural indebtedness as a political problem and reduce it by 25, 35 or 40 per cent only keeping in view that the poor man is not allowed to suffer. The agricultural indebtedness has now increased from 80 to 125 crores.

"Next, Sir, in the budget we must make some provision for the building of small tenements in all municipalities and big panchayats. This is an item affecting the people at large very much."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one minute more."

SRI R. RAGHAVA MENON:—"The Ministers must have some leisure. It is quite unnecessary to go about into the districts often. They must be in the centre and work out the plans. They must keep their subordinates contented. The treatment of the N.G.Os. is not very satisfactory. It has been a little vindictive. That ought not to have been done. They must be pacified.

"One thing more, Sir, and I shall finish. The Ministers simply pass orders but the district officials do not execute the orders. I wish to refer to one particular case that I know personally. The Hon. the Revenue Minister passed an order suspending the collection of taxes but the Collector is still collecting the taxes. As an M.L.A. I went and told the village authorities and the Press that the collection of the taxes has been suspended . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should resume his seat. I shall allow only five minutes for each hon. Member who wishes to speak hereafter."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Mr. Speaker, what . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. The hon. Member should resume his seat. I may have to take disciplinary action against the hon. Member if he loses his temper here."

* MR. L. C. PAIS:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like at the outset to congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister upon the very balanced budget which he has presented to us. If at all I speak, it is only for the purpose of impressing upon the hon. Members of the House how necessary it is, that along side the huge programme of Prohibition that other measures and programmes of equal importance and of equal utility to the common man should

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also be taken up for execution. I don't for a moment say that Prohibition has not been a success, nor do I say that it has not done good to the people. I know it has done considerable good. I honestly feel that if only the Government is able to tackle successfully the problem of illicit distillation and Government is able to enlist the sympathy of the public, regeneration of particular families addicted to drink will be an accomplished fact. The question pertinently arises and the public has a right to know whether in view of the costly experiment that has been introduced whether it would ever be possible for the Government to tackle such problems as the problem of food, the problem of clothing, the problem of water-supply and drainage, the problem of medical relief and other things. Already very heavy inroads have been made upon the reserves of the Province. Almost every source of tax has been tapped and the incidence of taxation has risen high. Teachers began to strike and the non-agazetted officers also struck work. The question is whether the Government has been able to give any relief to these people, and the servants of the local bodies. As I have been given only five minutes let me illustrate my point with special reference to South Kanara. We are well aware that what is known as Malnad in the South Kanara district runs along the frontier. It is so many miles long and so many miles broad and it is full of malaria. We know from statistics taken some time back that there are more deaths there than births and I have a right to ask, 'What is being done so far as the eradication of malaria from this region is concerned?' Coming nearer home I will only say that typhoid and tuberculosis are ever increasing. It is only a few days ago when the Surgeon-General came to Mangalore he was of the opinion that unless water-supply and drainage schemes were immediately introduced the Tuberculosis Institute and the hospitals would not be able to give the required relief so far as Mangalore was concerned. In 1946 the Members of Government were replying us by saying that everything would be done according to priority. The Kaleswara Rao Committee on the Drainage and Water Supply Schemes has given the first place so far as water is concerned and a fourth place so far as drainage is concerned.

"I only wish and hope that when final orders are passed by Government Mangalore will retain this priority so far as water-supply is concerned, and relief will be afforded to the people. If these two things are taken into consideration . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will resume his seat."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Government are prejudiced against my district, and they have not provided a single pie regarding the national building schemes in the Nilgiris district. I require some more time than five minutes to explain the things in my district, but unfortunately, Mr. Speaker has called me out when the five minutes limit has been imposed. Anyway, Sir, as far as I am concerned, I consider this is a prejudiced budget with regard to the Nilgiris district. My district is a most backward district in the whole of the Province, and the natives of the district are also backward. If we take education in

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my district into account, the percentage of literates is not more than three or four per cent. When we look into the budget figures we see no provision is made for bringing any area under compulsory education. When we ask for a college for our district, the Hon. the Minister for Education gives the stock reply that the population of the district is only two and a half lakhs, and therefore we cannot have a college there. If sufficient number of students are not forthcoming in the district itself, I say, Sir, that if there is a college in our district, it will attract students from all over India, and the college will have more students than it can take in. Therefore, I say, Sir, that the stock reply is only a prejudiced reply.

"Then again, Sir, under items such as public health, communication, and irrigation schemes, I am sorry to find that no provision has been made with regard to my district. It is said that my district is not producing foodstuffs. I say, Sir, there are no facilities to produce foodstuffs. Two irrigation schemes were submitted to Government for consideration, and those schemes do not find a place in the budget. They do not cost more than a lakh of rupees. If this money is spent on irrigation, it will bring 1,000 acres under paddy cultivation. These schemes have not been taken up.

"With regard to communications, I find no provision has been made for rural communications in my district, even though the Hon. Minister for Finance and other Hon. Ministers have personal experience of the difficulties of transport in my district.

"As regards electricity, Sir, my district supplies electric energy to as much as half of this Province, but people in the rural parts of my district do not know what electric light is. Government are morally bound to help us in this direction. Government do not do good to my district. I understand, Sir, that Government think of abolishing the post of the District Superintendent of Police in my district, and the Inspector-General of Police has asked for accounts and other particulars from the district. If such measures are taken, I do not know, Sir, what I can say of the Government. It is not fair; that is all I can say. Since the time allotted to me is only five minutes, I cannot say anything more in detail. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming as I do at the end of this debate, I am in a position to say that the distinguishing feature of the discussion is this, that is, the comments made by hon. Members from all sides of the House, including the party to which the Government belong, have not been complimentary except perhaps by way of courtesy to say that the get up of the book in which the budget speech is printed and the language employed are beautiful. That is only a left-handed compliment. That shows that the Members of this House who represent the people in the country, and also the people outside, are not satisfied with the administration of this Province by this Government. It is said that lives of people and properties of people are not safe, that there is unrest everywhere, that there is food scarcity and that famine is raging in the country. That is the state

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of affairs. It is time that Government look into the matter with a little more seriousness and devise means to satisfy the people. What are the causes for this, is a pertinent question to ask. May I submit that a democratic form of Government and a Secular Government at that is a very difficult matter. Two or three safeguards are said to be necessary for the administration of a democracy. The first thing is that the Executive should not be interfered with by the people or by the people's representatives except through Government channels. We know that in England there is a permanent Secretariat. There, not even the Ministers would care to interfere with the administration of the laws and rules laid down by Parliament. But what do we find here? As I have said once before, most patriotic and most responsible people in the country—to cite only one gentleman, the grand-old-man of Andhra districts, Konda Venkatappiah Garu—have said that there is lot of interference in the administration of this Province by the Ministry. It is said that Members of this House interfere also in judicial matters. Persons who are responsible for administering a democratic form of Government must be very strict in this matter. Neither they nor their relations nor anybody else should interfere in the due administration of the laws of the country and the policy laid down by the Government. It is always open to Government to take steps if the Executive goes wrong. That is a different matter.

"How can the independence of the judiciary be achieved if there is interference? There were proposals, and no doubt a reference has been made in this budget that there will be separation of judiciary from the Executive. What time it would take, we do not know. We do not know when the judiciary is going to be separated from the Executive. I take it that these are the two features that are responsible for the demoralization that has settled in the administration, and they are the reasons why people in the country do not feel safe and do not feel that their properties are safe. How you should remedy these things, it is for the Government to think over.

"One more remark, Sir. You know that when the Resolution for de-control and de-ration was brought before this House, I was one of those who doubted the advisability of taking that step at least as far as this Presidency was concerned. You remember, Sir, when the Food Minister of the Government of India had been here, he said that the case of Madras must be put on a separate footing from other Provinces. What is the result now? I hoped—and even now I hope—that my fears were ill-founded. But, I am afraid that that is now coming to pass. There are villages in the south of India where food is scarce. Even the Food Commissioner has said that in two or three months perhaps famine will come upon us. Hundreds and thousands might die. The Ministry depended upon statistics, and as my hon. Friend Mr. Karanth said these statistics would not feed the people. You should have taken care to verify facts. Some friend was telling the other day that there may be food riots. There are bound to be food riots, and what is it that we have done to avert it and what can be done in this short time? Long-term policy may be very good. Improvements to agriculture by spending crores of

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rupees may be very good. What are you going to do at present is the question. I am glad that the Government of India has come to the rescue. They have increased the two lakhs of tons to four lakhs. Even that is not sufficient. How are you going to make up the deficit of 16 lakhs more. Unless you have two million tons of food in Madras Presidency. . . . (Interruption.) That is the position. This Budget does not satisfy the people and Members in this House. It is time that Government look into the matter and take early and prompt steps to bring peace and prosperity to this Province.

"One thing more, Sir. People said that it was wrong for the Minister for Finance to put his hands into the Reserve Fund. That remark is correct only in cases where reserves have been earmarked for a specific purpose. But there is nothing wrong to draw upon reserves which have not been so earmarked. Further, this Presidency has shown great elasticity in finance in spite of the fact that 17 crores of rupees have been lost on account of Prohibition.

"One thing more, Sir, and I am done. People do not realize that it is not only the earning capacity of the Government, but also the spending capacity that is more necessary. For, if you are allotting a certain amount for a certain expenditure, and you are incapable of spending that money on that purpose, other schemes on which this money could be usefully spent, cannot appropriate this allotment. Therefore, close budgeting is necessary. I find, Sir, there were cases of allotments extending to crores of rupees lapsing at the end of the year. This is very bad from the point of view of correct budgeting."

4-30
p.m.

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think on the general questions that have been raised, my Hon. Colleague, the Finance Minister, will reply to the whole debate. But what I am concerned with are a few points that have been raised in the course of the debate on the administrative departments of which I happen to be in charge.

"I will first deal with the hon. Member representing the Universities in this Province because he said that the Government have made no provision for the separation of the judiciary from the executive. Well, Sir, my reply is this. We have been actively pursuing this question of getting this division in a fairly short time. But, the reports which we need from the district authorities have not come in as quickly as anticipated, and we have to act only on such reports. I may assure the hon. Gentleman that the Government do mean to proceed with the separation of the judiciary from the executive because they think it is a necessary reform in the interests of administration as a whole. Then, he talked about the vacancies that have been kept unfilled for a considerable time on the High Court Bench. I can assure hon. Members that the Government are taking immediate steps to see that these vacancies are filled up but certain difficulties have arisen which have made it not possible for an announcement to be made as quickly as anticipated.

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"My hon. Friend representing Madura-Melur Constituency talked about communal considerations in the filling up of the vacancies on the High Court Bench. I can assure hon. Members that as far as I am concerned, I do not believe, in filling up high judicial offices, communal considerations should come in at all. What is important is that those persons who sit on the High Court Bench, the highest judiciary in this Province, should only be recruited from people whom we think are capable of occupying that position. No question of community or language, I hope, should come in in filling up all such vacancies. But, things being equal, I am sure hon. Members will allow that unrepresented communities may have their claims on the Bench, provided in their opinion, men who are recruited for those places are capable of occupying such positions.

"My hon. Friend, the Communist Member—I am glad he is here—talked about the black Act. My reply to that is that all hon. Members of this House with the exception of this one solitary voice supported the passing of this measure. He was afraid that it might be applied against the members of his Party. I assure him that the Government have no intention of using this for such purposes as putting down any political opponents of theirs. Because, it will not be worthy of any Government. But, if things go wrong and the peace of the Province disturbed by the activities of certain individuals, I can assure my hon. Friend that the Government have enough powers in their armoury to let loose, if necessary, which I hope will not be resorted to because I have stated it time and again that as a Government, we are not against the preaching of economic changes and principles as long as it does not affect the peace of the Province or does not lead to the practising of violence by private organizations. My hon. Friend mentioned about certain things that happened in Bezwada and said that his party was singled out for action. I am having a full report on this matter and I can assure my hon. Friend that if I find that those people have been arrested not for proper causes, then, Government will not take action against them but what I say is this. If it is found that the law was taken into their own hands because they felt that the R.S.S. were a wrong organization all I can say is that it is for the Government to take action and not for any private individual.

"My hon. Friend, the Muslim Member representing Chittoor, waxed eloquent on something that I have said one or two days previous to the Budget debate. In fact, I feel rather guilty that I stopped him from speaking on two successive days because I believe he wanted that I should hear what he had to say. I can assure him that there was no need for his waiting because there were hon. Colleagues of mine who were sitting and who were taking notes of anything that might be said against the administration of the Departments in my charge. But, I am further glad that he had the courtesy to wait till he saw I was present in this House. Well, Sir, he felt that I was trying to dictate to a particular party and to a particular organization in this Province.

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I can assure hon. Members opposite that it is certainly not my intention. I was pointing out that circumstances have changed and a new situation has arisen and that the people should adjust themselves to such a situation that the suspicion that has been aroused rightly or wrongly might be put an end to. My hon. Friend had the temerity to say that I considered myself as a friend of the Mussalmans. I can assure hon. Members opposite that I do not claim anything of that kind. All that I claim as an administrator is that once I am put in office, it is my duty to safeguard the interests of every member of the body-politic without distinction of caste, community or religion or even party at that. (Hear, hear.) Because, as an administrator, it is not the party behind me that counts but I am here to carry out the policies and principles laid down by the great political organization to which I have the honour to belong. Because it is on our election manifesto that we are returned, it is my duty to see that as far as it lies in our power, the election manifesto is fulfilled. Subject to that, all the people of this Province are under the care of this Government and therefore, no party ideals or party ideas can come in the administration of the Departments that are in my charge. All that I say is that things have changed since August 15th and some of my Muslim friends in the North feel that there is justification for winding up the League. If they who are much nearer the problem than our Muslim friends in this part of the country are, can think of organizing themselves in parties on definite political principles and not on any community or caste, then, I think, I have a right to demand of my Muslim friends in this Province, 'Take heed and take this lesson, let us brothers in arms so that we may serve the people of our Province to the best of our ability.' As I said, I am one of those who had the faith that for the sake of achieving independence, the League and the Congress might come to terms. But, unfortunately, that was not the case. In spite of what my hon. Friend, the Muslim Member from Chittoor said, I deny that this separation was brought about by an agreement between the Congress and the League. Every attempt was made for an agreement. Bapu, who is no more, went walking to Mr. Jinnah's doors for nineteen days in succession; but what was the result? A decision had to be imposed by the British Government. It is to our standing shame that it had to be done by the statement of June 3rd. It is not a statement of the League or the Congress but a statement of the British Government. We felt—our leaders of the Congress felt—that there is no use carrying on this dog-fight for any length of time and it was thought better in the interests of both the communities that a halt should be called to the fratricide because, before the announcement of June the 3rd came, hon. Members know as well as I do, that disorders broke out in various parts of our country which clearly showed that unless there was settlement of this problem, it was impossible to keep peace and order. The British Government felt at that time that the time had come when it was not possible to keep peace in this country unless there was a solution of this constitutional problem. Therefore, if division came, I can assure hon.

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Members opposite, that it did not come by mutual understanding or goodwill. It came because of the situation that obtained, fortunately not in this part of the country but in the north of India. I share that shame with my Muslim colleagues because in spite of twenty-five years of struggle, it was not possible for the people of this country to come to a common understanding by agreement. As I said, the partition came; it was willingly accepted. But what happened? Things did not settle down as we anticipated. Instead, there were rumblings which turned into disasters. Understand the position of the Government of India to-day when I tell you that four millions of men have gone from one side of the country to the other. My sympathies are also with the Pakistan Government in the plight they find themselves to-day on account of these terrible disturbances and terrible misunderstandings. Is it not our duty as nationals of the Indian Union to see that these things do not occur again and that we should forget all that has happened during the past six months since we attained our independence? Is it not our duty to see that this country's economy and this country's prosperity are the only consideration that will influence our minds so that eventually, having got peace in our own land, we may carry the message of peace of one who lived two thousand years after that Messenger of Peace and finally see that what was left undone two thousand years ago, may be done to-day because no one can deny that Gandhiji came in direct succession to Jesus Christ. It is only in that light I take Gandhiji. He does not belong to the Hindu, he does not belong to the Muslim or the Christian or the Parsee or the Jew. He belongs to the world as a whole as a new prophet with a new message. I feel as an Indian that this message might help the war-torn world and finally bring peace on earth and goodwill among men, which Christ talked of 2000 years ago. It is only in that light that Gandhiji can be looked upon and not as the property of any one community. In his lifetime he would have denied if anybody claimed him as his own. I know for certain that his soul which pervades this country will still deny such a claim if it is made by any community. It is a standing shame to the Hindus that his precious life should have been taken away by the hand of a Hindu. Let us not take advantage of this. That is what I say to my communist friends, who have cast aspersions on certain people whom I hold myself dear, because they have contributed to this country's freedom more than my friends can imagine. It was the capacity for organization, it was the strong will of Sardar Vallabhai Patel which made the independence of this country possible. And can I tolerate attack on a leader of that kind who has devoted his life time for the cause of freedom of the country which myself and my communist friends enjoy to-day? Therefore, naturally I feel hurt when remarks are flung against leaders under whom we have fought and who have accepted the present situation.

"Sir, there is only one matter I would refer to before I sit down, and that is the recent calamity—I would call it—which has happened fortunately only in about four places in this Province. Two of them I visited only on Sunday last. Be it said to the shame

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of the Hindu community that they have misbehaved. I grant it as a Hindu and I am sorry for what has happened. But I was glad to hear from my friend Shaik Dawood Sahib of Erode that nothing should be done to make it impossible for the two communities to live together. He said: 'Let us not think of the losses. If the Government can make good the losses, well and good. Please do not impose punitive fines, because that might lead to misunderstanding and good relationship being spoiled.' That is a true Mussalman. It is that kind of Mussalman who is going to prosper in this part of the Union. I say it without fear of contradiction. Because he knew that it was the mad frenzy of the populace who lost their heads for the time being, when they heard the news of Gandhiji's death, that led to these disturbances. He knew as well as I do that it is possible for Muslims and Hindus to live together in amity and peace. He did not want that condition to be disturbed. Therefore as a man interested in peace, he was not even thinking of the immense loss that his community had suffered. He was thinking of peace. It is in that light I have to appeal to my Muslim friends not to think of the stray incidents which have happened in some parts of the Province but think of the vastness of the Province and the fact that in spite of little rumblings peace had been kept. Let us join together and determine to keep this peace and be an example so that India and Pakistan might go hand in hand towards peace. It might be possible, never by compulsion but by agreement, for the two countries to unite, because India as a whole from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin is geographically made for unity and not diversity or division. Hindu and Muslim cultures have flown in this land for a thousand years, let us not forget it. Our civilization as we understand it is neither Hindu nor Muslim; it is a mixture of both. Both cultures have equally contributed to the greatness of this land. Therefore let us not forget our heritage. Let us forget the past and live in peace so that India finally united may be an example to the world and may, with the name of Gandhiji on our side help to maintain world peace and thus save world civilization." (Cheers.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"I would request hon. Members not to clap their hands, as it is not allowed."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, for full four days we had a very interesting discussion on the Budget and as many as 55 hon. Members have participated in the debate. I am really very thankful to the hon. Members representing the various groups, sections and parties for the very kind words they have said about the way in which the Budget has been presented. The House has been very indulgent and has taken very kindly to the proposals which have been presented to them. I take a legitimate pride in having had the co-operation of many sections of this House whether it was with reference to the Sales Tax Bill or the Entertainments Tax Bill or the Budget proposals. There is nothing to merit any compliment from any section. We have tried to do our bit in the matter. I will presently tell the House in

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what directions we have shown improvements over previous years. The House is also entitled to know what we propose to do next year also.

"Sir, I had no claims to be at the head of the Finance Department. I know my limitations. I know how the Premiers of the Province had held this portfolio in previous years. Even during the Advisers' regime it was always the first Member who held the finance portfolio. If there is anything to be said in favour of me, I shall certainly take it as a big compliment to the juniormost member of the Cabinet.

"Sir, I shall try to meet some of the points raised in the course of the general discussion. The detailed criticisms may be dealt with in the course of the discussion of the demands for grants. I shall only meet the broad criticisms without wasting much of the time of the House.

"Sir, there are Socialists, Communists, Forward Block members and all shades of political opinion represented in the House. They are entitled to view the budget from their own angle. Although the budget mirrors the political aspirations of the people, hon. Members who scrutinise it and criticise it look at it from their own angle and ask themselves: 'Is it going to benefit my district or my taluk or my community? Is it going to satisfy the Socialists in the country or the Communists in the country?' Just now we have heard a criticism from the hon. Member from Nilgiris as though we have taken a partisan view and neglected to give even a single pie of help to the Badagas and non-Badagas of the Nilgiri district. Of course he is entitled to say that. Likewise the hon. Member, Mr. Venkateswarlu, has a right to view the budget from the Communist angle and criticise it from that point of view. All of them take a subjective view of the thing without taking an over-all picture of the Province as a whole. Therefore, Sir, if the budget has not satisfied some sections of the people, it cannot be helped. I am sure the same type of criticism can be levelled against the budget of any Finance Minister of any country although he is the biggest Finance Minister and the most popular Finance Minister. Many things can be said against his budget proposals because he cannot satisfy all individuals from all their subjective points of view. These people instead of looking at the full glow of the sun at the horizon, look at it only through a slit, through their own personal angle. They do not look at the white ray of the sun in its full splendour, but look through a spectroscopic, single out particular colours and say 'This is red, this is blue, this is green' and so on. But it does not represent the whole thing.

"Sir, I want hon. Members to look at the over-all picture of the Province as it exists and see whether we have not honestly tried to meet it. I want the indulgence of hon. Members to view the thing from that angle and they will pardon me if I do not meet the individual items of criticism. We can carry the analogy a little further and say it is like those proverbial blind men who were looking at the elephant. Some people look at the trunk; some

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people get hold of the legs; some people look at the head, the tusk and some at the tail, each man has his own view of the elephant. . . ."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, is it a reflection on the House—the comparison he has given. Who is the elephant and who are blind people?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister is referring to a popular story."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not my intention to say that my hon. Colleagues in the House are blind people. I am just giving a comparison. East man has curious notions of the elephant and carries his own impression about it. I want hon. Members as leaders of people who are struggling for various things under difficult conditions, to take an overall picture of the Province. The budget's main points are prohibition, food situation and the failure of the monsoon. My hon. Friend Mr. Govinda Menon characterised my speech as a prohibition budget speech. No doubt it is. If my hon. Friend's (Mr. Prakasam's) budget of last year was a khadi budget, certainly this budget is a prohibition budget."

"The most important feature of the budget is the food position in the Province. Several speakers have referred to it and I am sure that in the next 12 days when we discuss various items of the budget proposals, repeated reference will be made to the food situation because that is the gravest of all the problems that are confronting the Government. Speaker after speaker belittled the efforts that are being taken by the Government to give effect to Grow More Food schemes. We realize it. Even the Food Minister of the Government of India who was here recently had to admit that the grow more food schemes are not quite a success in all the provinces. We know the limitations of the scheme. But what is the use of belittling the efforts of the Government? There is no use at all to decry either the official or the Government's efforts in this direction. Is it a correct contention, to cry halt to all the schemes and to say that we do not want the Government to pursue their grow more food campaign? The Government of India are giving us some little subsidy and we are also trying to reserve some money from our own funds. We are asking our officers to prepare schemes to push forward to reach the target that is allotted to us for the next five years. We do expect that it will fructify. The schemes were taken up seriously from 1st April 1947. Previously the schemes were being got ready and within the next five years we hope to reach the target. A fixed allotment has been made and each year production must go up. Some tonnage has been fixed for the department and we hope that we shall carry the programme through. Even if we fail, is it not the duty of the Government to pursue the policy? Even if only one more acre is brought under cultivation, even if only one ton of paddy is produced, is it not worthwhile to pursue our policy? Instead of asking us to accelerate the programme, it has become the fashion of people and it has been the policy of people to decry

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our efforts and to say that the whole of our Grow More Food campaign is a hoax and that it does not produce anything except a little propaganda in the districts and in the rural parts. I do not want that, that sort of criticism should be levelled against this step when we consider the shortage of foodgrains not only in our country but also in other countries. The Government of India are straining every nerve to enable us to give the minimum rations—whether it is 6 ounces or 8 ounces—that will sustain people and to see that the happenings of Bengal and starvation deaths are not repeated in Madras. All possible efforts and attempts are being made by the Government to see that people in our Province are given their rations."

"Another important fact is the failure of the monsoon. As if our difficulties are not enough, as if the political situation is quiet and as if people are living in good peace and comfort, God also is working against us in some directions. He has failed to give us necessary rainfall this year. I shall withdraw the word 'God' and say 'nature' to put it mildly. All the southern districts, the Rayalseema and even the Nellore district to a certain extent did not get their usual quota of the monsoon, and it makes all the difference for a Finance Minister. Had we had the usual quota of rains in the normal months of October and November, the whole tenor and spirit of my speech would have been different and would have been pitched to a different key altogether. But it is a real hard fact that in district after district famine conditions are prevailing, the food situation is deteriorating and people are clamouring for foodstuffs even in the months of February and March when normally we expect trouble only in the months of August, September and October. It is a very difficult situation and nearly Rs. 60 lakhs are provided for famine works, Rs. 70 lakhs for remissions, Rs. 20 lakhs this year and Rs. 50 lakhs next year. About Rs. 150 lakhs are provided for subsidies for food and other things. The total amount comes to over Rs. 4 crores. Had we had about 5 inches of rain, perhaps it would have made a big difference in our finance. Only the day-before-yesterday the Collector of Trichinopoly was telling me that if we had had less rain in December, the situation would have been different for some of the southern districts. So, 5 inches of rain would make all the difference for our Province and perhaps calculating the value of each inch of rain sometime in October or November, we would have saved about 30 to 40 lakhs of rupees. That is the position. Because there was failure of monsoon by about 5 or 6 inches of rain, we had to incur an additional expenditure of Rs. 4 crores."

"The picture of the Government's prohibition policy is before hon. Members and all sections of the House, the Muslim Leaguers and the Congress Members pleaded with the Government that prohibition should be in force throughout the province from 2nd October 1948 to commemorate the 80th birthday of Gandhiji. The House has blessed the programme. Here and now there was some criticism that prohibition was given top priority. Some hon. Members asked whether priority should not be given to industrialization or electrification. My hon. Friend Mr. Natesan's

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entire speech centred round the policy of prohibition. He said that every maladjustment and every little thing that was starved according to him were all due to the policy of prohibition; let people get food first and without attending to that question, you are going on with your policy of prohibition. You are not having enough finances and for everything you say because of prohibition, I am unable to help you. That is not a correct picture. Everything possible will be done so that we can have enough food. Procurement is going on and imports from other Provinces and countries will be made available to our people in course of time. But it is a very difficult situation. Food is internationally rationed. It is not as if we can send people to Burma and get some rice from that country. So we have to go to the international organization to get even 20 thousand tons of the paddy or millet or milo. My hon. Friends are fully aware of the difficult situation. But for all that, is not prohibition equally important, even when we consider the food situation. If a man, say, earns Rs. 1-4-0 or Rs. 1-8-0, if he goes to the toddy shop in the evening and if he spends 8 or 10 annas, he is depriving the members of his family to that extent and his purchasing power with regard to his foodstuffs is to that extent deminished. So, in order to give a fillip to our programme of foodstuffs it is necessary that we should have prohibition so that in these hard days every little pie of the labourer and of the poor man living in the cheris—to quote the words of my hon. Friend, Mr. Natesan—will be available to purchase foodstuffs even at the present high level of prices. Prohibition has been with us for the last so many years, ever since Gandhiji launched his non-violent non-co-operation. Prohibition was one of the main planks and people rallied round the banner of the Congress because of the programme put forward before the people. What was begun in 1937 had to be completed by the Congress Party in office and the earliest possible moment has been availed of to make prohibition complete in our Province. So, I need not go at great length into the merits of the prohibition policy and it is too late in the day to retrace our steps. All possible efforts will be made to make prohibition a success. We are only awaiting the report of my hon. Friend Mr. Nachiappa Gounder and his Committee to see that prohibition is enforced rigorously in all the districts and make it a complete success. We are aware how dear this prohibition programme is to our ex-Premier, His Excellency Rajagopalachariyar, who has kindly and very graciously sent to me a personal message congratulating the Government and the people in the Presidency on the bold step we have taken and he has concluded by saying that it is a very fitting memorial to Gandhiji. The first sentence with which he began his message was not published in the Press. It has a sort of personal touch about it and I shall read it for the benefit of hon. Members of the House. He says 'the triumphs of youth gladden my heart. My sincere asirvathams to you. It makes me feel a sense of achievement that we have extended prohibition to the whole Presidency. I hope that people and *de facto* leaders of men in the rural areas will co-operate with the officials and make this reform a *khamadenu* it can be.'

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HON. MEMBERS:—"The Hon. Finance Minister may kindly read the letter from His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachariar." 5-16 p.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Shall I read it, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It has already appeared in newspapers."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not necessary for me to read the whole letter. Really he was watching our programme of prohibition and when we announced our decision he has kindly sent down this message (referring to the message in his hand) and we are indeed grateful to him and I am sure people of this Province will respond to our call and make the Prohibition programme a success thus making it a real *Kamadhenu*. When people of this Province are steeped in poverty and sickness, only if we make Prohibition a success in rural parts, the people can be released from their commitments and they can have a little happiness in their households.

"Now, Sir, prohibition has its own financial repercussions in this Province. I have tried in my budget speech to detail the various items of revenue and expenditure of this Province but I am afraid you are not perhaps aware of the repercussions arising out of the prohibition policy. What was 16.80 crores in 1945-46 has become 3 crores in 1948-49. In the last two or three years there has been a steep downfall in excise revenue. This year we programmed to introduce prohibition only in six districts but actually we have extended it to eight districts and in the City of Madras it will come into effect from 1st October next, and from next year onwards there will not be any income under Excise Revenue. It is a sort of dive-bombing as if it were from 16.80 crores to 3 crores. So we have lost 13 crores and we will not regret it. But I would urge in the minds of hon. Members of this House that it is an important factor which ought to weigh with them when they level their criticisms against the Government. Three important factors have contributed to a deficit budget this year, viz., prohibition, failure of monsoon and food shortage. So my budget proposals must be viewed taking into consideration these three important factors. I shall presently give figures to show clearly the budgetary position of this Province, for when I read my budget speech I was not quite sure whether I was making it quite intelligible. Of course some of you must have gone through the Budget Memorandum carefully and you could have understood it very well, but I shall explain the position in a brief manner. In the current year we have been particularly lucky; for this year is a surplus year as far as provincial revenues are concerned, but we stand in between two deficit years. Last year was a deficit year and we drew upon reserve to the extent of 501 lakhs of rupees and in the coming year we expect a deficit and we hope to draw 560 lakhs of rupees. During the current year which is a surplus year we have added 255 lakhs of rupees to the reserve fund. As I said previously, we

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are now in between two deficit years and we have been fortunate enough to add something to revenue reserve fund. Criticisms have been levelled against the Government that the revenue reserve fund should not be touched and that we should not put our hands on it. I say, Sir, there is nothing sacrosanct about the revenue reserve fund. It was meant to be used for all developmental programmes which were put off for lack of materials and because the then Governments could not attend to them in previous years. It was deliberately created so that, when popular Ministries came into power, when prices of commodities came down, when the revenues of the Province go down, they (the ministries) might utilize it to carry out their developmental programmes of work and also meet possible deficits in the coming years. As regards the first criticism that has been levelled against us, viz., that we are not right in drawing upon our revenue reserves, I may say that this is being done in all other Provinces. I have gone through Bombay budget speech, the Sind budget speech and the Calcutta budget speech and all of them have more or less adopted the same policy as this Province. If Mr. Speaker wants it, I shall read from the Bombay Finance Minister's speech and you will see how he has drawn from the revenue reserve fund. However I do not wish to take up the time of the House by reading it. I only say that it is entirely within our competence to use our revenue reserve fund for not merely meeting annual deficits but also for meeting expenditure in carrying out constructive works. In this connexion I may say that we have not stinted in our expenditure in the current year and thus added to our revenue reserve fund. We have incurred greater expenditure in the current year than in previous years and yet we have added to our revenue. I shall presently show how we have incurred greater expenditure in the current year's budget. While the present year's budget has provided for prohibition being extended only to six districts, actually it was extended to eight districts which means a loss of 58 lakhs of rupees and another 13 lakhs in enforcement, thus we have had to incur an additional expenditure of 71 lakhs of rupees. Under land revenue we had to incur additional expenditure by way of salaries and allowances to the tune of 47 lakhs. We have also repaid the debt which we owed to the Government of India in the current year for which no provision was made in the budget previously. Under 'Grow More Food Campaign' some moneys were borrowed from the Government of India and we have budgeted for 8 lakhs of rupees though there was no provision for it. Again we have paid 47 lakhs of rupees to Minor Ports Fund which was taken in 1937-38 for increasing the Minor Ports in this Presidency. Again there was no provision in the budget for giving grant to Madras Electric Supply Corporation. Provision was made by means of a supplemental grant and we have paid 133 lakhs of rupees to the Madras Electric Supply Corporation. We have incurred an expenditure of 70 lakhs of rupees on State Bus Service though in the current year's budget there is a token demand for Rs. 100 only. We have also budgeted for 604 lakhs of rupees for the producers' bonus which was

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announced in July last year. There was no provision in the budget and yet by giving one rupee per imperial maund for paddy we have had to incur 6 crores and 4 lakhs of rupees on this account and out of this half has passed to the consumers and another half is expected from the Government of India for which we have not yet received a formal reply so far. That again is a big item of expenditure. Under medical we have spent more than 17 lakhs of rupees over and above the budgetary provision and under agriculture curiously enough we have spent over 1 crore more than what is provided for in the budget, under industries another 11 lakhs and under labour 8 lakhs. Under police we have incurred an additional expenditure of 177 lakhs in the current year. Under education we have incurred 136 lakhs. All told under revenue account alone we have incurred an additional expenditure of 10 crores and 38 lakhs and under capital expenditure 2 crores and 28 lakhs, thus making a total of 12.67 crores additional expenditure. Having done that, we have added 257 lakhs to the revenue reserve fund. At this stage I may also mention the exact financial position with regard to expenditure for three years, viz., last year, the current year and the coming year. Last year's budgeted expenditure was 57 crores, but the net expenditure was 40 crores and 80 lakhs; in the current year the budgeted expenditure was 52.6 crores, but the net expenditure we have incurred is 60.5 crores; in the next year, i.e., the coming year, the estimated expenditure is likely to be 65.93 crores including the expenditure for State Trading Schemes. Sir, under Prohibition there is a loss of 13 crores and odd and other items of expenditure are mounting up. We are drawing only 5 crores and 60 lakhs of rupees from the revenue reserve fund which means nothing, considering our financial needs.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall just read the figures under the head of education:—In 1946-47 we spent 590 lakhs. In 1947-48 the budgeted provision for education was 699 lakhs, we have actually spent 727 lakhs. The provision made in the budget for the next year is 8 crores and 20 lakhs, which is the budgeted amount under all heads for the Sind Province. So, under all the items, we have spent much more than in previous years. Thanks to the way in which our revenues have responded, we are glad we were able to meet all this additional expenditure and also add another 255 lakhs of rupees to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

"Sir, we are also anxious to give a rural bias to our items of expenditure, but it is not very easy to do that in view of our urban commitments.—All of a sudden we cannot switch on for greater expenditure on the rural side, for, all these years we had our own commitments and they must be honoured and they must be discharged. Whenever we want to create something for the villages, it means we will have to take away from the towns or from the cities and when we want to give something to the towns or cities, it has to be taken away from the villages. We cannot create a wave without creating a hollow elsewhere. Sir, we are examining the rural water-supply scheme—Mr. Kaleswara Rao's

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Committee report—and in earnestness of our schemes and of our work hereafter, we have provided a crore of rupees for rural water-supply and we also intend allotting 15 crores of rupees every year for that fund. We have done something for rural communications as well and under rural education also we have spent over a crore of rupees this year under elementary education. Electricity schemes also have received prominent mention in this House. We are spending about 5 crores of rupees under electricity this year. Under irrigation again, the expenditure last year was 60 lakhs; budget provision was 187 lakhs; revised estimates 211 lakhs and the next year's budget estimate is 375 lakhs. So, Sir, we are also alive to the urgent needs of the people with regard to education and we have also provided larger amounts for irrigation, education, etc.

“ Sir, the biggest rise in expenditure is under police. It is very unfortunate, but it cannot be helped. Accounts for 1946-47 show that we have spent four crores five lakhs under police. The revised estimate for this year is 573 lakhs, a rise of one crore and 68 lakhs of rupees in the current year and for next year we have provided for 6 crores and 40 lakhs. Indeed it is very unfortunate that we should be incurring large sums under police for maintaining law and order in the country and that again has come in for great criticism in the House on the way in which law and order are being maintained. My Muslim friends were especially suspicious of the attitude taken by the Government. Sir, my hon. Colleague in charge of Home affairs, the Hon. the Leader of the House, has dealt with the subject at great length and I need not cover the ground again, but, suffice it to say, that any decent Government must maintain law and order (Hear, hear from the opposition benches). Otherwise, all our education, irrigation, electricity and our rural communications, will be futile if there is no security of life and property (Hear, hear from the Muslim group). Then, Sir, what is the use of spending large sums on education when your life itself is at stake and when you are not sure that you will reach your place, either by train or by motor car, quite safe without being attacked by Goondas on the way. So, Sir, certainly all possible steps must be taken to preserve law and order and I may assure my Muslim friends that this enormous increase in police expenditure is not meant to put down the Muslims in the Province, but to see that the minority is not molested by the majority or that in some stray places the majority community is not attacked by the minority. It is therefore in order to see that law and order are maintained properly we have to incur this great additional expenditure on the police. It is true that every single pie spent on the police is unproductive and some useful or developing department is being starved because we are spending more on the police, but, as I said, due to unsettled conditions in the country, due to what is happening elsewhere in Upper India and due to what is happening in Hyderabad and its borders, we have to take all necessary precautions and see that our freedom

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is not jeopardized by any unsocial elements that may try to take the law into their own hands. My hon. Friends, the Muslims, need not be apprehensive about their own future, and any little thing that is done against the Muslims either in towns or in villages goes to the discredit of the Government and goes to the discredit of the Police Department. So, Sir, it is not our intention to see that anybody is hurt, or his hut or cottage is burnt or in any nook or corner of the Presidency something happens which is not in conformity with the law of the land. I am particularly anxious to see that my Muslim Friends do not go with the impression that Government are spending and expanding the Police Department to see that their majority rule is established in the country, that the Muslim culture is being sought to be wiped out or that Muslims have no future in this province. Sir, I want them to appreciate our difficulties in the matter and I want them to strengthen the hands of the Home Minister though, in spite of his denial, I may say, he is a good friend of the Muslims. I know him long enough; he has no prejudices and he has not allowed any narrow prejudices against this community or that community, against the Telugus or the Malayalees or the Kanarese though he is a Tamilian, but he has a large heart and a catholic mind to see that the interests of every section of the Province are safe in his hands. It is really very unfortunate that our Muslim friends in this House are misjudging the attitude taken by our Home Minister and instead of helping him they are always at him on many occasions (A voice from the Muslim group: Occasionally) or occasionally. (Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib: 'They are on him and not at him.') My hon. friend from Madura, Mr. Sinna Kazi, has appealed to us saying, 'Help us so that we may help you' and it is really a good appeal and we certainly ought to respond to that appeal. We want the co-operation of the Muslims; we do not want to establish a Hindu Raj here; we want the co-operation of all minority sections so that we may all live happily in our province, which fortunately, to a great extent, is free from the communal virus which obtains in other parts of the Union. I am also looking forward to the day when Muslims also will have a share in the power to shape the policies of the Government, so that they need not be under the impression that all power is for the Hindus and for Congressmen, and that those who differ from them are deprived of their legitimate right to have a share in shaping the policy and the destinies of our province. Sir, time is perhaps ripe for the Muslims, for the true representatives of the Muslims to come and occupy their seats on the Treasury Bench; perhaps they have to wait for a future day when the all India situation eases and when there is a real understanding among the representatives of the Muslims and the other communities and I will be happily looking forward to the day when the true and accredited leaders of the Muslims also come and occupy places on the Treasury Bench and guide the destinies of the province.

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" Indeed we are trying to make this a secular State; we are announcing it and we are trying to practise it with all our limitations and with all our human prejudices. It is our firm determination to see that the entire administration is run on a secular basis. Instead of appreciating that attitude, instead of complimenting us on the attitude we have taken, you are belittling most of that attitude itself. My hon. Friend, Mr. Moideen Kutty, grew very eloquent and in a very eloquent manner he said, 'Is this a secular State that you envisage?; you have done this and that and you have transferred some police officers and is this a secular State and so on.' He may be a Shakespearean to ask in that style but it may not be good tactics in the interests of the Muslims themselves either. You must also din into the ears of the Ministers and Congressmen and say, this is a secular State; we want this to be done for us; we don't want this to be done in the interests of all communities and you must also echo that sentiment by strengthening the voice of the people; you require slogans for saying that it is a secular State and that you will maintain it as a secular State. So, Sir, I am particularly appealing to my Muslim friends, that instead of belittling that attitude you must strengthen it. You must not only strengthen it in the minds of other people, but must also get it within yourselves and cease to think in terms of religion all the while. I want you also to undergo that transformation and I want my Muslim friends also to see that they do not think in terms of Muslim, Christian and Hindu all the while and whenever they look at the Education Budget, Medical Budget or the Public Health Budget they should not look at it from the Muslim angle alone but think in the interests of the province and cease to think in terms of a particular communal standpoint. So, I ask you to examine yourself and see whether you are thinking and acting in the correct attitude and in a manner which will strengthen the secular State if you want to have power to criticize the Home Minister or the Education Minister or somebody else who is particularly a victim of your attacks. (A voice: 'Not you.') So, you examine yourself and see that all of us, not only in our speech, but in our very attitude, take that attitude which will be in conformity with the existence and the maintenance of a secular State.

" Sir, with regard to the Harijans and the backward communities and the backward areas, a little amount of criticism was levelled. My hon. Friend, Mr. Swaminathan, particularly was furious and said that it is a meagre sum, only a lakh is allotted in the Budget for the sake of the minority communities. I honestly appeal to him . . ."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" On a point of information, Sir. We are a majority and not a minority but in a backward area."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, what was not done all these years was done to a very small extent; indeed this year we have provided just a lakh of rupees, so that it can be

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spent on boarding grants for backward communities in respect of students in schools and colleges. They get educational concessions which the eligible communities get; that will go to several lakhs of rupees. On top of it, we have just made a beginning and I do not claim anything more for that little sum provided in the Budget and I ask my hon. friend, Mr. Swaminathan, whether it is intended to mock at the backward communities or to help them in their progress. I am in charge of backward communities and backward areas and I want to see that something is done for them. (Sri R. V. Swaminathan: 'It is a drop in the ocean.') It may be a drop in the ocean to-day but to-morrow it may become a cataract and may grow into a mighty Ganges. Harijan work when it began during the Justice Party Ministry in 1920-21 was so very small has it not gained proportions and has not a fund been created for that specifically with a crore of rupees? (An hon. Member: 'But nothing is spent out of it so far.') Nothing may have been spent so far but it is meant to be spent for them. I want the backward areas to come up and the backward communities to come up so that our progress is complete. As somebody said the beauty of the lotus is not complete when only some of its petals blossom; all its petals must unfold and blossom for the crimson beauty of the lotus to scintillate. So also unless the backward communities progress and take their stand along with us, we cannot claim real freedom. I want my hon. friend, Mr. Swaminathan, to be a little sympathetic. With all our troubles we have provided a lakh of rupees so that we can give some boarding grants for the students of backward communities. With regard to Harijans also, Mr. Nagappa will be interested to know that this year we have increased the scholarship for boarding grants for Harijans. In 1946-47, it was 2,200; in 1947-48, it was 4,027; and in 1948-49, it is about 4,500. It may not be much but speaking in terms of percentages it works up to 80 per cent or more and Harijans will be getting various concessions under the Education Department and I have certain figures which I will not bother the House with.

" The position of the non-gazetted officers was mentioned by some Members while others congratulated Government on the way in which Government handled the situation created by the strike of the non-gazetted officers. Government were eager and wanted to do something for the non-gazetted officers who are the backbone of the administration and I do not want to belittle their importance in the administrative structure or as ordinary human beings. Having regard to the cost of living index figure, they must get something to make both ends meet. But with all that, I do not understand them when they went on strike after we gave a sort of assurance or promise that the whole position would be examined, to the Secretariat Association. I do not know whether they were led properly or were carried away by mere emotion. Whatever it was it was very unfortunate that they went on strike and the Government had to take some strong measures though not vindictive measures to put them in their place. Let me

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assure hon. Members that given good will on both sides, I for one will not be unsympathetic to their demands. Though I do not appreciate their technique and the methods by which they wanted to exact some terms from us, yet under the new leader, I forget his name (An hon. Member: 'Mr. Aruliah'), they can rest assured that their organization will be treated fairly and sympathetically provided they develop the right mentality and make the whole administration successful. With discontented services at the bottom, it is very difficult for any Government to carry on; after all, they are the people that have to do the drafting, to make the investigations and carry out the actual execution itself for some of the schemes and if those services are not satisfied, it is impossible for any Government to carry on successfully and effectively. Whatever has to be done for them has to be done in a sympathetic manner and given good will on both sides, we hope to carry the non-gazetted officers with us in making the administration a success. We do not want to be vindictive to the non-gazetted officers or to anybody provided they also behave in a manner that will conduce to the proper administration of the Province.

"There are many other items which the Ministers concerned will reply to and make the position clear when they move demands for grants and I need not go into the various items.

"There is nothing for me to say except to thank hon. Members for the way in which they have offered constructive criticisms. I have nothing to complain against anybody, not even Mr. Salam; each one has a right to look at things from his own angle and I concede that right. Every speech and every constructive criticism will be looked into; and every speech that is made will be examined; let no hon. Member think that it is all a waste and that it is not cared for by departments. I may tell you that every speech goes into the records and is examined in the Secretariat and every new point is examined by them. So even, if any Minister is not in his seat or even if he is not taking notes, speeches made by hon. Members are not a waste, for it is on record, not only on record but is examined by the departments. (Sri S. Nagappa: 'Do they really go through all the speeches?') They do it and that is their job which they have been doing for years without a word of compliment from Mr. Nagappa. So when we meet again on the 8th for discussion on Demands when hon. Members examine each item minutely, they will get the necessary clarification from the Ministers concerned. I think I have touched the broad points; and little things and local matters I need not dilate upon just now.

"Before I conclude, I wish to refer to the speeches of Sri Karanth and Sri Kaleswara Rao to the effect that all the necessary steps for bringing linguistic provinces into being have not been taken by Government. I am only sorry that the constitutional position has not been clearly understood. We are helpless in the matter and we cannot do anything without the Government of India letting us know the exact position and it is no

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use blaming the Provincial Government for not doing this or that. Many friends have made pilgrimages to Delhi; they have met constitutional pundits there, the High Command, the Members of the Government and if they cannot do anything, what can the poor Provincial Government do in that direction? So that we are awaiting instructions from the Government of India; when they say that such and such different province is going to be split up, every possible step will be taken to hurry up the process of partition and assets and liabilities will be divided immediately. So, Sir, Sri Karanth and Sri Kaleswara Rao are not correct in blaming the Government for our alleged apathy.

"Sri Kaleswara Rao also mentioned about the Godavari, Kistna and Pennar bridges. Regarding the Godavari bridge, the result of investigation was submitted by the Chief Engineer to Government and the Government has to get the approval of the Government of India. There is some delay about the Pennar bridge and investigation will be ready in two or three months and we will have to address the Government of India. All these bridges are on the National Highways and for a little pie that we may spend upon them we must have the prior sanction of the Government of India and some delay is inevitable. I may assure hon. Members that some of the bridges will be taken up during the course of the year. The big bridge across the Godavari for which I was also working as Minister for Local Self-Government, and inspected the site, I expect to be taken up very soon. We are trying to do our little bit and by the good will of our friends here and elsewhere in the country, our Province can go ahead in spite of this great loss due to prohibition, tapping all resources and augmenting our revenues for expenditure under the various development works. I want our Province, whether it is united or divided, to prosper and take its legitimate place among the counsels of the Indian Union."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"The Hon. the Finance Minister has spoken generally. Hon. Members during the course of discussion have made reference to subjects in charge of various Ministers. May I suggest for your consideration that the Hon. Ministers will, while moving the Demands for Grants, reply to the points raised by various hon. Members in the general discussions, so that repetition could be avoided."

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is a good suggestion."

KUMARARAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, I am very glad that my hon. friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, has raised this matter. It has been mentioned by several hon. Members. What is the use of taking so much trouble and speaking in the general discussion? The Hon. the Finance Minister is going to reply. Probably the Hon. Home Minister in charge of the Police has spoken, because pointed reference has been made to his subject and there have been severe criticisms by some Members of the House regarding his subject and on account

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of that he felt that he must reply. We realize that it will not be possible for every Minister to reply. Notice of several cut motions has been given and it will very much help Members if they know the policy of the Ministry through the speech of the concerned Minister when he moves the Demand. Generally, the Minister merely moves the Demand and says a few words. I suggest that the interval from now to the 8th of this month could be very well utilized by the departments to examine the various points raised in the speeches during the general discussion so that they may be covered by the Minister concerned while making the motion. As the Hon. the Finance Minister has said, I do hope that the Secretariat department moves quickly, takes note of the various criticisms made during the general discussion, bring it to the notice of the Ministers so that the Minister may at the outset reply to the points when the Demand is moved. It will not only help the hon. Members who have given notice of cut motions but it will help the country also to know the policy of each Department in greater detail. I do hope that you, Mr. Speaker, would be able to help in this matter."

6 p.m. MR. SPEAKER:—"The usual practice is, only the Hon. Finance Minister replies to the debate. Other Ministers will take note of the particulars relating to their portfolio and will deal with them at the time of their reply in the Demand for Grants."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"My suggestion is, while moving the Demands for Grants, under each head they can answer the various points raised during the general discussion and indicate the policy of each department. That will avoid repetition on the part of Members of this House of the same points."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Finance Minister will communicate this to his hon. Colleagues."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I shall communicate the desire of the House to my colleagues and also place them in possession of the particulars concerning their portfolios."

MR. SPEAKER:—"When the Hon. Finance Minister was reading the letter of His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal, some hon. Member asked whether it was in order. I have been told it has already appeared in the newspapers; but I am told by the Hon. Finance Minister it did not appear in full in the newspapers. If it is not a private letter to him from His Excellency, he may read it in full so that it may form as 'Mangalam' to his budget speech (laughter) and also place a copy of that letter on the table of the House on the 8th instant."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not a private letter; I shall read it in full, and as you said, it will form as a 'Mangalam' to my speech. (Laughter.)"

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"The letter, dated 28th February 1948, reads as follows:—

"My dear Gopala Reddi,

The triumphs of youth gladden my heart. My sincere *asirvada* to you. It makes me feel a sense of achievement when you have extended Prohibition to the whole of the Province. I hope the people and especially the *de facto* leaders of men in the rural areas will co-operate with the officials and make this great reform the Kamadhenu that it can be. We should immediately devise effective measures for a widespread Savings Bank movement and for a programme of joy in rural and industrial areas to replace the undoubted physical consolation that Drink had hitherto been giving to the miserable. Without this, total Prohibition would become a Dead Sea fruit, however great the enterprise might have been. Even a mild form of drawing of prizes for attractive returns on small investments, providing against loss to anybody except by way of interest, may be a good short-term plan for encouraging small savings among industrial workers and rural classes hitherto addicted to drink and providing substitute excitement. Wages are now high and civilization and its amenities have not kept pace with the rise in wages. Here is a problem which younger statesmen like you should tackle."

"This is the only private matter in the letter. (Laughter.)

"Whatever may or may not be done on these lines, I convey to you and your Premier my grateful appreciation of courage and enterprise shown in completing the edifice of Prohibition in Madras which was my dream. You have by this, indeed, raised a great memorial for Gandhiji.

Yours sincerely,
C. Rajagopalachari."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I would call this a message rather than a letter. Hon. Members may remember that last year several Members complained that some of the most important Demands for Grants were never reached for want of time. So I called for a meeting of leaders of parties this morning and after discussion we have come to a conclusion, by which when we meet again on the 8th instant, the Leader of the House will move a motion under rule 15 of the Assembly Rules, that the order of the Demand for Grants to be taken up may be changed as follows."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Before you read out the order may I make a submission, Sir. On the 14th instant, the Premier of India is visiting Vizagapatam, which is Sunday, no doubt. Several Members of this Legislature will have to go there in one connexion or another. Some of them are members of the Senate of the Andhra University; some are going there by invitation, while some others feel they ought to go. It will be difficult for them to come back in time for the Assembly meeting. So may I suggest that the 13th and 15th instant may be declared as off-days for the Assembly and we will compensate it by working on some other days."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall convey this to His Excellency the Governor. The following is the order in which the Demands for Grants will be taken up for discussion:—

- (1) IX. Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.
- (2) XIV. Police.
- (3) XV. Education.
- (4) XI. District Administration and Miscellaneous.
- (5) I. Land Revenue.
- (6) XVII. Public Health.

[Mr. Speaker]

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- (7) VIII. Irrigation.
- (8) XVIII. Agriculture.
- (9) XXI. Industries.
- (10) XXVII. Electricity.
- (11) XXVIII. Famine.
- (12) XXXI. Miscellaneous.

Then it will be in the order set out in the list of Demands."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Is there any change in the time-limit for each Demand?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"We came to the conclusion regarding that point as follows:—

Heads of Provinces—3 hours.

Police—4 hours.

Education—4 hours.

These are all private arrangements. I don't want to be a Hitler here. (Laughter.) I shall take hon. Members into my confidence and fix the time."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Hitler was a good man, Sir, in the eyes of some men."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"I want to know from the Hon. Minister for Finance why the Nilgiris has been purposely omitted in the list of nation-building schemes?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Obviously, no scheme was ready to be sanctioned by Government."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I adjourn the House to 8th March till eleven o'clock."

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 8th March 1948.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUKHAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Dismissal of workers in the Lakshmi Foundry, Choolai.

* 107-C Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether a number of foundry workers have been dismissed from service from the Lakshmi Foundry, near the Choolai Mills, while the Court of Enquiry into the conditions of labour is sitting?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"No, Sir. The President of the Madras Provincial Foundry, Smithy and General Engineering Workers' Union has reported to Government that only one Subramanyam, a moulder, was dismissed from this Foundry."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது தொழில்களிலிருக்கிற தொழிலாளர்களுடைய தகரார்கள் enquiry-ல் இருக்கும்போது அந்த தொழிலாளர்களை dismiss செய்வது நியாயமா என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"If I have understood my hon. Friend aright, Sir, I believe he is questioning me about the legality of a worker being sent out while adjudication proceedings are being considered."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Perfectly right."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is wrong to send out a worker while the adjudication proceedings are going on."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know, Sir, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Commissioner of Labour has called the attention of the foundry owners to this fact and we are awaiting the reply of the foundry people."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I ask if the Government will insist upon the foundry people taking back the worker who has been dismissed during the pendency of adjudication proceedings?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"As I have already said the matter is being taken up by the Commissioner of Labour with the people concerned."

[8th March 1948]

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ சென்னையில் Engineering தொழிலாளர்களுடைய தொழில் ஸ்தாபனங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த இடங்களில் ஸ்டிரைக்குகள் நடந்துவருகிறது தெரியுமா.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ இந்த விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி நீங்கள் தனியான கேள்வி போடவேண்டும். லுப்பொழுது லெட்சுமி பவுண்டரியைப்பற்றி கேள்வி போட்டிருக்கிறீர்கள். ஆகையால் Engineering தொழிலைப்பற்றி கேட்கவேண்டுமென்றால் தனியாக கேள்வி போடவேண்டும்.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI :—“ Dismissal in the circumstances involves a wrong policy adopted by the foundry concerned; therefore, will the Government ask the foundry to take back the worker and then let them go into the question of dismissal or retention of the worker? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Proper legal procedure will be followed.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ தொழிலாளர்களுடைய தகராறுகளை தீர்த்துவைப்பது தொழில் கமிஷனருடைய கடமையல்லவா? இது வரைக்கும் அவர் தீர்த்து வைக்கவில்லை, ஏன் என்று கேட்க பிரியப்படுகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ இதுவரைக்கும் தீர்த்தாச்சு. அவருடைய கடமையை அவர் செய்துகொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know, Sir, since how long the Commissioner of Labour has been dealing with this case; when the Government expect that he would complete it and whether he is going to give compensation to the worker . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is putting a number of questions; only one question is to be put at a time.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that the Commissioner of Labour has been moving in the matter, may I know since how long he has been moving and how long more he will move in the matter? ”

(No answer)

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ Labour Officer என்று ஒரு ஆபீசர் இருக்கிறார். அவரிடத்தில் போய் சொன்னால் எங்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் தெரியாது, அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் போங்கள் என்று தெரிவிக்கிறார். அப்படி சொல்வதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் உத்திரவு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களாவென்று கேட்கிறேன். தலைவர் அவர்களே, மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தயவு செய்து ஆங்கிலத்தில் இதைச் சொன்னால் தேவலை. அவர் தெரியாமலிருக்கிறார்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I request the Hon. Minister for Education who is next to him to help him with the translation.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The Labour Officer is intended to conciliate differences between workers and management.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ May I know what is the policy of the Government in not answering questions; are they shirking their responsibility? ”

[8th March 1948]

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Order, Order. The hon. Member cannot question the Government why they have not answered a question; I have already told the House that the hon. Member has got his own weapon in his hand.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ Labour Officer அந்தத் தகராறுகளை தீர்த்துவைப்பது என்று சொன்னார்கள். இது பரியந்தம் ஒரு மாதமான தகராறுகளையும் தீர்த்து வைக்கவில்லை. அவர் பேசுகிறதைப்பார்த்தால் அவர் முதலாளிகள் பக்கம் பேசுவதாக இருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ தெரியாது.”

Export of mangoes.

* 107-A Q.—**SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the export of mangoes is prohibited from our Province to Ceylon, Burma and other Provinces?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ There is no ban on the export of mangoes to places in the Indian Dominion outside the Madras Province. There is a control on the export of mangoes to Ceylon and Burma, which has been imposed by the Central Government and which is administered by the Export Trade Controller at Madras. The Export Trade Controller allows exports only through established shippers.”

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of recommending to the Central Government to lift the ban? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ If there is a demand from any of the mango growers, the Government will consider the question.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Are the Government aware of the fact that Customs authorities are preventing even small quantities of fruits being taken over to Ceylon by the passengers for their own use? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ There is a ban on the export of mangoes to Ceylon; the Government are not aware of any such things.”

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA :—“ Since the mango growers are not organized, it is very likely that the Government may not get any representations from them; still since our mangoes are famous, will he represent to the Central Government to remove the ban upon export? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I do not concede that the mango growers are not organized not to know their own interests. No complaint has yet come to the Government regarding any difficulty in this regard; if any such complaint is received, it will be enquired into and if necessary, we shall be prepared to recommend to the Government of India.”

[8th March 1948]

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of recommending to the Central Government at least to allow fruits taken by passengers to Ceylon for their own use?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I do not think it arises out of the question, Sir; it is a matter for the Customs authorities to decide whether fruits are for the personal use of passengers."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Does the Hon. Minister know that my district of North Arcot is famous the world over for this king of fruits, the mangoes, both for quality and quantity and will he take steps to see that the highest priority is given to my district in the matter of export of mangoes?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I am very glad to know that my hon. Friend's district is the prince among the districts growing the king of fruits, the mangoes; but if my hon. Friend tells me that there is demand for export of mangoes, the Government would be prepared to consider and recommend to the Government of India."

M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Does the Government know that there is no district more famed for mangoes than my district of Salem and not as my hon. Friend put it and so that district must have the highest priority for export of mangoes?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Such competition is welcome so that the fruit growers may prosper."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"When people in the Province are unable to get mangoes, may I know what is the meaning in permitting mangoes for export?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"That is exactly what I said; no demand has yet come from any place for the export of mangoes and if the demand comes, we shall consider the question of recommending to the Government of India."

Muslim Women's College.

* 107-B Q.—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to hand over the Muslim Women's College to anybody or to any institution; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to indicate the nature of steps and the stage at which the matter is now being considered?

[8th March 1948]

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

"(a) & (b) Yes. The Government have agreed to give over the compound, the buildings and the equipment of the Government Muslim Women's College to Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, for running a Women's College under the following conditions:—

- (1) The lands and buildings belonging to the College will be lent to Mr. Ethiraj for a period of five years to begin with.
- (2) The Government will build a compound wall to separate the College from the Hobart Secondary and Training School.
- (3) The equipment of the College, which includes the laboratory and furniture, will be lent to Mr. Ethiraj for a period of three years within which time he will arrange to provide the College with his own equipment.
- (4) The Women's College should be opened and continued by Mr. Ethiraj with Intermediate and B.A. Classes from the next academic year.
- (5) The buildings and lands should be returned to the Government in good repair at the end of the five-year period and the equipment should similarly be returned to the Government in good repair at the end of the three-year period.
- (6) The buildings, lands and equipment should be returned to the Government at any time during the periods specified above, if Mr. Ethiraj does not start or continue to run the College."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know whether the Government have put in a condition regarding the provision of a hostel for women students?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"No, Sir, no such condition has been imposed upon him while lending the building."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know whether admission is open to girl students, Muslims, Christians or others?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"That will be so, Sir."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of insisting upon immediate construction of a hostel for the students in view of the difficulty experienced by girls to get accommodation elsewhere?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"There is no proposal for building a hostel for girls there; the Government have a proposal to build it in another place; they do not have space enough to build it there."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know whether it is not derogatory to the dignity of the Government to hand over a Government institution to a private individual; may I know whether they have any precedent for this?"

[8th March 1948]

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

“There is nothing derogatory. For precedent, I must do a little research work which requires some little time.”

11-15 a.m. **ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—**“May I ask the Government, since this college was primarily intended for Muslim girls, although girls belonging to other communities are also admitted, and since they are handing over this college to some private person, whether it is not advisable on their part to add a condition that Muslim girls should hereafter be admitted without any difficulty whatsoever?”

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

“Arrangements can be made to admit Muslim girls in all women's colleges Sir, and as such, the Government do not think it necessary that any such condition should be made.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“May I know, Sir, whether this college, after being handed to Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, will still be called Muslims' Women College?”

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

“No, Sir.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know whether the Government are aware that the accommodation that is now given to the college has taken away the accommodation that is required for the Hobart's High School and the training school that is attached to it?”

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

“That matter must have been gone through even before the College was started, Sir. The portion that is now being used for the college alone will be used by Mr. Ethiraj.”

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know why this College for Muslim women was abolished by the Government?”

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

“It was done so for the simple reason that one gentleman was prepared to run the women's college and has the necessary resources for the purpose, and secondly, the Government thought that there is no necessity to maintain separate women's college for Muslims; for these two reasons, the Government have abolished the above college.”

MUHAMMAD ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“In the matter of handing over this college to a private gentleman, is it not better for the Government to call for tenders and secure the highest bidder and then hand over the college to him? Will the Government, in future, consider this suggestion when any other college is to be handed over to any other private person?”

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

“That question does not arise, Sir.”

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know why this college has been handed over to a private agency and not run by the Government themselves?”

[8th March 1948]

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

“Because the Government have come to the conclusion that it is unnecessary to have a Muslim Women's Colleges separately to encourage Muslims, Sir.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“I want to know how the Hon. Minister for Education is justified in handing over a building belonging to the Hobart High School to a private individual and leaving the girls studying in the high school to have their classes conducted under the shade of trees? Many of the girls are having their classes under the shade of trees, and the building, as the Hon. Minister knows, was given as a temporary measure, pending the construction of a separate building for the College. I want to know how he is justified in allowing these poor girls to suffer?”

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

“The buildings which are being lent to Mr. Ethiraj are the buildings which were occupied by the Government Muslim Women's College. Those buildings which were under the charge of the Hobart Girls' High School will continue to be in its charge.”

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“If private persons come forward to convert the Government institutions into private institutions, will the Government allow such a thing to be done, Sir?”

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

“Let such offers come Sir. Let my hon. Friend Mr. Majid come forward and make his proposal, and the Government will then consider it.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Sir, when the Government have felt the necessity that the doors of this college should be thrown open to girls of every other community, where does the need arise for the Hon. Minister for Education to feel that this college must be handed over to a private individual? May I ask, is this a gesture of goodwill towards minorities?”

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

“Yes, Sir. This is a just gesture of goodwill because we felt that these separate institutions for separate communities are not serving the best interests of the communities and fostering goodwill among them.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“Sir, the Hon. Minister has not answered my question. My question was that this building does not belong to the College at all. I want to know how a building, which was temporarily given to the Muslim Women's College, pending construction of a separate building for it, and in which Rs. 5 lakhs had been sanctioned by the Central Government, could be handed over to a private individual, and how the Government are justified in their action?”

[8th March 1948]

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

“Sir, I am afraid, I am not able to satisfy the hon. Lady Member. All that I have to say in answer to this question has been said and I have nothing more to add, Sir.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“My question was, why was this act done by private negotiation and why no tenders were called for, so that if the Government had done so, they would have got better offers from other private individuals?”

(No answer.)

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“May I enquire, Sir, who took the initiative in this transaction? Is it the Hon. Minister for Education who started the negotiation or is it Mr. Ethiraj?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“That is unnecessary for the purpose, Sir. The facts are, what I have stated.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Is the Hon. Minister for Education aware that accommodation was only temporarily given to the Government Muslim Women's College by the Hobart High School, for conducting its classes, and that it was done so simply because it was going to be a Muslim College, and when those were the conditions, is the Hon. Minister justified in leaving the girls of the High School to huddle themselves into some other place and allowing this college to be handed over to some private person?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“The building has been lent to Mr. Ethiraj only temporarily, Sir.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“Is it not a fact that the Director of Public Instruction who was previously asked to inspect the buildings and report whether they are suitable for housing the College, reported that there was no space for the college and that if the Government insisted, the Hobart High School should be asked to conduct its classes either in the verandahs or under trees?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“I do not have that information, Sir.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“May I ask whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to visit the Hobart High School during working hours?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“I had not yet the pleasure, Sir, and I don't think it is necessary.”

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—“Is there any ban that girls' high schools should not be converted into colleges by the Government?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“I am unable to understand that question, Sir.”

[8th March 1948]

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—“Is there any ban imposed on the Government that high schools intended for girls should not be converted into colleges?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“There can be no such ban, Sir.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“Is it a fact that very recently a deputation of non-Muslim girls studying in this college waited on the Hon. Minister for Education and requested that the Government should maintain this institution, themselves, and if so, what was the reply of the Hon. Minister to that deputation?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“He is slightly wrong, Sir. Both non-Muslim and Muslim girls came and waited on me in a deputation, and I assured them that the Government would take care to see that their studies do not suffer.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“May I know whether this question of the abolition of the Women's College which affects half the section of the population, namely, women, has been considered by the entire Cabinet or it has been left at the individual discretion of the Hon. Minister for Education?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“Such questions cannot be asked in this House, Sir?”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know whether the Hon. Minister believes that the number of colleges that are available for women are enough, and whether it was not advisable on the part of the Government to have asked Mr. Ethiraj to find some other buildings for his college, instead of handing over this college to him?”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“Under the present circumstances, the Government believe that with another college being started for women in Madras, there is enough scope for women students. Closing of this college does, not mean that facilities for women's collegiate education will be closed. Those facilities will continue to exist when another college is started.”

Continuance of Sri K. M. Unnithan, I.C.S., as Inspector of Local Boards.

* 108 Q.—SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI: Will the Hon. Premier be pleased to state what are the special considerations which weighed with the Government for continuing Mr. K. M. Unnithan, I.C.S., as Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils beyond a period of three years?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN (on behalf of Hon. the Premier):—“Government decided to continue Mr. Unnithan for administrative reasons.”

[8th March 1948]

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI:—“Does the Hon. Minister mean that he is to be retained because there is no other officer competent to occupy that post, or is to be retained because of the speciality he seems to have developed in that department?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“There is no question of speciality or anything of that nature, Sir. The Government felt that Mr. Unnithan's services as Inspector of Local Boards were necessary and so they have continued him in that post.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI:—“May I know whether there has been any precedent in the matter of keeping officers for more than three years in the same post?”

THE HON. DR. SUBBARAYAN:—“Well, Sir, when I was in charge of Local Administration years ago—nearly a quarter of a century ago—Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar was continued as Inspector of Local Boards for more than three years, because I felt that his services were necessary to pilot a Bill through.”

Banning of a meeting to celebrate the Nehru Jayanti.

* 109 Q.—SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR: Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that a meeting to celebrate the Nehru Jayanti on 16th November 1947 was banned by the Police at the Annamalai Nagar area; and

(b) what action the Government have taken to prevent the police at Chidambaram from putting such obstacles in the way of celebration of national rejoicing?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“(a) As a result of a riot in October 1947 in the Annamalai University premises among the hostel students in which outsiders also participated, the Sub-Magistrate, Chidambaram, issued an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, banning meetings, hoisting of flags and demonstrations for a period of one month from 26th October 1947. Apart from this, no specific order was passed to prevent a meeting to celebrate ‘Nehru Jayanti’ on 16th November 1947. There was no requisition to rescind the 144 order for the purpose of holding a public meeting to celebrate ‘Nehru Jayanti’. The Annamalai University, however, celebrated the ‘Nehru Jayanti’ on 16th November 1947.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—“Are the Government aware that the ban was extended only from 16th November 1947?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The ban was evidently extended because the atmosphere continued to be tense, Sir.”

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SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—“May I know, Sir, whether the ban was extended at the instigation of the police, and if so, does it not show disloyalty on their part to the Government in banning the celebration of the birthday of the Prime Minister of India?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The question of disloyalty is for the Government to determine, Sir.”

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—“Apart from this, Sir, are the Government aware that the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University refused to give permission to conduct these celebrations?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The Government are not concerned with the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, because the Government believe in the autonomy of the University.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I know what is the policy of the Government in banning such celebrations and meetings and whether the officers concerned ban these meetings or whether they are doing so by obtaining the permission of the Government beforehand?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“If the hon. Member had followed the answer I have given, he would not have put this question. I said that no specific order was passed to prevent a meeting to celebrate ‘Nehru Jayanti’ on 16th November 1947. Therefore there is no question of banning the meeting at all.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“My question was of a general nature, Sir. I want to know from the Government, what is the policy of the Government in banning such meetings and celebrations, whether the officers on the spot ban such meetings, or whether they take the permission of the Government beforehand or they do so and then approach the Government for approval?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The hon. Member is making rather a long speech; gathering what I could from the trend of his speech, all that I can say is that the question of the preservation of peace is entirely one for the officers on the spot to decide. They cannot be waiting for orders of the Government on each and every occasion, because the situation will get out of their hands in the meanwhile.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“On a point of information, Sir, when an hon. Member is putting questions on the floor of the House, has he a right to murder ‘King’s English’?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“English is, after all, a foreign language.”

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*Failure of crops in the Malabar district.*11-30
a.m.

* 100 Q.—K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of P. K. Moideen Kutty Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the failure of crops owing to lack of rain in Malabar district?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ Yes. The normal production (in terms of cleaned rice) is 331,000 tons. Against this the estimated production in 1947-48 is 260,000 tons. As compared with the production in 1946-47, viz., 329,310, the fall in production this year is 69,310 tons.”

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ May I know, Sir, whether a detailed report has been received by the Government about the extent of damage to crops? ”

MR. SPEAKER (as Mr. Seethi Sahib was still standing):—“ The hon. Member should resume his seat as soon as he puts the question.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ It is clear from the answer already given, Sir, that there is a deficit of about 69,000 tons and it must probably have been due to the failure of rains and any other causes. If the hon. Gentleman wants to know the particular cause for the reduction, I shall obtain the information.”

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ May I know whether the Government have ordered any relief to be given to the agriculturists who have suffered losses by way of crops on account of the lack of rains this year, either in the matter of remission of rent or remission of land revenue? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ Yes, Sir. I may refer the hon. Member to the Budget statement wherein a provision has been made for such contingencies.”

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government have a list of the taluks in Malabar which have suffered on account of the scarcity of rain this year or whether a talukwar statement has been called for from the Collector of Malabar? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ We have called for statements from the district authorities concerned, Sir. As soon as we are in possession of the statement due consideration will be given for the remission required.”

SRI M. P. PERIYASWAMI:—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ நாம் இப்பொழுது இருப்பது மலபாரைப்பற்றி.”

SRI M. P. PERIYASWAMI:—“ ஒவ்வொரு ஸ்டேஷனிலும் ஆயிரக் கணக்கான நெல் முட்டைகளை வெட்டவெளியில் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவைகளை பற்றாக்குறை ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு ஏன் அனுப்பக்கூடாது? ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ இதைப்பற்றி நீங்கள் தனியாக ஒரு கேள்வி போடலாம்.”

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Issue of permit to the Raja of Chirakkal for transportation of paddy.

* 111 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU (on behalf of Sri K. Anandan Nambiyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that as per permit issued on 4th December 1946 by the Taluk Supply Officer, Cannanore, 10,000 seers of paddy (equal to a day's food for 15,000 adults) were allowed to be transported by the Raja of Chirakkal (Malabar) for the purpose of a temple festival and that from the acutely deficit village of Kariyellore;

(b) whether any enquiry has been ordered into or action taken against the conduct of the supply officer who issued the permit in question; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Police and Malabar Special Police aid was given for this large transport of paddy?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ (a) It is a fact that a permit was issued on 4th December 1946 for 10,000 Madras measures (15,000 standard measures) of paddy to be transported by the Raja of Chirakkal. The entire quantity was not intended for any single festival but for the domestic consumption of the inmates of Kovilagam and for the daily poojas conducted in some of his temples. The Raja of Chirakkal is a trustee of 28 temples and paddy is needed for the daily requirements and also for the special ceremonies in the temples. Under the Malabar Foodgrains Procurement Regulations there is no provision to deny a permit to a landholder who wants to collect the rent due to him in kind within the customary period and the question of deficiency of the foodgrains in the village does not arise in issuing this permit.

“ (b) No enquiry was ordered against the officer who issued the permit in question as his action was perfectly in order under the rules in force.

“ (c) No.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ When that particular taluk is a deficit taluk, Sir, how is that special officer justified in issuing a permit for this festival? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ I have fully explained the whole position of the officer with regard to the issue of permits. It is legally correct and the officer is justified in issuing the permit.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know how many measures were allowed for that particular festival by the officer? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ It is not a question of any festival, Sir. The Raja of Chirakkal was taking his own grains to the places where he wanted to. He is the trustee of so many temples and the paddy collected is required for

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so many purposes. He is within his rights if he moves his grains from lands from which he is entitled to collect them and take it to a particular place."

MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Though the landholder is entitled to collect his rent in kind, Sir, under the rules he is entitled to get only that quantity of paddy which is allowed for his own consumption. Therefore, may I know, whether the Government have taken into consideration the fact that more quantity of paddy could be sanctioned to the people assembled there . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is making a speech and his question is argumentative."

MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am putting the question in the explanatory form, Sir, so that the answer . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is out of order. Let me tell the House that there is a principle in putting questions. The well-known principle in the House of Commons is this. The questions must not contain any argument, inference, imputation, epithet or ironical expression."

MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I did not put the question in an argumentative form, Sir. Are the Government aware whether the people assembled surrendered their own rations?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"It is not a question concerning rations, Sir. It is a question of the right of the Raja to take whatever that is due to him and it is done in a right way. The Government have nothing to do with his ration because the rations of those people who do not have any food is the concern of the Government which they are taking into consideration."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether in regard to the transport of this rice in respect of which this permit was issued to the Raja, the Communists intercepted the transport and there was some trouble?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I want further information about it. But as far as I can see whatever interference there was, it was not effective and the paddy was moved by the Raja."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Apart from the legality or propriety of the action of the officer or the right of the Raja Sahib to take away the paddy, is not the Government aware that this particular taluk is deficient and as such it should be protected from more depletion?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"It is not only the taluk that is deficient, Sir, but it is the whole district that is deficient and we are taking measures to meet the deficit."

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"While thanking you, Sir, for your guidance as to how we should ask questions, will you please inform the Treasury Benches as to how they should answer the questions?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Regarding answers to the questions, it is entirely a matter in the hands of the Hon. Ministers concerned."

"The hon. Members have got weapons in their hands to correct Hon. Ministers. They can use the weapon and ask for an answer. But the Hon. Ministers have no weapon to correct hon. Members. That is why I have laid the principle regarding the asking of questions."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Chirakkal Raja was given this paddy only for his domestic consumption or for supply to others?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The question of these details do not arise, Sir, because he is entitled to move a certain amount of paddy and it is not our business to know whether he uses it for himself or for his dependants. He may use it for the many purposes according to the custom prevailing there and according to the responsibilities he has got to discharge for the trust properties under his care. Having given him the quantity he is entitled to have we will not concern ourselves with all the details."

Formation of an Agricultural Co-operative Society at Bollavaram.

* 112 Q.—SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received for the formation of an Agricultural Co-operative Society at Bollavaram in Nandyal taluk by the landholders of the neighbouring places; and

(b) what steps the Government have taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" (a) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies received a letter, dated 14th June 1947, from the hon. Member for the organization of an Agricultural Co-operative Society at Bollavaram."

" (b) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has reported that the Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies concerned met the hon. Member about the organization of a society and furnished him with the necessary particulars model by-laws, etc., in that connexion; and that information is awaited from the hon. Member as to the type of society to be registered. As soon as this information is received from the hon. Member, steps will be taken to register the society."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"May I point out, Sir, that there was a lot of delay and several reminders had to be sent

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before any attention could be got from them and may I request the Government, Sir, to advise them to be more active when such communications are received by them?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"As I have already told you, Sir, there was no delay on the part of the officers. They have met the hon. Member and they are now awaiting his information. As soon as the information comes from the hon. Member, the society will be registered."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the red-tapism in the Government department generally and particularly in the Co-operative department? Is it due to the insufficiency of the number of hands or the inefficiency of the hands or due to want of zeal on the part of the departmental heads?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"This does not arise out of this question, Sir."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Instead of organizing new societies, will the Government consider the advisability of making use of the producer-cum-consumers' co-operative societies which are idle now?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"They will be properly utilized, Sir. It does not follow that new societies should not be organized."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"It is usual, Sir, that some large piece of land must be available to form an agricultural co-operative society. May I know, Sir, whether such a plot has been given by the Collector and whether in this particular co-operative society, Harijans have been represented?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"I have no information, Sir. If the hon. Member puts a separate question I shall answer them."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, Sir, to my supplementary question, stating that it did not arise out of this question, may I ask the Government, though the question may not arise out of the particular question, whether there is not a question of principle involved in this question?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then the hon. Member is at liberty to put a separate question."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government had called for information for forming joint farming and collective farming co-operative societies very recently?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"The Government are trying to form co-operative agricultural societies."

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SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Will the Government see, Sir, in registering such agricultural co-operative societies, proper representation is given to Harijan landless agriculturists who are the tillers of the soil?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"If they become members of the society, every opportunity will be given to them and lands will be assigned to them also."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government had called for particulars from the Collector of districts for formation of joint farming, agricultural and collective farming, agricultural co-operative societies as approved by the Registrars' Conference held in this Province in 1947?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"I would like the hon. Member to put a separate question."

Revised scale of pay to teachers.

* 113 Q.—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether revised scales of pay have been given to the teachers in all the district boards and municipalities in this Province; and

(b) if not, in how many district boards and municipalities it has not been given?

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

"(a) & (b) The revised scales of pay sanctioned by the Government have been ordered to be given effect to in all district boards and municipal councils in the Province."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether anybody is satisfied with this scale of pay?" 11-45 a.m.

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

"I do not think, Sir, that anybody is satisfied with any pay that is given to him."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the Government, Sir, whether all the district boards and municipalities are adopting this revised scale of pay or are there any defaulting district boards and municipalities?"

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

"Orders have been issued, Sir, that they must enhance their cesses, if necessary. Wherever it was found necessary, the Government have given them advances. I think effect would have been given to these orders by the district boards and municipalities."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, just now the Hon. Minister said that nobody was satisfied with any amount of pay. Will this apply to the Hon. Ministers also?"

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

“It certainly applies to the hon. Member who is putting the question.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I ask, Sir, whether the salaries that these teachers are getting are adequate for maintaining their standard of living under the existing conditions?”

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

“I deeply appreciate the intention of hon. Members in raising the standard of teachers. But I would like that they must take a realistic view of the finances of our Province. We have spent nearly more than two crores of rupees in increasing the salary of the elementary school teachers. It is not that the Government are unwilling to give them more, but is not possible under the present circumstances. None is more anxious than I am in trying to improve the status of the teachers.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Sir, my question is not whether the Government are prepared to pay more or not. My question is whether it is not absolutely necessary to get the best out of the teachers for the children who are entrusted to them, and would that be possible now, because of the absence of contentment and satisfaction on the part of teachers on account of their inadequate salary?”

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

“It is exactly the reason why the Government have come forward to make these increases once and twice.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the revised scale of pay is applicable to panchayat schools, Sir?”

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

“Yes, Sir. Revision has been made for all classes of people including the panchayat school teachers. According to those tables of revision, panchayat schools would have received the increase.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“May I know, Sir, what action do the Government propose to take against district boards and municipalities who are not willing to implement this revised scale or are unable to implement it because of lack of funds?”

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

“There is no question of not willing, Sir. In most of these cases, the Government have issued orders that cesses should be revised and enhanced. In certain cases, advances have been paid by the Government to meet their deficits.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“May I know, Sir, whether the revised scale of pay is applicable to Hindi Pandits also, and, if so, whether the Hindi Pandits in the district of North Arcot are receiving this revised scale of pay.”

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

“Yes, Sir. The scales of pay of Hindi Pandits were revised before. But now that the scales of salaries of pandits and munshis of the regional languages have been revised, certain representations have been received from Hindi Pandits that their scale of pay also should be revised. That matter is under consideration.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Sir, while I acknowledge with gratitude that the Hon. Minister has taken a long step in revising the salaries of elementary school teachers, does he know, I ask, that there is still a long way off for us to reach the goal of Rs. 40 per month as the minimum for anybody to live under the sun?”

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

“There are many things, Sir, in which we have to go a long way off. God willing, we shall do it in good time.”

MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Have the Government taken steps to induce the managers of aided schools to pay the revised scales of pay to their teachers, Sir?”

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

“Yes, Sir. As regards secondary schools, the Government have offered to pay two-thirds of the net deficit, and they have compelled them to pay at the local boards rates. With regard to aided elementary schools, detailed instructions have been issued.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that in West Godavari District Board, elementary school teachers are not paid salaries because the board has no funds?”

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

“Yes, Sir. Certain complaints came to me, and orders have been issued to the effect that funds will be made available to them, and that salary may be paid immediately.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“Sir, are the panchayat school teachers getting their increments according to the revised scale of pay?”

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

“Sir, off-hand I am unable to say what their increment is. I take it that they are treated along with the aided schools, and that increment is paid to them according to those rates.”

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—“Will the Government, Sir, take steps to see that this revised scale of pay is given retrospective effect to those teachers who have not already been paid?”

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

“Sir, I do not understand what the hon. Member means by ‘retrospective effect.’ I think the orders are that they must be paid from 1st January 1947. But I am subject to correction.”

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SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Sir, may I ask whether the Government will consider the desirability of abolishing different managements and bring all the elementary school teachers under one management, namely, the Government management? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ That does not arise out of this question, Sir.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to say, Sir, what minimum salary the Government consider necessary for a family of four persons to live on? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ That matter is not under the consideration of the Education department, Sir, just now.”

Hunger strike by students of Calicut.

* 114 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU (on behalf of Sri K. Anandan Nambiyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that the students in various institutions in Calicut going on hunger strike against detention?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ Yes; some of the students in the Malabar Christian College, Zamorin's College and the Ganapat High School, Calicut, went on hunger strike as a protest against the detention of students appearing for the selection examination for the S.S.L.C. Public and University Examinations. The strike was however called off on 19th January 1948.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I wish to know from the hon. Member whether Mr. Anandan Nambiyar has given a general permission to put questions or he has given special permission for this question.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ It is a general permission, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ General permission will not be allowed hereafter. For every question, he must give the hon. Member special permission.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Because I did not know this rule, Sir, which has been enunciated”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The rule is not applied to you now. That is what I said.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ What action Sir, have the Government taken to see that there are no detentions? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ The Government most strongly advised the students against this strike. They discourage strikes being resorted to for educational reform.”

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K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether the Government are aware that there is a political party behind these students, and they instigate these students to resort to strike? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ It is for other political parties there, Sir, to counteract them instead of keeping quiet and putting questions here.”
(Laughter.)

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ My question has not been answered, Sir. There is a political party instigating the students to strike. The answer of the Hon. Minister is not an answer to my question? ”

(Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu was standing in his place.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Order, order.”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ I did not hear the question, Sir, properly.”

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Sir, I was asking whether the Government are aware that there is a political party instigating these students to resort to strike? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ I understand, Sir, that the political party to which the two hon. Members in this House belong, are behind this strike. I would say, as I said before, that is for other political parties to counteract them in those very places.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ On a point of information, Sir. Time and again you have been telling us that we have got a weapon and that we can use that weapon. Does not the Hon. Minister know the value of the secret weapon we possess that by raising a question in this House we can help to preserve the peace of the Province? ”

(No answer.)

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Are the Government aware that this particular hunger strike was advised by members of the political party to which the Cabinet belong? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ My hon. Friend from Malabar says very emphatically ‘ not at all ’, Sir.”

Enquiry against Dr. T. K. Gopala Ayyar, Assistant Malariologist.

* 115 Q.—SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received from Dr. T. K. Gopala Ayyar, Assistant Malariologist, against the enquiry conducted on charges against him by Dr. K. P. Thomas,

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Assistant Director of Public Health, stating that he could not get justice at his hands, and requesting for change of the enquiring officer; and

(b) what action has been taken on the same?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty):—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The Government have declined to comply with the request of Dr. Gopala Ayyar."

Admission of Harijan students in common hostels.

* 116 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state whether the Government are contemplating any scheme for admitting Harijan students in common hostels and to bear the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" The Government have already passed orders instructing the Director of Public Instruction to reserve 10 per cent of the seats to the Harijan students in all the common hostels attached to the Government High Schools, Training Schools, Arts and Professional colleges.

" The answer to the last part of the question is ' it is under the active consideration of the Government '."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Sir, may I ask the Government what do they propose to do if the number of students exceeds 10 per cent? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" Sir, instructions are issued to the effect that if the number of applications from Harijans exceeds 10 per cent, additional seats may be given to them as far as possible."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I ask the Government, Sir, to give an assurance that Harijan students will be given the first preference in the matter of admission? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" I do not think, Sir, the number of students will exceed 10 per cent. For some time to come, it would not exceed."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" May I know, Sir, how long will it take for the Government to decide the question of bearing the expenditure of Harijan students joining the common hostels? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" This will be decided before the commencement of the academic year."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state, Sir, whether the same policy will be adopted with regard to girl students also? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" The same policy will be followed with regard to girl students also, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Sir, may I ask the Government whether they will advance money to the managements before the

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beginning of the academic year instead of making the students to pay at the time of admission, and thereby suffer hardship. Payments by Government are made either in October or November."

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" The question is not clear, Sir. Let the hon. Member repeat his question."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Sir, may I ask the Government whether they will consider the desirability of advancing the amount to the managements beforehand so that Harijan students who seek admission in the month of June not be turned out? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" Even now the question is not clear. I think the question is, whether the initial charges, to be paid by the students to the hostels, be paid by Government. Sir, the Government have already issued instructions to the Labour Commissioner to make the deposits to the common hostels on behalf of the Harijan students from the Government funds, and to recoup them from the amount sanctioned later on."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that some Harijan students have joined the medical college hostels and engineering college hostels, and that the expenditure per month in these hostels is Rs. 70 while the scholarship sanctioned by the Labour Commissioner is not more than Rs. 40 per month? I want to know what policy the Government are going to adopt in the case of students joining the common hostels where the expenditure is high."

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" This question is under the consideration of Government."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Sir, my first supplementary question has not been answered properly. My question was that if there were a number of students more than 10 per cent, will the Government give first preference to these Harijan students and then only consider the desirability of admitting other students? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" Sir, I have already answered the question that 10 per cent of seats is reserved for Harijans. I do not think in the present circumstances the number will exceed 10 per cent. In cases where it exceeds 10 per cent, instructions have been given to provide Harijan students seats even exceeding 10 per cent of the seats as far as possible."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Questions time is over."

II.—POINT OF ORDER RE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE.

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" On a point of Order, Sir. This involves a question of the privileges of this House. The other day, in the Upper House, the President while discussing on the method of answering questions said that he would not care to follow the procedure of the Lower House but that he would follow his own procedure. I want to know, Mr. Speaker, whether the President is entitled to say so. In view

[Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur] [8th March 1948]

of the fact that this House is more important than the other House, is the President not obliged to follow the procedure adopted in this House?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am going to lay a principle with regard to this. Allusion to what has taken place in the other House should not be made here. There is one exception. When Hon. Ministers have given statements in the other House, they can be taken into consideration and referred to in the Lower House. In this connexion, I want to read a few lines from this book—I think hon. Members are aware of this book—it is called May's Parliamentary Practice, but Munro calls it the Parliamentarians' Bible. On page 427, it says:

'The rule that allusions to debates in the other House are out of order, prevents fruitless arguments between members of two distinct bodies who are unable to reply to each other, and guards against recrimination and offensive language in the absence of the party assailed; but it is mainly founded upon the understanding that debates of the other House are not known, and that the House can take no notice of them.'

"I will read a few more lines:

'In view of the fact that the Government often find it convenient for Ministers to make in the House of Lords official statements of their policy, it is now permissible for Members to refer to and criticise such Government announcements.'

Therefore, allusion to what has taken place in the other House is out of order but when Hon. Ministers have made statements, they can be taken into consideration for criticism in this House."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"The other day, the hon. Member, Sri T. Viswanatham, has made a request to the Hon. Speaker about permission to the Andhra legislators to be absent so as to enable them to be present at Vizagapatam on the 13th and also on the 15th."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Government are not willing to declare 13th and 15th as holidays. So, we will have sittings on those days."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I want to know Mr. Speaker, whether it is in order for the members of the Congress Party to move cut motions. I thought they could only speak during the general discussion of the Budget. I want to know whether they can also move cut motions."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The ministerial party is as much entitled to give notice of cut motions as the opposition is. That is also the practice in the House of Commons.

"I wish to announce to the House a message which the Hon. the Prime Minister of India has sent through his Private Secretary. The House would remember that some time back we passed a condolence resolution regarding the death of Mahatma Gandhi. This is the message of the Prime Minister. It is dated 24th February 1948 and it runs as follows:—

'The Prime Minister has received your letter, dated the 2nd February 1948, and desires me to convey to you and the

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[Mr. Speaker]

Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly his grateful thanks for your kind message of sympathy at the irreparable loss suffered by India and the world in the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi."

III.—BUDGET FOR 1948-49.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I move—

'that the demands for grants for the year 1948-49 in the Notice, dated the 19th February 1948, be, under sub-rule (3) of rule 15 of the Madras Assembly Rules, re-arranged in the order as set out below:—

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. Demand | IX—Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters Staff. |
| 2. " | XIV—Police. |
| 3. " | XV—Education. |
| 4. " | XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous. |
| 5. " | I—Land Revenue. |
| 6. " | XVII—Public Health. |
| 7. " | VIII—Irrigation. |
| 8. " | XVIII—Agriculture. |
| 9. " | XXI—Industries. |
| 10. " | XXVII—Electricity. |
| 11. " | XXVIII—Famine. |
| 12. " | XXXI—Miscellaneous. |
| 13. " | II—Provincial Excise. |
| 14. " | III—Stamps. |
| 15. " | IV—Forest. |
| 16. " | V—Registration. |
| 17. " | VI—Motor Vehicles Acts. |
| 18. " | VII—Other Taxes and Duties. |
| 19. " | X—Legislative Bodies. |
| 20. " | XII—Administration of Justice. |
| 21. " | XIII—Jails. |
| 22. " | XVI—Medical. |
| 23. " | XIX—Veterinary. |
| 24. " | XX—Co-operation. |
| 25. " | XXII—Cinchona and Fisheries. |
| 26. " | XXIII—Miscellaneous Departments. |
| 27. " | XXIV—Civil Works—Works. |
| 28. " | XXV—Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant. |
| 29. " | XXVI—Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid. |

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30. Demand XXIX—Pensions.
31. „ XXX—Stationery and Printing.
32. „ XXXII—Civil Defence.
33. „ XXXIII—Capital Outlay on Irrigation.
34. „ XXXIV—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.
35. „ XXXV—Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.
36. „ XXXVI—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.
37. „ XXXVII—Other Provincial Works Outside the Revenue Account.
38. „ XXXVIII—Commuted Value of Pensions.
39. „ XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.
40. „ XL—Interest-free Advances.
41. „ XLI—Loans and Advances Bearing Interest.

Sir, this is being done in deference to the wishes of the Members of the House. The Leader of the Opposition and other Group Leaders were consulted and the list was prepared after an agreement by all parties concerned.”

The motion was put and carried.

(1) DEMAND IX—HEADS OF PROVINCES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ Sir, I move—

‘that on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,71,800 on Demand IX—Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.’”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The question is—

‘that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,71,800 on Demand IX—Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.’

Regarding time, I have fixed three hours for this Demand.”

SOME HON. MEMBERS:—“ It should be at least four hours.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I have fixed three hours and I will allow ten minutes for each speaker.”

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to move that the sum of Rs. 53,71,800 be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to discuss the policy of the Government.

“ At the outset, I may say, Sir, that I am not quite sure whether this Government has a policy, except that of late it has developed a sort of what I am constrained to say, Muslim-baiting.

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I am told that not content with this sort of policy, there are whispers about Brahman-baiting. I am not here to champion the cause of Brahmans on the floor of this House because I know they are quite capable of defending themselves. Whether it be in the matter of transfer or appointments of officers, whether it be in the recruitment to the Police or whether it be in the matter of arrests of detenus and release of people, the Government have been consistently uniform in their policy of discriminatory treatment. I hope that the Hon. the Leader of the House will forgive me if I have to speak out a little plainly and frankly on what I have been feeling. References have been made, Sir, to his remarks often made that this Government is not at all communal-minded and that sort of thing. I ask, Sir, whether this Government itself is not really communal-minded. I ask in all seriousness whether even in the matter of selection of Ministers, this rule has not been applied and whether the claims of the different communities have not been considered. They have certainly laid down the rule that certain communities—not only communities, but also certain districts also—should be taken into consideration and they have selected these Ministers on that basis. Therefore, there is no use saying that we are not communal-minded. We have to judge you from your actions. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you have fixed only ten minutes for each speaker, I would be brief.

“ Then, Sir, I would go to another matter and that is the administration of the Province itself. We expected that this Government will see to it that the pre-British regime is not continued in this Province but our experience has been thoroughly different in this matter. Not only in the matter of corruption, not only in the matter of the insecurity of feeling among certain communities but in several other matters, the old system has been continued. In fact, during the regime of the last Ministry under the Hon. Sri Prakasam, we had really been feeling that a certain amount of change in the administration has come about. But, now even after the 15th of August, our feeling is that corruption has been more rampant as far as the police is concerned and that they have been behaving still worse. I am sorry to say, Sir, that in all departments, corruption has increased. Therefore, it is rather surprising indeed to see that there has not been any change in the atmosphere among the people of this country even after we have attained our freedom. In this connexion, I would mention that the only thing that keeps the present Ministry together is their feeling—I do not mean to say that there are no honourable exceptions in this matter—but the only thing that binds the Ministry is their feeling of animosity against the Muslims in this Province. The Hon. Dr. Subbarayan has been saying very often that if there is one friend of Hindu-Muslim unity in this country, it is himself.”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ I have never said like that.”

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P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"He said on the floor of this House that he is the friend of Hindu-Muslim unity. Sir, I ask in all humility whether he has merely uttered these words or wants to prove them by action. I want, Sir, that he must allow us to judge him by his actions rather than by his words."

12-15
P.m.

"Sir, I want to mention a few words about the policy of de-control. Gandhiji had the unique knack of feeling the pulse of the people of the country and he had consistently and insistently demanded the adoption of a bold policy of de-control. Instead of heeding to his advice, and adopting a de-control policy, the Ministry is still acting in a half-hearted manner and clinging on to the policy of the war years. The only people benefited by this policy are the officers and they can put up any amount of statistics to terrify you and see that the control policy is continued. Corruption is more rampant in the control departments than in any other department except the police department. This control does not benefit the producer, because he does not get what he spends on raising the produce. As regards the poor man, he is not living solely on the rationed quota of grains that you give him. Therefore I want the Government both in the interests of the producer and the poorer classes to adopt a bold policy of de-control."

"Sir, I now come to the administration in the districts. Let us see what the man in the street says. I have been hearing not only the Muslim Leaguers or anti-Congressmen but even ordinary people saying that these days are worse than the days of the old British rule and that in fact there is no administration at all in the country. All that you have to do is to go to the Minister concerned, if you have any grievance even against the head of the district, the Collector, to whisper in the ears of the Minister, and the Collector is immediately transferred from the district. On the other hand, if there is a very bad officer and even if all the people of the locality are against him, there is no use unless the matter is represented by a Congressman. Still this Government claims to be running the administration in the interests of all the people of the Province. I want the Hon. the Leader of the House especially to justify his words by his action."

"Sir, as far as Muslims are concerned, they are in a very unsettled state of affairs. I therefore request the Hon. the Home Minister to give at least some time for us to adjust ourselves to the changed circumstances. Even before that he jumps upon us very often issuing threats and sometimes cajoling us with soft words. Let him give us some time to adjust ourselves to the changed circumstances so that we may live in friendship and amity in this great Province of ours. With these words, Sir, I move that the grant be reduced by Rs. 100."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House is aware that the cut motion moved by the hon. Member is a token cut motion. Therefore all the other hon. Members who have given notice of cut motions

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[Mr. Speaker]

need not move them. Only one hon. Member will move the cut motion and the others speak on it. This procedure is being followed not only in this House but also in the Central Assembly. I therefore call upon the hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu to second this motion and speak on it."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"On a point of information, Mr. Speaker. There are two cut motions standing in my name."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I cannot allow the hon. Member to make two speeches."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, I must be allowed twenty minutes."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member cannot speak twice on the same Demand. I can allow him only ten minutes."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I want to know whether an hon. Member who wants to move a cut motion on a specific subject will be allowed to move the motion so that a vote can be taken on the motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It can be done. I remember the hon. Member raised the same question last year also. He is at liberty to move a cut motion for that purpose, but I think it is unnecessary. If the hon. Member wants to move a motion like that, I do not object."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"If the Speaker has no objection to the procedure, I am satisfied."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am going to allow ten minutes for each speaker."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, I second the cut motion and in doing so, I should like to discuss the policy of the Madras Government after the advent of this new Cabinet. Sir, the demand of the Andhras for a separate Province is thirty years old, but still it has not been realised. It is due to the weakness in the new constitution which does not accept the principle of self-determination for the various nationalities. Otherwise we would not see the different nationalities in the Madras Presidency being forced into a single House here. This morning when an hon. Member put a question, another hon. Member from the League benches pointed out the faulty English of the question. If the Assembly had been split into linguistic groups, we could have expressed ourselves in our mother-tongues."

"Sir, I know there is a dispute going on regarding Madras City. I feel that Madras should belong to Tamil Nad not only because the majority of the people here are Tamils, but also because the surrounding villages are occupied by the Tamils. But most of my Andhra friends do not accept it. The question

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whether a particular place should belong to Andhra or Tamil Province can be decided not only by the majority of the people living there but also by the nature of the surrounding villages. It is not mere pressure politics that we should follow. Sir, because some Andhra friends claim Madras City, it is no justification why our Tamil friends particularly gentlemen like Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar should go on laying claims to Tirupati, Chittoor and even Bezwada. Let us accept the main principle that we have to divide on the basis of nationalities. On that score Madras must go to Tamil Nad. If we had agreed among ourselves, we could have formed independent Provinces where we could have functioned independently. Had the Madras Government followed a proper policy this House would not have been like this. There would have been three different Houses.

“Sir, we used to look to the High Command. On the other hand, we should have set up a boundary commission ourselves. Even now it is not too late for the leaders of the Andhra and Tamil Nad Congress to come to an agreement and a just compromise so that we may be separated. Sir, the capital for the Andhras can never be in Madras. For my part I am certainly opposed to the capital being situated in Madras. I do not say that it should be in Bezwada or Guntur or Anantapur. I feel that the capital of the Andhra Province should be somewhere outside the existing borders of the Andhra area now. A big city like Secunderabad or Hyderabad should be the capital of Andhra. We will have to include all the Andhra area in the Nizam's State into the Province. A great struggle is going on there. That struggle is not viewed with favour by the Madras Ministry. In season and out of season, the Hon. the Home Minister says that we are doing this and that and that we are robbing the people. I want to ask the Hon. the Home Minister to say whether he has got anything to show that the Communist Party there are robbing the people. The Hon. the Home Minister, the Hon. the Prime Minister and Mr. Munshi, the Agent to the Government of India were all touring the border areas. I was also there with them. But nowhere did they get any complaints from the people that they were being robbed. But all of a sudden the Hon. Home Minister says that robberies are going on and dacoities also are going on. Such accusations are made for political purposes. A conspiracy is being made to ban the Communist Party and there is no atom of truth in what the Hon. the Home Minister has said. Only certain disgruntled Congressmen gave evidence before the Home Minister. On that basis the Home Minister has issued a statement. I should like to point out how inconsistent he is in issuing that statement. In his statement on March 6th, he says that he is having all the cases and reports under careful examination. He has asked the district authorities to investigate them. Immediately he goes on to say: ‘In fact there is reason to believe that in the villages bordering the Nizam's Dominions, such activities are increasing.’ Sir, if he really wants to investigate the matter and has sent the reports to the local officials why does

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he immediately express his opinion on the question? Would it not be an instruction to the district authorities to give a report in the manner he has suggested? I point this out only to show that there is a clear-cut conspiracy to ban the Communist Party, or else the Hon. Minister would not have issued such a statement.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member has one minute more.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“Sir, from the very beginning the Hon. the Home Minister has been a friend of the State and not at all of the people of the State. In a lecture he delivered at the Christian College in 1935 he said that there was great scope for assistance from the States. He said that it was only with their assistance they could form the Federation. He even went to the extent of condemning the Congress. He wanted to be a friend of the Nizam. He should not now dub us as robbers with a view to ban the Communist Party. Even during question time the Hon. Home Minister went to the extent of accusing the Communist Party on several things. I cannot understand why he should have taken that opportunity and accused the Communist Party. If he was so very anxious to attack the Communists, the proper course for him would have been to have brought forward a separate motion and passed a resolution against the Communist Party. Of course I understand he is not caring for any party in this House. I can just point out to the hon. the Leader of the House that in Bombay because of the very antagonistic attitude taken by the Government towards the Communist Party there, the Congress Party was washed out and the majority of that party was reduced to a minority. I do not say that I have got strength enough to overcome the Congress Government here. Sir, I submit we are only working for the people. I am doing what all I can for protecting the common people and in the interests of my party in spite of the fact that this Government may do anything to the Communist Party in this country and to the Communist Party of the Nizam State Andhras who may join the Communist Party here.”

12-30
p.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—“The question is—

‘that the sum of rupees 53,71,800 be reduced by Rs. 100.’”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really very unfortunate that even in such times when we discuss the policy of the Ministry that our Premier is not present here. We are all quite aware that the Hon. the Leader of the House Dr. Subbarayan is a good spokesman for the Government as a whole. May I bring to the notice of the Government that the Hon. Premier ever since he took up the reins of office as Premier has not been present even on one important occasion when his presence was required here. After all, Sir, what is the purpose of this Assembly and what is the purpose of all these debates and why should we have these debates in future if the Premier is not present here? Of course the Congress Party is in

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power and they are in a majority and they can do anything they please. We in the Opposition are entitled to criticise the Government and it is our duty to point out the various defects in their administration. There are many problems in which we are interested and we may bring to the notice of the Ministers concerned the defects in the administration of the various departments and it is the duty of the Premier to be particularly present on those occasions and take note of the defects that we point out and shape the policy of the Government in the light of our criticisms. Of course the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan is the spokesman for the Government as a whole but he is not the spokesman for each and every department or Minister concerned. It is not at all desirable that our Premier who is also the Leader of the Congress Party should be absent even on such important occasion as this when he should take stock of what has been done by him during the last one year or so when he took up this office. When Mr. Prakasam was the Premier in spite of the fact that he was in charge of five portfolios, he would be the first man to come to the Assembly. I wonder as to how the Premier without being present in the House is in a position to take proper notice of what is happening in the House on some important questions and what the decisions are and what the feelings of not only the Opposition but of other Members as a whole are on those questions. After all, Sir, the Members of Treasury Bench do not seem to take serious notice of the criticisms of the Opposition, but Sir, my wonder is they do not seem to pay any heed even to the cries of the members of their own party, and some of the Members of the Congress Party seem to have said 'we have almost cut off ourselves from the Premier'. That is a thing which ought to be rectified.

"The second aspect of the question is this: it is the duty of, the inherent duty of, every Hon. Minister to look to the various representations that are made to them on their respective subjects and deal with them in the light of such representations, and not do things as they please. Recently there were communal troubles and we went to the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan and he was very kind enough to appreciate our view point and said whatever was possible he would do. On this occasion I asked him whether it was not a fact that the Hon. Premier declines to give interviews to anybody, even to members of his own party and that all of them are dealt with unceremoniously, and even his peon does not deal with Members respectfully. Sir, is this the way to treat the Members of the Legislature. Sometimes we are wondering whether Members of the Legislature are not being treated as slaves by the leader of that party.

"One other important matter which I would like to refer to is this: that the Premier gives all his important files on which the Assembly has given its decision to his Secretary to go through. Sir, I ask whether it is not the duty of the Premier after the Act of 1935 to maintain Cabinet secret and Cabinet responsibility.

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I am told that he is always closetted with his Secretary or Private Secretary and these files are handed over to them. Now, I ask where is Cabinet secrecy. It is only an infringement of the provisions of the Government of India Act.

"Our Premier has been kind enough to raise the salaries of Ministers from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. Of course, this is not a great increase considering the present economic condition, and we could not have saved much by keeping the salaries of Ministers as they were previously. But in the case of certain Secretaries and Private Secretaries their salaries have been raised from Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500. Of course, these are things which are being done out of the way and we the Muslim League party are fighting against these things. I am not exaggerating anything and it should not be understood that we are fighting on communal grounds. The only thing that we want is that whatever the Premier does should not come into conflict without principles. If the Hon. Premier is here we can put important questions directly to him instead of to Dr. Subbarayan for whom we have great sympathy. By becoming the spokesman he has also to undergo various sorts of troubles and delicacies in answering the questions put to him.

"There are one or two matters concerning communal riots and communal matters to which I should like to refer. When we approached Dr. Subbarayan, he was amply convinced that the Government ought not to have done what they did, but added that he had no power to do anything else, and after 15th August all the powers have been vested in the Premier.

"Sir, whenever we go to the Premier for any representation we find that the doors of his room are closed and even the Members of his own party have tried to see him several times but were refused admission. Sir, it is an unfortunate predicament in which this Province has been placed.

"Sir, this Ministry has been in power for more than one year. I ask 'What is your record', 'what is your policy and what is it that you have done for the good of the people?' You say you are independent. What is the result of this independence? There is only more restlessness. You may say that it is due to the communalism of the Muslim League. (At this stage Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin occupied the Chair.)

"Madam, I do not like to make charges against the Ministers of Government in any personal capacity. I am anxious to refer to one particular matter concerning the administration of certain departments. When I launch upon this criticism, I do not indulge in it in a spirit of communalism, either for the Muslims or any other community, but purely from an administrative point of view. There is a feeling that Government transfer certain officers for the simple fault that they belong to particular communities. I ask why such a thing should be done in our Province.

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"As for administrative capacity, I venture to say that it has gone very low. Rules and regulations which they have been observing till now are thrown to the winds and Government say 'This is not 15th August'.

"Another thing about which I wish to attack the Government is this; certain Ministers find their positions very awkward. Every Minister feels that he is being interfered with too much by the Premier even in small matters. The other thing to which I wish to refer to is this: once we wanted to see the Premier on an important matter and we went to Dr. P. Subbarayan to guide us in approaching the Premier and placing our representations before him. The Hon. Dr. Subbarayan consented to this and after waiting for a long time to see the Premier we met him and placed our views before him. The Hon. Premier at once said 'Allright, let these people suffer'. Is this the way of administering a province?

"One more thing and that is about the separation of executive from judiciary. Not being a lawyer I have not much to say on this topic. But I do suggest that some serious interference has been made with the action of the judiciary; otherwise where was the necessity for a Chief Justice to resign and go?"

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—"You can discuss this when the Judicial Demand is reached."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Madam, one or two suggestions I wish to make about administration as a whole. Some of the existing Ministers may be quite new to their jobs and in the present circumstances when we are running a popular Government, is it not more advisable to have Standing Advisory Committees for the various departments?"

12-45 P.M. "I think the Government should have some expert advice. This morning we had some exchanges with the Hon. Minister for Education . . ."

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—"The hon. Member will have one minute more."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"I do not want to speak much. I would like our Premier to take note of what I have spoken. I am not speaking because I must speak. I am speaking out what I feel. I feel that Madras should always occupy a prominent place in the whole of India and it should maintain that place whether it remains as one Province or as a divided Province."

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Madam, I rise to support the cut motion. I just want to bring to the notice of the Government how they have been behaving towards Harijans especially. The House is aware that two Bills were passed, the Social Disabilities Act and the Temple Entry Act. The Hon. Speaker of the House has been taking much trouble to see that most of the temples are opened to Harijans. I should like to ask the Government what

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steps the Government are taking to see that tanks, wells and hotels are opened to the public. Nothing. The Government think that they have done their duty by passing the legislation and shelving it. Have the Government realized its responsibility? Are the Government justified in doing nothing? Day in and day out I have been receiving applications and petitions in large numbers saying that people are not allowed to drink water. No Harijans are allowed to go to the tanks, etc. Harijans have to drink filthy and dirty water. Is the Government justified in allowing such things to go on in the present age in which we are living.

"I come to another point. I come to the border districts which are more than 100 miles long. The Government are simply sitting here. You must have enough military men and you must have all the equipment that is necessary to meet whenever an emergency arises. Big villages have been looted. Women have been raped. Houses have been set on fire. People living in those areas know the sort of troubles they are undergoing. The Government do not think of these troubles. It is already too late. The Government say 'what do we care?' This Government does not feel its responsibility to the people. This Government is not there to look after the interests of the people of this Province as a whole. It is its bounden duty to protect people in all ways possible. There is no use of talking here and asking people to suffer. I can give instances where many thousand rupees worth of property have been looted. Many women were raped. This is the position. You can see the reports of the Collectors of Bellary and Kurnool. When such is the case, this Government cannot be said to be carried on in the interests of the people. Is it worthy to be called a popular Government? Shame, shame."

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—"The word 'shame' is not allowed to be used in this House."

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Madam, I have no objection to withdraw the word. That is the position of the people in the Presidency, especially in the border areas. The Ministers think they are all powerful. They forget for the moment that they are popular Ministers. They do not care for the people. They do not care to answer questions put in the House. I do not know whether they are ignorant of what is taking place, whether they are not able to understand the questions and whether they are lacking in understanding things. They do not have the courtesy to answer questions in the House, in spite of the fact that they are responsible to the Legislature. This is the way in which they are behaving. These Ministers do not come to their senses and realise their duties and responsibilities they have to discharge.

"Another point, Madam. So far as Rayalaseema is concerned, we are very backward. The Government have been saying that they are doing everything possible for Rayalaseema. It is shedding crocodile tears. Nothing has been done. It has no doubt opened

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a college in Cuddapah but not from Government funds. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been collected from the poor people of Cuddapah. In this way this Government have been hoodwinking us. They do not realise the difficulties of the people that live in these areas. I have received petitions that, under the cover of growing more food, the landholders have been usurping lands round about and they are putting to trouble poor people, poor labourers, agricultural labourers and Harijans. The Government are still allowing these difficulties, simply because the landholders seem to have some influence with the Ministry and with the local authorities. They simply take law into their own hands. What sort of atrocities are being committed there? This Ministry is supporting such people and you . . ."

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—"The hon. Member will not use the word 'you' when he speaks of the Government. He will say 'Government'."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"How can this Government reconcile itself to be called a popular Government when such atrocities are committed by members belonging to the particular organization that has taken the pledge of serving the masses. When such is the case, no one can repose confidence in the Government. I should like to have an answer and assurance from this Government that such things will not be repeated hereafter. It should have a check on such things. The Government should set right these things. I have received many communications from Secretaries and Presidents of Harijan Sevak Sanghs that Harijans are hunted after simply because they take courage in their hands and draw water from wells. I would request the Government to be sincere and not to shed crocodile tears over the question of enabling one-fifth of the population of the province to draw water from wells. I want the Government to have a separate department, but not to convert the existing Labour Department one fine morning into the Harijan Development and Welfare Department and do nothing. What is it you have done, I ask the Government. I do not know what the Harijan Minister has been doing. This Rural Development Minister has not done anything except self-development . . ."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI:—"Is the hon. Member entitled to say that the Hon. Minister has been engaged in self-development?"

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—"The word 'self-development' is unparliamentary. The hon. Member will withdraw the word."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"On a point of personal explanation."

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—"The hon. Member may withdraw that word and use some other word."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"It is a parliamentary word."

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—"The word 'self-development' used with reference to the Hon. Minister is unparliamentary. The hon. Member will withdraw that word."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"If you think that it is really unparliamentary, I have no objection to withdraw it. Harijans are one-fifth of the population. The Presidency has been divided into Andhra Desa and Tamil Nadu. The allotment for Harijans has been divided into Harijan share and Christian share. The Government give a pittance to the Harijans who are one-fifth of the population. Have the Government done all that is possible for Harijans? Much time has been lost by the Government. The Hon. Minister for Firka Development has been given no useful portfolios. Cottage industries have been given to the Industries Minister. Rural communications have been given over to the Public Works Minister, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam. Rural Development is in the hands of another Minister. Why should there be a Minister at all without any portfolio? The Government wants to make a show, and hoodwink the world. If the Government is sincere, let it make a sporting offer for the Harijans. There should be more Harijan Ministers in the Cabinet, according to their population. The Government can do much to uplift the Harijans and their cause. The Government can say now, what can we do, when there is the Harijan Minister to look after the cause of the Harijans. The previous Premier, Mr. Prakasam, provided rupees one crore for the uplift of Harijans. You never had the courtesy to look in that scheme. Is this the way to treat one-fifth of the population of this Province? Are you justified to call the Ministry a popular Ministry? Not at all. At this rate you cannot be popular. Not only will you not be popular you will become unpopular in the shortest time possible. I would request the Ministry to realize its responsibility, to come to its senses and do justice to the poor, ignorant and innocent people."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, after the situation that was created by a very organized and systematic method, all sorts of persons with doubtful capacities hold places in the present Government. There is no democracy but dictatorship disguised as democracy. If we have to describe the record of this Ministry for the last one year, we have to repeat what we said last year—jobbery and corruption. Regarding corruption, the less said, the better, because the Government are not prepared to publish the report of the Anti-Corruption Committee. Various questions were asked in this House to publish the report of the Anti-Corruption Committee. The Government said 'no' for their own reasons. As I have said in the past, corruption reigns supreme, in spite of this Government being in power and authority. As regards jobbery, I shall tell you how this Government has involved itself in this matter. Regarding the appointment and the promotions of Circle Inspectors of Police as Deputy Superintendents of Police, it is a scandal that is going on in the country. Various instructions have been given in this matter. Will the Government publish the list of Deputy Superintendents of Police recently appointed?"

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THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is a separate Demand for the Police. The hon. Member may make references to his points under that Demand and not on this Demand for Ministers, etc., which has nothing to do with Police."

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—"The hon. Member may refer to his point under Police Demand. Moreover he has not much time to deal with that point now."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I 1 p.m. said, Madam, that this Government is responsible for jobbery. Under the guise of appointing Cabinet Sub-Committees and in spite of the existence of the Public Service Commission which can be very safely entrusted with all this work, appointments are made by our Premier who has no time even to come to this House. Our Home Member who is busy popularizing what is called the Secular State and other Ministers are busy in so many other ways. Is it not a fact, Madam, that under the guise of Cabinet Sub-Committees they have appointed Transport Officers, Labour Officers, Superintendents of Transport, etc., and it is said that very recently, without referring the matter to the Service Commission, one of the Hon. Ministers was pleased to appoint a Labour Inspector on a gazetted rank. I ask, why it was not referred to the Service Commission?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"On a point of information, Madam, I may say that the Cabinet Sub-Committee has not met or made as yet any appointment in the Transport department."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I do not know whether the Cabinet Sub-Committee has yet met or not. I refer to the appointment of Labour Officer made by the Industries Minister and I am sorry that the Minister concerned is not here at the moment. I have heard whispers that the Hon. Finance Minister wants to appoint officers in charge of the Sales Tax department."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Madam, the hon. Member is entirely mistaken. The matter is being referred to the Public Service Commission."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, it is a welcome gesture and I hope the other Ministers will try to copy him and see that they do not indulge in making appointments themselves. Then regarding these jobs, Madam, I think it is always better that these appointments do not go to the party in power or made by the party in power. Of course, they have absolute power now, but I hope they will not use their power in this manner, as it would lead to corruption and already signs are not wanting that such a state exists now."

"Madam, my hon. Friend, Mr. Raza Khan, has very ably explained the position of the public of this Province *vis-a-vis* the Premier, and if I may say so, after hearing Mr. Raza Khan, the Premier will not have the face to continue as the Premier of this

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province. The Hon. the Finance Minister reminded this House, while delivering his Budget speech, that the Governor has no special responsibility and that the safeguarding of the rights of the minorities of this province rests with the Premier. The administration of the province is carried on in the English language and fortunately or unfortunately, we are not having one language but several languages, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada and we have seen how questions are put and answered owing to the difficulty of Members not being able to put questions in their own language. For this reason and for the reasons which I have mentioned during the general discussion, is it not better to have an administration worth the name. Madam, they must also have persons in charge of the administration worth the name and not have a Premier who is not having any portfolio and even if he is having a portfolio, he is not able to pilot a Bill by himself but leaves it to his colleagues to do it. Somehow, they adjust the work among themselves. Here I wish to refer in particular to one matter and that is with reference to inams and when it came to voting, the Hon. Premier raised his hand that inams should be included in this legislation and we see here the spectacle of joint responsibility because there is no chance of its being included. Is it not high time, I ask, there should be a change in the administration and for God's sake, a change in the Premier.

"Madam, our Home Minister has been preaching and praying for a secular State. The test of the pudding is in the eating of it. So, the Hon. Home Member must be judged by his actions. No doubt, there should be a policy, but may I ask, whether they have any policy regarding labour, regarding legislation, and regarding finance, except the fact that they have closed their eyes against these and jumped into the policy of Prohibition. May I say, that every act of the Government is unfinished and hasty for which they will have to repent and not only will the Government repent for it but the party also will repent. The Ides of March are not far off. Every policy enunciated in this Budget and every policy enunciated by every Minister, shall be judged by the party. Madam, at times, we have to discuss things without knowing what is going to happen to them. I ask the Ministers whether they are sure of their seats after the 10th March? In view of the facts I have mentioned, Madam, it is better we do not have such Ministers and I hope we will have a better set of Ministers in the future."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Madam இந்த out motion-ஐ ஆதரித்து ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது Grow More Food Campaign என்ற திட்டத்திற்காக பல ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் பல லட்சம் ரூபாய்களும் பல திட்டங்களும் சுமாராக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் திரு நெல்வேலி, இராமநாதபுரம், மதுரை இந்த மூன்று ஜில்லாக்களும் பஞ்சத் தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது என்பது இந்த மாகாணத்தில் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். இந்த மூன்று ஜில்லாக்களில் திருநெல்வேலிக்கு ஒரு Scheme, மதுரைக்கு ஒரே ஒரு Scheme வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இராமநாதபுரத்திற்கு ஒரு திட்டமும் இல்லாமல் இந்தத்திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது ரொம்பவும் வருந்தக்கூடிய விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது. மக்கள் பட்டினியால் செத்திருக்கிறார்கள்."

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எத்தனைபேர்கள் செத்திருக்கிறார்களென்பது கூட தெரியாது. இதைப்பற்றி இந்த சட்ட சபையில் சொன்னபோது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களும் பதில் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே பரிதாபகரமான நிலையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு இடங்களுக்கும் 10, 15 திட்டங்கள் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஜில்லாக்கள் யட்டும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதேன்.

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“On a point of order, Madam, when there is a separate demand for ‘Irrigation’ the hon. Member is talking about ‘Irrigation’ under this Demand.”

(A VOICE:—“It may not be reached.”)

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—“In view of the fact that it may not be reached the hon. Member may refer to it very briefly here.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“சட்டசபை தலைவர் டாக்டர் அவர்களே? நான் இந்த சமயத்தில் என்ன சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் கனம் Irrigation மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்தக் காரியம் செய்வதற்கு தவறிவிட்டார்கள் என்பதைத்தான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“On a point of information may I know whether the chair understands Tamil now?”

(No answer.)

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“இதைத் தவிர இன்று கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் பல தொழிற்சாலைகள் மூடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 36,000 தொழிலாளர்கள் இன்றையதினம் வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். மில்கள் முதலாளிகளால் மூடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதையும் Industries மந்திரி அவர்கள் உணர்ந்திருக்கிறார். Retrenchment committee-யை நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் கமிட்டிக்கு ஒரு தனிப்பட்ட மனிதரை போட்டதினால் அந்தக் கமிட்டி சரியான முறையில் ரிபோர்ட்டு கொடுக்கவில்லை என்ற புகாரும், அந்தக் கமிட்டி மாகாணத்தின் முதலாளிகளின் கையாளின் ரிபோர்ட்டு போன்று இருக்கிறது என்று புகார் இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் Mr. K. G. Monon ஐ தொழில் இலாகா காரியதரிசி ஜனவரி 30-ம் தேதியை negotiation பண்ணும்படி தொழிலாளர் தலைவர்களிடம் சொல்லிவிட்டு retrenchment committee ரிபோர்ட்டை 23-ம் தேதியன்றே அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து விட்டால் அதனால் பெரிய நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டு விட்டது. இந்த நிலைமையை சமாளிப்பதற்கு கனம் Industries மந்திரி சீதாராம் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் இதில் விசேஷ கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். நாட்டில் உற்பத்தி பெருக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லும்போது இந்த நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் மில்களை அரசாங்கத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நடத்தலாம். இந்த நிலைமையினால் இந்த வேலை நிறுத்தம் திருச்சியிலும், சேலத்திலும் பரவுகிறது. ஆகையால் இது விஷயத்தில் Industries மந்திரி அவர்கள் விசேஷ கவனம் செலுத்துவார் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.”

“அடுத்தபடியாக சட்ட மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு ஒன்று சொல்லவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. பல ஹை கோர்ட்டு ஜட்ஜ்மெண்டுகளில் அரசாங்கம் தலையிடுவதாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அரசாங்கம் ஜனங்களுக்கு பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்தவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை அவர்களுக்கு ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். இவர்கள் இவ்விதம் சொல்வதினால் திருநெல்வேலியில் என்ன நடந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை ஒரு உதாரணம் கொடுக்கிறேன். Anti-corruption department லிருந்து அதிகாரிகள், மீது கேஸ் போட்டு கீழ்க்கோர்ட்டில் வழக்கு நடந்து பல வருஷம் என்று கீழ்க்கோர்ட்டில் தண்டித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஜட்ஜுகளின் பேச்சுகளின் எதிரொலியினால் சர்க்கார் தலையீடு இருந்திருக்கலாமென தப்பிதமான அப்பிராயத்துடன் சர்க்காருக்கு விரோதமாக ஜில்லா ஜட்ஜ் கோர்ட்டில் அந்த கேஸ்களின் தண்டனையை ரத்து செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். மற்றொரு கேசில் ரூ. 60,000 மோசடி செய்ததாக சர்க்கார் போட்ட வழக்கில் கீழ் கோர்ட் தண்டனை

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கொடுத்தது ஜில்லா ஜட்ஜ் அப்பீலில் தண்டனையை ரத்து செய்து விட்டு சிவில் கோர்ட்டில் Suit போடச் சொல்லுகிறார். ஆகையால் அனாவசியமாக அரசாங்கம் தலையிடுகிறது என்று அங்கங்கே ஜட்ஜுகள் பேசுவதை நிறுத்துவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் சரியான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

“Local Administration டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டைப்பற்றி ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை நியமிப்பதில் ஒன்றே ஒன்று சொல்லவிரும்புகிறேன். ஒரு நாள் கூட Dy. Inspector of Local Board என வேலை பார்க்காத ஒரு அதிகாரியை மூன்று வருஷம் வேலை செய்தவரைப்போல் பாவித்து confirm செய்கிறார்கள். Dismiss ஆனவர்களை reinstatement செய்வதும் அவர்களுக்கே permission-ம் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். இது விஷயத்தில் கனம் பிரதமர் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“இன்னும் ஒரே ஒரு விஷயத்தைமாதிரி சொல்லிவிட்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். Director of Industries Mr. மணி I.C.S. என்னும் உத்தியோகஸ்தரை இரண்டு M.L.A.-க்கள் ஸ்ரீ கண்ணியப்பன் ஸ்ரீ கோவிந்தசாமி இருவரும் பார்க்கவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்களாம். அந்த இரண்டு M.L.A.-க்களையும் அந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர் பார்க்க மாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு இவ்விதமான நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. இது ரொம்பவும் கேவலமாக இருக்கிறது. இவைகளில் அரசாங்கம் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Madam, I am glad that I have got an opportunity of speaking on this cut motion. What I want to say is that the policy pursued by this Government does not appear to be consistent, steady and wholesome. Of course, they say that they want to carry out the policy and programme of the Congress. But what we find in actual practice is, it appears to me, quite contrary to the spirit and policy and programme of the Congress. No doubt, the slogan of a secular State has been repeated times, without number. But it is not the words or the repetition of the slogan that we want but it is the actual deed in conformity with the policy and programme of a secular State.”

“Madam, what is the public opinion about the administration of this Government. That is the mirror that reflects the people's mind. This Government, since it took office, has been, I should say, rather over-anxious to carry out, what is called the policy and programme of the Congress. Perhaps, in its over-anxiety it is having too many irons in the fire. I do not mean to say or to suggest that the Congress policy and programme are not good or wholesome. It is a very good programme, indeed, provided it is carried out in the proper manner and in the proper spirit. That is the more important thing. But what is it that the public are saying. They say that the Government, especially after the 15th August 1947, has been proclaiming that it is a secular democratic State but our Provincial Government professes to be more communal in its outlook than the so-called communalists. I do not know whether this is the view that is held either by the Government or by the party in power. But, at any rate, that is the popular view; that is the view of the common man, on whose behalf we are all striving so much. It is the view of the man in the street, because they say, the Madras Government is communalistic

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in all its acts and deeds. That is, what I want to impress upon the Government. It is not mere slogan but it is the deed that is required. Take the Communal Government Order, Communal Rotation Government Order as it is called, which was recently modified. What is it that the Government have done? It has given a solid proof of its communalism. What I should say, is this: if it is a regular secular democratic Government, I, though I belong to the Muslim League Party, should say that you should go the whole hog, we shall be with you always. Let the Communal Government Order be scrapped. That should be the first thing that this Government should do if it should deserve the name of a secular democratic State. Therefore, Madam, that is the main point on which the whole Government can depend. There should be no semblance of communalism in any of its acts.

"Then, Madam, there are many other things which the public criticise. They say that this Government is trying to hasten the pace and complete the Congress policy and programme within a short time and by its hasty action, it is not only not consolidating its own position but it is doing a distinct harm to the people of the Province. Because, unless you go step by step, complete one thing and proceed to the other thing or the next thing, I do not think any Government can attain that perfection, to which my hon. Friend, the Minister for Finance, referred in the Council meeting, the other day. If perfection is your goal, then take things as they come and proceed step by step. That is what I want to stress on an occasion like this. And then, Madam, what is it that the common man wants. He wants food, shelter and clothing. He is concerned only with that. But what is the policy with regard to food, that has been pursued by this Government. It is controlling and decontrolling and that caused a lot of confusion. Prices have shot up like anything and the common man, if I may say so, is suffering privation and is in many places on the verge of starvation throughout the rural areas.

"Therefore, Madam, the Government should follow a consistent policy. The Government is not doing that. They want to do one thing here and another there without paying any proper attention to the one thing or the other.

"And then, the other public opinion that is so much in evidence is that there is a sort of looseness in the administration of this Province, especially in the district administration. There again, the Government is being brought into contempt and ridicule on account of looseness in their administration. It may be so. It is quite correct, I think, so far as I have been able to judge. Therefore, there should be proper control; there should be dignity; and these two things will bring in efficiency and prestige to the Government, and a fair name too. Therefore much depends on the attitude that the Government takes towards the district administration.

"Then, Madam, people think that this Government has not been doing things or rather, I should say, certain things, in an

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open manner. They do things, they say, if I may use the expression, 'by the back-door.' That is not the proper opinion that the people should hold about a secular democratic State. They must say that the Government is open-minded and does everything by the front door. That is the sort of opinion that we want to create. I put all these matters before the House and before the Government, as I have been able to understand them, from the people's point of view. People discuss it; the common man discusses it at street corners and in the village pials. Everywhere this is the talk. Therefore, I do wish well of this Government. I want that this Government should be stable and should work out the Congress policy and programme in an efficient and dignified manner and in a manner worthy of a secular democratic State."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Madam, while speaking on this cut motion, I would like to say a few words regarding the Food policy of the Government. It is very vague and not at all satisfactory to the people. We have represented to the Minister for Food about the conditions in the Ramnad district but he has not paid any attention to the representation made to him. Quite recently, Ramnad Food Council passed a resolution requesting the Government to remove inter-district restrictions, so far as the three districts of Ramnad, Madura and Tinnevely are concerned, so that there may be free transport of food in the districts, and people relieved of the distress. Still the restrictions are there and the Government have not taken any action, with the result the people are put to a lot of difficulties.

"Madam, this Ministry is trying to satisfy the people where there is any agitation by passing new Acts or by repealing old Acts. In order to satisfy certain sections of the people, they come forward with new Bills and get them passed in this House but they are not giving effect to them. For instance, about a year ago, we have passed an Act repealing the Criminal Tribes Act. But the difficulties of the tribes are still there and the Act has not yet been given effect to. What is the use of merely bringing forward Bills and getting them passed without giving effect to them. This is merely an eye-wash to the people concerned, who make agitation. I wanted an answer from the Hon. the Leader of the House but nothing is forthcoming. There is also another thing. We passed recently the Shop Assistants Act with the same fate. It has not yet been given effect to. I want to ask the Ministry what is all this about. If you are really not interested in them, you may say so. I tell them, merely passing such Acts here, is no good, without giving effect to them and it simply wasting the time of the House and their own time.

"When this Ministry replaced the previous Ministry, people thought there would be some changes and that the Government would come forward with new schemes for the benefit of the people. But nothing has been done so far and I am sorry to say that they have lost their interest over the Ministry because they have not created enthusiasm among the people and are merely carrying out the same old routine business.

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“Madam, there is another thing, I should like to mention. Some of the Ministers are showing favouritism to certain Members. But it is natural, Madam. (At this stage, the Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“It is natural, Sir, for anybody to have an inclination to help their own friends who are in their good books and we have no objection to it. But when appointing permanent committees of three or four years’ standing, let them give chances to their friends. But in the matter of the selection of members to the Select Committees which have to perform certain specific duties, they are trying to show favouritism. Here, I would like to quote one instance. Recently, in the matter of the appointment of members to the Select Committee on the Zamindari Abolition Bill, out of the thirty members, some fifteen or sixteen belong to the Tamilnad. No doubt, there are three or four zamindars on the Committee and I have no objection to that, because they should also be there in order to safeguard their own interests but I am sorry to say there is not even a single zamindari ryot. I want to ask, what is this Select Committee? Is it a ryotwari legislation or a zamindari legislation? There are in the Tamil area, two big zamindaris, Sivaganga and Ramnad, and there are three or four members representing that area in this House. I do not know how the Hon. the Revenue Minister lost sight of them or how they could not catch the eye of the Hon. Revenue Minister. When I asked him, why he did not put any zamin ryot to safeguard their interests, he said, nothing of the sort. Of course, it happened in private . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member need not mention anything that happened in private.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“I challenge the Hon. Minister to say whether there is any Tamil Member who is a zamindari ryot on the Select Committee. When I asked him the reason for not including any zamin ryot, he said that he was under the impression that some of them are zamin ryots. This kind of favouritism should not be shown. After all, it is a Bill dealing with zamindaris and some of the members want to represent their difficulties. As a matter of fact, Mr. A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar’s name was left out. Even though Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar holds a view different from mine, yet so far as the Zamindari Bill is concerned he should also be there. Moreover, he is a very valuable Member of this House and he must be also on the Select Committee and I am surprised how the Hon. Minister for Revenue lost sight of this Member.

“Sir, again, in regard to the zamindaris, we asked the Hon. Minister to bring in one legislation so far as the zamindaris were concerned, instead of three separate Bills and we objected to that. Yet he has placed this Bill before the House. More than all, we feel sorry for having left out Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar from the Committee. Sir, this kind of favouritism should not be shown, and if they pursue this kind of policy, I am sorry to say, this

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Ministry will lose not only the confidence of the Members of this House but even the confidence of the public. With these few words, I close my speech.”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“With your permission, Sir, I want to point out to the hon. Member, Mr. Swaminathan, who referred to the composition of the Select Committee and the Revenue Minister, that the Select Committee is appointed by the House as a whole and when the House has appointed so in this case, I cannot see any point in charging the Minister for it.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member should have brought it to my notice then and there.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Sir, the names of members of the Select Committee are suggested by the Hon. Minister in charge and placed before the House for approval.”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 2-30 p.m.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

As there was no quorum the bell was rung. When the quorum was made up, the Treasury Bench was empty and there was no Minister. A few seconds hence some Ministers also took their seats.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have been waiting here from 2-30 p.m. Not a single Minister turned up. I have to remind them of their duty to the Chair. I think it is right on the part of the Minister, having come late, to apologise to the Chair.”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I am very sorry, Sir; I have been coming down as quickly as I can.”

* M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion I want at first to refer to the character of the present administration. The claim put forward to the people is that of a secular State founded on sure democratic principles. If on democratic principles the State is to be built up, then naturally the Government should be run on party lines. Of course we have all imbibed the spirit of British constitution and so the administration of the country should be on party Government. But there are some limitations in this system of administration. The first aim of Government seems to be to bring in measures for the consolidation of their party ranks and not to bring in measures which benefit all the people irrespective of difference or denomination. In this connection it is a sad plight to see here, the administration is not at all in keeping with that spirit. The creation of Muslim danger bogey and the consequent arrest of Muslims may be construed as a measure of party consolidation. A bad beginning will have a sad ending, and it will end in disastrous effects. It will let loose forces of disintegration and the whole State will be destroyed. I fervently appeal to Government to save the five crores of people from that disaster.

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"Another thing I want to say is that the Government are not aiming at all at democratic principles. They are allowing too much interference of party leaders in district administration. It will only ruin the administration. I only appeal to them to respect the rule of law and see that it is kept up irrespective of person or personality. In another way also there is a limitation in this democratic administration. Of course a Government run on party lines are entitled to bring in measures to carry out the programme of the party in power. No doubt the party in power have broadcast their programme at the time of the elections, and they are entitled to implement their election pledge. But in so implementing they are not to hit one party against the other. In such cases they have to proceed slowly. They should take up a sort of ordered and developed programme. Of course they have adopted complete Prohibition. Side by side with that they have to see to some sort of social justice with regard to land tenure and labour problem. Why did they take up the zamindari question first. Why did not they deal with the ryotwari tenures first. Is it not for the simple reason that if they were to take ryotwari tenures first it will affect several members of their party, which will eventually disintegrate the party itself? I request Government to take up non-controversial programme first and postpone the controversial programme to the last.

"Now, I want to point out certain anomalies in the Food administration. Food has been derationed in several places, and Tanjore district is one such place. But the rules and regulations pertaining to derationing in that district are not intelligible. Producers have to go on a pilgrimage to the taluk office to get a permit for milling their paddy. Producers have to sell their produce to the Government's purchasing agents, the retail dealers have to purchase grain from these agents, and it is from these retail sellers that consumers have to purchase their food. What is the result? The producers' village site price of paddy is Rs. 10-4-0 or Rs. 10-5-0 per bag. The retail sellers' purchase price is Rs. 11 or Rs. 11-4-0 per bag; and the ultimate consumers' price is Rs. 12. Now I ask, why should not the producer be asked to supply to the consumer direct. Why should he be denied the difference in the price of paddy. Then, Sir, why should you have one set of rules for the surplus districts and another set of rules for non-surplus districts? It is far better to have one ration policy continued in almost all districts to give no room for anomalies. For this, if you want to adopt derationing, the article should not be in short supply. But if it is in short supply, the available stock should be distributed equally among all by control, etc.

"Another thing I want to refer is the postponement of elections to district boards and municipalities."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one minute more."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"When you have allowed elections to municipalities to take place where is the necessity to postpone it to district boards and panchayats? Is

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it not simply to consolidate your party strength there. I hope the party in power will adopt a uniform policy throughout. Sir, as my time is up I resume my seat."

* SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to talk about a matter about which almost half the population of this great province are keen and impatient, and that is the formation of the Andhra Province. The Andhra Mahasabha for the last 35 years, ever since the first Andhra Conference was held at Bapatla in 1913, has been continuously and every year, been agitating for the formation of a separate Andhra Province. I would not go into the question of necessity for it, because it has been accepted by the old Legislative Council on two occasions in 1928 and 1929, and again under the first Congress Ministry unanimous resolutions were passed in favour of dividing this province on linguistic basis, into Andhra, Tamil, Kerala and Karnataka Provinces and the then Ministry recommended the division of this Province into such divisions to the Secretary of State. But the Secretary of State thought, particularly on account of war clouds which were thickening on the horizon of Europe, that he could not accept the recommendation of the Cabinet of this Province, and as provincial autonomy itself was in an experimental stage, he asked this Government to wait for some time. Then the war broke out and several things happened. We have got independence now. In this Legislature again, both Houses have unanimously resolved in favour of the formation of Andhra Province. So it is an accepted proposition by this House.

"And now, with regard to the Andhra Province I want to tell one thing. Andhra is a big area and economically self-sufficient. The agitation has been continuous; it is concerned only with one province, namely, the Madras Province, whose legislature on four occasions has passed resolution in favour of it, and the public opinion is not only ripe but also keen and impatient. One thing again I want to say, and that is, the Andhras pinned their faith to the Congress for getting their province. Because we boycotted the Simon Commission we could not get our province, while Oriya zamindars who were loyal to the British Government got their Orissa Government. When our great Bapu was leaving the shores of Bombay to attend the second Round Table Conference I as the General Secretary of the Provincial Andhra Congress Committee submitted a memorandum; and I think, the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi also was there then as one of the Secretaries, and I am sure Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya was then there; and what Bapuji said was that if his mission for swaraj would succeed he would certainly bring us Andhra Province. His mission for swaraj did not succeed and we did not get our province. As soon as independence was got under the leadership of our great Bapu, we have become more impatient and want the immediate formation of the Andhra Province. There is absolutely no difference of opinion on this matter. Everything is ripe. The province can be self-supporting and even better than provinces like Assam and Central Provinces. Therefore we thought that everything would be done immediately under section 290 of the Government of India Act. About other

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provinces, there may be difference of opinion. In some cases several legislatures may have to agree. For instance, for the Karnataka Province, both Madras and Bombay have to agree. When Bombay is touched, several new problems may arise. But for the formation of the Andhra Province, only the two great communities, Tamils and Andhras, have to agree. It is only a question of a commission deciding certain things like the position of Madras, which can be settled easily. We are thankful to the great Prime Minister of India for what he said about the Andhra Province on the floor of the Dominion Parliament. He declared that there would be no difficulty whatever in including Andhra as a separate province in the constitution. The whole Andhra country was in ecstasy on hearing this pronouncement. But somehow the Government did not dare to include it in the draft constitution. They have said: "No doubt, Andhra deserves to be included as a separate province. Meanwhile preparations have to be made and a commission has to be appointed to go into the relevant facts and recommend the inclusion of the province in the final constitution." The draft constitution is before the country. Everyone expects that the transitory provisions would end and that the final constitution would be put into force from the 15th of August 1948. There are only very few months before us. Let not the Government be taken by surprise. I urge the Government to take all preparatory steps like the division of the departments by appointing two Directors of Public Instructions, two Inspectors-General of Registration, two Chief Engineers, two Sanitary Engineers and so on, one for the Andhra Districts and another for non-Andhra districts, so that by the time the Andhra is included as a separate province in the final constitution, everything may be ready. Unless we are ready, there will be break in the administration and inefficiency. Therefore I urge the Government to take all preparatory steps."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of a cut motion to discuss (1) the Food policy of the Government, (2) the attitude of the Government towards Muslims and other minorities, (3) the treatment of minorities in the Kurnool, Kistna and Guntur districts, and (4) the administration of the Public Safety Act. I will refer to each of the points briefly as I have to finish my speech in ten minutes.

"So far as the food policy is concerned, the Government are giving up control and rationing gradually in obedience to the command from Delhi. If they are not in a position to take the responsibility for giving food to all the people in the province, I think it is better that they give up the responsibility and allow merchants to undertake the distribution of foodgrains throughout the province. Because of the half-hearted way in which control and rationing are worked, people are in suspense and they do not know when rationing would be given up in a particular area. The sooner the Government give up rationing and control, the better. Therefore I request them to take action in this direction quickly.

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"The second point on which I wish to speak is the attitude of the Government towards Muslims and other minorities. We are supposed to work democracy in this country and in our province. We have copied democratic principles from the text books of other countries like Great Britain. I am afraid we are not fit for democracy. We have not yet acquired sufficient training and developed a non-communal mentality for working democracy successfully. If at all democracy is working in this country, it is working on an empty stomach and an empty head. To work democracy successfully, we must make no difference between man and man but treat all people alike. I am sorry that the present Government, who are really trying to be secular, have in their actions shown themselves to be non-secular. Some of the Hon. Ministers seem to think wrongly that they can retain their position in the Government and power in the province by Muslim-baiting. That is a wrong policy. There are Congressmen and other members of the Hindu community both in the legislature and outside who are real democrats, who are anxious to serve and treat all communities alike and who do not like the policy and attitude of the Government towards minorities, particularly the Muslims. They are really anxious to see that this Government are based on truth and justice because they know that a government based on pretensions to truth and justice will not stand on sure grounds. If some Hon. Ministers think that the Hindu community in this province and in the country is anti-Muslim and adopt a policy of Muslim-baiting, they will very soon find that they are wrong in their impression and mistaken in their policy.

"I would like to refer as briefly as possible to what is happening in some of the districts bordering the Nizam's Dominion like Kurnool and Kistna. Taking advantage of the ban on the Muslim National Guards, the Government have kept in detention for very long time innocent Muslims who have absolutely no connexion whatever with the grounds on which they have been arrested and detained. I have been making earnest appeals to the Hon. Home Minister to see that injustice is not done to any individual or group of people, but the Government are persisting in doing it. I believe that the Hon. Home Minister is not responsible for what is happening; unfortunately he is not in a position to deliver the goods. I believe that the Hon. Premier is ultimately responsible for the wrongs that have been done to the people of this province, particularly the Muslims who are living in the border districts. I wish that the Government thrash out the border question on a just and reasonable basis. It is just possible that the people or the Government of Hyderabad have done something wrong. There is no use of getting hold of a few Muslims thinking that they are responsible for what is happening on the border of Hyderabad. I am one and will be one with the Government in seeing that the border is properly defended. But the Muslims living there should not be made a cat's paw of for following a policy which is not at all just. I find from the various questions answered in this House that the responsibility has to be thrown on our Communist friends.

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It may be that the Communists are responsible to a certain extent. But there are many others in the border areas who are responsible for the troubles that exist in Kurnool and Kistna districts.

3 p.m. "Sir, many innocent people are detained unnecessarily. I understand that out of those people some have been released, but many of them are still under detention. If they have been arrested without any charges, or if the charges for which they have been arrested have not been proved, and if they give a categorical undertaking that they have nothing whatsoever to do with such organizations, they ought to be released at once. I submit, Sir, that it is a wrong policy to continue them under detention without sufficient cause and I hope that very soon the Hon. Home Minister himself will take personal interest in this matter and that himself and the Premier both together will see that justice is done to these people."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House would remember that I have fixed three hours for discussions on this Demand. But now a number of hon. Members have sent me slips saying that they desire to take part in the debate. I have therefore proposed to reduce the time-limit for each speaker to five minutes."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Since this is a very important Demand Mr. Speaker, you can allow full time for this, and cut short the time fixed for other demands."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, that is not possible at this stage. When I invited the Leader of the Opposition and the party whips to my room, we discussed about this matter and they all agreed that only three hours might be allowed for discussions on this demand. If they had told me that they would require more time, I would have done so and reduced the time for the other demands. Now it is too late."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Our whip is absent, Sir, what can we do?"

* MRS. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this demand 'General Administration,' I wish to make a few observations with special reference to the food policy followed by the Government. Perhaps the Government are aware that as early as 1940 in the month of August, a Ministers' conference was held at Poona at which a resolution was passed to the effect that lands available for cultivation should be distributed under a system of licence and that rules and regulations should be laid down that only certain crops should be grown on such lands which are needed by the community and in the required proportion. It is regrettable to note that no action has been taken so far by the Government on this resolution, particularly with regard to the important part of it, namely, the change over from the cultivation of food-crop

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areas to non-food-crop areas. There has been absolutely no control over the system of cultivation or over the crops that are raised and the cultivators are at liberty to produce whatever crops they like, with the result that we are short of food-crops to-day. Therefore, what is essential and imperative on the part of the Government is that necessary legislation should be enacted fixing the proportion between non-food crop areas and food-crop areas. The Government should also lay down a target for such food crops and the producers should be asked to reach that target within a definite period. Perhaps the Government are aware that in Bombay, they have got the 'Growth of Foodcrops Act' by which the proportion between food-crop areas and non-food-crop areas has been fixed and this Act, I understand, has been working very satisfactorily and they have been working this Act for the last three or four years. What I want to bring to the notice of the Government is, that in this Province also, they should have a definite policy in this regard and that they should, by enacting the necessary legislation, limit the area of non-food crops and see that cultivation is carried on by a system of permits. In Cochin they have been able to control cultivation successfully and I cannot understand why this Government also should not adopt the same methods. In the Central Provinces also, I understand, they have fixed the proportion between food-crops and non-food-crops to be raised."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has got only one minute more."

MRS. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—"I am afraid, Sir, I cannot cover all the points that I wish to bring out for the consideration of the Government."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"At least, Sir, the hon. lady Member may be given some more time."

MRS. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—"However, Sir, I would like to refer to one point and that is this. With regard to the grant of bonus and manure, it must be admitted that the actual cultivators, i.e., *de facto* cultivators do not get any benefit at all, because invariably it is the big landlord who gets the benefit of this concession. These benefits do not reach the actual cultivator at all. The manure that is given to him is not used on the land, but is sold in black-market at a very high rate. Therefore it is not the poor man that gets the benefit out of this grant of bonus and manure."

"Sir, the Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras has very rightly said that the Government are simply pampering to the taste of the rich landlords. The Hon. Dr. Rajan himself has admitted in one of his speeches that 75 per cent of the cultivators in this Presidency belong to the tenant class. Their needs are not attended to. The actual cultivator is not at all benefited by these bonus coupons."

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"Then, Sir, I understand that in the Tanjore district there are plenty of cultivable lands belonging to temples and muts. Now the practice obtaining in that district is that the rich landlords who bid these lands in auction sub-let them at very high rents, and thereby give rise to plenty of agrarian troubles and discontent. I would suggest to the Government that they take over these temple lands and lands belonging to muts and intensive cultivation could be undertaken by the State themselves.

"There is another point which I should like to refer. Recently an agreement was arrived at between the landlords and labourers through the help of the District Congress Committee that the tenant should receive one-seventh of the gross produce. I understand that this agreement has also been endorsed by the Hon. Revenue Minister. But it appears that the revenue officials interfere with this arrangement and altered the rent in certain cases. They say that they ought not to get one-seventh, but something less than one-seventh of the gross produce. Though there is a clarification committee which is doing its best to settle the dispute between the landlord and the tenant, still I understand that rents are reduced still further and this has given rise to a certain amount of discontent and agrarian trouble. I hope the Government will take note of this and see that necessary attention is given to this matter.

"Another point I should like to refer and I shall finish with this. It is a very important matter which requires immediate consideration by the Government. I understand that many landlords in the Tanjore district, because the labourers have refused to harvest their crops this year, have been obliged to bring labourers from Ramnad and other places in order to strike terror. I hope that the Government will look into this matter also and put a stop to this practice."

* Mr. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me preface what I am going to say by the assurance that my remarks are not directed as an attack against any particular Minister, but that they are expressed in the hope that certain shortcomings which I have noticed may be set right, so that there may be no cause for complaint from any section of the House.

"Sir, I want to touch on two points only. The first is one which concerns members of this House and the difficulties which they sometimes feel in contacting the Premier and making their representations, if any, on behalf of their constituencies and secondly, the need for the Ministry to understand in a more realistic manner the grave responsibility that rests on their shoulders, so that any good that they may endeavour to do may enure for the lasting benefit of the citizens.

"Sir, I was rather surprised the other day when I heard the Deputy Speaker of the House complaining about the difficulties experienced by the party in contacting the Hon. Premier. I thought Sir, . . ."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"It is much better that hon. Members avoid references to all those party matters in this House."

MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—"Thank you, Sir. I thought that it was only a grouse of a disgruntled opposition. But it was also my unfortunate experience some time back when I tried to get an interview on a small matter with the Premier. I went about four times to his room and after waiting for about fifty minutes each time, I was told the Hon. Premier had no time to see me." (An hon. Member: 'Shame!')

MR. SPEAKER:—"The word 'shame' should not be uttered in a Parliament."

* Mr. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—"Personally, I did not mind it at all. I felt that probably the Premier was busily engaged with some important files at the time and felt that he could not find time to give me an interview. Therefore I made no more ado about it. But it seems to me that it is fairly a general complaint among the members that they cannot get an opportunity of contacting the Premier at all. I think, Sir, that attempts must be made by the Premier not to give room for such complaints. After all he is there as the head of the Government, and we may have genuine grievances to place before him and if he says that he cannot spare time for granting interviews to members of this House, then it would be very hard indeed. If he feels that time is too precious for him to grant daily interviews, then he might fix one day in the week during which members who want to see him may be given interviews. That will give satisfaction to the members and there will be no ground for complaint.

"Another matter is that some Ministers during question hour are not giving replies which can, in any way, be considered satisfactory. After all, questions are put with the object of getting information. I do not think anybody puts any question merely for the purpose of vexing the Ministers or to place them in a quandary. The genuine idea is to elicit information on certain matters which affect our constituency and get things done. In some instances the answers of the Ministers smack of a sort of triumph. They appear to think that by doing so, they had successfully performed their function. That is not the idea. Questions ought to be answered, to the satisfaction of the member concerned. The Ministers should not get annoyed at the questions put; they would win the appreciation of all sections of the House if they give a dignified reply. Short replies are no doubt good, but they should not be evasive. I hope that the Ministers will take note of these observations and conduct themselves in a manner that will conduce to the maintenance of their dignity and the dignity of the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Crying of 'shame' is a gross form of interruption. In the House of Commons the Speaker several times P.M.

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wanted to take action on Members who cried 'shame'. If hon. Members want, I shall read that portion. I now read from page 437 of May's Parliamentary Practice.

"Cry of shame".—"A gross form of interruption, by loud cries of 'shame' has been strongly condemned by the Speaker, who declared his intention to take notice of the committal of the offence."

"So, I hope hon. Members will not hereafter cry 'shame'."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"On a point of information, Sir. Very recently in the Central Assembly, when our Prime Minister was making a speech, there were cries of 'shame'."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It may be so. Only this morning I told the House that we should not bring in matters from other Legislatures."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"What about the House of Commons, Sir."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Instead of 'shame' can 'disgraceful' be used?"

* M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really a very laudable aim of Dr. Subbarayan, who has been saying that he aims at a democratic secular State, as we have often heard him say on the floor of this House. But I have to ask him whether it is only empty talk or is he going to put it into action. This Government of ours, after the 15th August 1947, has issued a Government Order reducing the number of Muslims for appointment from 2 out of 12 to 1 out of 14. I am given to understand that there is a demi-official to all the Heads of Departments not to appoint even in that proportion either a Muslim or perhaps a Brahman also. May I ask, Sir, whether this is the secular, non-communal province of ours which Dr. Subbarayan puts it to be. I do not really charge him with this. I really see his miserable plight in this Cabinet of ours. (Interruption.) I say ours and am bold enough to say that it is ours. As many members expressed, there are back doors, but they want front doors. I say, Sir, let them have open doors. If they mean any business, they must have the courage of their conviction with the characteristic of a democratic State. The Ministry must be consistent with stability which I believe, will be wholesome. If this is done, and shown in action, I would really appreciate it, and will not for a moment doubt that this is a secular State."

"Sir, some of the Members of the Legislature have suggested that the burden of the work of the district board may be taken away from the District Collector by appointing Members of the Assembly and Council to the District Boards. If this is done temporarily till final elections are held, I hope, it will relieve the burden of the Collector, and the Province as a whole will also be doing something better by way of doing some substantial work in the district boards."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should resume his seat."

* K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting this cut motion I have to congratulate the Ministry on their achievements which deserve praise from all right-minded persons in the matter of enforcing Prohibition throughout the Presidency and also on their enactments against certain anti-social vices like betting and racing which were really proving a source of misery to the poor people of this Province. But in congratulating them one should not lose sight of the various sins of omission and commission which have to be laid at their door. One important aspect of the administration of the present Ministry relating to the peace, tranquillity and orderly administration of this Province is dependent on the contentment of minorities and backward communities, and when handling problems relating to the minorities like Muslims and Harijans, the present Ministry has signally failed in my humble view. The grievances vehemently given expression to by my hon. Friend Mr. Nagappa with reference to the disabilities of the ignorant and innocent community to which he belongs and the expression given to the grievances of the Muslim community, really constitute a condemnation of the present Ministry. Whenever grievances regarding Muslims are brought forward, the present Ministry call them communal demands and take shelter under the pretext that these are demands based on communal considerations by a communal organization, and therefore they do not deserve any kind of redress. I respectfully submit, Sir, that this is a very disingenuous plea which the Ministry is relying upon. In fact, communalism, in the best sense of the term, is responsible for some of the Ministers occupying the Treasury Bench now. It is equally responsible for the present position some of the distinguished men in the public life of this Presidency now hold. If the so-called communalism, which found expression in the great Non-Brahman movement had not been initiated in this Province and successfully piloted by distinguished men like Dr. T. M. Nair, Raja of Panagal and Mr. Thiagaraja Chettiar, what would have been the plight of Non-Brahmans in this Province? They would have been absolutely non-entities and zeroes in the public life of this Province and also in the public services of this Province. Was not the fight put up on behalf of the Non-Brahmans by those great men responsible for elevating them from the depressed and backward condition in which they were placed? I am now addressing you, Sir. As Speaker would you have occupied this place which you are now occupying, and the duties which you are discharging with great credit but for persistent fight for social justice? Would such a thing as this be possible for you but for the great work done for securing social justice and social equity in this Province? You cannot ignore the existence of communities in the Province and you cannot reply to the Muslims saying that their demands are communal, and that a communal organization has

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no place in a secular State. It is a dishonest plea and a disingenuous plea to deny the legitimate claims and rights of aggrieved communities. The Ministers would do well not to refer to it on the floor of the House. Let them face realities. Let them say that every community has the right of political association. Let them say that as long as the right of political association is exercised by the communities concerned without infringing the peace and tranquillity and safety and cordiality in the country, they will be permitted to carry on the activities of their political organization. That way the contentment of the communities should be ensured.

“What about the constitution of the present Ministry? Why should this present Ministry consist of two Brahmans and not three or more? What is the constitution of the last Ministry? I am just asking the Ministers to place their hands on their hearts and tell me whether communal considerations did not prevail with them in the constitution of the Ministry itself? You cannot hood-wink people by saying that communalism is the besetting sin only of the Muslims. Communal considerations are existing in our selections for public service and also in the constitution of the Ministry. So, what I am respectfully asking the Ministry is, to be just to minorities including Muslims in the matter of representation in public services and in the matter of recognition of their political rights. Let not injustice be done to them. Be generous and be just to minorities. Then, you will ensure tranquillity, peace and orderly administration in this Province.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I wish to know from the Hon. Food Minister whether he wants to make a reply now or he proposes to wait till we take up Famine Demand.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“I have no objection to reply. But food comes under Miscellaneous. We may not reach that demand.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“We have brought that to item 11 now. Originally, it was in XXVIII. I think we may probably reach it.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“I shall wait to be called by you at any time, Sir.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“It is a very important subject, Sir, and foremost consideration should be given to this subject. I do not think there is any Member who is not agitated over this question. We want to hear the Food Minister's statement.”

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“It is not in the form of a reply that I rise to make a statement. I feel that this House should know, on an occasion like this, the real situation with regard to food in this Province. It is true that not only Members of this House are vitally concerned with this subject, but every

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man, woman and child in this Province should, in the nature of things, be vitally interested. I have made a statement in the other House, and such of those hon. Members as have had occasion to know what I have said, may understand the position of food in regard to this Province. But I am not content with that, I owe it to this House to make a statement which I am making now. The question of decontrol is one that is engaging the minds of most of our people. Whether there should be decontrol, and if there should be decontrol whether this is the correct and right time for it, and if that were so whether it should be done immediately or in progressive stages—these are all points which have been engaging the minds of hon. Members here. Before I go into this question, I want to make clear one or two points. The Government of India stands committed to decontrol. That is one proposition which is beyond all doubt, and therefore there is no question of asking about that. The next question is whether this Province should follow suit in the wake of the Government of India and carry out the scheme which they have laid down for us. About this also I have no doubt. The question of our food position is inextricably connected with the food position all over the country, and the Government of India having taken the responsibility for the food problem of the whole country on their shoulders, it is but just and fair that this Government should share whatever policy and principles which they lay down for the food administration of the whole country.”

“Sir, the next point that we have got to consider in this, whether this Province taken separately apart from the Government of India could be self-sufficient in the matter of food. I must inform hon. Members here that we have not been self-sufficient not only this year, not only last year but for the last quarter of a century. We have had a permanent deficit of over five lakhs of tons annually and it has been imported to our Province directly without any intervention by the Government of India or any other Provinces. Thus, we have always been negotiating our food problem by meeting this deficit by foreign imports. I must inform this House that, situated as we are now, we cannot directly import rice from any surplus country, to say the least from Burma. I believe Burma has surplus rice and Burma in the past years had been supplying rice to this Province. Apart from that the Government also got stocks of rice from various merchants who have been trading in Madras during the past years. But, now, I must say that we are prevented from dealing directly with these foreign countries for many reasons. Firstly, Burma is an independent country and therefore all transactions between one independent country and another independent country have got to be done according to international policies with respect to regulation of exchange, etc. The federal structure of the Government of India has got full control over the financial policy not only of India but also has got a voice in the international financial control. Moreover, we cannot get steamers for importing the rice, even supposing steamers were available. The Government of

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India has got to arrange this and also payment to foreign merchants. That cannot be done unless the Government of India's international policy with regard to currency is settled. Burma being an independent country and having a different currency, we have to get our imports only through the international pool or whatever it may be. Therefore, all these things have got to be done through the International Food Council, which directly settles all these questions with regard to the food distribution throughout the world. Then there is the South East Asia Pool where all the available food grains are pooled to be given to the International Food Council for distribution to the various countries. Therefore, the Government have got to come to an agreement with the International Food Council with regard to the imports of food.

"Sir, having said that and having said that we are perpetually a deficit Province and are dependent upon other countries, I come to the question of production of more food in our own Province. Hon. Members are aware that there is the 'Grow More Food Campaign.' We have got to give food and we must see that our people get the necessary food. Not only this Government but any Government stands committed to it. But, whatever the quantum of food that is available, it is the duty of the Government to see that that quantity is justly, fairly and evenly distributed to all the people of this land and to that, the Government stand committed. Therefore, we have got to see what we have before us from now till next October which will perhaps be a most critical period. Added to this, I want to remind this House about one factor and that is the seasonal conditions which we have to deal with. Even dry crops which gave the required quantity of millets have failed. This year already, to our great disadvantage in three big districts, Ramnad, Tinnevely, some portions of Madura, some portions of South Arcot and in some portions of Chingleput, there is famine and the crops in these areas have suffered badly. But so far as the delta areas are concerned, they have done fairly well—I may not call it satisfactory but it is satisfactory in the sense that they have given us more than the famine areas.

"Then, Sir, decontrol has come in a most inopportune time and it does affect our food position, and I am sure that we have got to face this difficulty. Sir, I have before me facts and figures which show that it is certainly not a very disturbing situation that we have to face. Of course, the situation is not very satisfactory but certainly it is not a hopeless situation because we have got at our disposal according to our procurement figures and also what we could get from the Government of India the following quantities available for distribution. In terms of rice, we have got 59,34,000 tons. We have a total population of about 42 million and odd people in terms of adults. If we divide the quantity available by the population mathematically, let us see what the people get pro rata individually. That is how we are administering our food policy."

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SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"It is only a mathematical calculation and not food."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Government has got to run on mathematics; humanity has to run on mathematics. Mathematics is based on certain facts. I can agree if the hon. Member says that the figures are not quite correct but I cannot conceive of the Member saying that mathematics is all rot. There may be some overstatement or some understatement but mathematics is all right. Without mathematics, everything will be false. Even your sitting there will become false without mathematics. Therefore, there is no use throwing this cheap jibe. I cannot take the rice in my pocket and be selling it to every boy in the street. I must be an idiot to give a statement without any figures, and I have got to give figures about the quantity available. The hon. Member may challenge me with regard to the accuracy of my statement but he cannot challenge me and say that I should not give any figures. Therefore, I have got to give figures about the quantity available and also about the population. I suppose the hon. Member will agree to one figure at least which I have given and that is about population. Now, Sir, according to that figure, if we divide the produce available by the population, we get the food which each individual will get whether it be in terms of ounces or pounds. 13.8 ounces will be the average according to this mathematical calculation. Hon. Members must know that I will not myself agree with my procurement figures because I may not be able to get what all our people produce. Because, the producers have got to lay by certain stocks or sell them for paying the land revenue; again, some others may hold certain stocks for paying their labour because some producers pay their labour in terms of grains. The actual procurement figures will come to about 60 per cent in the case of millets and 80 per cent in the case of rice and that is my stock. Apart from that, the Government of India have promised to give four lakhs of tons. Last year, they promised only two lakhs of tons but this year, seeing our distress, they have promised four lakhs of tons. Since I made the last statement in the other House on Saturday last, I have received telegraphic offers from various Provinces. My hon. Friends from Malabar always swear by rice and want only rice, but I cannot promise to give rice but I will give them something which will keep them going. It may be various other foodstuffs, maize, millets or whatever foodgrains that are available. What we do is to make some proportional adjustment of rice with the addition of millets so that the combination of rice and millets will give a fair quantity of food to sustain them through the critical period. That is what we are aiming at. Worked in that way, what comes out of my figures is this. I am able to give till the crisis is over nearly 7.51 ounces per adult per day. Even if something happens to my calculations, I may give them the lowest quantity of 6.26 ounces. According to my figures, that will be the minimum and I can go on with that successfully till the crisis is over. I want hon. Members to realize that 6.26 ounces

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is a very miserable quantity of food on which a number of people cannot survive from month to month or year to year but it is only during the emergency period when we are driven to our last resources. This quantity will only keep the people from starvation, but I will give something which will keep them going till perhaps the crisis is over and that too, provided I am able to commandeer some other foodgrains. In that case, I may be able to give them more than six ounces during the period of the crisis.

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I am only thinking aloud and laying my cards on the table so that the House may know that the Government are doing their best. One hon. Member said there was famine in Ramnad district. We have opened relief shops and rushed food there. I met the Collectors of Madurai, Ramnad and Tinnevely and had a three hour discussion about the plans they have made to meet the situation. I have advised them to go on with the plan till the crisis is over. The Collectors have all gone back to their districts. Today there is a certain amount of food famine in certain places, but in no place has there been starvation and death. There has been trouble, but food has been rushed from one place to another. The enormous rush of people from one village or taluk to another village or taluk has been prevented. The people have been given work and also food in addition to work. In a critical situation like this, this is all that the Government could do. One hon. Member said that there were three districts in which the movements have been restricted. I have answered an interpellation on this matter. There are two famine districts adjacent to the one which is just self-sufficient, namely, Madurai. If Madurai, Tinnevely and Ramnad are clubbed together, there will be rush of food from Madurai to the other two very badly deficit districts. If this is done without the Government knowing how much food has gone from the surplus to the deficit districts, we will not be in a position to assess and judge the situation. We cannot allow one district to be drained thoroughly and become the third or the fourth famine district. We are taking all the food available from the surplus districts, pooling them and distributing them to the deficit districts, so that we may meet the situation satisfactorily and control the famine in famine areas. In all surplus districts we are making frantic endeavours to collect as much food as possible. The Government of India have promised four lakhs of tons and it is coming in. I have in my hands three lakhs of tons. I hope to procure from the surplus districts about seven lakhs of tons. I want to have at least ten lakhs of tons which is nearly the deficit I am anticipating. I am more or less assured of 50 per cent of the food that is available with me so that I may hold it in reserve for the next few months. We are endeavouring to build up a reserve of food and at the same time remove the whole control we are having on food.

"Sir, experience of decontrol has shown that on the whole decontrol has been a good undertaking. Food has been made available to a large number of people particularly in the non-rationed areas. In the cities, when we were controlling, the

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people had a ration of 7 ounces, but when we have removed control, people are able to get rice in larger quantities and at a cheaper price than the blackmarket price prevailing in certain areas. Millets are available in certain districts and cultivators are bringing heaps of them to the shandies and they are sold at a cheaper rate than it was possible for us to give. After decontrol of sugar and many other things, we find there is an easy market for them. The cloth market has become easy. The position after decontrol is not so bad and so desperate as it was portrayed to be; it is better. We took courage in decontrolling and at the same time we took note of public opinion also. After all, what is control worth if the public opinion is not going to support it? If the public want the controls to be removed, we have got simply to carry out that policy. I have got a number of telegrams, petitions, mahazars and resolutions of as many municipal councils and local bodies as possible to the effect: 'Decontrol, please.' All the Collectors have expressed to me that it is impossible to have control for any length of time and that we must have decontrol. Even so, I am not prepared to decontrol straightaway because I know the consequences of wholesale decontrol without making due provision for those people who are not in a position to get their food. That is why we are making all these efforts for collecting enough food for the last one or two months since we started the policy of decontrol. We are still buying at controlled prices and we are still getting hold of the millers and the other intermediaries. It is because through them I want to get as much as possible. The next best thing is for the Government to come and buy in competition in the market. Today we are going through certain agencies and when we release them we will take what we can through them. If the Government are driven to the necessity of buying in the open market, of course, we shall. But in the meanwhile we shall procure as much as we can.

"Sir, we are promised a large quantity of food-grains particularly by the Government of India. I have got nearly one lakh of tons of maize on hand. The Government of India are still prepared to send more and my fear is: If I refuse it, what can I do after June? But I must find a place to store it. The grain gets attacked by weevils and become hollow and in four months, I will have only the shells to distribute and not the grains. We have to arrange a machinery for cleaning and disinfecting the whole thing. In as many areas as possible, this may be distributed even by withholding a quantity of rice for the next three or four months. In fact, we have requisitioned a number of hangars from the military depots, which we have earmarked for many other purposes but which we have now refused to give. We want storage facilities for the next five or six months for storing food for 42 million people. It is something for which we were never prepared.

"Sir, I have got an offer of oats from the Central Provinces. We will not give it up. We are just negotiating. We are telling them: 'We do not have storage facilities. Will you please

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hold it on our account for two or three months? Come what may, we will take it.' Wherever a thing was offered, we have never refused. There was even an offer of sweet potatoes last week from the United Provinces and I have told them I would take it. My difficulty is whether sweet potatoes could be given in an eatable form to the hungry people. I do not know how many poor people will have the time and the facilities to boil the dried sweet potatoes. Therefore I have asked them whether the sweet potatoes could not be powdered and sent to me as flour so that I may more easily distribute the flour to the poor people as a substitute food along with rice or maize, or convert that flour into something more acceptable. We are trying to study the people's habit so that what we give is as acceptable to them as possible, bearing in mind that we give it at a more or less controlled price, so that the poor people may not be taxed. By the next May or June, we may think of de-control over the whole Province. Till then we should not allow famine or hunger or non-availability on a large scale to prevail in this Province. It is on that consideration and knowing the effects of de-control and knowing the strong public opinion in favour of de-control, we want to go step by step, so that at the end of a few months we would have discharged our responsibility to the people to the satisfaction of the masses of the people.

"Sir, meanwhile, whatever can be done for increasing the facilities for food production is being done. But there is one adverse factor. Our monsoons have completely failed. There is no water in our tanks, in our channels and there is not even sufficient water in our wells. The sub-soil water has gone down. Any increase in production which depends primarily on a supply of water has become almost impossible. On that account, we have not stopped any of our efforts in the grow-more-food campaign. I have got a statement before me which will answer some of the criticisms which have been levelled against the grow-more-food campaign and the subsidy paid to producers under the scheme. I shall just read a few figures. If necessary, I shall have the statement roneoed to-morrow and placed on the table of the House. The estimated total amount of bonus last year was Rs. 6.05 crores. Out of that, we have to pay Rs. 3.025 crores in cash and Rs. 3.025 crores as manure. The quantity of chemical fertilizers to be expected to be available with the Agricultural department before the end of March 1948 is 9,504 tons valued at Rs. 25½ lakhs. The estimated quantity of oil-cake expected to be available before the end of March 1948 is 52,000 tons estimated to cost Rs. 57.2 lakhs. The quota of manure reserved for coupon holders is 50 per cent of the stocks available at the depots. A question has been raised: 'What becomes of the non-coupon holder agriculturists who want to buy manures?'

4 p.m. "We have made provision that at least 50 per cent of stocks in all agricultural depots should be made available to non-coupon holders. I have got a few figures regarding the sinking of wells which I shall place before the House.

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Number of wells for which subsidy was sanctioned up to 31st December 1947.	23,517
Amount sanctioned up to 31st December 1947 for wells	Rs. 78,79,863
Amount actually paid	70,14,810
Number of wells completed	459
Number in progress	9,841
Work to be started	10,082
Number of applications pending on 31st December	43,805
Further amount likely to be spent by 31st March 1948 according to collectors	Rs. 55,04,400
Additional area expected to be brought under cultivation	46,915 acres.
Additional quantity of food grain expected	24,955 tons.

"Therefore, Sir, in the sphere of work, the work goes on uninterrupted. Barring the famine due to failure of monsoon, other work is being carried on without any impediment. I shall now inform hon. Members what precautions we are taking to meet our expected deficit or the shortage due to famine which we expect to come, though not now, at least sometime hence. I would tell my hon. Friends on the other side that deltaic areas command the available grains freely and even in the City of Madras rice is coming in large quantities. From this it should not be understood that the food position is quite good and that we may do whatever we please. These surpluses will be exhausted, as we anticipate, within 2 or 3 months and there will be no scope for further surpluses. There will not be harvest for some months to come and enough of supply will not be forthcoming during these months. It may be that the food problem is not so acute now and that is why unceremoniously we have taken away the control in all districts. It is only for the deficit districts that we are making provision and I submit that they will have to be looked after rather than the surplus districts. We have made several safeguards for meeting this shortage. One of them is by getting substitutes for paddy. Groundnut is a good substitute for paddy. Groundnut is a good food-stuff and we expected large quantities of groundnut by procurement as an alternative food-stuff. But there also there was a failure of harvest. If I were asked to give my opinion about it I would unhesitatingly say that groundnut is a superior kind of food to any other food. It contains a large amount of protein and if our delicate stomachs are able to digest it it is a very good food. People eat it in raw with absolute immunity. Therefore it is we propose to give groundnuts. You may also take sweet potatoes. Another thing that I wish to refer to is about fish. That is a source which has not yet been tapped, and which has not yet been developed. We are doubtful whether it is available now or not.

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" I would like to mention another thing and that is the position of jaggery. The price of jaggery has gone down and curiously enough the price of sugar has gone up. Jaggery is the poor man's food. It has a much better food value than sugar. Except for a certain quantity of sugar which will be made available to the poor man at controlled rates, he will be able to get plenty of jaggery as a substitute for sugar for all the needs that he wants. We are also trying two or three methods by which we can make milk available particularly to children in areas where no milk is available.

" In these and other ways, we have arranged to meet the food requirements of the people, by giving them measured quantities and so on and yet if we are not able to meet their requirements adequately, we have proposed to supply food-grains in addition, and certainly avoid starvation at any time. We propose to carry on the food administration until such time when the supply of paddy is absolutely superfluous when we can open our trade channels and distribute it to all. Till then, we shall have to hold our hands. I know that this Food Department is very costly and it taxes the energy of the Finance Department. When we produce all the food that is necessary, I think there will be some saving which will ease our finances and which could be diverted to more useful channels.

" After having said so far about the various ways in which we have made arrangements to meet the food situation, now I have got simply to mention about the precautions and procurement of the entire supplies in the surplus districts and their allotment to deficit districts. We have arranged to stock as much as possible in deficit districts all the foodstuffs that are obtained by procurement and distribute it in rationed quantities. We have also made arrangements to see that the number of distributing Agents may be increased so that procurement may be speeded up and distribution may be made quickly and satisfactorily.

" Sir, in this connexion, I have only to say and acknowledge the sympathetic efforts of the Government of India in this matter. The Hon. the Food Minister of the Government of India was much more impressed when he was here personally than what he would be if he were to go through the files through and through. His one interest was how Madras could best be served by the supply of rice from other parts of India and elsewhere and whether the supply of rice by alternative routes other than those through which it is now supplied was possible and feasible. In fact, I would be ungrateful if I did not express my gratitude and the gratitude of this Government to him for the keen interest which he took on this subject, viz., the food position of this Province."

ONE HON. MEMBER:—" The Hon. the Food Minister has come before this House with his mathematical calculation. My fear is that all these calculations may place the country in a tragedy at the end."

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ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I ask the Hon. the Food Minister whether the proposed decontrol of the surplus districts does not amount to this, namely, that the quantity of food allowed per head of the population in surplus districts will be much more than what it is in the deficit districts? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Yes. The producer is allowed to have 1: 19 lb. each for himself and other members of his family. Besides that, he is allowed to have all the seeds that are necessary for cultivation and enough grains to carry on by paying in kind to those who work under him. Besides these, he is also allowed to have a minimum quantity of paddy for at least three months from the present harvest so that he may be quite confident of carrying through this season. After all this, if he has surplus, it will be taken over by the Government by procurement and given to the hungry people."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Does it not mean that an individual in a surplus district gets much higher quota than an individual in the deficit district? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Yes, Sir. In grateful memory of these hard-working peasants, we must allow them a higher quota, and we must not gather all the quantity of produce that they grow. We must at least be charitable to give something of that produce which they grow so as to give them encouragement to carry on their occupation."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know when rationing in Madras City will be abolished? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" You may be sure and you may depend upon it that we shall introduce decontrol as early as possible provided we are sure that we will be able to get adequate supplies."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The Hon. Minister for Food has spoken for more than 40 minutes. Probably Members on the other side want further information on this subject."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" Sir, in respect of procurement in the deficit areas, may I know what advice the Hon. Minister gave to the Collectors whenever the Collectors have met in the Provincial capital in a conference with the Food Minister there has been catastrophe going on in rural areas. The Government have been using their rules and regulations in any way they please. So I am asking the Hon. Minister what advice he gave to the Collectors and what instructions he gave in respect of procurement in deficit areas? Has he fixed any target? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" I wish to say this. I am not prepared to divulge what instructions I gave to the Collectors. If the hon. Member on the other side expects me to do that, I shall not do so as it will not be in the public interests. The idea of procurement is practically gone. We have allowed the districts to manage themselves. There are what are called 'deficit pockets'.

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In some of the districts where there is a surplus we have asked the Collectors to procure them so that they may be made available to these hungry pockets. We have not put any target or anything like that."

4-15 P.M. SRI B. VENKATANARAYANA REDDI:—"Sir, may I request the Hon. Food Minister, on behalf of the Nellore District people, to remove the present ban existing on inter-taluk movement? We have not yet heard anything on this point from the Hon. Food Minister. I request him to enlighten me."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The district is so situated that a good portion of it is dry and it has got to depend upon the delta area. If the Collector can satisfy me that we can remove the control, after giving the available quota to the benefit of the dry areas, I have absolutely no objection. We have prevented the non-depletion of the stock in a taluk in this district within a fortnight or so. I assure the hon. Member that we shall issue instructions to the Collector. Discretion will be left to him to remove the ban if it is necessary."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall allow hon. Members to ask for information. The hon. Minister can reply to them."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"There has been popular demand in Kurnool that the statutory rationing should be taken away. Rural rationing has been taken away. May I know what is the policy of the Government?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"It is a question of a few weeks or days when there will be decontrol in the areas in the Kurnool district mentioned by the hon. Member."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts, Sir, producers were allowed to have one year's stock. Now under the Essential Restriction Scheme, it has been reduced to 3 months' stock. It is stated that anything over this quantity, will be procured. May I have information on this point?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The producer is allowed to keep one year's requirement. But considering the recent famine and the great demand for food for all our people, we have taken this step of preventing consumers from purchasing more than three months' requirement because at the end of three months, just another crop will come in. When that comes in, there will not be much difficulty. I think we will be fair in asking people to give their surplus so that we can give food to Ramnad and Tinnevely."

MR. SPEAKER:—"As this is an important matter, I shall allow one or two more hon. Members."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mine is a different and unhappy problem. North Arcot is a large deficit district and my taluk Gudiyattam is a deficit taluk. I wish to

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have an assurance from the Hon. Minister that, to cover deficits, he will issue instructions to set up relief shops in my taluk if people find the position difficult in times of distress."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I may assure the hon. Member that any such distress is a thing which we have always anticipated and we are quite prepared to open relief shops in any particular area that may require any such arrangements as the Food Council and the Collector would decide. The hon. Member may rest assured that such food as is available will be made available."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I wish to point out that the rice content of the ration is so low that black-market is thriving. The Food Committee of the Chingleput district recently recommended to the Government of Madras that they might raise the rice-content of the ration in the City of Madras, so that stock may not be drained from the surrounding non-rationed areas. I would like to know what is the view of the Government in the matter, and whether they will raise the rice-content in the rationed areas so that surplus from decontrolled areas may not be drained."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The hon. Member wants me to fix 16 ounces, even after listening to my figures. Is the hon. Member justified in asking for 16 ounces? It is not possible to give 16 ounces. I can appreciate what he said. But what is the situation? I know that increase in the rice content in the Madras City is necessary. People buy rice in the black-market. I know that. Black-market is a matter in which you cannot accuse one party alone. Women in the city take headloads and they sell rice to people. The purchaser also is culpable in the transaction of the black-market. Food is an essential article and every man must have enough food. He will therefore employ any methods to get it. It is human nature. If you give 16 ounces in one locality, you have to give 4 ounces in some corner of the Presidency. Therefore there is no question of increasing or decreasing the ration. To do that, we should have more food. That is why we are trying to get more food and asking people to produce more who are able to do so."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister has spoken for 40 minutes. Hon. Members can ask for information to clear certain points."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know when the Hon. Minister proposes to do away with control in the Madras City?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member cannot ask for information on new points."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"The hon. Minister has not replied to the question as to what is the policy of the Government with regard to increased production of food, with regard to reducing the acreage under commercial crops and encouraging better growth of food crops. What is the policy of the Government in this matter and what steps have been taken by them?"

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The Government are perfectly aware of the acreage under various crops. When they find that food-crops production is seriously being interfered with by commercial crops, they will not hesitate to put a ban on commercial crops.”

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO :—“ May I know where we, Anantapur people, stand? Anantapur and Hindpur Municipalities stand on a different footing. Enough grains are available. There is rationing now. The Food Committee and the District Collector and all of us have made recommendations in the matter. May I know what steps the Government have taken? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The Government will take such action as is recommended by the District Collector.”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I shall try to finish as soon as possible. There are a number of points that have been raised.

“ I shall straightaway deal with the question of linguistic provinces, because the hon. Members, Messrs. Venkateswarlu and Kaleswara Rao referred to it in detail. As I said, the resolutions of this House and of the Council were transmitted to the Government of India and the Constituent Assembly. Hon. Members know that the Prime Minister of India made a statement on the floor of the Dominion Assembly; since then the Constitution Sub-Committee have reported and I shall read what they have said.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I hope the Government will supply copies of that book to hon. Members.”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It is only in the drafting stage. They say: The Committee is anxiously considering the question whether Andhra Desa should be specifically mentioned as a separate State in the schedule. There was recently a statement of the Government of India on this subject in which it was stated that Andhra Province could be included among the Provinces in the Constitution as was done in the case of Orissa and Sind under the Government of India Act, 1935. Accordingly the Committee was at one stage inclined to mention the Andhra Province as a separate state in the schedule. On fuller consideration, however, the Committee feels that the bare mention of the State in the schedule will not suffice to bring it into being from the commencement of the new constitution. Preparatory steps will have to be taken immediately under the present constitution in order that the new State and all the machinery of that Government may come into being from the commencement of the new constitution. This was what was done in the case of Orissa and Sind under the Government of India Act, 1935. They were made into separate provinces with effect from April 1st, 1936, while the Act came into operation on the 1st April 1937. The Committee therefore recommends that a commission should be appointed to work out and enquire into all relevant matters not only as regards the Andhra Province but also as regards other linguistic regions

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with instructions to submit its report in time to enable any new states to be so formed to be recommended to be grouped under section 290 of the Government of India Act, 1935 and mentioned in the schedule before the constitution is finally adopted.

“ This is the stage in which the question of formation of linguistic provinces is to-day. This Government, as a Government, are interested in the creation of these linguistic provinces and they have said so to the Government of India. But there are difficulties in the way. One difficulty the hon. Member representing Labour from the Circars tried to remove. It is a matter of individual opinion as to which province Madras should belong. I do not think his Andhra brethren will so easily accept what he has put forward. So far as people of Tamil Nadu are concerned, they say that the city of Madras belongs to the Tamil area. I do not think that Andhra Members are willing to accept the conclusion Mr. Venkateswarulu has come to. There it is necessary that a boundary commission should go into the question. There are hon. Members on both sides of the House representing Tamil areas who are equally determined that Madras should form only part of the Tamil Province. Considering the opinion held by hon. Members representing various constituencies, the matter may be easily arranged by a friendly settlement. I feel, Sir, that it is not possible for this Government to take the matter any further than what has been done by the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly. Mr. Kaleswara Rao suggested that we might begin the work from now as if the two provinces, Andhra and Tamil Nadu, are divided. This suggestion has been mooted on several occasions. But there are administrative difficulties in the way. I think it would be best and more in consonance with reason, to wait till a boundary commission reports and see what its decision is before taking any steps in the direction which my hon. Friend representing Bezwada and Masulipatam referred to. As far as hon. Members of this House are concerned, their views have been expressed by the resolution which has been adopted without any dissentient voice on the floor of the two Houses. Therefore the Government of India and the Members of the Constituent Assembly know what the opinion in this province is with regard to the division of the province that is being asked for. My hon. Friend, the Leader of the House reminds me that this is the opinion of the other House as well. In deference to what you said this morning, I need not refer to what took place in the other House.

“ Well, Sir, my hon. Friend opposite has charged me for saying, time and again about the secular State we have set up. I am as tired to mention this as they are tired of hearing it, but I must assert that the Government is not carried on in the name of any particular community, religion, caste or creed. There are one or two considerations which come into play in the working of the secular State. I have had reports from Malabar especially, that there has been this agitation for Moplastan being carried on by some responsible Members of this House and as long as there is a danger and as long as there is a possibility of religious

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fanaticism being fanned up, it is the duty of the Government, as a Government, to see that nothing untoward happens by such fanatical utterances. Subject to this, I am willing to state, that the Government do think of all communities without distinctions of party, because once they assume their seats on the Treasury Bench, they are the Government of the people (hear, hear) and not of any particular party. And it is therefore their duty, within reasonable limits, to try and see that justice is meted out evenly to every person forming the body politic. It is this, Sir, which made me rush to three places during the last two Sundays giving up the leisure, which I assure hon. Members, I badly needed, because if they come up to my room, they will see that I am rather being burdened and almost drowned under files (A voice: 'I sympathise with you') and I have not been able to look at even important and urgent matters. With the work in this House and a number of visitors who have got to be seen, it has not been found possible to go through my files and I would have utilized the last two Sundays for this purpose. But I felt in the interests of the body politic that I must see for myself what has happened. As I said on the floor of the other House, there have been happenings in these places which I visited and which, as a Hindu, I feel very sorry for, and I hope something may be done to bring back the cordial relations that existed between the communities in these places. The Members representing the Muslim community in the districts to which I have gone, were good enough to accompany me and see things for themselves and I am glad to state, Sir, that they were satisfied with the steps I took in these places and helped me by associating themselves with what I said to the people I met in these towns. Therefore, hon. Members opposite may rest assured that the Government will do all that lies in their power, subject to reasonable limitations, to see that cordial relations are restored. What is more, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Muslim Member representing North Arcot, will tell you that for the first time in Thiruvannamalai after several days, the Hindu and Muslim communities sat together and broke bread, which I think was rather a good thing. My hon. Friend representing North Arcot had to persuade his Muslim friends to come in because they were even frightened to come to the dinner table but fortunately they did come and I believe cordial relations will soon be restored. Losses there have been, no doubt, but the first principle which the Muslim Members wanted was relationship of cordiality restored and what lies in the power of the Government will be on the side of restoration of peaceful relations between the two communities.

" My hon. Friend representing the Muslims of Kurnool referred to the question of border areas and the detenus who are still under detention. We are examining the cases and we shall do what we can to see that people are set at liberty. As I said in the other House, Government do not want to keep anyone one minute longer than is necessary (hear, hear), subject to the condition that the paramount necessity would be the safety of the State as a whole. You know that members of this House representing the districts

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in the border areas are nervous of what is happening and the constant clashes and the reports that I get from these border districts rather make one nervous, because hon. Members will not mistake me when I say, that in the two districts bordering on our area, viz., Nalgonda and Warangal, civilised Government, as we understand, it has almost ceased to exist. Though His Exalted Highness has a sort of paramountcy over these areas, people have taken the law into their own hands and I was not exaggerating when I said that during the day-time most of the people in these areas are afraid of raids by the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen (Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur:—'There is Communist Raj there'). My friend representing Kurnool says, there is Communist Raj there. But if he had waited for a moment, he would have heard what I had to say. My hon. Friend representing Labour from the Circars said that I was exaggerating when I said that in the night-time these poor people are afraid of the Communists just as they are afraid in the day-time of the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen. Well, I am not saying it. My hon. Friend representing Kurnool seems to have said it even before I uttered it because that is the situation there. I know my hon. Friend representing Labour in the Circars has his justification that the people want to set up their own Government in those areas and these people represent the people of those areas. Well and good. But at the same time there is such a thing as State Control. The Government of India are in possession of the negotiations between His Exalted Highness and themselves and as a Government, we do not want to do anything which will in any way go to upset the even-tenor of these negotiations, because we are interested in the Indian Union, we are interested in the prosperity of the Indian Union and therefore we should do everything in our power to see that any negotiation that the Indian Union are carrying on with the States which have not yet acceded, should be helped rather than hindered by any action we may take here. Subject to that this Government do mean to take action to protect the people in the border areas, because we cannot have another State, however powerful it may be, hindering or giving trouble to the people in our part of the Province and it is our duty to safeguard the life and property of the people in our Province and whatever is necessary will be done to safeguard our people. (Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur:—'Then, what about liberty'). My hon. Friend talks of liberty. Yes, I am all for liberty, provided there is no licence in it.

" Well, Sir, there was some statement that the Government have done nothing and corruption seems to be rampant in the Services. The Government have done whatever they could to see that corruption is put an end to, but I do not say that all our officers are paragons of virtue, but I do say this, that unless you have sufficient particulars, unless you have sufficient evidence to bring home to any officer the guilt of corruption, this sort of broad statement of existence of corruption, does not take us anywhere. On the other hand, it leads to demoralization in the Services, because no Government, however powerful it is, can act without the help and advice of its servants. I have said time and again that every

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responsibility for the actions of Government servants will be taken by the Government because they are in charge and the Services are under their control and if anything goes wrong they are responsible to the body politic. As an administrator, I would appeal to the hon. Members of this House that they should, as far as possible avoid references to particular officials, unless they know for certain that such and such a thing has happened and it can be brought home to the officials concerned, because in the interests of administration, we must restore confidence in our officials and they must feel that they are sure of their position and that they have people who would defend them, provided they are in the right and they have carried out their duties to the best of their ability. I know, Sir, hon. Members on both sides of the House are very anxious to see that corruption is put an end to. I can assure hon. Members that the Government are trying their best to clean up the Aegean Stables, but there are difficulties in the way, officials cannot be replaced in the twinkling of the eye, and administration cannot be carried on in the absence of these officials. Subject to these conditions, the Government will, as far as it lies in their power, try and eradicate corruption and put it down also with a strong hand. I am sure, officers who are corrupt realise fully that it will not be either in their interests or in the interests of their family to carry on such nefarious activities, because if things come to the notice of the Government and corruption is proved, they would be dealt with not only by departmental action but even taken before courts of law, so that punishment may be meted out to them for any wrong that they might have committed.

“Well, Sir, I am not going to deal exhaustively with the Police, because you will have the Police Demand immediately after this, and I know very well that people are waiting to pour their vials of wrath, not on myself but on this very loyal force which, with all their difficulties, have carried on. I do not say that they are paragons of virtue but I shall wait to see what hon. Members have got to say on this force before I have my say, which fortunately happens to be the final word.

“Sir, I am indeed obliged to the Members for what they have said in regard to administration but I hope they will understand that Ministers are, after all, human (hear, hear) and it is but human to err. We might have committed faults and I do not say that we are such angels as to be above committing mistakes but they might be committed without any knowledge and I can assure hon. Members that the Government will be carried on only with one ideal—and that is the ideal to which the Member for Kurnool referred—truth and justice.”

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THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMY REDDIAR :—“தலைவர் அவர்களே, காலையில் நான் இங்கு வந்தபோது கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது என்னைப்பற்றி நான் இங்கு வருவதில்லை என்றும் சரியாக சபையை நடத்தவில்லை என்றும் ஒரு மாதிரியாக சில விஷயங்களை பேசப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அங்கத்தினர்கள் பட்டவர்த்தனமாக பேசுவதைப்பற்றி நான் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன். இருந்தாலும் இந்தக் காலத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவதில் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கிறதென்பதை அங்கத்தினர்கள் உணர்ந்திருப்பார்கள் என்று

[8th March 1948] [Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar]

நினைக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது அங்கத்தினர்கள் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து விட்டோம் என்று நினைத்து பேச்சுசுதந்திரத்துடன் மனம்போல் பேசுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் பேச்சுசுதந்திரத்தை அங்கத்தினர்கள் எப்படி உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்பதைப்பற்றி நான் சொல்வதற்கு தயாராக இல்லை. எதிரிகளாக இருந்தாலும் கண்யமாக நடத்தவேண்டுமென்பதை நான் பூராவும் விரும்புகிறேன். எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களிடத்திலும் அன்புடன் நடக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் என் கொள்கை. ஆனால் பேசும்போது உத்சாகத்துடன் என்னென்ன பேசுவது என்றும் எப்படி பேசுவது என்பதையும் கூட கவனிக்காமல் தாறுமாறாக பேசப்படுகிறது. இந்த சட்டசபையில் என்னைப் பொருத்தவரையில் நான் பிறைப்பற்றி உவலைப்படுவது இல்லை. ஆனால் மாகாண ஜனங்களுடத்தில் நாம் எப்படி நடந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்பதை நாம் அவசியம் உணரவேண்டும். நமக்கு சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்துவிட்டது என்று அதை அதிகமாக உபயோகப்படுத்தி விட்டால் ஜனங்கள் நம்மை எப்படி நினைப்பார்கள் என்பதை உணரவேண்டும். எந்தக் கஷ்டமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியாக இருந்தாலும் சரி கொஞ்சம் யோசித்துப்பேசுவதுதான் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். நானும் தப்பு அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்வதாக சொல்லவில்லை. என்னென்றால் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த பிறகு அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவதில் எவ்வளவு சஷ்ட நஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை அங்கத்தினர்கள் உணரவேண்டுமென்பதை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவதாக இருந்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கும் மந்திரிகளுக்கும் தகுதியாக நாம் நடந்துகொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதை அங்கத்தினர்கள் உணரவேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகையால் நான் என்னென்ன செய்கிறேன் என்று அங்கத்தினர்கள் பார்த்திருந்தால் இந்த மாதிரி பேசி இருக்கமாட்டார்கள். காலையில் நான் 3 மணிக்கு எழுந்திருந்து இரவு 11 மணிக்கு தான் படுக்கிறேன். இடையில் ஓய்வுக்காக ½ மணி நேரம் படுக்கிறேன். இது விஷயம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு தெரியாது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஏதோ நான் வேலை செய்யாமலிருக்கிறேன் என்றும் அங்கத்தினர்களை அவமதிக்கும் எண்ணத்துடன் இருக்கிறேன் என்றும் அவர்கள் எண்ணி இருந்தால் அவர்கள் சரியாக தெரிந்துகொள்ளவில்லை என்றுதான் நான் சொல்வதென்பதுதான் இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அது மாதிரிமல்ல. ஒரு நாளைக்கு எத்தனை மணி நேரம் அரசாங்க வேலைகளை பார்க்கிறேன் என்றும் எவ்வளவு பார்க்கிறேன் என்றும் அவர்களுக்கு தெரிந்திருந்தால் அவர்கள் இவ்விதம் பேசி இருக்கமாட்டார்கள். காலையில் 8 மணி முதற்கொண்டு 10½ மணி வரையில் வீட்டில் அங்கத்தினர் உண்பார்க்கிறேன். பகல் 3 மணி முதற்கொண்டு 4 மணி வரையிலும், 7 மணி முதற்கொண்டு 11 மணி வரைக்கும் இன்னும் பார்க்கிறேன். இவர்களுக்கு இடையில் அரசாங்க வேலைகளை பார்க்குவார்களேன். ஆகையினாலே இன்னும் எவ்வளவு நேரம் தான் அங்கத்தினர்களை நான் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்பது எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இன்னும் எனக்கு பல தொல்லைகள் இருக்கின்றன. வேலைகளை பார்க்கும்போது உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை பார்க்கவேண்டும். பொது ஜனங்களை பார்க்கவேண்டியதாகவும் இருக்கிறது. மந்திரிகளையும் பார்க்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு வருடைய குறைகளையும் விசாரித்து நடத்தவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி விசாரித்து அந்தந்த குறைகளுக்குத் தகுந்தபடி ஏற்பட்டு செய்ய வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இவ்வளவு வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கும்போது அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த மாதிரி நினைப்பது ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. அங்கத்தினர்கள் எவ்வித தொல்லைகள் இருக்கிறது என்று தெரியாமல் பேசினால் அதைப்பற்றி பரவாயில்லை. ஆனால் ஏதோ குறை சொல்வதாக நினைத்துக்கொண்டு ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினாலேதான் என்னால் சபைக்கு அடிக்கடி வர முடியவில்லை. சொல்வதற்கு முந்தி நான் என்னென்ன செய்கிறேன் என்று தெரிந்துகொண்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அதற்காகத்தான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இது விஷயத்தை கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டால் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டமான வேலைகளைச் செய்கிறோம் என்பதை அங்கத்தினர்கள் உணர்வார்கள்.

[Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar] [8th March 1948]

“தலிர எனக்கு ஆங்கிலத்தில் அவ்வளவு நன்றாக பேசத் தெரியாது தான். அதை நான் மறுக்கவே இல்லை. தலிர அந்த உண்மையை தெரிந்துகொள்ள என்னை பிரதமராக தேர்ந்தெடுத்திருக்கிறீர்கள். என்னுடைய குறைவைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டு அதைப்பற்றி குறை கூறிக்கொண்டே இருந்தால் அது உங்களுடைய நீங்கள் குறை கூறிக்கொள்வதாகும். அது விஷயமாக நான் அதிகம் சொல்லவேண்டாமென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது நம்மாகாணத்தில் நான்கு பாஷைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த மாகாண அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவதாக இருந்தால் நான்கு பாஷைகளும் தெரிந்திருக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு மாகாணத்தின் அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவதாக இருந்தால் அந்தந்த மாகாணத்தின் பாஷையிலேயேதான் நடத்தவேண்டும். அப்படி நடத்தாவிட்டால் அங்கத்தினர்களும் அங்கத்தினராக இருக்க லாய்க்கில்லை. ஆகையால் மற்றவரை குறைகூறிக்கொண்டிருப்பதில் நியாயமில்லை. குறை கூறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்கள் தாங்கள் எந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறோம் என்பதை நினைத்திருந்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது ஆண்டு 15-ம் தேதிக்குப் பிறகு இந்த மாகாணத்தின் அரசாங்கத்தை மாகாண பாஷையில்தான் நடத்தவேண்டும். இனிமேல் அப்படியான நடத்தவேண்டுமென்பதை நான் எச்சரிக்கை செய்திருப்பதை நான் ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறேன். இனி இங்கிலீஷ் பாஷையில் அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்தமுடியாது என்பதையும் சொல்லியும்புகிறேன். அரசாங்கத்தை மாகாண பாஷையில் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று பொது மக்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை உணர்வேண்டும். அதற்குக் கூலமாகவே நான் நானும் இப்பொழுது பிரதமராக வந்திருக்கிறேன் என்பதை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு ஞாபக மூட்டுகிறேன் (சிரிப்பு). அங்கத்தினர்கள் இதை மனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இனிமேல் சாவ தானமாக பேசவேண்டும். அங்கத்தினர்கள் கூட குற்றம் சொல்லி பேசி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதைக்கூட பேச என்னுடைய ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. எந்தெந்த விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி பேசுகிறோம் என்பதை தெரிந்துகொண்டு பேசவேண்டும். மொத்த சரியான முறையில் உபயோகப்படுத்தி பேசவேண்டும். சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தபிறகு நாம் எப்படி நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதை மனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இனிமேல் முன் மாதிரி பேசாமல் தாங்கள் பேசுவது என்ன வென்பதை தெரிந்துகொண்டு பேச வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாம் பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு பிரதிநிதியாக வந்திருக்கிறோம். நாம் அவர்களுக்கு சட்டம் செய்வதற்காக வந்திருக்கிறோம். இயற்றிய சட்டத்தை எவ்வளவு தூரம் நடைமுறையில் நடத்திக் காட்டுவேண்டுமென்றும் அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் நாம் தமது பணிகளைக்கொண்டு நடத்தவேண்டியதும் நம்முடைய கடமை. குறைகள் இருக்கலாம். மனிதர்கள்தான் அந்த குறைவை நிவர்த்தி செய்துவிட்டு நடைபெறும். அப்படி நிவர்த்தி செய்துகொண்டு நியாயமாக நடக்கவேண்டும். அதில் தங்களுக்கு இரங்கும் குறைவை நிவர்த்தி செய்துகொண்டு பிறகு பிறரை குற்றம் சொல்வதாக இருந்தால் அது சாவுதானாக சொல்லவேண்டும். நான் ஏதாவது செய்திருந்தால் அது அங்கத்தினர்களை துன்புறுத்தவேண்டுமென்றதற்காக இல்லை என்றும் அப்படி ஏதாவது இருந்தால் அதற்கு மன்னியும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்களையும் சரியாக நடந்துகொள்ளும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ May I request you, Sir, to translate the speech of the Hon. Premier for the benefit of the Members.” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—“ May I remind the Hon. the Leader of the House that the usual practice is to request the mover of the cut motion to withdraw his cut motion? ”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ In conclusion, Sir. I hope the hon. Member representing Palghat and Ponnani taluks (laughter) will withdraw his cut motion.”

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P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Sir, I am sorry to see the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ May I draw the attention of the hon. Member that it is not parliamentary to refer to an Hon. Minister by name. The hon. Member should refer to him by his portfolio.”

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Sir, I am sorry to see the Hon. the Minister for Home dragging in poor Moplahstan here. I do not think it is a crime to claim or demand Moplahstan. If that is a crime, I ask, whether it is not a crime to claim Tamil Nad for him, and is it not a crime to ask for a separate Andhra Province. It is only in that way . . . ”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ On a point of personal explanation, Sir. My demand for Tamil Nad is as part of the Indian Union. His demand for Moplahstan does not stand on that footing.” (Laughter.)

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Sir, I want to disabuse the Hon. Leader of the House of his idea. My demand is only as a unit in the Indian Union. My demand is for Moplah Nad and not Moplahstan. I would request him . . . ”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ May I point to the hon. Member for his information that my demand for Tamil Nad is neither on communal or community basis; it is entirely based on language, whereas his is entirely based on religion.” (Laughter.)

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Tweedledum and Tweedledee! ”

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ My demand is based not entirely on religion but on culture and to a certain extent on language also. Therefore I am sorry . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The hon. Member has no right of reply.”

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ In view of the otherwise tolerable reply of the Hon. Leader of the House I withdraw the cut motion.”

The cut motion, by leave of the House, was withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

(2) DEMAND XIV—POLICE.

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

“ On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,40,49,900 under Demand XIV—Police.

“ Sir, I think some explanation is due from me to the House as to how this budget figure has got rather bloated, if I may use such expression. It is due to the fact that the Government of India felt that as far as possible in putting down civil disturbances,

[Dr. P. Subbarayan] [8th March 1948]

the Provincial Governments ought to raise their own Police force armed in every way to meet any contingency that might arise in internal disturbances. It is the recruitment of four units of Special Police which has sent up the figure now; and we hope to recruit also two more special units on the provision contained in this year's budget. Besides, we are raising in a number of districts the Home Guards for which permanent arrangements had to be made by way of appointment of Commandants of these guards. This also finds a place in the present budget. And you know, Sir, and hon. Members know as well as you do Sir, the pay of the Police has had to be raised, because it was felt Government must have a contented Police force, and therefore it has been found necessary to raise the pay of constables, so that in times of stress and in other times, peace can be maintained by the Police force. I can assure hon. Members that the force as a whole are realizing their responsibilities towards the public; and as I have mentioned right from the constables to the Inspector-General of Police, know what their duties are. And His Excellency the Governor of Madras, while opening the Police parade the other day at the Pudupet maidan, laid down certain principles for the conduct of the Police which are admirable in every way. I have said that these should be translated and pasted up at every Police station so that the Police force as a whole may know their duties. And in return, cannot I ask of the public, and through you, the Members of the Legislature, to give them every aid possible you can, for then alone can a proper co-operation between the public and the Police force exist, which is so necessary specially in a free country. We are really in an atmosphere of freedom to-day; and in such an atmosphere, if there is co-operation, I am sure, the Police would re-act to that co-operation. Because, I can tell you, in western countries for instance, with the Police force, the co-operation of the public, is fully there. For, if there has been, say, a case of theft, you will find people from the locality coming forward and giving the Police proper information so that the culprit can be traced and brought to book. Here, I am afraid, we live in suspicion of the Police. I do not blame the public for it, because of the circumstances we were placed in at that time we were so. But things having changed, I would ask all the Members of the Legislature to do propaganda for this purpose so that the public may know what the Police are for and the Police also may know that the co-operation of the public is behind them in discharging their duty, which is a very responsible one, towards the public. With these words I move that the Government be granted the sum I mentioned."

The House then adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 10th March 1948, at 11 a.m.

IV.—PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Notification appended to G.O. No. 84, L.A., dated 16th January 1948, excluding from the limits of the North Arcot District Board the local area defined in the schedule.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, the 10th March 1948.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUKHAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Alleged misbehaviour of some constables of the Shoranur outpost.

* 117 Q.—

[MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member who gave notice of the question is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."]

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Magistrate of Malabar received a complaint from two women, viz., K. Kunhikutty Amma and A. Nanikutty Amma of Kuruvattur village of Valluvanad taluk (Malabar) to the effect that they were raped by three police constables, viz., (1) M. Alavi, police constable No. 209, (2) Kelu Kurup, police constable No. 767 and (3) Moidu, police constable No. 83 of the Shoranur outpost, along with a black-market rice agent Parangodan on the morning of 7th December 1947 at about 4 to 5 a.m. and if so, what action has been taken by the Government; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the alleged offenders?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" (a) The District Magistrate received the complaint which was enquired into by the local authorities and disposed of by them. In view of the action already taken as detailed in the answer to clause (b), the Government have not taken any action.

" (b) The enquiry showed that while there was a strong suspicion against the constables, there is not the slightest proof of their complicity in the affair. The constables have however been transferred from Shoranur to other stations."

Abolition of one of the District Courts in Tanjore.

* 118 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposals to abolish one of the district courts which are existing now in Tanjore; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to abolish any other court in the Tanjore district?

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THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“(a) & (b) The High Court is examining the feasibility of reducing the number of district munsifs' courts in districts where the district average falls short of 350 suits and of amalgamating the judicial districts of East and West Tanjore. It is awaiting reports from the concerned District Judges.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“May I know whether the Government have any proposal to amalgamate Pudukottah State with the Tanjore district and retain the present courts?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I am afraid the time has not arisen to answer this question.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“In considering the abolition of courts, may I know whether the Government will consider the distance that the litigants would have to travel to reach the courts?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The Government will bear in mind all considerations relating to the convenience of the litigant public before they arrive at a final decision.”

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“In view of the fall in litigation in the Tanjore district, is it not desirable to reduce the number of district courts from two to one?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“My answer says that we are consulting the High Court who in turn are consulting the District Judges concerned.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I know whether work in the courts will decrease proportionately after reduction in their number?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I am afraid the hon. Gentleman has not followed what I said. The yardstick the Government have in view is 350 suits or more and on that basis reduction will be considered. The pendency of litigation will also be taken into consideration.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“May I know whether Government will see that at least each taluk has a district munsif's court?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“That depends on the yardstick.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“May I know whether the consideration of the abolition of the district munsif's court was taken up on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“No, Sir, steps were taken before that.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I know the average number of cases disposed of by each court annually?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I advise the hon. Gentleman to put down a separate question.”

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SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“As the civil work in every district has fallen down and the additional sub-courts, munsifs' courts and districts courts have not much work, have the Government got any idea of retrenching them?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I do not grant the hon. Gentleman's premises. According to the reports I receive, litigation is increasing.”

Road to Nagarjunakonda, Guntur district.

* 119 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a proposal sanctioned by the Government last year to lay a road to Nagarjunakonda in Guntur district, the seat of a very famous Buddhist learning once; and

(b) what happened to the same?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) No, Sir. There is at present a road from Macherla to Nagarjunakonda maintained by the Guntur District Board as a third-class road. In November 1946, the district board made the road fit for motor traffic. It was then considered that the road should continue to be maintained by the district board. It has since been decided that the Government should take over the road from the control of the Guntur District Board from 1st April 1948 and necessary provision required in 1948-49 for its improvement has been included in the Budget Estimate for 1948-49.

“(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (a).”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“Is it not a fact that four miles of the road leading to the famous seat of the Mahayana school of Buddhism have not yet been metalled and that the distance has to be negotiated by walk?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I have already said that the Government are taking over the road from 1st April 1948.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“May I know whether the Government will metal the road before the end of the year?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“We have provided in the budget Rs. 80,000 for metalling and Rs. 13,500 for maintenance for the current year.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“As several scholars from all over India visited Nagarjunakonda in recent months, will the Government expedite the laying of a pukka road?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“There is no question of expediting. We shall spend the money for which we are asking the House to vote.”

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SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the statement made that four miles of the road have to be traversed on foot, will the Government lay a pukka road so as to take travellers right to the very site of Nagarjunakonda?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"An estimate for metalling the road at a cost of Rs. 1.92 lakhs has already been prepared."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"My question was whether the Government would expedite the construction of a pukka road leading to Nagarjunakonda, in view of its great importance to the Andhra country particularly?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"We shall do it as efficiently and speedily as possible."

Co-operative Deputy Registrars employed for thrift work.

* 120 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether Co-operative Deputy Registrars are employed for doing thrift work among ex-addicts;

(b) whether their duties are in any way different from the other Co-operative Deputy Registrars; and

(c) how many are they and what is the expenditure on them?

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—" (a) Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies have been employed as Special Development Officers for ameliorative work connected with Prohibition in the 16 Prohibition districts.

" (b) Yes.

" (c) There are 16 Special Development Officers at the rate of one for each of the 16 Prohibition districts. The annual expenditure on them is roughly Rs. 1,22,700."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know how many of these officers doing ameliorative work are given permits to drink?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"I have not got the figure, but I believe none of them has been given permits."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know whether the Government have under contemplation a proposal to abolish the posts of Special Development Officers?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"A proposal whether the ameliorative work should be taken over by the Co-operative Department is under consideration."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know in what respects the work of the Special Development Officers differs from the work of the Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies?"

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THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"The difference is two-fold. In the first place these Special Development Officers give special emphasis to work among ex-addicts and provide them with better recreational, social and economic facilities. In the second place, their work will be confined in range and purpose to providing alternative employment to ex-toddy tappers who have been thrown out of employment by the introduction of Prohibition."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"If these officers are merged with the Co-operative Department, do the Government realize that that Department will become unwieldy and that these officers will not be able to perform the work that is expected of them?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"That, I believe, is rather a pessimistic view of the situation."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know whether these officers have been given instructions to organize small scale industries on co-operative lines and if so, what the industries are and where they have been organized?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"In fact the whole structure of ameliorative work is on co-operative lines. Societies for the manufacture of palm jaggery have been started and are working in the various Prohibition districts. They are manufacturing a large quantity of palm jaggery. Various cottage industries like basket-making, rug-making, and dairy-farming are organized by these officers."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know whether the Madras Prohibition Enquiry Committee has recommended the entrusting of the ameliorative work to the Co-operative Department?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"The report of the Committee is under examination. I think that is the general trend of the report."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that the work of the Co-operative Department and the Ameliorative Department is identical, why do the Government want to abolish the present Ameliorative Department and recruit a fresh?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"I am afraid the hon. Member has misunderstood my answer. The work of the two departments is not identical."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know the officer who scrutinizes the work of these Special Development Officers and whether weekly or fortnightly reports are received by the Government?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"There is a Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies in charge of Prohibition (ameliorative work). He is the head of the department for the whole Province. Monthly reports are received from the Special Development Officers."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the fact that some of these Special Development Officers are doing very good and useful work, will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of retaining the Ameliorative Department?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"The work will surely be continued. But the question is whether there should be a separate Ameliorative Department or the work tacked on to the Co-operative Department. That is under consideration and the Government will pass orders after duly considering all the relevant factors."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know whether this department has recently placed Rs. 100 at the disposal of every Village Munsif for distributing jaggery water and organizing singing parties in the village and, if so, whether the Government think that these two are effective methods to put down drinking and make Prohibition succeed?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"So far as the first part of the question is concerned, I want notice. As for the second part, singing parties are organized to afford recreation to both the ex-addicts and the other people in the villages."

Enforcement of Shop Assistants Act.

* 121 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state why the Government have not taken any steps to enforce the Shop Assistants Act?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Government are taking necessary steps to constitute the machinery necessary to enforce the Act at an early date."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"May I know how long it will take to constitute the necessary machinery?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I expect the work will be completed in about four weeks."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know why the Government have taken so much time to enforce the Shop Assistants Bill?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"After an Act is passed, steps have to be taken to create the necessary agency and inspectorate. Rules have to be framed as regards qualifications and so on. The framing of the rules under this Act has almost been completed, and they are awaiting the Government's sanction. As soon as the Government sanction is accorded, necessary staff will have to be recruited by the Public Service Commission or otherwise. To do all these things, it takes some time. I may assure that the Government are as much anxious as the hon. Members to enforce the Act as early as possible."

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SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, why the Government want to recruit fresh candidates when they have got special factory inspectors for the purpose of inspecting factories and shops?" 11.15 a.m.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I feel that the hon. Member who has not perhaps visualized the scope of the enforcement of the Shop Assistants Act. It requires quite a large staff and then as I have already said, we have to examine the qualifications of the various people and the nature of work they have to do; and the present agency will not be able to do the work that is contemplated under that Act."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know the idea of the Government in postponing this work indefinitely; and whether there are any special reasons for doing so, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The hon. Member is entirely wrong in thinking so, Sir."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know, Sir, why the Government pass some Acts in this House without taking steps to enforce them? Is not the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that this is not the first instance of this sort but that there are many other Acts that have been passed in this House which the Government have not put them into force. May I know whether Acts pertaining to social welfare are passed merely by way of propaganda?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is no question of passing Acts in this House merely for propaganda, Sir. I am afraid the hon. Member is trying to do some propaganda by asking such a question."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know whether both the Non-Power Factories Bill and the Shop Assistants Act have been given assent to by the Governor-General and the Governor?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have already answered in this House that the Shop Assistants Bill has received the assent of the Governor-General and the Governor. In regard to the Non-Power Factories Bill, we are awaiting the assent of the Governor-General, Sir."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask, Sir, in view of the great expectations raised in the minds of shop assistants that the provisions of this Act will be made applicable very soon, what time will it take for the Government to enforce the provisions of the Act throughout the Province? The Hon. Minister only mentioned the time required for the setting up of the machinery, but I want to know when the Act will come into force."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have already answered all the questions raised by my hon. Friend."

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SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that Messrs. Higginbothams, Ltd., have refused leave and other facilities to its employees recently, and when the employees asked for the enforcement of the Act, the company threatened them with dismissal and said that they would treat them as commission agents hereafter and not as employees?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can put a separate question."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister what is the special reason for the delay in obtaining the assent of the Governor-General to the Non-Power Factories Act?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"A separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know whether the Government are contemplating the appointment of a Special Officer like the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour for the purpose of working out the implications of this Act?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"As I have already said, we are expediting the work and are preparing the rules necessary for the purpose and they are awaiting the sanction of the Government. As soon as the sanction of the Government is obtained, steps will be taken to constitute the machinery necessary to enforce the Act at an early date."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that even the existing facilities have been withdrawn, because of the failure of the Government to enforce this Act?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have no information, Sir."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the Government would require about four weeks in getting the rules framed and approved by them and that thereafter the Public Service Commission will have to recruit the required candidates. May I know within what definite period can we hope to see the Act actually enforced, because, the Public Service Commission may take its own time to advertise for posts and before selection of candidates is made, six months would have elapsed?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"They are all details which will have to be examined, Sir. As I said, the Government are very anxious to bring the Act into force as early as possible."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Will the Government be pleased to explain the reason for the delay in getting the assent of the Governor-General both to the Non-Power Factories Bill and the Shop Assistants Bill?"

(No answer.)

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"To one of my supplementary questions, the Hon. Minister was kind enough to say that he has no information. Will the Hon. Minister be kind enough to call for the information, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I would suggest to the hon. Member to write to me about the matter on which he wants information and I shall take action on that."

Postponement of municipal elections at Guntur.

* 122 Q.—

[MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Mr. Salam who put this question is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."]

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent statement of Desabhakta Konda Venkatappayya and the endorsement of Mahatmaji about the postponement of municipal elections at Guntur; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in this matter?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" (a) & (b) The hon. Member is presumably referring to the extracts of a letter of Sri Konda Venkatappayya, referred to by Mahatmaji at the prayer meeting held on 12th January 1948. The circumstances under which the elections to the Guntur Municipal Council have not been held have been explained in my letter addressed to Mahatmaji, which was also released to the Press."

Appointment of Laureates in the various languages.

* 123 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) when the Government propose announcing the appointment of Laureates in the various languages; and

(b) what is the basis of their selection?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" (a) & (b) Poets for the laureateships will be chosen with the help of committees specially constituted for the purpose. The constitution of these committees is under consideration. The basis of selection will be that he should be the best poet in that language. The appointments of Poet Laureates will be announced after the recommendation of the committee is received."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"May I know whether the Government have appointed those committees, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The committees have not yet been appointed, Sir. As has

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been explained in the Press Note, the various Universities in the regional areas have been asked to send a representative to those committees and on their recommendation, the Government will make the nomination of the Poet Laureate. Some of the Universities have not yet sent their replies and so the committees have not yet been appointed."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know on what basis the members of the committee will be constituted?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Men of culture and learning in those languages, Sir."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know on what criteria the Hon. Minister will select the members of the committee? Is it on account of their ability, or on account of their knowledge in poetry, that they will be in a position to decide who is the best poet who could be recognized as the Poet Laureate?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"That is exactly the answer I have given in connexion with the question of my hon. Friend Mr. Murthi. Men of culture and learning in those languages will be appointed to the committee, Sir."

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH:—"Will the Hon. Minister assure this House that he would strictly adhere to the communal Government Order in appointing and in assessing the genius of these Poets Laureate?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I did not think that a genius like my hon. Friend will put a question like that, Sir. The Government have no such considerations in their mind."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the Poet Laureate will be paid any remuneration and what is the sort of poetry that is expected of him?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The Poet Laureate is the person who will be able to compose the best possible poetry, Sir."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what will be the term of office of the Poet Laureate, is it for life or for a term?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"It is for a term of five years, Sir."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know whether the Government have thought of the consequence of inviting a committee like this, which is to elect the Poet Laureate? Will it not lead to a number of difficulties and create bad blood among persons who are now in the field of letters?"

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I am unable to understand the hon. Member's question, Sir. If the hon. Member tells us what he likes us to do, that would be better, Sir."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that a person is born and not made, and in the same way a Poet Laureate is born and not made, and that it would well-nigh be impossible for a committee constituted by the Government to find out who is to be a Poet Laureate?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"It is quite right, Sir, that they are born; but there are also some who are made so sometimes by their own efforts. But these members of the committee will select who is to be the best poet from among those who are already born."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"In view of the importance of the committee, will the Government consider the desirability of these people being chosen by the Senates of the respective Universities?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"We have written to the Universities to send their representatives. The Universities know best how to choose and send their representatives, Sir."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know whether there will be one committee for each language, or one committee for all the languages?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"One committee for each language, Sir."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"As the Government have asked the Universities to send their representatives, will they also in the same way ask the Hindustani Prachar Sabhas and other Hindi Premi Mandals to send their representatives to select Hindi poets?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Hindi poets are not opened for selection in this matter, Sir."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"In view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that culture and education will be the basis of selection for the committee, may I know whether English degree-holders will be eligible for seats in that committee?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Culture and learning in those respective languages, Sir."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government expect the Poet Laureate to be an expert in classical poetry or in poetry dealing with the present social and economic matters?"

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

"I will be averse to going into matters of details, Sir. I hope that the expert committee will guide us in this matter."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know whether in selecting these Poets Laureate, the works already published by the celebrated poets will be taken into consideration, and in which case, their prose works also will be considered?"

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

"Sir, I am afraid, hon. Members have not understood the scheme as it was explained in the Press Note. Nobody applies for the post of Poet Laureate. Their existing works are examined by the committee and the best among them is selected as the Poet Laureate in that particular language in the Province. The question of prose works does not arise, Sir."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know whether any remuneration will be paid to these Poet Laureate? That question has not been answered by the Hon. Minister. And what are the specific functions of these Poets Laureate?"

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

"Rs. 1,000 per year, that is the amount fixed, Sir. It is not a matter of remuneration that counts. It is a matter of recognition. This is given to them not for any specific duties that they are expected to perform, but as a matter of recognition that they are the best poets of the day."

Board Higher Elementary School at Calingapatam.

* 124 Q.—SRI G. KUMARASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received from the public of Calingapatam of Chicacole taluk, Vizagapatam district, requesting the Government to convert the Board Higher Elementary School there into a Board Middle School;

(b) the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction thereon; and

(c) what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

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

"(a) No.

"(b) & (c) Do not arise."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—"May I ask the Government to address the Special Officer of the Vizagapatam District Board to send the proposals, if any, which are pending with him regarding converting the Higher Elementary School at Calingapatam into a middle school?"

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

"No, Sir, it is in the province of the Special Officer to do so."

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Pendency of suits under the Madras Estates Land Act.

* 125 Q.—M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the pendency of suits and applications for fasli 1356 under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, is heaviest in recent years; and

(b) if so, what arrangement the Government propose to take to cope with the large number of pending suits and applications under the said Act?

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—" (a) Yes.

"(b) The number of suits and applications filed in fasli 1356 is the lowest for the last 11 faslis and the Government do not consider that any special arrangement is necessary."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the fact that the Government recognize that there are still arrears, will they see that they are reduced by some other means, except by the usual way of allowing divisional officers to dispose of all these applications?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"The question of arrears is being dealt with in the Zamindari Abolition Bill and once that Bill becomes law, a new formula will be available, Sir."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"In view of the still unsettled policy of the Government regarding the treatment of the Zamindari ryot and of the changing vicissitudes of the Committee, may I know if the Government has under contemplation any legislation to suspend trial of all the suits in all courts of the Province?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"As a matter of fact, many of the ryots in the district from which the hon. Gentleman comes, have applied to the Government for speedy disposal of all these suits, because they will help those ryots who are paying grain rent."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"In view of the fact that landholders are launching civil and criminal cases against their ryots, which fact the Hon. Minister is also well aware of, may I request the Hon. Minister to consider the desirability of issuing instructions to stop proceedings of all civil and criminal cases pending the passing of the new legislation?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I am not concerned with criminal cases, Sir. My hon. Friend knows very well, when anybody does a criminal act, he must face the law and get the punishment. If he means, civil proceedings, the Government will take necessary action under the Zamindari Abolition Act, and see that these pending suits of zamindars are properly disposed of."

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11-30
a.m.

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether the pendency in suits is due to the Tenants' Protection Act, 1946? "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—" As I said, Sir, after the Tenants' Protection Act was passed, in fasli 1356 which is the intervening fasli between the date of passing of the Act and now, the number of suits and applications filed in the fasli is the lowest for the eleven faslis preceding."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" The Government having recognized the necessity for the speedy disposal of all these matters, may I suggest to the Government that the jurisdiction on these may be shifted to the civil courts for speedy disposal? "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—" The complaint is, Sir, that the civil courts take a longer time to dispose off cases than these courts."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Tenants' Protection Act has anything to do with regard to the pending number of suits in faslis prior to 1356? "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—" All the orders are contained in the Act, Sir."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" In the case of the commutation suits, does not the Government realize that the suspension of the trial of the suits would be more advantageous to the ryots than to allow the courts to give conflicting decisions in the face of the instability of their policy? "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—" I am sorry to say, Sir, that my hon. Friends and the ryots concerned are in conflict more than anybody else."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" As the Hon. Minister is going to see the early passage of the Zamindari Abolition Bill will the Government consider issuing instructions to the civil courts not to proceed with those suits? "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—" My hon. Friend evidently does not know that neither this House nor the Government has any right to instruct the civil courts in the matter."

The Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital.

* 126 Q.—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital is in dire need of (i) suitable quarters for nurses; (ii) a steam laundry and (iii) expansion; and

(b) what steps the Government intend to take in respect of the above requirements of this hospital?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) & (b) The question of providing quarters for the nursing staff and a steam laundry in the hospital is under consideration. The bed strength of the hospital has been raised recently from 290 to 367 and the office building and the vacant site adjoining the hospital have been reserved exclusively for the expansion of the hospital. Proposals for the expansion of the hospital will be submitted by the Surgeon-General as and when necessary."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" May I know from the Hon. Minister why no provision has been made for a steam laundry for the Gosha hospital in this year's budget though the matter has been pending for several years? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I have already said, Sir, that the matter is under consideration. It will be taken up early."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Is it not a misnomer if it is not derogatory to call this hospital still a 'Caste Hospital' even after the passing of the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" There is a proposal with the Government to change the name."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In view of the fact that the number of beds has considerably increased may I know from the Hon. Minister whether there is not an urgent necessity for providing the steam laundry and the nurses' quarters? "

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

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Are the Government aware that over 2,000 pieces of cloth are being washed by hand every day in the Gosha Hospital and that it is insanitary, particularly in a Maternity Hospital, to have the clothes washed in that manner as the articles cannot be sterilized? Will the Hon. Minister therefore take urgent steps to see that this hospital is provided with a steam laundry without any further delay? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" It is no doubt true, Sir, that a steam laundry is very necessary. It is only a question of providing funds for the purpose."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—" With regard to the provision of nurses' quarters and a steam laundry, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether the consideration is under development or planning stage? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Plans and estimates are being prepared, Sir."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I know from him, what is the

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alternative name likely to be in renaming this hospital? May I also know from him whether he would consider naming it in the name of Kasthuri Bai Gandhi?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The hon. Member has anticipated correctly. That very name has been proposed."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that large funds are not needed for the purposes and that the estimate that has been given with reference to the steam laundry is only Rs. 40,000?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It may be, Sir. I have no information just at present."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister, Sir, whether Harijan women have been admitted in the hospital and, if so, may I know what is the percentage of women admitted before the passing of the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act and after?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The hon. Member may please put a separate question, Sir."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Are the Government aware that the cost of the steam laundry has recently come down from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 40,000, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It will all depend upon the size and make of the laundry, Sir."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister has visited this hospital and seen for himself the difficult conditions under which the nurses are living there? If not, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to see the hospital and do the needful for the nurses?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have visited the hospital and seen things myself."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Will not the very existence of the name 'Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital' shut out the Harijan women from the hospital?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"That is exactly what I wanted to find out, Sir, when I visited the hospital. I found that people of all communities were coming to the hospital. There is no reservation for either caste Hindus or for gosha women?"

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know whether the Government will make available for the hospital the adjoining building where the Office of the Director of Industries is located so that this building may be utilized for nurses' quarters and for the expansion of the hospital?"

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The buildings have not been handed over to the Medical Department. The Collector has been asked to find other accommodation for the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Questions are over."

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

II.—VOTING OF DEMANDS.

(1) DEMAND XIV—POLICE—cont.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is that—
'the Government be granted a sum not exceeding rupees 6,40,49,900 under Demand XIV—Police'."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that I have the opportunity to move the cut motion even though the name of the hon. Member Sir Muthiah Chettiyar finds the first place. Sir, I move the allotment of Rs. 6,40,49,900 for Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

"Sir, the Hon. the Home Minister tried his level best and laboured hard to justify the increased demand for Police. But unfortunately I have to point out that no reasonable arguments were adduced by the Hon. Minister for Home for the increase. For the benefit of the House, I would like to bring to the notice of the House how the allotment for the Police has been increased every year as it is printed in the Government publication. In 1938-39 it was 160 96 lakhs, in 1939-40, Rs. 163 25 lakhs, in 1940-41, 169 52 lakhs of rupees, 1941-42, Rs. 176 84 lakhs, 1942-43, 194 43 lakhs of rupees, 1943-44, Rs. 225 30; 1944-45, Rupees 249 73 lakhs; and in 1945-46, Rs. 298 03 lakhs and in 1946-47, Rs. 381 78 lakhs. It stands to-day at nearly Rs. 7 crores. This shows as to how many times this demand has been increased. In justification of this the Hon. the Home Minister has said that the salaries have been raised. I must point out, Sir, that there is no truth in it. The administration continues as it was. In this connexion . . ."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have got my ears pinned to my hon. Friend's statement Sir, because I am very well aware of it."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, the increase is due more to the way in which the administration is being carried on. In this connexion, I think it would not be out of place if I bring to the notice of the House the recent question which has been asked in the Indian Dominion Assembly by the hon. Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamiah on the administrative machinery of the Government. He has said that it continues to be what it was. This is really a good compliment paid to the hon. Minister for Home, the more so in the Madras Presidency. The only thing I would like to point out is that the administration

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is being carried on, particularly under the present Home Minister in the good old way. There is no change. I would like to bring to the notice of the House, Sir, how the Police are behaving. Only yesterday we saw a spontaneous strike of motor transport workers. What was it due to? A conductor was beaten by a Police man because he refused to give him admission in the bus free of charge and no action was taken. The workers came to the rescue of the conductor and went on strike and on the intervention of the officials of the Transport Department and the Labour Commissioner the strike was called off. By mentioning this I want to bring to the notice of the House that these things are not happening in Madras alone. These are common place incidents, particularly in the mufassal. Most of the police people travel without a ticket in the bus and they are using the buses as if they were their own.

“ We find from the budget figures that the general cost of administration has risen. In spite of that the salaries of the Government servants and others whom the Government have to maintain are in proportion decreasing.

“ I want to bring another most important thing to the notice of the House and that is about the way in which the Home Department is run. It is now virtually the Police raj, Sir, and not the Raj of a popular Government. I would like to refer to a statement by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, particularly for the benefit of the Hon. the Home Minister. He is a well-known and revered Congress Leader and I am sure even the Hon. Home Minister will agree with me that he himself cannot stand any comparison before him as a Congressman. He himself has accused the Pakistan Government and decried the Ordinance-Raj in Pakistan. Here we find that everyday an Ordinance is being issued and Ordinances are passed into law. He has said that ‘ the rule by force is always hated by people.’ Here in our Province particularly we find there is nothing but the rule of the sword. There is no justification for any of the actions of the Government here. Recently we find that throughout the Presidency every Communist office is being searched and other trade union offices are being raided and trade union files are being taken away. Most of the Communists are being watched or warrants of arrest are being issued against them. How many thousands of warrants have been issued, Sir, (Interruption by the Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.) Sir, I do not hear the Hon. Minister, Sir.”

11-45 a.m. MR. SPEAKER:—“ He says if what the hon. Member says is true, the hon. Mr. Venkateswarlu will not be here.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ It does not entirely depend on him alone, Sir. Let him know that thousands of Venkateswarlus will spring up if one Venkateswarlu is arrested, I do not know how many thousands of warrants have been issued by the Home Minister against the Communist party, trade union leaders and Kisan Sabha leaders. I say it is not an accident, but

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he is pursuing a particular policy which is best suited to vested interests. I have already said that a conspiracy has been hatched up against the Communist party and it is in accordance with that the Home Minister is making statements without any reason or rhyme or justification. Let us understand why so much offence is being taken against the Communist party. The Hon. Minister knows full well that strike is going on in Coimbatore, and that forty thousand workers are starving on account of this strike. The mill owners could not open their mills because the workers are all united. The Home Minister wants to smash the leadership and put them in jail so that his capitalist mill magnates may open the mills safely. To help his capitalist brethren he is adopting this policy.

“ Then, Sir, there is the kisan trouble in the Province. We know that in Chellapalli Estate, there are illegal extortions from the tenants and evictions of the tenants. In spite of the legal rights of the tenants, the Government went to the rescue of the zamindar and the Minister has acquiesced into the position created by the District Magistrate and the Police by arresting the Kisan leaders. Unless all the Kisan leaders are removed and Kisan movement suppressed, the zamindars will not have in upper hand to squeeze the peasants and consolidate all his illegal exactions and increase his private land.

“ Let me now, Sir, bring another important matter to the notice of the House. The Home Minister has banned the Communist party volunteer corps saying that there should be no private armies. We have no private armies, Sir. Even though I do not stand comparison in the knowledge of English with that of the Minister for Home, I can say Sir, that the Communist Party Volunteer Corps is no private army at all. Private army means something else than a volunteer organization. Every organization will have its own volunteer corps. I see no meaning in saying that the volunteer corps is a private army. Let us examine how the Press in other Provinces are looking at the activities of our administration. I can make a present to the Home Minister of the statement appearing in the *Bombay Chronicle Weekly*, 15th February which is edited by Mr. Brelvi. I think everybody will agree that he is a democrat and is as much a Congressman as the Hon. Minister for Home. He has paid an excellent compliment to the Home Minister for banning the voluntary corps! I am referring to the journal, dated 15th February. It has actually stated that they (Government) would even ban the Railway Guard because the flag he waves is red. The way in which other Provinces are looking at us is quite clear from the statement made in the *Bombay Chronicle* edited by Mr. Brelvi. Sir, my purpose in quoting this statement is only to show that the Communist party volunteer corps is not at all a private army. A private army will have mechanized units and equipment. In foreign countries, even licences can be obtained by private individuals. There is no country that has thought it necessary to ban this volunteer corps

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except the fascist countries. Unfortunately, our Madras Government, which is running on the lines of Fascist Germany, has to-day banned the voluntary corps of the Communist party. The Home Minister has even gone to the extent of arresting every member of the Communist party, saying that he may be a member of the volunteer corps.

"As regards the incidents on the Nizams border, we have several times refuted the allegation made by the Hon. Minister for Home that the Communists are committing dacoity. If the Hon. Home Minister is prepared to hear evidence, I can bring lakhs and lakhs of Congress—whose devotion to the Congress is not in the least, less than any of the Cabinet Members, more so than the Hon. Home Minister to prove that Communists are not committing robbery or looting. But on the other hand, some disgruntled Congressmen are making fictitious representation to the Home Minister by saying Communists are committing dacoity so that they can easily mislead the Minister and also give him a handle to ban the Communist party. I am very glad Hon. Premier has come just now. He has visited the border area himself. Nobody has made any representation regarding these robberies in these areas. I wish to bring to the notice of the House, in this connexion, the most important statement by the Secretary of the Hyderabad State Congress. He has clearly pointed out the danger facing the State to-day. He has made clear the problem that is facing the State Congress. If we are faced with a general massacre, even my part of the country will not be safe. So many communal leaders of Muslim League are harbouring and supporting the Ittehad-Muslimeen goondas in their own houses. When the Hon. Premier took charge of the Police portfolio, so many searches were made and so many arrests were also made. Now, most of them are being released. We find members from the League Benches making statements that Communists are committing dacoities. They went even to the extent of suggesting that the State Congress is also involved in this. Sir, let them read the Andhra Prabha paper, which is not a Communist paper. They will know then how the Muslim goondas in border areas are helping all these dacoities committed by the Goondas. In spite of that, the Hon. Home Minister goes on repeating that the Communists are committing these dacoities, and he is frequently making such statements on the floor of the House. The other day, the Hon. Leader of the House said on the floor of the House that there is no civilized Government in two districts, namely, Nalgonda and Warangal and people are being robbed by Communists during the night.

"Not only there is no civilized Government but no Government at all of which I am very proud. Even to-day, I would be very happy if these two districts are taken under the administration of the Madras Government however much I dislike that because of Dr. Subbarayan's fascist rule.

"Regarding the dacoities let me point out that when there is no Government there may be disorders. But for that to accuse the Communists is nothing but travesty of truth. There are Jagirdars

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and Desmukhs possessing thousands of acres before whom our zamindars pale into insignificance. It is they who give active support to the atrocities committed by the Nizam. They ill-treat and harass the people. The people are forced to protect themselves. For this the Communists are accused dacoits.

"Let me refer to another incident to disprove the allegation made by the Hon. Minister. Recently a public meeting was held in Tenali under the auspices of the State Congress which was attended by the refugees living there. A speaker being a rich landlord, began accusing the Communists of dacoity. Then all the refugees got up and questioned his mischievous statement and denied the allegation against Communists. The speaker contended himself by saying that he had no personal knowledge but he had reports. The meeting was held under the presidency of Vedantam Lakshminarayan. The Government could verify for itself. To-day the Nizam Government is accusing the Communists as outside interference. The Government is accusing the Communists, while the Leaguers went a step further and began accusing the Congress also for intervening in the State affair. Let us understand where we are being led.

"Sir, let me make my position clear. We do stand by the textile workers in Coimbatore. We do stand by peasants against the landlord and zamindar. At the same time we also support, as every man in Andhra does, the struggle in the Nizam's Dominions. I was little surprised when I was told that my place would not be here, but in jail. If Venkateswarlu is removed from here, there are lakhs and lakhs of people who would rise to the occasion and expose the policy followed by the Hon. Ministers. My only point is to bring to the notice of this House that what the Hon. Home Minister says about Communists is entirely false. My only request is that on impartial open enquiry, with the Hon. Premier as Chairman and some others as members, should be made to find out the truth in the matter. Then, it will be known who is responsible for all these dacoities, etc.

"Lastly, one more point, Sir. I like to bring to the notice of the House how the Communist party press is treated. Our paper office is raided several times. A conspiracy is also going on to declare the Communist Party illegal. We have now reached the stage of our party being banned against which I do appeal to the opinion of the members.

"I have raised the question of Alluri Sitaramaraju's burrakatha so many times. Most of the hon. Members have seen it. The Hon. the President of the Legislative Council has recommended to Government that the ban on it may be lifted. But, till now nobody knows what has happened.

"With these words, Sir, I move the cut motion standing in my name."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I second the cut motion that has been moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkateswarlu. I understand that he has moved it

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with a good deal of heat. So far as I am concerned, the Hon. Home Minister knows and the Government also know that we have a good deal of grievances in the administration of the Police Department in our Province. I do not propose that I should hereafter, as a member of my community, adopt the policy of asking for this or that. Hereafter, our purpose will not be served by complaining against the Government with regard to the Muslim community as a whole. I am leaving that to the good sense of the Hon. Home Minister to do justice to all the communities and particularly the minority communities in our Province. That will be the policy that we will adopt, because we have found that it has become out-moded and out-dated to ask for this or that from Government. We must stand on our own legs and leave the matter entirely to the good sense of the Government to deal with the communities in this Province justly. Sir, some of the Bills that are passed in this House for the preservation of law and order in the Province are there. The Hon. the Home Minister has promised that they will not be used hastily and that they will not be misused. But I am sorry, Sir, that the way in which those Acts are being administered is not proper and is at variance with the professed object.

12 noon: "Sir, in the best of democracies, there are minority problems which have been dealt with. But, Sir, in this country, tragic events have taken place on account of the misunderstanding of the problem. Of course, we are aware that wars were fought in India and the minority problem is unique here. I do not think there is any other country in the world where the minority problem is so acute or so unique as it is in this country. We have got so many minority communities in this country, but the Government has to recognize duly the existence of these minorities and it is their duty to find out the best way in which cordial relations between the Government and the minority communities may be maintained. Therefore, Sir, I believe that the Government should come before this House with a Police demand keeping in view these fundamental facts. Sir, we have now become a free people. When I say, Sir, that we have become a free people, I do not for a moment suggest that we are a people who are not prepared to realize our responsibilities and that we are prone to take the law into our own hands, to break the law and to create disturbances and commotion in the Province and in the country. Of course, the people should themselves realize their responsibilities but greater responsibility devolves upon the Government themselves. The Government must confide in the people and they should secure the confidence of the people. It is on the confidence of the people that the Government will find it easy to carry on the administration without any commotion or any civil disturbance in the country. I say, Sir, this responsibility devolves upon the Government to a very large extent. The Government, as a popular Government, should become one with the people and feel that they are intimate with the people. The Government should also see that the people stand by them fully. I am afraid that state of affairs is not obtaining in our Province. On the other hand, I find that the Government have

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found it necessary, immediately after the attainment of Independence, to have measures passed in order to tighten their hold on the people; it shows that the Government are not able to command the confidence of the people. I want this Government by their conduct in the administration, particularly, the administration of the Police Department, to show that they are administering justly and that the laws that they have passed in this House are administered justly and in such a way as to create more confidence in the minds of the people. Of course, I understand that the Government must carry on the administration with a firm hand and an iron will. But, at the same time, if you are going to govern merely with an iron hand, it will not do. I do not suggest that the iron hand is concealed in a velvet glove. The administration of the Police Department should not only be done carefully but it must be done in the interests of the people themselves. If the police are administered against the interests of the people, then the Police Department becomes autocratic. The Police will be the friends of the people merely in name. I want the Police to be friends of the people even as the Government is the friend of the people. It is only then the people will realize that they are part of the Government and will not create any trouble or disturbance and they will maintain peace. Otherwise, there will be disturbances in season and out of season and peace will be impossible. But, we find, owing to the politics and policies of the present Government, certain groups of people are determined to create trouble. Even now, we find some people creating disturbance for the sake of creating disturbance and they should be dealt with by the Government in a strong and in a firm manner. But, to terrorise people is a thing which I cannot understand. Terrorising people is a thing which can be resorted to only by a foreign Government and a popular Government should not resort to what is anti-deluvian and anti-social. We have got enough Police; we have got enough men; we have got enough Home Guards and we have got enough Police officers. Still we are going to strengthen the Police more and more. If all these people have been properly distributed and if they function satisfactorily, I do not know why individuals or sections of the people or communities in particular areas should be terrorised. Sir, the best way in which we can carry on the administration of this Province is to see that at least in the Intelligence Department of the Police, we have a class of intelligent people and capable men, who will be able to give the Government correct information of what is happening in any part of the country. There is a practice among police people, I understand, to file a number of cases in order to satisfy the authorities. Therefore, really intelligent and trustworthy men should be found instead of men who try to foist cases on innocent persons. Then only the Police Department will function satisfactorily. They should go to the real source to obtain the information so that it may be trustworthy and may be reliable. It is only when Government get wrong information, the administration becomes bad. In order that the Government should do justice to the people, they should have a class of persons who will be able to give them correct information. I do not dispute the fact that the Department is doing good

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work but at the same time, I suggest to the Government that they should have a better class of people and they may even send those people for getting training in countries like England.

"Sir, I would close after drawing the attention of the Hon. the Home Minister to one particular case. Sir, the shorthand reporters in the Police Department are not given their due promotions as is the case with the other members of the Police Department. They are not given any opportunity to rise in their own Department because it is a closed-up department and it is a blind alley, for them; they are being given a certain amount of salary and a certain amount of allowance and they are not treated along with the rest of the services. That is bad. So, I request the Hon. the Home Minister to see the shorthand reporters in the Police Department are given equal chances with the rest in the department so that they may get their chances of promotion. With these words, I second the cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion is that the allotment of Rs. 6,40,49,900 under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100. The motion is before the House. I have allotted four hours for this Demand."

* SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I had a chance of speaking at the time of the general discussion, I would not waste the time of the House now. Many points have been raised at the time of the general discussion, particularly about the linguistic provinces, on which I wanted to speak."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member cannot do it now."

* SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"I was saying, Sir, that if I had the chance at the time of the general discussion, I would have spoken a few words on the linguistic provinces. Now, Sir, on this Police Demand, I want to speak particularly about the work of the Police in the Anantapur District. I am sorry to say that most of the Sub-Inspectors that are now working in that district have been recruited from the constable rank and the department is most inefficient of all the departments in the Government. Most of them are illiterates. They are having such a scanty knowledge that they are not able to make any distinction between persons and persons and between law and law. They simply sit there and do things in such a normal way as if they are still constables and they do not rise to the level of Sub-Inspectors. Sir, fifty per cent of the present Sub-Inspectors are from the constable rank and if they are asked to pick out a sentence from a particular book, they do not know. Therefore, they do not know which book is prohibited and which is not and thus, they are a great nuisance to the Government. If order for the arrest of certain people is received, immediately, they go to the people concerned and leak out the information to them so that they may go underground and hide themselves. If the Government want to push through their policies, I think, it is better if they have a class of people with some political knowledge and people of their own thinking and having the same political

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views as the Government. If Government recruit the police from such a class of people, then, the administration will be carried according to the Ministry's policy and attitude.

"Sir, I also learn that the Circle Inspectors are paid some allowances for the brutal acts which they have committed in the 1942 movement. From 1942 onwards, they are paid some extra monthly allowances and these allowances are being continued to-day. I wish at least the present Government would stop those allowances to those who were opposed to this Government at that time. I thought this Government would at least recruit to the Special Police better men with more political understanding. I understand that recruitment to the Special Police would only be made from ex-army men. It shows that the old tradition is still continuing. I am afraid, if the officers of this Special Police are taken only from ex-army men, the same old policy will continue. I wish a change to take place and I hope at least the present Government would recruit to the Special Police, men who are loyal to them.

"Sir, I want to say a few words about the recruitment of 12-15 Muslims to the Special Police. In the ranks of the ordinary reserve police, the majority of the constables are Muslims, but still, I am sorry to say that further recruitment of Muslims is going on. I do not object to the Muslims having their share, but when they have a great share, if the Government persist in recruiting them further, it will not be doing justice to the other communities.

"Sir, religious functions are allowed in the police lines. There is a mosque in the reserve police lines in Anantapur. If there is a mosque to-day, to-morrow there will be a temple and next day there will be a church and it may lead to communal clashes. No religious institution should be allowed in a place where all the communities have to live. Otherwise it will lead to communal clashes.

"Sir, there is extra provision made for the police and it is quite necessary considering the present circumstances. But it is not a wise policy to take money from the reserve fund for this purpose. If you want special police, there should be additional taxation. But this budget which is neither reactionary nor radical could not do it. The reserve fund could be better utilized for education, irrigation, hospitals and other things.

"Sir, the police who are expected to help the prohibition staff are not doing their duty in this respect. If the prohibition inspector wants the help of the police to inspect a village where illicit arrack is prepared, the police avoid the responsibility saying that they have something more important to do, such as investigating a dacoity case somewhere else or something like that and postpone the inspection of the village. By the time the police go there, it becomes too late and no purpose is served. The result is that illicit arrack manufacture is thriving very much. If the police think that control of illicit distillation is only a secondary responsibility of theirs. I think that the Prohibition department may be scrapped and the work made the primary responsibility of the police. Particularly in my district where prohibition work is in the hands of the excise staff, there is no co-ordination between

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the prohibition staff and the police staff. The respect for law is being undermined and I request the Ministry to look into the matter. The Government are losing a good income, but some middlemen are making a large income. The police must be made responsible for this and they should be asked to tackle this immediately.

"Lastly, Sir, I want that first-rate men are recruited as Sub-Inspectors instead of promoting constables as Sub-Inspectors. Also it would be of great help to the Government if the men recruited are those who are in sympathy with the present administration, that is, whose political views are not opposed to the present administration. Otherwise, the Government may pass a law, but it is being derided by the police and they are not prepared to enforce it. For instance, if you issue an arrest or search warrant, the police who are expected to do their duty, leak out the news, with the result that a number of arrest warrants are pending and the people concerned have not been arrested."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one minute more."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Sir, if the police wanted to do it, they could have done it, but they are hand in glove with the offenders and they give out the news in advance. Sir, you want the people who serve you to be loyal to you. Of course you may say that the police are loyal. They may be loyal when you want to arrest criminals. But when there is political agitation and when you want to arrest people who are creating political trouble, you cannot cope with the work with the existing staff. You have to recruit people who have confidence in the Government and who will be able to help the Government. I thank you, Sir."

* M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend. I want to refer to one aspect of the police administration, namely, efficiency of the police force. If the police force is to be efficient, it should be imbued with a spirit of service from the highest to the lowest ranks. Of course conditions have now changed. Time was when a Government job was taken to be an opportunity or a career, but now after the attainment of independence, the responsibility of the police to the public is greater. Therefore they must be actuated by a spirit of service. I can very well congratulate the police force to a certain extent, because they have changed their outlook and they are working in a spirit of service in certain respects."

"Sir, there is another problem which is impairing the efficiency of the police and that is corruption. Corruption has two aspects—temporary and permanent. In its temporary aspect, it can be solved to some extent by instituting enquiry commissions and investigating commissions. But in its permanent aspect, if you want to remove corruption, you must make the police force above want. Their pay and conditions of service should be improved. Then only there will be contentment and increased efficiency."

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"Sir, there are 30,000 members in the police force, but I am sorry to say that only half of them are housed in Government quarters. In this connexion I want to read the last paragraph of the Administration Report of the Police for 1946, which shows that housing facilities are necessary for keeping up the efficiency of the police:

"Mr. L. A. Bishop, the Inspector-General of Police, writes—
Only just over half the strength of the Force are housed in Government quarters, the lack of which entails losses in efficiency and contentment. Many Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents are heavy financial losers owing to the prevalence of high rentals in even the smaller towns. Temptations are numerous and harder to overcome; and this at a time when there is a strong drive against official corruption."

"I therefore suggest that the best way of tackling corruption is to see that the police force is better paid, better housed and better cared for. Then alone they will be contented and there will be efficiency."

"Sir, another aspect in which you can make the police efficient is in the training that is given to them. The training now given is not satisfactory and their general knowledge is not up to the mark. Even their technical training is not up to the mark. Good training should be given to them in operating wireless sets, signalling, motor driving, photography, finger-prints and so on, so that the police force may be an independent unit by itself and carry on the administration of law and order in an efficient manner."

"Sir, I want also to point out that the various stations in the districts are not linked by wireless or telephone. In these days of robberies and dacoities, it is necessary that all the stations throughout the Presidency should be linked by telephone or wireless, so that if there is any dacoity in any place, it may be known throughout the Province and the culprits apprehended in the shortest possible time."

"Sir, I now come to the policy of recruitment. Of course, I am not advocating that all sections of the people should have equal rights and equal chances in the police force. If the Government think that for reasons of safety they should recruit only in a particular manner, they are entitled to do so. But what I want to say is this. If a particular community is excluded from recruitment, it more or less undermines the administration in another way. There are officers of that community still in employment. They will feel dejected and persons working under those officers will not be rebellious and disciplinary action taken by those officers will not be given effect to. Naturally it may lead to inefficiency to a certain extent. Of course recruitment should be done in a satisfactory manner. It should not be openly said that a particular community should be excluded from this or that. With these words, Sir, I support the cut motion."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Sir, of all the departments the Police department is the one which is not doing justice to the Harijan

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community. To begin with the representation in the service is much less than what the Harijans are entitled to on a population basis. Though my friends the Muslims have been favoured, we the Harijans belonging to the Hindu community have been woefully neglected. We have got even less than 10 per cent of these services. Even in the ranks below those of the Gazetted Officers, you will find that the Harijans are few and far between. Even in the constabulary, we do not find many of them. I appeal to the Hon. the Home Minister who has got love and sympathy for the Harijan community to see that proper representation is given to the Harijans. The Harijan community has able-bodied people. They have always been loyal to Hinduism and loyal to the country. In spite of all these things, the Government, the Ministry and the officers are not doing justice to the community. I request that in the ranks of the constabulary at least 35 per cent of the posts may be given to Harijans, 25 per cent in the ranks of Sub-Inspectors and 20 per cent in the Gazetted ranks. Sir, even this will not be asking too much, because the Harijans are nearly one-fifth of the population of this Presidency.

12.30
P.M.

“ Now I come to the work of the Police department. We have passed two legislations, one conferring right on the Harijans to have entry into Hindu temples and the other for abolishing the various civil disabilities from which they have been suffering all these years. Although these legislations have been passed for preventing the interference by caste Hindus, no action has been taken by the police in cases where these Harijans are oppressed. I am receiving letters from all over the Presidency about the harassment of the Harijans and the hardships imposed on them by caste Hindus. I say, Sir, these hardships have increased after the advent of freedom. I appeal to the Minister to see whether these hardships have not increased. We have been lying low for centuries and we have been suffering under various civil disabilities and to-day, thanks to Gandhiji under whose leadership we have been able to get what little we wanted, we realize that there is a potential power in us which says ‘ the Harijans are entitled to all the privileges and liberties ’ and for God’s sake see that they get their dues. I warn the Government that there will be a revolt if their demands are not met. In mufassal most of my community men are landless agriculturists and because of these legislations, most of the caste Hindus try to harass them in many ways, and they (the caste Hindus) are taking recourse to police for redressing their grievances. The other day I appealed to the Hon. the Home Minister when these emergency legislations were being passed that even the ordinary law was now being misused and that these emergency legislations also might be misused and several Harijans might be put to death because the police constable is given power to declare an area as a disturbed area, and this is being done. I can give a concrete case. To-day from Palakonda, Vizagapatam district, a Harijan friend of mine has written to me that the Harijans there are not able to live and if the Government do not come to their rescue some 5,000 of them might migrate to

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Hyderabad. Sir, I am not for migration; I am not for conversion; I do not want that these people should go to Agency tracts or Hyderabad. When their plight is such, the caste Hindus and the Hon. the Home Minister say that we are people who are going towards a socialist state. On the other hand, we find that capitalism is becoming a hydra-headed monster and is trying to trample down the Harijans. I appeal in the name of God to this Government or to anybody else to go and see the atrocities committed by the caste Hindus towards Harijans. When these caste Hindus harass the Harijans so much, they raise a hue and cry saying that we are troubling them, and that they are not able to tolerate our hardships. Sir, are we or are we not to live here; or are we to leave this Province? Sir, the country belongs to us and we are going to rule this Province, police or no police. But that does not mean that we are going to violate the law by resorting to violence. Gandhiji has taught us non-violence. We have been non-violent for all these 2,000 years and more. It is said that non-violence will change the opponent but we find no change in the caste Hindus. The Englishman has gone. The present Government has not been able to make the caste Hindus realize that Harijans are their brothers. I request the Hon. the Home Minister with bended knees to see that police help is not given to any caste Hindus, that the Harijans are not in any way cowed down by the caste Hindus with the help of the police and that the police are not purchased.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The hon. Member has got one more minute.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“ I do not wish to speak about corruption here. I want the Home Minister to take early steps to see that all the departments are purged of their corruption. Police department is a department which gives protection to the people and as such it must consist of officials who will be able to discharge their duties efficiently. They must be men of scrupulous honesty and integrity. Several speakers on the floor of this House referred to the corruption prevailing in the Police department . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The hon. Member’s time is up.”

* MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ In supporting the cut motion before the House I wish to say a few words about the police work in the Province. The most important weapon which the police could have with them for maintaining law and order is the confidence which they command from the people. If they command the confidence of the people, it will be more powerful than their lathies and guns. If the people have no confidence, the police will not be able to maintain peace in the country. So only those who command the confidence of the people should be posted to any place.

“ The Hon. Home Minister was saying that people must co-operate with the police, and help them. If people have no confidence in the police how they will come forward to co-operate

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and help the police. Ask any villager, he will say that it is very dangerous to co-operate with the police or interfere with them. In this connexion I may be allowed to refer to the affairs in Kasargod. The Circle Inspector of Police has got many relatives some of whom were parties to police cases and there are two parties in Kasargod. Unfortunately one of the parties was related to the Circle Inspector. Under those circumstances how the other party can have confidence in the Circle Inspector or the police, that fair justice would be done to them. Many representations were made for the transfer of the Circle Inspector but no effect.

“ Another thing that I wish to refer to is this: when people go to police station and want to register their complaints, the police constable does not usually know how to register a complaint, and they take a very long time. When this is reported to the Sub-Inspector or the head constable, they do not give any relief to the people but only criticize the public.

“ Whenever people from villages want to file a complaint in the police station they find it enormously difficult both financially and physically to take a Police Sub-Inspector or a head constable to investigate any case in their villages. These people are asked to hire a bandy and feed all the police that happen to go to the village. So people now-a-days are tired of going to the police for any help.

“ In this connexion I want to refer to one other important matter and that is this: I request the Government to speed up a legislation after speedy investigation for putting a stop to unauthorized practice of enquiring into cases without registering them even where the case is non-cognizable.

(At this stage, the Chairman, Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin occupied the Chair.)

“ Lastly there is no encouragement for honest men in the Police department. Dishonest people depend only on their officers for their blessings. Honest men cannot bless their officers, because their pockets are empty. If a District Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police or any other officer goes for inspection of any station, the whole of his staff and menials are to be maintained by the Police Sub-Inspector. Before the Sub-Inspector submits his Bill for the supplies he has made to the District Superintendent of Police and others he will have to consult the camp clerks of the District Superintendent of Police as to how much he should bill for.

“ When I was a Sub-Inspector one head constable told me that he never took any money in any case except in a single case. He had to spend Rs. 100 when the District Superintendent of Police came on inspection to his station.”

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Amiruddin):—“ The hon. Member has got only one more minute.”

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MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ I have got only a few sentences more, Madam, and I shall finish them. The Hon. Home Minister was saying that there is a change in the attitude of the police from the constable up to Inspector-General of Police. I wish that the Hon. Minister looks at the whole matter from the peoples' point of view and not base his opinion on the reports of the Inspector-General of Police.”

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker took the Chair.)

* **SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI**:—“ Madam, in supporting this Demand I have to pay compliments to the magnificent record of the Madras Police as regards discipline and efficiency. It is rather sad that they have not developed any new outlook. I agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi, that a new orientation has to be given both as regards their outlook, culture, erudition and even imagination. It all depends upon the Head of the Department who is in charge of the disciplinary control of the force. The Government should take all steps to see that by the end of this year, we will have a new policy and make every policeman a missionary of peace.

“ Apart from this, there is the constitutional position of the 12-15 Special Armed Police Units which have now been constituted. ^{p.m.} Ostensibly this force has been formed for defence in the troubles that have arisen in the Nizam Dominion's border. We are told that this force has been formed for the purpose of quelling disturbances in those areas. In civil and municipal administration the ordinary police are the people who have to quell disturbances. Ever since the famous ruling in the Welsh Collieries disturbances when any disorder is beyond the control of the ordinary civil and municipal police, the military has to step in. Once the military steps in, the civil administration has no place until the military authorities say that order has been restored and hand over the area for civil administration. The danger of not defining the functions and scope of the Armed Special Police Force Unit is there. So long as we have a balanced gentleman as the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan at the head of the Police department, we may not have much trouble. But it is one of the curious anomalies of democracy that sometimes unscrupulous political parties may be at the head of the administration. For such parties to retain control over the Special Police who are trained on military footing, would be a danger to free political life and thought which might be stifled by such persons. Therefore it is very necessary to define the scope and functions of this force and the definite purposes for which it should be used. It is a constitutional question whether the Provincial Government could incur the expenditure or the Central Government. The method of recruitment for this force has not been the same as that of the Defence Services. Also I do not think the rules and regulations which are applied for the recruitment of the services for the Police department are applied in the case of recruitment of the Special Police. An *ad hoc* selection has been made. I trust

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however that the Government have taken all the necessary steps to see that proper personnel have been selected. In the interests of the public and of the future citizens again, I would urge that it is necessary that the scope and functions of this Police force should be defined. With these words I support the Demand."

* H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, my hon. Friend, Mr. Schammad Sahib, spoke with some authority because he knows well the inside of things, as he was in the Police department as an officer. Of course he could not open his mouth then. Now the chance has come for him to open his mouth and reveal certain things. Therefore we have to give due weight to his words. The Government must revise their policy if necessary in the light of the remarks made by him. Of course I have every sympathy with the police force. Knowing as we do that it is our second line of defence, we have to make it strong for maintaining law and order. I express my sympathy for this much-maligned force. At times they have to use force, to use lathi and even to shoot. They have to do so all in the name of law and order. It is very likely that this very force which is intended to look after life and property of the people, can cause a good deal of harm by abusing the powers vested in it. Therefore, I suggest that the Government should have a code of conduct and morals in the form of do's and don'ts for the police force and strictly enforce it. The Government should request the public to see that this code is carried out scrupulously by all members of the police force from the lowest to the highest. That would be a very good way of controlling the conduct of the police and of educating the public. The public will know what the rights and privileges of the police are and what their duties are. People will note how the police behave towards them. Public opinion will act as a check on the conduct of the police force.

"While we know that we have to organize a police force on a better footing, we have to bear in mind that there should be no sort of discrimination or distinction made in the matter of recruitment to the police force. We must select the best and as far as possible we must see that the best elements are in the force. Therefore I should say that there should be no room for any sort of suspicion so far as any particular section of the public is concerned. There should be no exclusion of any particular community. That is a very bad policy which I condemn. We know that recently the Government made an invidious distinction and discrimination in excluding Muslims from the Special Police Force. I do not see any reason why such distrust and suspicion should have been shown as we know that trust begets trust and distrust will only beget distrust. That is a very wrong policy and I condemn it strongly on the floor of this House. The Government have to test them and see whether Muslims will fight on behalf of this Government and country and maintain law and order. The proof of the pudding is in its eating and you should not suspect that the pudding is poisonous. That is a very wrong policy I should say. I understand that selections were made

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recently by the Services Commission for appointment to the Police Force. I am not concerned whether they are Muslims or non-Muslims. The list of candidates has not been published. It is a wrong policy to call for applications, to grant interviews and to keep the whole thing in abeyance for an indefinite period of time even after selections have been made. Everything should be done openly. That is what I want the Government to do.

"It is necessary to bring to the notice of this House and the Government that some persons in the Police Department are abusing the wide powers given to them. One recent instance is the recent strike of the bus-drivers on account of the conduct of the police. The strike has of course been called off. Why should a police constable have a free ride in a public conveyance? Are buses intended for free rides? I do not see any reason why the police should have the privilege of free rides in buses. Why should they have any preference of travel? That is a very wrong way of doing things and the Government should put down this sort of puffed-up spirit in the minions of law and order. That is not a correct attitude. That is why I suggest that a code of do's and don'ts, should be strictly enforced. The police should be very polite and courteous. That is what we want.

"There is another danger in the police, as far as I know in the lower ranks from the Sub-Inspector down to the head constable or constable. There is the danger of grudge against individuals. The police take undue advantage of their powers and harass particular individuals in season and out of season. I am bringing to the notice of this House an instance which occurred only the other day when I was leaving my home. In Mulki there was a buffalo race. On that occasion there was some disturbance, between two rival factions. It was brought to my notice that the Sub-Inspector of Police rushed to the spot with some policemen and belaboured an innocent and respectable person and took him into custody. I was not only grieved but felt ashamed at that incident. Such things should not be allowed to happen. The officers should not take advantage of their position and authority and take revenge on a person out of personal spite. That brings the police force into disrepute. Such instances should be curbed. The police force is undoubtedly of great use to us. We should see that it behaves itself in the proper manner. When the Government recruit men for the police force, they should see that the force is composed of the best elements among the people. That is an important factor that we should take into consideration.

"On this occasion I should like to refer to the transfer of certain Muslim officers from one place to another. As I have already said, this should not have been done. The Government should try them and if they are found wanting, they should not be transferred but sacked. That would be a correct attitude for the Government to take. If any officer, to whichever community he may belong, is found wanting in the discharge of his duties, you should not only punish him but also dismiss him

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from service. The Government should not suspect people in the police force. It is petty-mindedness to transfer a police officer from one place to another on mere suspicion.

"It may be said that Muslim officers cannot be trusted in a place where there is a large proportion of Muslims. I do not see any reason why it should have been done. What did the Muslims of Malabar do? Did they rise in rebellion or did they revolt against the Government? They did not. Did they harm the Police? They did not. If there were some isolated crimes or some offences were committed here and there, that does not mean that the whole community should be condemned. Of course, Government takes shelter under the plea that it is for administrative reasons, but we can see and those who have got eyes can see, that they have done it merely on suspicion or on the strong representation of certain sections of the people. Madam, Government should not take sides, particularly because, as it is so often claimed, it is a secular democratic state. Therefore, Madam, I would take this opportunity to appeal to the Government, and in particular to the Hon. the Home Minister, who I know is an honourable gentleman and every inch a gentleman and he has got a very large heart—not to give room for such petty-mindedness. I am sure he will in future show us that he trusts all and that the wholesome principle, that trust begets trust, is the only principle that a secular democratic state should follow."

SRI M. P. PERIASWAMI :—"கனம் உப-தலைவி அவர்களே, இந்த போலீஸ் மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேசுகிறேன். உள் நாட்டு கலகத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கும், சமாதானத்தையும் அன்பையும் நிறுவுவதற்கும் போலீஸ் அவசியம். மைனார்டி சமூகத்தினருக்கு ஒரு கெடுதலும் ஏற்படாமல் இருப்பதற்கும் போலீஸ் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. போலீஸில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக 14 ஸ்தானங்களில் 2 ஸ்தானங்கள் கொடுப்பதாக ஜி.ஓ. இருக்கிறது. அந்த ஜி.ஓ படி கணக்குப்பார்க்காமல் 14-ல் இரண்டிற்கு குறையாமல் அதிகமாகவே இருக்கும்படியாக நம் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் சலுகை கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

"போலீஸில் கான்ஸ்டேபிள்கள் 8-ம் வகுப்பு படித்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்றிருக்கிறது. அநேகமாக கிராமங்களில் 5th class வரையில்தான் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்கிறது. அங்கே அநேகமாக ஹரிஜன மக்கள் 5th class வரையில்தான் படித்திருக்கிறார்கள் அவர்களுக்கு போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டேபிள் வேலையாகவேண்டுமென்றால் எட்டாவது ஸ்டாண்டர்டு படித்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்றிருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு application போடுவதற்கு முடியவில்லை. ஆகையால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஐந்தாவது கிளாஸில் வரையில் படித்திருந்தால் போதுமென்று போலீஸில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

"இன்னும் ஹரிஜன போலீஸ் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். கெஜெடெட் ஆபீசர்களாக கூட இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு 10, 14 வருஷங்கள் சர்வீசாகியும் இன்னும் promotion கிடைக்கவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு பின்னாடி 4, 5, வருஷம் பின்னாடி வந்த ஹரிஜன அல்லாதவர்களுக்கு இன்ஸ்பெக்டராகவும், D.S.P. யாகவும் வருகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு 10, 14 வருஷ சர்வீசாகியும் promotion கிடைக்கவில்லை. அதற்கு என்ன காரணம் என்று தெரியவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு promotion கிடைக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் மேல் அதிகாரிகள் ஹரிஜன்மீது அன்புள்ளவர்களாக இருந்தால் கிடைக்கும். கவர்ன்மெண்டார் அவர்களை கேட்டால்

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அவர்கள் லாயக்கிலே என்று சலபமாக சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். இதை கவர்ன்மெண்டார் உடனடியாக கவனித்தால் ஹரிஜன உத்தியோகஸ்தருக்கு ரொம்பவும் ஒத்தாசையாக இருக்கும்.

"அதோடு கூட ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக கவர்ன்மெண்டார் Civil Disabilities Act கவர்ன்மெண்டார் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். போலீஸ்தான் அந்தச் சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வர வேண்டிய தவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த சட்டத்தினால் பல பொது ஜன கோவில்களும், ஹோட்டல்களும் திறக்கப்படுகின்றன. அப்படி நுழையாமல் தடுக்கிறவர்களுக்கு 500, 1,000 ரூபாய் என்றும், 6 மாதம், ஒரு வருஷம் என்றும் தண்டனை விதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி கவர்ன்மெண்டு போட்ட சட்டத்தை போலீஸ் நடத்தவேண்டியது அவசியம். அப்படி இருந்தாலும் பொது ஜனங்கள் தடுத்து வருகிறார்கள் அவர்களை இந்த போலீஸ் தண்டிப்பதும் இல்லை. இவர்களும் சில இடங்களில் நுழைய விடாமல் தடுத்து வருகிறார்கள், ஏன் என்று கேட்டால் கவர்ன்மெண்டு சட்டம் என்ன பண்ணமுடியும் என்று சொல்லி நுழையப்போகும் ஹரிஜனங்களை ஹிம்சை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இப்படி சில போலீஸ்காரர்கள் தடை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அப்படி செய்தவரை பொது ஜனங்கள் ஒரு ஹோட்டல்காரனுக்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டார் ஒரு பங்கு அபராதம் விதித்தால், இந்த மாதிரி சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றும் போலீஸ்காரன் செய்தால் அவனுக்கு இரண்டு பங்கு தண்டனை விதிக்க வேண்டும். இன்னும் அவர்களை வேலைடை விட்டும் நீக்கவேண்டும் என்பதை கவர்ன்மெண்டார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். கவர்ன்மெண்டார் கொண்டு வந்த சட்டத்தை எந்த அதிகாரி அனுசரிக்காமல் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வராமலிருந்தால் அவருக்குத் தகுந்த தண்டனை விதிக்கவேண்டும். அதோடு கூட இப்பொழுது சுதந்திரம் அடைந்துவிட்டதால் எந்த அதிகாரி இந்த Civil Disabilities சட்டத்தை ஊக்கத்துடன் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறாரோ அவருக்கு ஒரு தனி reward கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி கொடுத்தால்தான் அவனுக்குத் தனிப்பட்ட சலுகை செய்வதாக இருக்கும். இப்படி இல்லாததால் சில இடங்களில் இதை கவனிப்பது இல்லை. இதைப்பற்றி குறிப்பாக சில போலீஸைப்பற்றி சொல்லுகிறேன். ஒரு போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனில் ஹரிஜனங்கள்மீது அனுதாபமுள்ள சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் இருந்தால் அங்கே கலகம் உண்டாவது இல்லை. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எதிர்ப்பாக இருந்தால் உயர் ஜாதிக்காரர்களால் பல தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அனுசூலமாக இருக்கும் இடங்களில் தொந்தரவு அதிகம் இருக்கிறது இல்லை. திருச்சி தொட்டியத்திற்கு சேர்ந்த ஸ்ரீராம சமுத்திரம் ஊரில் ஒரு ஹரி ஜனப்பையனும் செட்டியாரும் ஹோட்டலில் நுழைந்து சாப்பிட்டார்களாம். Caste ஹிந்துகள் அவர்களை அடித்துவிட்டார்கள். ஹோட்டலில் அதைப்பற்றி போலீஸுக்கு மனு போட்டார்களாம். அதை விசாரிக்க வந்த தொட்டியம் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் முன்சீப் வீட்டில் அடித்துவிட்டதாகவும் 2-வது இலக்குடியில் ஷே இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஹரி ஜனனை அடித்ததாகவும் இதைப்பற்றி கனம் ஸ்பீக்கருக்கும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் petition வந்தது. கனம் முனிசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்களுக்கும் எங்களுக்கும் petition வந்தது. நாங்கள் டெபுடேஷன் முனிசாமி பிள்ளை தலைமையில் Home Minister இடம் கொடுத்தோம். அதைப்பற்றி எங்கள் முன்னிலையில் அவர் பெடிஷனில் விசாரிக்க எழுதினார். 2-வது petition திருப்பி அனுப்பினார்கள் எனக்கு. அந்த பெடிஷனை நான் கனம் ஹோம் மந்திரியிடம் நேரில் கொடுத்தேன். ஷே மனுவினமேல் (2-வது) எழுதினார். அதன் மேல் என்னவாயிற்று என்று இன்னும் தெரியவில்லை. ஒரு Minister recommend பண்ணி அனுப்பியிருந்தும் இன்னும் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படாமலிருக்கிறது. இது போன்று இருந்தால் பிரியோஜனம் இல்லை. இன்னும் வேறு கிராமத்திலிருந்தும் ரிபோர்ட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி கனம் Speakerக்கும் கனம் மந்திரிக்கும் தந்தி வந்திருக்கிறது, என்னைப்போன்ற M.L.A.க்கும் வந்திருக்கிறது. இவ்விரண்டையும் விசாரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதே மாதிரி இன்னும் ஹிம்சைகள் இருக்கக்கூடாது. ஹரி ஜனங்களை சமமாக பாவிக்கவேண்டும். ஹரிஜன் என்ற பெயரே இனிமேல் இருக்கக்கூடாது மகாத்மா காந்தியின் கட்டளைப்படி காரியங்கள் நடந்து கொண்டு வரும்போது தூதப் பேதமே இருக்கக்கூடாது. இவ்வளவு சட்டத்தை இயற்றி நன்மையை செய்து

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கொண்டு வரும்போது கவர்ன்மெண்டு அதிகாரிகள் அதை கவனிக்காமலிருந்தால் ஹரிஜனங்களை எந்த நிலைமைக்குப் போய் விடுவார்கள் என்பதை தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“அதோடு கூட போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு மதப்பற்றுதல் இல்லாமல் இருக்கவேண்டும். போலீஸில் தியமிக்கும்போது நமது நாட்டில் மதபேதம், ஜாதிபேதம் இல்லாமல் நாங்கள் சமமாக பாவிக்கின்றோம் என்பதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு போலீஸ் training-ல் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பழய சிகப்பு தொப்பியை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து விட்டதினால் அந்த எண்ணம் அவர்களுக்கு வரும்படியாக போலீஸ் உடைகளை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும். சமாதானமும் அன்பும் அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am here to support the Demand and though I have given notice of a cut motion, according to party discipline, I have been asked not to press for it, but allowed to speak. Therefore, I am supporting the demand and in doing so, I wish to point out certain things in the interests of the Government. Signs of freedom are visible to the people through two departments, namely, the Police and the Revenue Departments. On account of the behaviour of the police, people are thinking they have got the freedom. I wish to point out, Madam, the whole mental outlook of the police must be changed. Of course, for a long time they were serving the British Government and carrying out orders in their interests in India. Now that after the 15th of August 1947 we have got freedom, they have to think in terms of the public service. When the police people enter service, from the Sub-Inspector downwards, they are not able to understand the ethics of freedom and their responsibility to the people of this country, though, of course, those in the higher ranks, from the Superintendents of Police and upwards, they are in a position to understand that the Government has changed and that they have to be responsible to the people and to their superior officials. Here, Madam, what I wish to suggest is this. These police people must be taught how they should behave towards the people and towards their officers because they are now given instructions through the police text-books. I am referring to the lower order of officials in the department. They have to prevent crimes and if any crime takes place they should give directions to prosecute the offenders. But, they are thinking that they are merely machines and that they should do certain things automatically without any reference to practical or human considerations. That must not be the case, Madam. On the other hand, they must be made to understand that they are the servants of the people, that they are receiving salary to look after the welfare of the people as Indians and that they are no more the servants of the Britishers, a foreign people. Even now, Madam, some of the police officials feel that British people must come in because then only they can thrive well and that they can get very good promotions for the work they do. They even feel that they are not quite comfortable under the new rule, namely, Indian rule. It is, therefore, that I say, their mental outlook should be changed.

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“Madam, if anyone goes to the police station to report a matter, he is looked upon as a criminal. The police official never cares for him; he never receives him with courtesy; he simply treats him with scant respect. That is why, people are afraid to go to the police station to make complaints. They are simply abused by policemen. Most of our people are illiterate people. More than eighty per cent of our people are illiterate. Therefore, when they go to a police station to make any complaint, they are not given a proper hearing. It is not fair. Therefore, we have to go to the fundamental cause of all this bad behaviour of the police. The reason is that they are not given moral lesson. They must be given separate allotment for enabling them to go through a course of training just like the Refresher Course in the Education Department. Constables, Head constables, Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors and even Deputy Superintendents of Police must be given moral lesson. There must be a class, for which some selected gentlemen either from the public or from the official cadre, whoever is fit and competent to give them moral lesson, should be selected. Just like some poets are entertained as laureates some gentlemen of culture and education should be selected for this purpose. By this kind of work, we shall be able to impress upon them that they are the servants of the people and that they should carry out the orders of the court of law and in this way they should serve the people of the country. Unless they are taught like this, work will not go on satisfactorily. Therefore, moral lesson should be given. Of course, to change their inner attitude, to educate them, and to uplift them, this kind of moral instruction is necessary and I earnestly hope the Hon. Home Minister will make a proper provision for this kind of work in his department. Apart from this inner change, there should be an outer change in the uniform of the police officer. The National Flag should be given a place as an emblem. From constable upwards, they should wear this emblem on the head-wear or in some part of their dress so as to show the physical change among the Police department and to make them realize that they are the servants of the Indian Union. These are people who are receiving salaries from the Indian Union. Still they think that they do not owe allegiance to the Government but to a communal or religious party. That is the attitude of some of the police officials with whom I have come across. If my proposal is adopted, the ordinary man in the street will be enabled to understand the change in the mind and conduct of the police. They will perceive these insignias in that light.

“Regarding recruitment, Madam, I am told, some of the communities have more than their share to which they are entitled to on a population basis. Everyone here is fighting for his own community. I do not like that enlightened people should care for their communal interests. They must make up their mind to fight for the uplift of the whole nation. I request, everyone to think in terms of the nation and not in terms of individuals or communities or castes. When they divide into

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communities and castes, there will be an unbridgeable gulf between community and community and religion and religion, with the result that we will cease to exist as a living entity and will not be able to protect or safeguard the freedom which we have got from the British. A division will result if we fight for the pittance of appointments in terms of communities. My humble suggestion is that recruitment must take place according to the proportion of each community and no particular community should be given more than their proportion.

“Madam, in certain places the police are secluded. They are not given housing accommodation and other people also are not provided with housing accommodation. I submit, that wherever it is possible, they should be given housing accommodation and they must be looked after well in order to be fit to discharge their duties properly.”

*SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—“கனம் உப-தலைவி அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் போலீஸ் மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து நான் பேச முன் வந்திருக்கிறேன். இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் சென்னை யல்லாத மற்ற பிரதேசங்களில் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் 1,177 பேரும், ஹெட் காண்ஸ்டபிள் 3,139 பேரும், போலிஸ் காண்ஸ்டபிள் 27,823 பேரும் மட்டில்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நம் இந்தியா தேசத்தில் சென்னை மாகாணம் தான் பெரிய தேசம் என்பதை யாரும் அறிந்த விஷயம். இந்த தேசத்தில் இவ்வளவு சிறிதளவில் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் இருந்தால் எப்படியும்தான் சட்டத்தை நிலை நிறுத்த முடியும் என்பதுதான் தெரியவில்லை.”

“இந்த போலீஸ் டிமாண்டில் contingencies திரப்பில் 15 லட்சம் ரூபாய் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்கு இவ்வளவு அதிகமாக இருப்பது சரி இல்லை. அதை கூடுமானவரையில் குறைத்து போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளை அதிகம் விஸ்தரிக்கும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“மேலும் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் நம் நாட்டில் எந்தவிதமாக நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நம் நாட்டில் போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கும் பொது ஜனங்களுக்கும் சம்பந்தமே கிடையாது. ஏழை மக்கள் போலீஸ்காரர்களுடைய அது காரங்களுக்கு உள்ளாகி கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பணக்காரர்களின் குழ்ச்சியால் போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு நடக்கிறது. இந்த போலீஸ்காரர்கள் பணக்காரர்களின் சொல்லைக்கேட்டுக்கொண்டு ஏழைகளுக்கு பல விதத்திலும் துன்பம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதமாக பல இடங்களில் நடைபெறுகிறது. குறிப்பாக South Arcot ஜில்லாவில் கடலூர் தாலுகாவில் நடுவிரப்பட்டு கிராமத்தில் பணக்காரர்களுக்கும் ஏழைகளுக்கும் சச்சரவு ஏற்பட்டு அதன் பேரில் பணக்காரர்கள் போலீசுக்கு லஞ்சத்தைக் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் படை எடுத்து வந்தார்கள். படை யெடுத்து வந்து பெண்களை மானபங்கம் செய்து பலவந்த புணர்ச்சி செய்து பலவந்தமாக நகைகள், துணிமணிகள், கோழிகள், ரொக்கமாக இருந்த பணம் இவைகளை கைப்பற்றினார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி ஏற்கனவே கனம் மந்திரிக்கு போலீஸ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களைப் பற்றி மனுக்கள் வந்திருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அது விசாரணைக்கு வரவில்லை. இந்த போலீஸ்காரர்கள் பணக்காரர்களுக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கிறார்களே யொழிய ஏழைகளுக்கு உபயோகப்படுவதாக இல்லை.”

“அதுவுமல்லால் சிதம்பரம் தாலுகா அண்ணாமலைநகரில் 5-10-1947-ல் நமது மதிப்புக்குகந்த சர்க்கார் மூவர்ணக்கொடியை அவமதித்து சில குண்டர்கள் கொடுத்தினார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி போலீஸ் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டரிடம் போய் சொன்னார்கள். அதற்கு போலீஸ் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஒரு மனு எழுதிக்கொண்டு வரச்சொன்னார். மனு எழுதிக்கொடுப்பதற்குள் கொடி சம்பலாய் போய்விட்டது. சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் அப்பொழுது ஒரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கவில்லை. மீண்டும் இந்த அனீதத்தை பற்றி அதிகாரிகளிடம் போய் ஜில்லா காங்கிரஸ் காரியதரிசியுள்பட முறையிட்டார்கள். இன்று

[Sri S. Paramananda Rayar] [10th March 1948]

வரையில் ஒன்றும் செய்ததாக தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் போலீஸ் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் தன் தலையில் அணியும் ஹெட்டில் மூவர்ணக் கொடியை அணிந்திருந்தார். நான் ஒரு நாள் நேராக கண்ணீர் தலைப்பாகையில் மூவர்ணக்கொடியை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன் சவு இரக்கம் இல்லை யா கொடியின் தன்மையை அனுசரித்து நடக்கவில்லையே என்று கேட்டேன். அதற்கு என்னுடைய வயற்று பிழைப்புக்குதான் அந்தக்கொடியை அணிந்திருக்கிறேன் என்று சொன்னார். இந்தவிதமாகவுள்ள போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளை வைத்திருந்தால் நாம் அடைந்த சுதந்திரத்தை எப்படி காப்பாற்ற முடியும் என்று கேட்கிறேன். இன்னும் பொது மக்களுடைய அன்பு, பிரியம், நன்மை இவைகளுக்கு போலீஸார்கள் பாத்திரராய் இல்லாமல் இருந்தால் எப்படி நாம் அடைந்த சுதந்திரத்தை காப்பாற்ற முடியும் என்பதை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“மேலும் இப்பொழுது போலீஸ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் எல்லாம் பெரும்பாலும் கீழிருந்து படிப்படியாக மேல் உத்தியோகங்களுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். கான்ஸ்டேபிள்களிருந்து சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டராக வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கான்ஸ்டேபிளாக இருந்தபோது படிக்கவே தெரியாது கையெழுத்துகூட சரியாக போட தெரியாது அப்படி அறை குறையாக தெரிந்திருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் சட்டங்களை படித்து அழுல் நடத்தும் முறையில் இல்லை. அதிலும் கான்ஸ்டேபிள் உத்தியோகம் பார்க்கும்போது லஞ்சம் வாங்கியே பழகிவிட்டார்கள். படிப்படியாக மேலே சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டராக வந்தாலும்கூட லஞ்சம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டே இருந்த அடிப்படை பழக்கத்தை அவர்கள் விடப்பாடினார்கள். ஆகையால் இந்த முறையில்லாமல் direct recruitment ஆகவே காலேஜிலிருந்து B.A. படித்து வந்தவுடன் அவர்களை போலீஸ் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் உத்தியோகத்தில் நியமிக்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது லஞ்சம் இருக்காது. பெரும்பாலான சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் H.C. ஆக இருந்து வந்திருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் மனமாற்றம் வரவில்லை. Advise: ஆட்சி காலத்திலிருந்ததுபோலவே இப்பொழுதும் மனம் மாறாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு மனம் மாறும் படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். போலீஸ் பொதுஜனங்களுடைய நன்மைக்காகவும் பாதுகாப்பிற்காகவும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று அவர்கள் நினைத்து வந்தால் ஒழிய நாட்டின் சுதந்திரத்தை காப்பாற்ற முடியாது. இது முக்கியமான விஷயம் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“அதோடுகூட போலீஸ் விஷயமாக ஒரு விஷயத்தை சர்க்காரிடம் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சர்க்காரை போலீஸ்கர்கள் செய்த அகர்மங்களை பற்றி கேட்டால் அதை கீழ் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அனுப்பி அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறபடி பதில் அளிக்கிறார்கள் அது எவ்வளவு தூரம் நியாயம் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. கீழ் அதிகாரிகளின் வார்த்தையைதான் மந்திரிகள் நம்புகிறார்கள். இப்படி நடந்து வந்தால் பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு விமோசனம் கிடைக்காது. நாம் ராஜ்யத்தை சரிவர நடத்தவும் முடியாது. அநேகம் இடங்களில் பலபல சம்பவங்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதை முன்னிட்டு சட்ட சபையில் கேள்விகள் கேட்டால் அவைகளுக்கும் மந்திரி அவர்கள் போலீஸ் கீழ் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அந்த கேள்விகளை அனுப்பி அவர்கள் எழுதி அனுப்பும் தகவல்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு பதில் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த முறையை சர்க்கார் கையாண்டால் பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு எப்படியும் நியாயம் வழங்க முடியாது. உண்மையை கடைபிடித்து மனசாட்சிக்கு வரோதம் இன்றி நடந்து மக்களின் கஷ்டத்தை நிவர்த்தி செய்தால் அப்பொழுதுதான் காந்திஜி எதிர்பார்த்த இராம இராஜ்யம் ஏற்படும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட இந்த போலீஸ் மான்யத்தை முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய சிறுசையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN, SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I would not have risen to speak in support of the cut motion, had it not been for the fact that the administration of the Police Department is actuated by a spirit of communalism. Of course, it has repeatedly been preached by the Government that communalism must be extirpated from the life of

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this Province especially in the body politic. Surely, we, on this side, are prepared to support that salient theory but before preaching, it would be much better for the Government to show it in practice. But we find preaching is one thing and their practice is quite different. Madam, we know—and it is an admitted fact—that in the recruitment for the Special Armed Force, Muslims have been completely excluded. Why should there be such an exclusion of a particular community, passes our comprehension. In a Province and in a land where communalism is sought to be excluded, why should one particular community be selected for victimising and differentiating, is a point which I urge for the consideration of the Government. It is not only this.

“Madam, some candidates who appeared for Sub-Inspectors' selection even before the 15th of August 1947, the day of Independence, have not been called upon to join the school for training. It is simply because they are Muslims. For months they have been waiting and waiting for the call but they have not yet received it and many of those who have been selected are those who have been in the Government service in other departments and when they have been selected they resigned those jobs, thinking that their service in the Police department is secure by their selection. But now, alas, they are not called upon to join the training school nor is there any prospect of their ever being called upon to join. And questions have been put and representations have been made to the Government as to what their fate will be but there is as yet no specific response or reply from the Government.”

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member can continue his speech after lunch.”

The House then adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2-30 p.m.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Mr. Speaker, I was referring to the fact that some Muslim candidates who had been selected for Sub-Inspector's posts had not at all been called for training even after seven or eight months. They have resigned the jobs they had hitherto been holding under the impression that their selection will secure their appointment in the Police department. They have lost their appointment and there is no prospect of their getting any order of appointment as Sub-Inspectors. This is something like the Tamil proverb: அரசனை நம்பி அரசனை யிழந்த மாதிரி; their career in life has been ruined simply because they trusted the Government that having been selected, they would get the post of Sub-Inspectors. I ask you, Sir, why when so many non-Muslim candidates have been called upon to join the school for training, the Muslim candidates alone were not allowed to join the school for training; is it not differentiation: is it not victimization simply because they belong to a particular school of religious persuasion? In the name of nationalism and under the theory of extirpating communalism

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you are doing a thing which will encourage communalism not only among the public but also in the services. I request you, Sir, to have some introspection in administration and see whether what you are doing is conducive to healthy encouragement of nationalism. For God's sake, I appeal to you, to give up any ill-feeling against any particular community if there had been any before and at least hereafter treat every section of the people as equals. I do not plead for any favour in appointing members of the Muslim community for any posts, higher or lower; I would certainly ask you to see that simply because they belong to a particular community, they are not victimized; that is all what I want to represent. That is not all, Sir. Even these Muslim officers who are already in service are not treated properly, equitably or at least impartially. They have been transferred *en masse* without distinction simply because Government entertained some suspicion against them on the ground that they belong to a particular community. Otherwise there is no reason why all the officers, gazetted and non-gazetted, in the Police department should be transferred *en bloc* from a particular locality. We know that it is being repeatedly answered that it has been done for administrative convenience. Every one of us has got sense to realize and brain to know what it can be due to. It is not enough if you merely do a just thing but what you do should appear to be just. I, therefore, request you, Sir, to see that this kind of transfer is given up at least hereafter. Otherwise the officials will lose courage and they cannot discharge their duties with confidence; they have subordinates working under them and they will not obey them; so, in the interests of discipline, you have got to deal with them fairly and squarely. If not, the Muslim officers will have to carry on as suspects or something like K.Ds. in their own department. This being realized by their subordinates, insubordination will be the result. In the interests of the administration and in the interests of efficiency, I request you to give it up hereafter and to create courage and confidence in the minds of the executive officers through whom Government have got to carry on.

“Let me pass on to refer to the disastrous results of this policy of Government. During the riots in Reddipalayam, Tiruvannamalai, Edapadi and other places, even though the Police were present, they never raised their little finger to prevent the riots or rioters. I know in the very presence of the Revenue Divisional Officer, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Reserve Police in Rajapalayam, the aggressive party were setting fire to houses, opening out their iron safes and destroying them and belabouring the members of the minority community . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member has one more minute.”

* MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Mr. Speaker, most of the members on this side of the House are absent . . .”

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MR. SPEAKER:—"If they are not present, it is not my fault. Because other members are absent, it does not mean that the hon. Member should take more time than was allotted to him."

* MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"There are not many who will be speaking from this side of the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"One or two minutes more will be given to the hon. Member. He can continue his speech."

* MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Thank you, Sir. When the aggressive party were setting fire to houses, belabouring the members of the minority community, the Police were simply looking on. What was it due to? I hear that in spite of orders of the Divisional Officer to fire, the Police refused to open fire and I am given to understand that the Police officers are under the impression that they should fall in line with the majority community and be communalistic. When we pause and consider what this is due to, we feel that it is due to the policy pursued by Government. I represent to you, Sir, that this differentiation is causing a great havoc to one section of the people or the other. Unless this differentiation is given up, certainly one section or the other will have to face disastrous and ruinous results. Therefore, I request them that they must not allow themselves to be the target of criticisms to the effect that they are communalistic and are doing one thing while preaching the other. Certainly one will be tempted to say to Government: 'Physician, heal thyself; before you try to cast out the mote from the eyes of others, do not forget the beam in your own eyes.' There is no use your repeatedly saying to the Opposition to shed communalism when you are yourself not practising the theory of nationalism. For these reasons, I support the cut motion."

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p.m.

SRI P. R. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER:—"சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, போலீஸ் தலைப்பின் பேரால் வந்த மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச முன்வந்திருக்கிறேன். நாம் விடுதலை அடைந்து ஆறு மாதங்கள் ஆகின்றது. போலீஸ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் கான்ஸ்டேபல்களும் புதிய நிலைமையை அறிந்து மனமாற்றமடையவில்லை. அவர்கள் சட்டத்தை மட்டும் அமுல் நடத்துவது தங்கள் வேலை என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். பொதுஜனங்களுடைய உயிருக்கும் உடமைக்கும் எந்த விதமான குறையும் வராமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவர்களுடைய வேலை. இந்த கடமையை சரியாகவும், சுலபமாகவும் செய்ய பொதுஜன ஒத்துழைப்பு அவசியம் தேவை. இதைத்தான் சமீபத்தில் நடந்த போலீஸ் பரேடில் மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்கள் எடுத்து சொல்லியுள்ளார்கள். கனம் மந்திரியவர்களும் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் பொது மக்களின் நன்மைக்காகத்தான் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று அடிக்கடி இந்த சபையில் சொல்லியும் நிலைமையில் மாறுதல் ஏற்படவில்லையென்று கவலையுடன் தெரிவிக்கின்றேன். சென்னையைப் பொறுத்த அளவில் என்னுடைய அனுபவத்தில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சென்னை நகரத்திற்கு நான்தோறும் வெளியிலிருந்து பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மக்கள் வந்து போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களில் ஒருவர் எந்த போலீஸ்காரனாவது ஏதாவது ஒரு இடத்திற்கு போகவேண்டும், அந்த வீதி எங்கே இருக்கிறது, அந்த இடம் எங்கே இருக்கிறது என்று கேட்டால் அந்த நபருக்கு சரியாக வேண்டிய தகவல் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்ய

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பயிற்சி கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் லண்டனில் எந்த வழிப்போக்கனுக்கும் சரியாகவும் சுலபமாகவும் போய் சேரவேண்டிய இடத்தை சொல்லிக்கொடுக்க அங்கு உள்ள போலீஸ்காரன் பயிற்சி பெற்றுள்ளான் என்று தெரிகிறது.

"ஆகையால் அந்த மாதிரி பயிற்சி நமது சென்னை நகரில் உள்ள போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கும் கொடுத்து பொது மக்களுக்கு சௌகரியம் செய்து கொடுக்க கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனத்திற்கு இதைக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன். மேலும் கனம் அப்துல் அமித்கான் அவர்கள் சொல்லியது போல் போலீஸ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் தங்களிடம் வரும் கேள்விகளைப்பற்றி கண்டுபிடிக்க அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதில்லை. பல நிலைமையிலேயே கேஸ்கள் ஜோடிக்கப்படுகின்றன. இந்த முறையை அடியோடு ஒழிக்க வேண்டும். பொதுஜனங்களின் உதவியுடன் உண்மையைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டும். குற்றம் செய்தவர்கள் தப்பவிடக்கூடாது. இந்த அடிப்படையில் மேல் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் கீழ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு பயிற்சி அளிக்கப் படவேண்டும்.

"இன்னும் traffic duty-ல் இருக்கும் கான்ஸ்டேபல்கள் உண்மையாகவே கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வெய்யிலிலும் மழையிலும் நின்று கஷ்டப்பட்டு வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தங்கள் கடமையில் சில நிமிஷம் தவறுவதன் மூலம் பல உயிர்ச் சேதங்களும் பொருட் சேதங்களும் ஏற்படுகின்றன. இம்மாதிரி குற்றங்கள் குறைக்கப்படவேண்டும். சென்னை, கோவை, மதுரை போன்ற போக்குவரத்து அதிகம் உள்ள இடங்களில் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் வாகனங்கள் போவதற்கு ஒழுங்கு செய்கிற மாதிரி ஜனங்களுக்கும் ஒரு வீதியிலிருந்து மற்ற வீதிக்கு செல்ல அந்த வழியில் போகிற வாகனங்களை நிறுத்தி ஜனங்கள் போனபின் விடுவேண்டும். இந்த நடவடிக்கை பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு மிகவும் சௌகரியமாய் இருக்கும். மேலும் பொதுஜனங்கள் நடைபாதையிலிருந்து மறுபக்கம் போகும்போதும் வரும்போதும் ஏற்படும் அபாயத்தைத் தடுக்கலாம். அதனால் குற்றங்களும் குறையும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். இதில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் சென்னையில் சமீபத்தில் போலீஸ் வண்டியில் மைக் மூலமாக பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு அடிக்கடி எச்சரிக்கை செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இதன் மூலம் அவசியம் குற்றங்கள் குறையலாம். இம்மாதிரி முறையை கோயம்பத்தூரிலும், மதுரையிலும் ஏற்படுத்த அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இப்பொழுது இந்திய பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டப்படி போலீஸ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு மிகுந்த அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் தாராளமாக யாரை வேண்டுமானாலும் கைது செய்யலாம். சமீபத்தில் ராஷ்டிரிய சுவயம் சேவக் சங்கத்தை சட்ட விரோதம் என்று அறிவிக்கப்பட்டவுடன் பல குறிப்பிட்ட நபர்களை (காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களைக் கூட) கைது செய்து வேலூர் ஜெயிலில் வைத்துவிட்டார்கள். அரசாங்கம் கைது செய்யப்பட்ட நபர்களின் ஜாப்தாவை பரிசீலனை செய்து சம்பந்தமில்லாதவர்களை அவசியம் விடுதலை செய்யவேண்டும். ஒரு நபர் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அபாயகரமானவர் என்று கருதினாலேயொழிய கைதி செய்வதைத் தடுக்கவேண்டும். தனக்கு விரோதமான கொள்கையையுடையவர்கள் என்ற காரணத்திற்காக அவர்களை அரசாங்கம் கைது செய்கிறது என்ற தப்பிப்பிராயம் பொது மக்களிடையே பரவ இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. பொது ஜன பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் (அட்வைசரி டிரிபியூனல்) என்று ஒரு சபை உண்டு. இந்த சபையிடம் ஆர்.எஸ்.எஸ். கேஸ்களை விசாரணைக்கு வைப்பதற்கு முன்னால் அரசாங்கமே சாத்தியமானவர்களை விடுதலை செய்யவேண்டும். இதன் மூலம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு சிலவும் குறையும்.

"போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளின் லஞ்சத்தைப் பற்றி பல தடவை இந்த சபையில் பேசப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்களைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க புது ஆபீசர்களைப் போட்டும் எந்த விதமான நன்மையும் ஏற்படவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் மிகவும் பொறுப்புள்ள டி.எஸ்.பி. இருக்கிறார்கள். அவரிடம் அந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள சர்க்கில் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் போன்ற அதிகாரிகளைப் பற்றி புக்கர்கள் போனால் அதை அவர்கள் சரிவர கவனிப்பதில்லை. புக்கர்கள் வந்தவுடன் கண்டிப்பான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தால் லஞ்சப்

[Sri P. R. Kandaswami Gounder] [10th March 1948]

புகார் ஓரளவு குறையும். இன்னும் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் அவசியமான காலங்களிலும் பண்டிகை காலங்களிலும் மாமூலாக வசூல் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இதை நிறுத்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“மேலும் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் கிராமங்களில் உள்ள கட்சிப் பிரதி கட்சிகளை சமாதானப்படுத்தவேண்டும். கட்சிப் பிரதி கட்சிகளைப் பெரிதாகக் தனனுடைய பலயினைத் தை விருத்தி செய்யக்கூடாது. ஏழையென்றும் பணக்காரனென்றும், உயர் ஜாதி, தாழ்ந்த ஜாதியென்றும் பாராமல் எல்லா மக்களிடமும் கண்ணியமாக நடக்க வேண்டும். இதன் மூலம் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் பொது மக்களிடத்திலும் பொது மக்கள் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளிடத்திலும் நெருங்கிய தொடர்பு ஏற்படும். மேலும் இப்பொழுது புதிதாக போலீஸ் படை நிறுவப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. போலீஸ் படையை நல்ல முறையிலும் பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு எந்த விதத்திலும் இடையூறு வராமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். கடைசியாக ஈரோடு, இராஜபாளையம், திருவண்ணாமலை, இடப்பாடி முதலிய இடங்களில் போலீஸ் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால் நடைபெற்ற அட்டேழியங்கள் நடை பெற்றிருக்காது என்று எதிர் கட்சியினர் சொன்னார்கள். இதை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். மேலும் இந்த மாதிரி காரியங்கள் இனிமேல் நடைபெறாமலிருக்கும்படியும் அரசாங்கம் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இத்துடன் என் வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொண்டு போலீஸ் தரப்பில் கொண்டுவந்த மான்யத்தை மறுமுறையும் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

* SRI B. ANANTHACHAR:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand; and in doing so, I feel I should put forward a few suggestions to the Hon. Home Minister. Sir, Home is a difficult problem. (Laughter.) We have to keep a clean home before anything else can be done. I know the cleaning process has been started, and it is started in the right direction too. The opinion of some people is it might be speeded up, and it might be cleaned more thoroughly than it has been done till now. On this subject there has been a number of suggestions from my hon. Friends about reorganization and reorientation of the Police administration. And now let me offer a few suggestions in my humble way. First, the Police constable himself must be raised to a higher status. Persons with greater academic qualification, more broad-minded and with more political consciousness ought to be recruited. In fact it was the police baton or the police lathi that was ruling till now. Hereafter it is the policeman's strength of character and high sense of discipline that should rule the country and that should be the symbol of administration. Therefore, with the present type of constabulary, it is not just we should talk in this strain. Hereafter the policeman should be raised to a higher status; he may be paid more and it will surely be more economic in the long run to do so, for there may be a less number of policemen. With this humble beginning, that is, from the lowest rung if there are higher status, higher salary and higher qualifications needed for the Police constable, I must say there is bound to be a higher level of Police administration.

“The other suggestion I would respectfully submit is with regard to our own border areas. There has been trouble in the border areas and some loose talk of panic is referred to in those areas. We are not panicky; nor do I expect my people to grow panicky. I know the panicky people are the richer people, people who have hoarded some wealth and who stand to lose in

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case of border troubles. Many poor people do not feel panicky at all; but they do feel there is a sort of indifference with Government in the matter of helping them at the proper time. My humble suggestion is, more Police stations may be opened up in the border area. In my district, the present police strength is insufficient to watch and patrol 150 or 160 miles of river border. The Police stations are few and far between. Sir, the number of constables attached to each police station is also very small. We cannot expect a police station with a poor strength to patrol effectively. So the only remedy is to increase the number of police stations and the staff thereto. Again, mere issue of licence will not do. Proper arms and ammunition should be made available at every station in the border areas. They should be handled by persons who can be relied on, and not by people who would surrender them to the enemy when attacked!

“The other thing I would like to mention is, the roads and communications are very bad in the border area. I feel it is impossible to tour the affected border area, and much less render proper help. We cannot visit villages in time. Even reports of trouble from villages reach the administrative authorities very late because of bad communication. So communications may be improved. Jeeps and other motor vehicles to tour the affected border area may be made available to the officers. The whole matter must be taken on a higher level; it is not enough to say that the roads and communications form an independent part of the administration. All these matters must be tackled in its entirety. They are all matters of local concern, and they can be done without waiting for advice from the Central Government. These are things, which, I am sure, the Hon. Home Minister will do in the earliest possible time.

“Lastly, Sir, I ask the Hon. Home Minister to visit the border area. I have made that request to him personally and I repeat that here on the floor of the House. For unless the villages are visited, it is impossible to realize the actual difficulties. It is one thing to discuss the subject here and another thing to actually see the difficulties of villagers. Finally let me appeal to the Government to see that effective steps are taken to do the things needed and to which I have made special mention.”

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, 3 p.m. it has now become more necessary than ever before to strengthen and properly equip our police force and to restore the sanctioned strength in mufassal stations. The speeches made by the hon. Members in this House lead us to think that the present force is not quite efficient and that it is unable to carry on its duties to the satisfaction of the people. The police were brought up in a more or less anti-Indian atmosphere. They have become accustomed to that atmosphere. It is not easy to wean them away from the force of habit under which they were trained. What is national to-day was anti-Indian then and the independence of this country is something foreign to them. It is necessary now, Sir, very urgently and greatly too to give a refresher course to all

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the police force to handle the people. They must be taught how to behave with their countrymen; how to conduct themselves in public meetings and how to perform their duties faithfully and honestly as if they are serving their own kith and kin. The police is there for investigating theft cases, prosecuting cases in courts and giving proper evidence before them. But what is the position to-day? Many of the constables, I know, have forgotten to investigate theft cases. This is deplorable, but it is not their fault. I wish that the Government take the initiative here and now, equip the police properly and give them a refresher course so that they correct themselves. It is very deplorable to find that the provision made in the budget for training schools is much less this year when it is more needed. This is least expected of a Government which have undertaken a very serious responsibility to maintain law and order. I agree with my friends who spoke before that the constables to be recruited must be men of character and that they must be put in a higher cadre. Many mufassal stations are without even elementary equipment. Take, for instance, a writer. He is unable to receive a complaint; he is unfit to take cognizance of cases brought to his notice. He is not quick and feels that every case is a worry to him. These tendencies must be rectified and we look to the Hon. Home Minister for their correction at a very early date. I am aware of—in fact, I enjoyed—more stringent police laws in free countries. With all the stringency, irritation from the policeman to the citizen was not there. The police laws in this country and in this Province are certainly very liberal, but still irritation to the citizen is more. This is due to the police not performing their duties in a proper way. Their application of the police laws and the approach are mostly wrong. That is why I said that they require an immediate refresher course in the proper performance, application and approach of their duties.

“ My hon. Friend Mr. Ananthachar spoke about mobile units and village roads. We want mobile units and village roads. Some Inspectors of Police have to be provided with automobile conveyances.

“ Prohibition staff also are included in this Demand. The handicaps under which they suffer are innumerable. By the time they catch hold of some conveyance, bus, lorry or jeep, or borrow a car from a private individual and reach the spot, the culprits escape. The enforcement of a great reform is frustrated due to small handicaps. There is absolutely no reason to blame the police force engaged in this task. There is every reason to provide the enforcement staff with better equipment.

“ The Home Guards must be given training under a different set of people and not the present police force. The present police are misled children and they do not know how to behave with their own countrymen even now. The change over of 15th August 1947 is no concern and consideration for them. The curriculum for Home Guards also must be different and more practical, so

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that they may become more useful to society and so that the police force may become worthy of our country and administration to earn the citizen's administration.

“ The number of corruption cases detected in the Province is less than in the Centre with less number of hands. The reason is this. Many months are taken for investigation of a case. Then it has to be sent to the Government for sanction. There, it is said, the matter is delayed for months. Even after Government sanction is received, the Anti-corruption Unit is not allowed to file the case straightaway. It has to be sent to the Departmental Enquiry Officer, who is a superannuated man. There it hangs for some time and then he gives a decision. But that decision is not given effect to. It is left to the departmental head to examine and find out what effect he should give to the decision. All this takes a long time. But in the Central Government, the Anti-corruption Officer is asked to file the cases straightaway. There are special judges and the time taken for enquiry is not much and the adjournments are not far between. The Anti-corruption Unit must be well protected. Sometimes it may happen that a Head Constable has to investigate a case against a Circle Inspector. At a subsequent period and in a different station, the Head Constable may have to serve under the same Circle Inspector, and he will become a prey to the vengeance of the Inspector. The Head Constable may be handicapped in many ways. Anti-corruption department is a very useful department. Corruption is rampant everywhere. It is absolutely necessary to put it down and it must be put down. For that purpose, I trust that the Government would simplify the procedure and eliminate delay and effect necessary corrections.

“ With these suggestions, I support the Demand.”

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand. Taking into consideration what is happening all over India, I don't think that our Police department has lagged behind in carrying out its administration.

“ In voting on the Demands for Grants, every member of this Assembly has to know exactly what the Government have done in the past and whether they are justified in the grant that they ask for. The Administration Report for the Police department for the year 1946 has been presented to us only a few days back. It is not at all possible for any member of this House to know exactly what has happened in the year 1947. Some of the members who preceded me brought to the notice of this House the meagre representation given to the Scheduled Castes in the year 1946. The report says: ‘2,218 ex-army men were enlisted, of whom 207 were from the Scheduled Classes.’ We do not know what the position is in 1947. But on the whole I may say that the representation given to this unfortunate community is very low compared with others in the matter of recruitment.

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"The Government may be thinking that they are affording protection to all. But very little protection is given to the poor and the depressed. Take for instance the agrarian trouble in Tanjore. The report says:

'Labour encouraged by Communists was unduly restive and the political and communal situation gave rise to considerable anxiety. The brunt of the work fell, as usual, on the police.'

In their review of the Report on the Administration of the Police department, the Government clearly say:

'Kisan strikes under Communist leadership were fairly common in Tanjore district and orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, had to be promulgated.'

In agrarian troubles, the poor agricultural labourers are involved and their interests are not protected. I have received several representations from the agricultural labourers in the Tanjore district. It will be confirmed by some of my friends who come from Tanjore that it is the agricultural labourer who suffered in the kisan trouble. I think it is high time that the police take stern measures and do justice to the poor agricultural classes.

"The Police department is controlling the operations under the Cinematograph Act. As you all know, cinema industry has grown to large proportions. When the Government appoint a committee for censoring the films, they generally choose men from the City. I do not know why they neglect the other people who are interested in the industry and who can render better service by being on the committees. It is within our knowledge that there are long queues in cinema houses. The Government have not come forward to afford protection and attend to the comforts and conveniences of the cinema-going public. I think it is high time that the Government amend the Cinematograph Act to give facilities to the cinema-going public and also to improve the composition of the censorship committees.

"In the Police department, we find that there is caste distinction. I know that in many of the police lines where there are wells, the Harijan police constables are not allowed to draw water. That is a matter which has been brought to the notice of the Government not once but several times. I do not think enough measures have been taken to give some facilities to the Harijans at least in the matter of drawing water.

"In the matter of recruitment, Sir, my friends have already urged on the Government that greater representation must be given to the Scheduled Classes. There are many able-bodied men who have seen service both in India and outside and who have got very good physique and who could serve in the Police department better and I would urge upon the Government that in the future recruitment they will give a greater proportion to the Scheduled Castes.

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"Even in the matter of promotion of police officers, I do not think justice has been done. I know, as a matter of fact, a Deputy Superintendent of Police who has to become a Deputy Commissioner but whose claims have been neglected and a junior has been promoted. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Government and I do not know what the result is going to be. Even in the matter of Police Sub-inspectors, as we are thrown among the caste Hindus, the caste rigidity makes them not get promotion; not only that, they are forced to be dismissed also from the service. It is the Government who must consider these cases and see that justice is done.

"I find in the Budget that Rs. 2 lakhs has been set aside for the prohibition staff in the various districts where there is prohibition. Though the Government are interested in getting rid of drink in these places, I have known personally that people are resorting to gambling. I would request the Government that they must instruct the Police department to see that even gambling is not allowed in the prohibition areas.

"Sir, I find a provision of Rs. 5,02,120 has been made for Home Guards. This Assembly has passed that Act and during recruitment to these Home Guards, I would request the Government that they will see that Scheduled Classes in each district are given due representation so that they may serve the country as other communities.

"Sir, in the matter of detention of people belonging to communal organizations, both the Hindu Mahasabha and the R.S.S., I should like to say that even innocent people have been combed in and brought under detention. I know, as a matter of fact, the Secretary of an Harijan Sevak Sangh has been roped in. Of course, if there are true facts that he is a danger to society, certainly he must be brought in. But on all information I have got, this particular man whom I have mentioned, is not guilty of any offence and I would urge upon the Hon. the Home Minister that he will kindly see whether the man involved has committed any offence or whether he has got a bad history previously and do justice in his case.

"I have already pointed out that poorer classes are not given the protection required. On the other hand, when my hon. Friend Mr. Balakrishnan had to address a meeting very near Palni, he was stoned. The women very near him have also been stoned. When representations were made by my friend to the District Superintendent of Police, very little care was taken and I don't think any justice has been done. I would urgently plead for the poorer classes and I am sure, the Hon. the Home Minister will take particular care about the poor and distressed in the matter of Police administration.

"One point more. In the matter of the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, there are cases that are brought before the Police but they are not immediately dealt with. What I would urge

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upon the Police department is that where they are not in a position to deal with these cases, they must submit these cases to the judiciary, so that they may dispose of these cases immediately.

“With these few words, Sir, I support the Demand.”

* **MOHAMED RAFAEUDIN AHMAD ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR:**—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this Budget provision has been made for the increase of Police force. The idea seems to be, that by this measure, confidence should be restored in the people. But I can say that the policy so far has not tended to infuse any confidence at least so far as the Muslim community is concerned. I must state here that during the past year, the Government have failed to create that amount of confidence in the Muslims in this Province to which they are entitled. The Police, I may say, have failed to give protection either to the person or to property. I will quote one instance from my own district of Nellore. In the Nellore district, in Gudur, a lot of damage was done to Muslim properties and the Hon. Home Minister himself paid a visit to that place and he has seen with his own eyes the great damage that was done to the properties of Muslims of that place and also the utter helpless attitude which was adopted by the Police force in that place. I might state for the information of the House that in Gudur, the Hindus of that place, under the organization of that body which has now been declared unlawful, namely, the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, had enforced a strict communal boycott against the Muslims of that place, not for any local question, nor for any question of playing music before mosques or cow slaughter, and not for any specific question at all, but for the mere fact that Muslims of that place belonged to a particular religion. The whole Muslim community, irrespective of their political ties, irrespective of the fact whether they were Congressmen or Nationalist Muslims or of the Muslim League Party—all of them have not been subjected to the same punitive treatment by the Hindus of that place. Petitions have been sent, representations have been made by myself and the Leader of our party in the matter to the Government, but I am very sorry to say that the Hon. Home Minister did not pay that amount of attention which the case demanded and the Muslims of that place did not receive any redress of their grievances. In the end, the Hon. Home Minister was pleased to visit that place and I think he has himself seen with his own eyes what the attitude of the Hindus of that place was and to what treatment the Muslims of that place were subjected. The entire place was, so to say, converted into a hostile camp; no Muslims were allowed to go into a hotel belonging to a Hindu, no Muslim was allowed to enter any conveyance owned by a Hindu and, in fact, there was more or less a regular economic blockade against them. Even the necessities of life were not supplied to these people and even the arrangements that were made by them to get the supply of these things from adjoining places were tampered with. Members of the R.S.S. paraded the streets and obstructed these supplies from

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reaching the Muslims. All these things were done for no fault of theirs, but simply because they belong to a particular community.

“Now, Sir, in speaking on the subject of Police administration I have to lay my complaint against the doors of the Police officers, that they are not adopting a strictly neutral or helpful attitude at all towards the Muslim community. It is a different matter if the Hindus have adopted a particular attitude towards Muslims. It is not for me to say anything against that. But what did the Police do in that place? Did they do everything that lay in their power or did they bring any succour and relief to the Muslims who had suffered so much during these troubles? Sir, I may say that the Muslims are not to be blamed at all in this particular case. They adopted a completely passive, and a completely calm attitude throughout the whole period, in spite of provocations, in spite of insults hurled at them and in spite of the damage and harm done to their person and properties. They simply kept quiet, seeing how people's temper had been roused. We had only hoped, Sir, that the Government which claim to be a secular Government would have come to their rescue and done justice to them. Where did it all end and what was the ultimate result? There was incendiarism on a very large scale. The entire Muslim locality has been completely burnt down and the whole destruction was caused in the early hours of the evening and not in the dead of night. The Hindus went about pouring petrol and setting fire to their houses and even prevented the Muslims who wanted to extinguish the fire and the Police simply stood as spectators. I know that intimidation was given to the police officers of the locality that there was some trouble brewing there, but they were indifferent. No armed reserve was called from Nellore. Bombs were thrown in the Muslim locality and gun shots were fired, which resulted in the death of one police constable and injury to some Muslims. What has been done after that? I could understand if they had remained quiet before; but after the law has been transgressed, after the people had taken law into their own hands and resorted to acts of incendiarism, violence and the use of firearms, what has the Police done? Till to-day nothing has been done and we are told that the case is under investigation. Not a single arrest has yet been made of persons who resorted to the firing of guns and throwing of bombs. Is that the attitude which will infuse confidence among the Muslims? I submit, Sir, there is no use of increasing the Police force. It is no use having Home Guards and additional Armed Reserve unless you are going to give protection to each and every citizen that requires protection. Is it the majority community that requires protection or the minority community? I expect the Hon. Home Minister to pay more attention to this and see that the police conduct themselves in a manner that will infuse confidence among all people, and particularly the Muslims.

“I understand, Sir,—I do not know whether I am correct—that policy of discrimination is being followed even in the Police department and in the Armed Reserve. I understand that Muslim

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constables are not given training in the use of the latest type of arms and that they are getting only some training in rifles and lathies, but that the Hindus serving in the police force are alone given training in the use of those modern weapons. I want to know whether this sort of discriminatory treatment is justified. Is there any instance to show that a Muslim Police constable is partial to his community in the discharge of his duties? I appeal to the Hon. Home Minister to issue strict directions to the police officers to behave in a manner which will infuse confidence among the people.

"Another instance I should like to bring to the notice of this House is that in Nellore, a procession was taken out playing music before a mosque at an hour which was prohibited by the civil court decree. You know, Sir, that by a civil court decree, regular times are fixed for taking processions, before mosques in the Nellore district. The above procession violated the civil court decree, but no action was taken against the organizers of the procession. When this violation of the law was pointed to the police officer on the spot, he did not pay any heed. I requested the Hon. Home Minister to transfer that Police officer from that station. Unfortunately he is still there. He has been proved to have violated the rules prescribed under law, but he is not dealt with seriously or punished.

"Sir, is this the attitude which could infuse confidence in the minds of Muslims? I do hope that the Hon. Home Minister will pay attention to this aspect of the matter and that he will not go on saying that the majority community has become panicky. What about the minority community? If the majority community has become panicky, it is all the more reason why, the minorities who are in a very small number should become more panicky and be afraid of their lives and property. It is the duty of the Hon. Home Minister, by his speeches, by his utterances and by his policy to safeguard the interests of Muslims and more than that, to infuse confidence in their minds. With these words, I support the cut motion."

3-30
p.m.

* SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to address my remarks with a great deal of restraint for I know that when I attack the Police of our Province in a way we would be attacking our own defence which we so badly need. But there is a time and a stage for patience. Sir, when I refer to the Police maladministration or the continuing Police zulum I would like to request the Government to treat it not as if it is a pleasure for me to carp against anybody but because we feel that the continued misbehaviour of the Department towards the people will not only land them in trouble but will bring trouble on others as well, and bring down the prestige of the Government itself to which myself and the Hon. Minister belong. I know that the Hon. Minister for Home is not of those romantic set of politicians who seem to say: 'If you attack my Police, I take that the attack is on me.' He is not thin-skinned either, for his chequered political

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career should have hardened him against such attacks. In offering these remarks, Sir, I am not actuated with any motives, even though I have not been so fortunate as the Hon. the Minister for Police—and most of us are not so lucky as he—as to have not received the necessary attentions of the Police day after day. We had our share of the Police charges and brutal attacks upon us. I hope the Hon. Minister for Home will bear in mind that it is not the sting that has been experienced by us that has instigated me to criticise this Department.

"Sir, it is the bitterest of ironies that a Government which calls itself 'Self-Government' in its full sense of the word should have let loose such large forces of Police against the country. I say against the country because we are incurring a very heavy expenditure without the compensating result. Neither the communal flareup all over the country in the shape of the R.S.S. or the discontented Muslim League or the Communist and Labour activities nor the incidence of crime can be a justification . . .

"May I expect the Hon. Minister for Home to give his undivided attention to me, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"I want the words to go right into the ears of the Hon. Minister for Police.

"As regards communal flareups this Province has been exceptionally free from them. It has been stated from all platforms and from the pulpit that the Madras Province could take credit for its communal peace. Therefore this cannot be a justification for increasing the Police force.

"Secondly take the Communists and Labour activities. Ministers have been taking credit for putting down revolts mercilessly here and there and there have been 'shoot to kill' legislation as well. If they raised their heads once, if there was a revolt at all, it has been put down long long ago. Even that could not be a ground for increasing the Police.

"Thirdly the incidence of crime. I do not think that the Administration report has given us any idea, whether after we have won freedom, crime has become greater than before. That is why perhaps the Criminal Tribes Act which was an unjust Act has been recently repealed by the Government and the Government have not had any reason to regret the wise step taken long ago.

"Now I agree that lawlessness is prevailing in the country. The lawlessness is of various types. Though it is not active, it is subterranean. I want to know whether the steps suggested or taken by the Government are going to meet the needs of this Government. Recently a special force has been organized at a very huge cost and as many as 3 to 4 thousand constables are going to be enlisted to safeguard the country's interests. I do not know who is responsible for this ingenious suggestion as to add to the existing force. May I ask, Sir, why the Government have not turned their attention to the improvement of the existing forces, which would be far better

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than increasing the numbers of the foot constables. The foot constable is not even able to carry his stick. He is such a miserable and puny man that when he puts on his topi on his head it is a disgrace to him as well as the administration he represents. These foot constables look so miserable and do not have any dignity and they do not inspire any confidence much less reverence in the minds of the people and more so in the minds of the criminals. Why should not that category be entirely scrapped. Why should not the Government recruit men with more dignity, more learning with a more investigating capacity and more useful to the Government? The major section of constabulary to-day consists of these foot constables.

"Then there is the Reserve Police. It is the only force which has been useful on critical occasions, and the much maligned Malabar Police force with all its cruelties—I do not think the Government will deny it—have been useful here and there but only here and there. The Malappuram Police—which is also the same as the Malabar Police—is really a very efficient unit which should be emulated by others. Why don't they plan out their Police administration on the lines of Malabar Police, and give every one of their constables training in using a rifle, machine gun and the wireless set.

"Thirdly there is the Military or the Special Police, that is the Police they have in view to safeguard the Madras Province or the Telingana against the ravages from the Hyderabad intruders. If I remember aright, I think there was a proposal last year to train these men in the use of the wireless, in the use of the machine gun and in the use of several other things which are of a semi-military nature. I do not know why that programme has been given up and instead of that there is a Special Force of 4,000 to be recruited to-day and simply added on to the existing numbers. I do not deny the necessity for an efficient force, Sir, though not for the one contemplated by the Government. They can make every one of their constables including the reserve . . . Sir, I would again appeal to the Hon. the Home Minister that he must give me his undivided attention."

MR. SPEAKER:—"He is hearing the hon. Member."

* SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"I will be glad, Sir, to be reaffirmed about that. I can ask for it, Sir. It is the right of the Members of the House to ask for the undivided attention of the Hon. Ministers. Recently you have been pleased to issue an order that Members who attack Hon. Ministers should be present to receive the rebuffs. I would only remind the Hon. Speaker that it is now the turn of the Hon. Minister to receive the rebuffs from me.

"My suggestion is, Sir, that the Government would do well to improve their existing Police force, to mechanise it and to equip it with the necessary equipments and to make it more efficient rather than odd to their numbers simply for the sake of the pleasure of adding. Then, Sir, they must teach these people good manners. In the sister Province of Bombay, I am told, that the Government have appointed some people to teach them manners, to teach them as to how to wait in the railway station, how to guide passengers

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and how to treat the ordinary and common people. Why should not the Government have some such efforts made here to instil some more respect for humanity in their men. I would not have made these remarks, Sir, but for the eulogies that have been showered recently upon them by His Excellency the Governor and by the Hon'ble the Home Minister himself. Sir, it does not require a Governor and a Minister to shower praises upon the Police. The Police have received praises in time and out of time at the hands of everybody."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one more minute."

* SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"I take it in good spirit, Sir. Please allow me two more minutes. I suggest that these people may be made to believe that it is not only the bullet and the strength of the muscle that will inspire confidence in the people but their brain power also. I may tell the Hon. the Minister for Home that these people are not very intelligent. They only know how to mishandle a matter and to manhandle a man. They never know how to investigate a case, decently, intelligently and successfully.

"Further, I want to know from the Government as to what prompted them to appoint an I.C.S. officer as the head of the Police administration. If it was to instil more respect in this Department—because the I.C.S. officers are supposed to be efficient and would attend to all duties from a Ministership to maternity business—if that be the idea, I welcome the appointment of this officer, and I hope that he will be able to inspire greater respect than awe in the minds of the Police force of this Province."

SRI S. K. GOVINDARAJU NAICKER:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றைக்கு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் சம்பள விதித் திட்டமானதை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ஆனால் வரி கொடுக்கிறவர்களுடைய வரிப்பணத்தை எந்த முறையில் சிலவு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்கிற திட்டத்தை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சரிவர வகுத்து செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதே என் அவா. செலவு செய்யும்முறை பொது ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மையை கருதியே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்றைக்கு போலீஸ்காரர்களுடைய அட்டேழியம் எந்த முறையில் இருக்கிறது என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லா, காஞ்சிபுரம் தாலுகாவில் கோவிந்தவாடி கிராமத்தில் உள்ள ஏழை விவசாயிகள் மீது பச்சயப்பன் என்கிற சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் கேஸ் போட்டு நூறு ஏழைகளுக்கு தொந்தரவு கொடுத்ததை அந்த மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன். இரண்டு கோர்ட்டுகளிலும் கேஸை ஜெயித்துக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி தப்புகள் இனிமேல் நடவாமலிருக்க கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனித்துக்கொள்வார்களென நினைக்கிறேன்.

"அது மாதிரமல்ல. மாம்பலம் தியாகராய நகரில் போலீஸ்காரர்களின் அட்டேழியம் சொல்லத்தரமல்ல. திருட்டுகளை கண்டு பிடிப்பதில் உண்மையான திருடர்களை விட்டு விட்டு சும்மா இருக்கிறவர்களை தண்டினைக்கு உள்ளாக்குகிறார்கள் என்னும் விஷயத்தை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஏழைகளின் எஜமானர்களென்று போலீஸ்காரர்கள் நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால் வரி கொடுக்கும் ஏழை விவசாயிகளும் தொழிலாளர்களும் எந்த முறையில் வாழ முடியும் என்பதை சிந்திக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகையால் இந்த விதமான அட்டேழியங்களெல்லாம் நிர்வாகத்தில் சிறந்த கனம் டாக்டர் சுப்ப

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ராயன் அவர்கள் மந்திரியாக இருக்கிற போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் இனி எந்த விதமான அட்டேழியமும் நடக்காத வகையில் திட்டம் வகுத்து அதன்படி நடப்பதற்கு கண்டிப்பான உத்தரவும் இடுவாரென நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகையால் பொதுஜனங்களுடைய வரிப்பணத்திலிருந்து சம்பளம் பெற்று வாழ்ந்துவரும் இந்த போலீஸ்காரர்கள் பொது ஜனங்களுக்குத் தகுந்தபடி நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். ஆனால் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இப்பொழுது நடப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் பொது ஜன நன்மையைப் பொறுத்து நடப்பதாக தெரியவில்லை.

“இன்னும் சென்னைக்கு நாட்டிலிருந்து கட்டை வண்டிகள் வந்தால் போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு மாமூலாக ஏதாவது கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இல்லையானால் வண்டிக்காரர்கள் படும் அவஸ்தை சொல்லவே முடியவில்லை. இந்த விதமாக இப்பொழுதும் நடைபெறுகிறது. நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் நடக்கும்போது ஏழைகளுக்கு அதிகம் செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. இந்த முறைகளையெல்லாம் மாற்றுவதற்காக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் ரொம்பவும் கவனம் செலுத்தியும் கண்காணித்தும் இந்த விதமான குற்றங்களை செய்யும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு தக்கபடி தண்டனை கிடைக்கும்படி செய்வார்கள் என்று நினைத்து இந்த மான்யத்தை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the cut motion I want to stress certain important points, I do not know whether they will be relished by the Hon. Minister for Home. . .”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Speak in Tamil.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“It will be more harsh on you. I can deliver my speech in English very well.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“What is it that the hon. Member is referring to?”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“The Hon. Minister for Home wants me to speak in Tamil, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“If the hon. Member is going to speak in Tamil I will give the next chance. We have got only one Tamil reporter.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“I do not want to lose the chance, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Let the hon. Member continue his speech.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Sir, the attitude of the Police towards the public is very unsatisfactory and on account of this attitude the people have got disgusted with the Government and it is very painful for me to state this. The present Police was recruited by the British Raj and the training was given to the Police on the basis of particular ideas, because they wanted to put the people down and keep them within limits in order to put down the political agitation.

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“Except police officers perhaps, they recruited Police men from the lowest rank. They even recruited some of the rowdies as Police men, because they thought that they will carry out their purpose according to their wish. People were dreaming that they could have so many things after they got Swaraj. Among other things,

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they thought that the police would be reformed. Now, Sir, we have achieved Swaraj. But this Ministry has not at all attempted to reform the police. They are carrying on in the same old line. We have heard much about London Police, and the Hon. the Home Minister Dr. Subbarayan has mentioned many times to his friends about the London Police, how they behave with the people, and also the morale of those people. I want to ask the Hon. Minister in what way he has instructed our Police to behave like the London Police. Has he done anything? Has he given any instruction to the Police Training Schools for changing the formula laid down by the British and adopt a new formula? Nothing. He is simply carrying out the same formula laid down by the British Raj. Is it right on the part of the Government, after achieving Independence, to follow the same old procedure? Therefore, I ask why not set an example here equal to the London Police? Why not take in educated men and establish at least one Unit which would serve as an example to the rest of the country? You can give them decent pay, if need be.

“I suggest to Government that if Harijans and other backward communities, who are oppressed and suppressed, are recruited to the police in large numbers, they will behave very respectably towards the people.

“Coming to the Special Police which has been recruited recently, I say, Sir, that it has not been properly defined as to who should exercise control over it. I suggest to the Home Minister that the Special Police and the Home Guards should be entrusted to the military authorities so far as control is concerned, because I feel I can have confidence in the military authorities than in the Police.

“Sir, the attitude of the Police towards the public is rather disgraceful, and we need not speak about their behaviour also. Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, has created Special Police there. He has recruited from villages a semi-military organization and he has entrusted the control over this organization to the Area Commander. Similarly, I suggest to the Hon. Minister for Home to entrust the Special Police and Home Guards in our Province to the military authorities. As far as recruitment to the Special Police is concerned, I have received lot of complaints that a number of Harijans have been left out and the claims of backward communities have been overlooked. Let the Hon. Minister place a list on the Table of the House showing how many from the backward communities applied for and how many of them have been selected. If things go on in the way they do now, what will be the fate of the poor people in this Province. (Interruption.) I am not a man of communal views.

“One more point, Sir. What has become of the recently passed Repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act. It is more than a year since it has been passed. I have been raising this point whenever there were sittings of this Assembly and also when questions regarding this were put. God alone knows whether it has been consigned to the waste paper basket. I want to know why they have not given effect to the Act. Complaints have been received from Madura

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district—particularly from Tirumangalam and Periakulam taluks—that the police are creating trouble and that they are concocting false cases against the people who have suffered under the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act so that they may write to Government that since the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act crimes have been on the increase, and therefore effect should not be given to the Act recently passed. If the popular Ministry is to be guided by such police officers, where can we go and represent our grievances, Sir?

“I want to point out another very important thing, Sir, that is about the recruitment of Harijans to the Police. I think under the term Scheduled Castes, 86 communities come. But I am very sorry to say that only Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras are being benefited by being classified as Scheduled Castes. I have received complaints that other communities like Kuravas, Yenadis and aboriginal tribes (Voices: ‘Mr. Ragavayya is there to look after Yenadis’). Of course, he is there. But so far as Government are concerned, when they recruit men for the services, they must give equal share to all these communities. I have received complaints that all these communities have been completely neglected. Sir, this is unjust. How many people are there from among these communities? I know this does not come under the Police Demand, still as it is relevant I ask this question. Government have allotted one crore of rupees to be spent for the Harijan uplift, but how much they have allotted for the other communities.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“This is Police Demand.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“I know that, Sir, and I myself said it earlier. We are receiving, Sir, a number of complaints that Congress men and Socialists are being arrested, and a number of prosecutions are being launched. Why not this Congress Ministry write to the Congress Organization to take disciplinary action against the Working Committee Member of the Tamilnad Congress Committee instead of allowing the police to take action against him? In Salem district one Mr. Surendran has been arrested and another person by name Mr. Vedachalam in Tanjore district has also been arrested. I request the Government to see that all these cases are withdrawn. I request the Hon. Minister to see that the morale and standard of the Police are raised. If they are to continue the same old Police without infusing any new ideas into them, there is no use of my becoming a Member of the Legislative Assembly and the Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan becoming the Home Minister (Laughter). What is the benefit the people have achieved by this Ministry? Let the Hon. Minister just think over what he has done to the public. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.”

* SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் உள் நாட்டு மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டுவந்துள்ள இந்த டிமாண்டின் out motion-ஐப்பற்றி பேசும்போது இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் ஒன்றிரண்டு விஷயங்களை உள் நாட்டு மந்திரி கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டுவரும் நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது நடைபெறும் Special Police Recruitment-ல் ஆபீசர்கள் கிரேடிஸ் சேவைசெய்த I.N.A. அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அதில் இடம் கொடுக்கப்படாதது வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். சாதாரணமாக இந்த தேசத்தில் எல்லாவிதமான ஜாதி வேற்றுமையையும் அடக்கிவிட்டு

[10th March 1948] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

நம் தேச விடுதலைக்காக பாடுபட்ட I.N.A. வீரர்களை நாம் மறந்துவிட முடியாது. இந்த Special Police Recruitment-ல் அவர்களுக்கு இடம் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று கூட மேஜர் ஜெனரல் டாக்டர் அழகப்பாசுட உள்நாட்டு மந்திரியிடம் கேட்டிருக்கிறார். அவர் கேட்டும் இன்னும் இடம் கிடைக்கவில்லை ஆகையால் உடனடியாக அவர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சாதாரணமாக காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தேசபக்தியின் பேரால் பல இயக்கங்களில் ஈடுபட்டு சிறை சென்றவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள் அவர்கள் வய தடைந்தவர்கள் என்ற காரணங்களுக்காக அவர்களுக்கு ஒன்றுமே செய்ய முடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏதோ 2, 3 என்றும் 4, 5 என்று வயது அதிகமாக இருப்பதால் அவர்களை டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் போடமுடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள் அவர்களில் வயது ஆனவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் அவர்களை Exempt பண்ணி அவர்களுக்கு தாராளமாக இதில் வேலை கிடைக்கும்படி செய்ய வேண்டியது நமது மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கடமை. இதுவரையில் செய்யாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். இனிமேல் இதை நிச்சயமாக செய்வார்களென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இன்று 1942-ம் வருஷ சுதந்திர போராட்டகாலத்தில் பல அதிகாரிகள் எத்தனையோ அக்கிரமம் செய்தார்கள் என்பதை நாம் இந்த சட்ட சபையில் பலமுறை விவாதித்துவிட்டோம். எத்தனையோ மாதர்களையும் கற்பித்து எத்தனையோ அக்கிரமங்கள் செய்து கிராமங்கள் தோறும் சுட்டுக் கொளுத்தி வந்தார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளுக்குக் கெல்லாம் இப்பொழுது promotion கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் எத்தனையோ Sub-Inspector-கள் Inspector-களாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். குமரனைக் கொன்றவரை இன்று Dy.S.P.-யாக promote செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். கேவலம் இந்த அரசாங்கம் இப்படி போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தால் மிகவும் வருந்தத் கூடிய விஷயமாகும்.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“Is the word ‘கேவலம்’ Parliamentary?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“It is Parliamentary.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“இந்த நிலைமையில் இது விஷயமாக தனம் டாக்டர் சுப்பராயனை ஒரு நாள் கேள்வி கேட்டபோது பதிலளித்திருக்கிறார். அதாவது 1942 போராட்டத்தை வெற்றிகரமாக அடக்கியதற்கு பரிசாக மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 25, 50, 100, என்று சம்பளத்தை அதிகமாக கொடுத்திருப்பதாகவும் அதில் தலையிடமுடியாதபடி விதிகள் இருப்பதாகவும் அந்த விதிகளை போக்கமுடியாமலிருக்கிறோம் என்றும் சொன்னார். அதைப்பற்றி இன்று கொஞ்சம் சிந்திக்கவேண்டும். எதை வேண்டுமென்றாலும் இப்பொழுது மாற்றிக்கொள்ளமுடியும். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இந்த சட்டசபையில் ஒரே நாளில் ஒரு சட்டத்தை பால் பண்ண முடியும் என்பதை அவர் அறிவார். அந்த விதமாகத்தான் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டும். இனிமேலாவது சுதந்திர இயக்கத்தை அடக்கி ஒடுக்கி வைத்திருந்ததாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட promotion ஆகிய பரிசை நிறுத்திவிட வேண்டுமென்று எனது கனம் உள் நாட்டு மந்திரி அவர்களை கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“அதைத்தவிர போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் பெரிய ஊழல் இருக்கிறது. இந்த மாகாணத்தில் ஒரு சில போலீஸ்காரர்களும் ஒரு கொள்ளைக் கூட்டத்தாரும் சேர்ந்து மாகாணத்தில் பல லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை பொது ஜனங்களிடமிருந்து ஏமாற்றி currency notes அடித்துக் கொடுப்பதாக சொல்லி யிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் கூட்டம் இப்பொழுது மாகாணத்தில் 60 லட்சம் ரூபாயை ஏமாற்றி இருக்கிறார்கள். இதில் பல உயர்தர போலீஸ்காரர்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சில Dy.S.P.க்களும் சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். Sub-Inspector இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கள்ளக் கூட்டம் சேர்ந்து இந்த மாகாணத்தில் பெரிய பாதகச் செயல்களை செய்திருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களைக் காப்பாற்ற சில பெரிய போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் மும்முறமாக வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். Sub-Inspector மீதோ Inspector மீதோ கேஸ் எடுத்தால் அந்த இலாகாவிலுள்ள D.S.P கர்ஜிக்கிறார், என்னு

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டைய டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் எனக்குத் தெரியாமல் கேஸ் எடுப்பதா என்றும் எடுக்கக்கூடாது என்றும் D.S.P. கத்துகிறார். இந்த corruption-ஐ கண்டுபிடிக்கப் Special branch போனால் என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவில் என்னுடைய knowledge இல்லாமல் ஒன்றும் செய்யக்கூடாது என்றும் எப்படி வருவீர்கள் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார். இந்தக் கூட்டத்தை அடக்கி அவர்களை சிறையில் போடவேண்டும் என்பதை நான் கனம் டாக்டர் சப்பராயனுக்கு ஞாபகப்படுத்துகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“டாக்டர் சப்பராயன் என்று நீங்கள் சொல்லக் கூடாது.”

* Sri K. T. KOSALRAM:—“இனிமேல் உள் நாட்டு மந்திரி என்று சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“அதைத் தவிர போலீஸில் லஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது என்றால் அதை கவனிக்காமல் உயர்ந்த அதிகாரிகள் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள். ஒரு இடத் திற்கு ஒரு D.S.P. camp போனால் அங்கே இருக்கும் Sub-Inspector க்கு எழுதி விடுகிறார். அதற்காக Sub-Inspector பலபேர்களிடம் வசூல் செய்து நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ரூபாயை செலவு செய்து ஒரு குடும்பத்திற்கு வேண்டிய சகல விதமான செளகரியங்களையும் செய்து வைப்பார்கள். அப்படி செய்து வைக்கவில்லையானால் unfit for duty என்று எழுதிவிடுகிறார். அது honesty யா? லஞ்சம் கொடுத்தால் honest ஆகி விடுகிறார்கள் supply சரியாக செய்யாவிட்டால் he is unfit for duty என்று எழுதி விடுகிறார். இதை முதல் முதலாக நிறுத்தவேண்டும் எந்த போலீஸ் அதிகாரியோடும் supply செய்வது என்பது கூடாது வேண்டிய செளகரியங்களை தாங்களே செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். தாங்களாகவே ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படி செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு circular போட்டால் இந்த லஞ்சத்தை உடனே ஒழித்து விடமுடியும். இதை கனம் உள் நாட்டு மந்திரி அவர்கள் செய்வார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

“சாதாரணமாக சென்னை நகரத்தில் pick-pockets அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. Bus-ல் போகும்போது சர்வஜனாகரையாக போகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கும்போதே 100 ரூபாய் கொண்டுபோய் விட்டான் என்று குரல் வருகிறது. போலீஸ்காரர்கள் லெஞ் ஜாக்கிதையாக வேலை செய்து வந்தால் இந்த pick-pockets ஐ நிறுத்திவிடலாம். இதைப்பற்றி போலீஸ்காரர்களிடம் சொன்னால் அவன் கொண்டு போய் விட்டால் அவனை பிடிக்கமுடியாது என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். இவைகளைத் தடுக்க passengers-ஐ க்யூ வரிசையாக வைத்து போகச் சொல்வது போலீஸ்காரர்களுடைய கடமையாக இருக்கவேண்டும். இந்த கேஸ்களை கண்டுபிடிக்க விமோசனம் கிடையாது என போலீஸ்காரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது கேவலமாக இருக்கிறது. போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் திருட்டை கண்டுபிடிக்க முடியவில்லை என்று சொல்வது மிகவும் கேவலமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் Intelligent departmentஐ ஒழுங்கு செய்து இந்த தொல்லையை நீக்கவேண்டும். இதைச் செய்ய வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் முக்ய பொறுப்பு.

“நமது நண்பர் வெங்கடேஸ்வரலு ஒன்று சொன்னால் அதற்கு பதில் சொல்வது என்னுடைய கடமையாக இருக்கிறது. ரஷ்யாவில் என்ன நடக்கிறதென்பதை அவர் மறந்துவிட்டார். அந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள ரம்யூனிஷ்ட் கட்சியைத் தவிர இன்னொரு கட்சியை அங்கே ஆதரிக்க முடியாது என்பதை காட்டுகிறேன். கம்யூனிஷ்ட் கட்சிக்கு மாறுபட்ட இன்னொரு கட்சியில் சேர்ந்தால் உடனே சுட்டுத்தள்ளிவிடுவார்கள் என்பதை மறந்து விடக்கூடாது. அந்த விதமான ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கம் நடத்துகிறார்கள். ரஷ்யா மாதிரி நாம் நடத்தவில்லை என்பதை கனம் நண்பருக்கு சொல்லிக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

4 p.m. * Sri G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, to-day, as Members of this Assembly, we are given an opportunity of expressing ourselves and we express the feelings and the

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opinions of the vast masses of people who are suffering on account of this administration or whatever it is and it is my duty to speak on behalf of the people whom I represent here and to voice forth their views. I hope and trust the Hon. the Minister for Home will take into consideration some of the suggestions I propose to make in the interests of good administration of the Province.

“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am quite cognizant of the fact that we are not in the days of dyarchy or in the days prior to August 15th, 1947, but when we see the actual functions of the police and the administration of the Police department, we do not feel that there has been any change in the administration at all after the 15th August 1947. Sir, it is not my intention to say that the police administration is thoroughly unsatisfactory. All that I would say is that the Hon. the Home Minister should devote more attention to this question and see that the administration is made perfect in the interests of good government, in order to protect the life and property of the people and to maintain order. Sir, there are two aspects to this question; one is the personnel of the Police department and the second is the system that governs the police administration. With regard to the personnel, I consider that a good percentage of them do not deserve to be in charge of maintenance of order. If the Government believes that it must administer as a good Government and maintain order in this Province, it must have in the police force, men who believe in the administration, men who believe in the maintenance of order and men who believe that they have got a duty to perform to the State. As I said, Sir, judged from this touchstone, many people deserve to be out of the Police department. Speaking from my own personal experience, I do not want to dilate at this stage but I have to say that if a man actually approaches a police-station, he feels that it is something like a hell or ‘Yama-Loka’, and he feels that he will have no justice. The Police force including the officers have been used to the days of the British Raj and have not thought it necessary, that they must undergo a change. Therefore, it is the duty of the Hon. Minister and it is the duty of the Government to see that the transformation is brought about and is made possible in the interests of the good administration of this Province.

“Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the personnel, I have said what I wanted. With regard to the system that prevails in this department, as I said, unless the Hon. Minister devotes more attention and alters and modifies the essential features of the Police department, it will be impossible to do justice to the administration and to do justice to the people whom we are expected to protect and for whom we have to maintain order. I suggest to the Hon. the Home Minister that the police officers and the policemen also must be taught and trained properly and must possess good character and conduct which are highly lacking in that department. If any complaint is taken to a police officer, unless that officer is interested in that particular question, he

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does not show any visible interest in the case. The police seem to believe that it is not their duty to maintain order or prevent disorder but simply react to any complaints that are brought to their notice, in their own way. So, a fundamental change must be brought about in their attitude. Many hon. Members have suggested the appointment of a committee to go into the whole question and to see that the whole attitude of the department is transformed, if the personnel cannot be changed. I also endorse their suggestion. Sir, we have got in the police, many good brilliant officers also but they are only a very small percentage. Secondly, if it is not possible to transfer such of those undesirables from the department, I would suggest that men with very good antecedents must only be appointed not only as officers but also as policemen. The ordinary policeman, with his little education and sometimes almost nothing, cannot be expected to realize his responsibility and hence the people do not get justice from him. The system that prevails in the department is such that it is difficult to expect him to do justice. Therefore, that system has to be altered and modified necessarily and satisfactorily.

“Then, Sir, with regard to recruitment of proper men, I would suggest, just as the speaker who spoke before me has said that men from the I.N.A. should be selected for the special police force. We have got very good men belonging to the I.N.A. who have fought our freedom battle from outside India and whose heroic efforts have now brought us our freedom. They have fought against odds; they have fought against superior armies and forces; they have fought with only the promise of death and hunger by their Leader, Sri Subash Chandra Bose. They are tried soldiers and they are now available in thousands in this Province. I understand that their applications for appointment as Home Guards in the Police Force have been negatived because the Government thought that these people would not be loyal to them. I do not know why they should be considered disloyal. The Hon. the Minister must reconsider his decision and see that such men, who were prepared to lay down their lives for the sake of the country at a time when the whole world was engulfed in a conflagration and who have supported our freedom movement when we were carrying on the struggle here, are taken in this department. They are the proper persons to maintain order in this country. I hope and trust that the Hon. the Home Minister will remember my suggestion and see that the I.N.A. men are appointed.

“Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Police department, as I have said, requires a thorough change and modification in its system. I will just give some illustrations to show how the heads of the departments are not devoting adequate attention in the matter of issuing instructions to their subordinates. You will find in the streets of Madras some traffic vans running. One day, I found to my surprise one such van. I remember also the number of the van. It is No. M.S.C. 5555. There was a police officer sitting inside

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MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member has exceeded his time limit. He may kindly resume his seat.”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Mr. Speaker, I am indeed obliged to the Members who have taken part in this debate. As many as twenty-two have taken part in this debate and put forward various points of view and I hope to deal with some of them in a brief manner. My hon. Friend representing Guntur-Kistna Labour—I see he is here—looked as if he had left his luggage behind when he entered the House. I thought it was merely a temporary loss of temper because he almost settled himself down at the end of his speech. I can quite understand the excitement that he was in, because in his opinion the Government have done something fundamentally wrong. I admit, Sir, that perhaps from his point of view he may be right and all that I contend is that the Government are right from their point of view. May I remind the hon. Gentleman that it is very easy to fish in troubled waters and put your oar in where it is not needed and if you do that often you come a cropper, if I may say, so. As I have said and I repeat it again, there is no question of banning any political organization. He talked of a conspiracy to ban a particular organization to which he belongs. As I reminded him and as I repeat it now, if that was the intention of the Government, the hon. Gentleman will not be here to-day. But as long as the party to which he belongs wants to put forward their views with regard to economic changes in this country in an orderly manner and without any violence whatever, the Government will not interfere, because it will be time to see whether the principles he holds go down to the electorate or not. In the course of perhaps twelve months, elections will be on and the hon. Member can then try whether what he has preached has come to roost.

“Sir, the hon. Member talked about the Nizam's Government and the action the Government of Madras are taking in this connexion. May I remind him that it is a matter entirely for the Government of India, because the Provincial Government has its limitations and, as I explained on another occasion, it is our duty and we are trying to fulfil that duty of protecting the people in this Province from the point of view of the safety of their life and property. With regard to what is happening inside the Nizam's Dominion, this Government are not responsible and it is a matter entirely for the Government of India. But I will say this. It is also the duty of this Government, as part of the larger Government of the Indian Union to see that nothing is done to make it difficult for the Government of India in their dealings with any State. The hon. Gentleman knows, as well as I do, that the present States Minister, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, knows his business and has done what he could to make the problem of the States more easy from the point of view of the new Constitution. In fact, he has done in the course of about eight months yeoman service for the future of the Indian Constitution by getting some of the Princes to unite and form new States so

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that they could form part of the new Union of India, much more easily than they would, if they were a number of small States spread all over the country. I know that he is doing all that lies in his power to see that some agreement is arrived at between the Nizam's Government and the Government of India. I am hoping and trusting that, with his powers of negotiation, he will get an agreement which will make things easier both for us in this Province and for those in the Provinces bordering the Nizam's Dominion, because, as I said the other day, there are these constant clashes in villages which make the keeping of peace in the Province rather difficult and which leads to clashes between the forces of this Government and those of the Nizam. There have been incidents when our police have had to shoot and three or four Nizam's policemen have been killed in the process. That was done to protect our own people on our side, because the Nizam's police entered our side of the border and action had to be taken in order to allay the feelings of suspicion and fear in the minds of our own people.

"Sir, the hon. Gentleman took advantage of a statement I made the other day, that in two particular districts, with which we are acquainted, viz., Nalgonda and Warangal, the Government as Government has ceased to exist. I repeat it but not for the purpose for which the hon. Gentleman used it. The Government has ceased to exist because of the existence of the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen who seem to have taken the law into their own hands and the speeches that Mr. Razvi makes, are not making things easy for even the Nizam's Government to keep order in those areas. Naturally, if this kind of speeches are made, it is an invitation almost for the party to which the hon. Member belongs also, to meddle in the affairs of the Nizam's Dominion. The difficulty is, and I repeat it again, that they seem to be night raiders while the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen happen to be daylight workers. (A voice: 'Robbers.') Naturally, the people suffered. The hon. Gentleman claims that it is they who have aided to bring about this kind of situation where anarchy prevails instead of Government. If that is the kind of Government the hon. Gentleman likes, he is welcome to it. But if the people are to be protected, anarchy of this kind, whether from one side or the other, is not going to be of much help to the people. I hope the Nizam's Government realize this, as well as I do, because if it goes on like this, orderly government, even after a settlement has come to, will become impossible.

"Now, Sir, I shall take next my hon. Friend, the seconder of the motion, the hon. Member representing the Kurnool Muslims. He dealt in a more calm and dispassionate manner than the hon. Member who proposed this cut. He was rather annoyed at the way the Government have behaved in some instances with regard to the application of the Public Safety Act, for instance. The condition and the situation were such that action had to be taken quickly. We had to ban some organizations and the people actively connected with those organizations were naturally taken

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in. The cases of the individuals are being carefully considered. I can assure hon. Members that we do not want to keep these people a moment longer than is necessary, because I am as much for civil liberty as any hon. Member opposite is. We do not want to keep anyone for a moment longer than we feel is necessary for the maintenance of peace. It is only in that way, cases are being looked into. The same applies to the remarks of my hon. Friend representing Guntur-Kistna Labour, because in spite of all that he said, we are considering cases of members belonging to his Party as well, and if we feel that they are not a danger to peace, I can assure him we will not keep them a moment longer than is necessary.

"Sir, my hon. Friend the hon. Member representing Nellore Muslims is not here now, but that does not matter. He did not say anything to which I would take objection. He himself was present when I was at Gudur and we went through the whole place and saw the damage that had been done and we were able to get the good feelings between the communities restored. I was glad to be assured by him that as far as this is concerned, good relations then established, continue. But on one thing he took me to task and that is that nothing had been done to get at the offenders who had perpetrated some crimes. Might I not appeal to him to be as generous as Sheikh Dawood was in Erode, for the simple reason that after peace has been established, if there are these investigations and prosecutions, then it is more than likely that the feelings between the two communities might become estranged, because even though those who are punished are justly punished, they would feel that the punishment had been brought about by the communal disturbances. Therefore, it will be much better in the interests of the communities concerned, to leave things alone and if the present relations continue, it is more than possible that the communities who lived in peace before the incidents happened, will continue to live in peace and harmony, which is what the Government want and which the hon. Member representing Nellore Muslims, I know, wants also. It is in that light I would like him to look at the proposition and see what should be done, because the Government have not made up their minds with regard to the prosecutions that are still pending. This is a point of view which I would like to put to hon. Members opposite, because in the larger interests of the community, I feel it will be much easier to maintain peace by not taking any action when things have settled down as they have. In fact, in other places to which other hon. Members referred to, we are trying to do the same thing. If the community which had been injured could be put back to a certain extent in the position they were in before those incidents happened, then it will be much better to forget the past and look into the future and see that better and cordial relations are established.

"The hon. Member representing Anantapur district—I do not know whether he is present here—referred to particular instances in his own district of the police not being up to the mark and

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most of the sub-inspectors who have been promoted from constables did not have the right kind of mentality, nor the necessary education, or the equipment to conduct themselves in the position they find themselves to-day. It was a revelation to me in many ways and I shall ask the Inspector-General to look into this matter. But I do feel that with the position which the sub-inspectors now occupy they should know their positions and should also know how to conduct themselves in times of crisis.

“Sir, with regard to the investigation of crimes I know that the police are not perfect and as a lawyer I have this experience: that they arrest an individual and then try to build up a case and prepare witnesses. I have told the police force that it is not the way at all to investigate crimes and that it is impossible to get public co-operation, which I appeal for and which I want, if such investigation is to be carried on in the old way. Public must understand that the police are going to act on proper evidence and if the public also understand that it is their duty to bring guilt home to the person who is really guilty, investigation of crimes would become easier. That is the case in Western countries. The case goes on as almost from the beginning easily because witnesses know what they are going to testify to and the investigating officers know who the witnesses are who are going to testify to the committal of that crime. But here, unfortunately, reverse is the case. Once there are people behind the bars, the police begin to justify what they have done by almost getting evidence to prove the case for which they have already made up their minds to. It is that kind of investigation which I do not want and which the Government do not want. No doubt it is the duty of the police to bring the guilt home to the guilty person, but they must do it with clean hands without merely thinking of the success they are going to have in particular cases. I have had this brought to the knowledge of the Investigating Officers and I am sure that they will take a lesson from what I have said. I take this opportunity to inform the police force through this House that if they do not mend their ways, some other system should be found to see that investigation is done in a manner which is done in all civilized countries of the world.

“Hon. Members, especially Muslim Members, said that Government had been interfering in the matter of recruitment to the Special Police. I can assure hon. Members that Government do not want to treat the Muslim community anything differently from any other community, but they should also understand that there is over-weightage to-day of the Muslim community in the police force. In the constabulary they are as much as 19 per cent, in the non-gazetted ranks they are nearly 23 per cent and in the gazetted ranks 20 per cent. It is the intention of the Government that the representation in services of any particular community should be in proportion to the population of that community. It is not a question of excluding Muslim community from any office. It is merely bringing down the average to the level

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to which they ought to be brought. There is no question of exclusion at all. Hon. Members have chided me in saying that this is a ‘Secular State’. I maintain, in spite of what has been done in the Police Department, in spite of the exclusiveness of Muslims in that department which has been done on account of the weightage which that community possesses to-day, that Government still are a secular State and do not want to exclude any particular community from any office subject to this condition that this weightage must come down—I say this in the interests of the Muslim community itself—because there is nervousness on the part of other communities. Of course, the Government may not possess this nervousness, but the people do it and it is the duty of the Government to do things in such a manner as to instil confidence in the minds of the populace at large. Subject to this, I can assure hon. Members that I will, as far as it lies in my power, see that the legitimate interests of the Muslim community are safeguarded.

“Many hon. Members have talked of the inefficiency of the police force. They are as human as hon. Members of this Assembly or any other Members of Government are and it is almost impossible to find a perfect human being. We are all liable to err and hon. Members know this. So there is no use of saying that there has not been a marvellous metamorphosis after August 15, 1947, because men on our force are the same as they were before that date, because it takes some time to a less able man to adjust himself to conditions and circumstances as they are to-day. Hon. Members behind me have been rather more critical than hon. Members opposite but I may assure them that these people are doing everything they can, subject to the limitations under which they are to turn a new leaf, to put themselves in the position of policemen in a free country. I have told them—and His Excellency the Governor put it in an excellent manner the other day before a Police parade—about the duties of the policemen. As I said, I have asked the Inspector-General to get these maxims translated into the four principal languages and post them in every police station so that police may know what it is that the Government want of them, how the atmosphere has changed and how they should adjust themselves to the new situation. I feel sure that the police also know that they have got to regulate their conduct to what we want of them to do and I want to tell them through this Assembly that I shall give them perhaps six months longer to adjust themselves to new conditions and if they do not, I shall have to take a much stronger action than I am doing to-day. They must understand that they are for the protection of the public; they are there as servants of the public and they are there to make life and property secure for the people of this Province. That is their first and primary duty. They must ask themselves this question ‘Are we behaving in a manner which will instil confidence in the minds of the people and in return will we get their co-operation for the carrying on of our duties?’ If they set to ask themselves in this manner I have only to say, whatever their shortcomings might have been, they will reform themselves within six months.

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That is why I have placed this time-limit before this could be performed. At the same time, I would like hon. Members both on my side and in the Opposition to be very careful in criticizing the action of the police force unless they can bring home the guilt of the guilty person. As I said with regard to the investigation of crimes by the police force, I say the same thing here also. We are all human beings and it may be that we take particular instances and throw the blame on the whole force which perhaps is not what it ought to be. If you want to instil confidence in the minds of the police force and if you want them to serve in the manner I have just now described, it is also your duty to see that their work is recognized and encouragement is given to them on the floor of this House and outside by Members representing the various constituencies by instilling in their minds the confidence which is necessary for them to work in a manner that you and I would like it to be worked. Mere carping criticism, because of some single instances is not going to take us to the position which we want. Human beings that we are, it is difficult to get on without a police force in an ordered State. I for one would be pleased to see that that day comes when we can manage the affairs of this Province without a Police force, when people have learnt the art of non-violence that each one of the community has learnt the responsibility that he owes to his neighbour and keep a guard over him. But that is not yet and we being human, a police force is necessary to-day, because there are things from which the community has got to be safeguarded. If you want a police force, a certain amount of force has got also to be used. They have their own responsibility and I am sure hon. Members will realize that it is not necessary to use more force if circumstances do not want it, because I know it has been complained that they are using force indiscriminately. I have also brought home to them that it is not right or proper to use more than the necessary force. But hon. Members know as well as I do that the word 'necessary' is merely a relative term and what one may think was more than necessary might also be thought as the limit to which the policemen had to go to put down a mob or crowd. Each case has to be judged on its own merits and I hope hon. Members will realize that they have to work under very difficult conditions very often. In fact, one hon. Member attacked the Government and said that the police were inefficient at a particular place and they did not use the necessary force that was required to meet the situation there. If I tell that hon. Member what exactly the situation was at that place, I am sure the hon. Member will revise his opinion.

4-45 P.M. "A mob of 9,000 was surging round. They got infuriated and there were only six policemen at the station. There was only one Sub-Inspector. Telegraph wires had been cut. There was no method by which reinforcements could be brought. The bus service was being impeded. Even if he wanted to send a policeman to the headquarters and get more force, it was not possible. In these circumstances, if he took it into his head to shoot, it might have

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been a mad man's act as in the event the crowd would have certainly mobbed the small police force there, and molested the community which was being attacked, to which the hon. Gentleman belongs. Then the position would be worse than what it actually was. I do not want to justify the action of the police always. I am mentioning this case only to show how difficult sometimes the police force may be placed in. It is for the man on the spot to judge what should be done under particular conditions. If a policeman went wrong and if afterwards the Government find that he had not done his duty, it is for the Government to take him to task for not having performed what he could have easily performed.

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the Hon. Minister wants more time, he can take it."

TUE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Five minutes more, Sir. The real fact is that we are still the critics that we were, and the policeman remains still in the mentality in which he was. We have got to bridge this gulf. We have to come to a position in which we will understand that the policeman is there for the protection of life and property which is his chief task. He has also to realize that we are his friends and that the public are willing to co-operate with him in any manner he likes to maintain peace. When once that feeling goes round to the public and the police, I am sure that lot of criticism that we have heard on the floor of this House will not be there. It all depends very much on the police force as well as on the public.

"On the whole, I am thankful to hon. Members for the way in which they spoke in this debate which showed they realized their responsibility. I hope the police will realize that these criticisms have been made with a view to improve the police force and make it the force that is necessary for the people of the Province.

"In view of what I have said, I request my hon. Friend to withdraw his cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Before I put the motion for the vote for the House, I wish to say a few words regarding the word 'சேவலம்'. To find out whether a word is parliamentary or not, you must take into consideration its meaning and the circumstance in which it is used. I should not be misunderstood. I want to make my position clear. Suppose an hon. Member said 'இந்த மந்திரி சேவல மாயிருக்கிறார்.' It means the Minister is a useless man. It is unparliamentary. Suppose the hon. Member said referring to a sick member 'அவர் சேவலமாகயிருக்கிறார்' which means he is dangerously ill, then it is parliamentary. Before we judge a word to be parliamentary or not, we must take the meaning into consideration and the circumstances in which it is used.

"The hon. Member (Mr. Venkateswarlu) cannot speak a second time."

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The Hon. Leader of the House stated that I lost my temper and left my luggage behind. I wish to tell him that I have not much luggage to leave behind. I thought of prefacing with a personal explanation to the Hon. Leader of the House not to take criticism on a personal plane. We have to decide on policies and not on personalities. I have refuted the allegation he had made regarding dacoities and demanded an impartial enquiry. Any impartial Government should make enquiries if any allegations are made and satisfy themselves first. The Hon. Leader has not answered many of my criticisms. So I do not propose to withdraw the cut motion.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The question is—

‘ To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,40,49,900 for Police by Rs. 100.’ ”

The motion was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The question is—

‘ The Government be granted a sum not exceeding rupees 6,40,49,900 under Demand XIV—Police.’ ”

The motion was put and carried.

(2) DEMAND XV—EDUCATION.

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

“ Sir, I move—

‘ that, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, the Government be granted a sum not exceeding rupees 8,21,77,900 under Demand XV—Education.’

“ I would like to place before the House in a few words the work that has been done by this department for the last one year, so that this House and the country may have an idea of the plans of the Government in this matter. Coming first to the matter of the expenditure itself, the revised estimate for 1947–48 was Rupees 726 lakhs and odd and the budget estimate for 1948–49 is Rs. 821 lakhs and odd. It is nearly rupees one crore more than the revised estimate for last year. Money that is spent on education in this Province is not spent on this head alone. Money is spent under various heads of Education. I would like to give this House the total amount of money spent under various heads of Education. Under the main head alone, the allotment is Rs. 8,21,77,900. We have provided Rs. 10 lakhs for Industrial schools, Rs. 40 lakhs for Labour schools and Rs. 30 lakhs for Veterinary and Medical colleges. We have provided also for the Indian College of Medicine. The total amount for education comes to Rs. 9,12,95,900. I would like to say in a few words the work done by this department in various directions.

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“ The first kind of education that should be taken into consideration is elementary education. Elementary education is the basis on which we have to build the edifice of education and if I may say so, the edifice of the nation. The Government are spending Rs. 504 lakhs and odd under this head. I shall give a few figures about the progress of elementary education in this Province. On 31st March 1946, the strength in elementary schools was 2,773,000, whereas on 31st March 1947 it is 6,960,000. This House is very much interested in compulsory elementary schools. The number of compulsory elementary schools in 1946–47 was 434 plus 645. On 1st July 1947 the number was 1,700 plus 910. The number of pupils in the compulsory area on 31st March 1946 was 130,000. On 1st July 1947, it was 5 lakhs.

“ Elementary education has come in for a lot of criticism. We have been told that there has been much inefficiency in the matter of imparting elementary education and that it should be made more efficient. One of the primary tasks of a civilized Government is to improve elementary education. The money we are spending on elementary education comes to Rs. 5 crores. We must see that this amount is properly utilized. There are some reasons why elementary education in the past has not been as efficient as we would like it to be. One of the reasons for the inefficiency is the paucity or inadequacy of the number of teachers to look after these schools. There have been some single-teacher and double-teacher schools. In many cases, there are no schools at all. We are of course giving grants to the local board schools and aided institutions. I presume that elementary education under the district boards has been a failure generally. District boards have to look after schools spread in large areas. So there could not be effective management. Large areas should be split up into smaller areas for the purpose of having better supervision and management. There have been cases of uneconomical schools. In the same place, there are two schools with a low strength in each school. These schools are under the management of two or three different authorities in some cases with the result that none of them could be run economically in the same place.

“ One of the primary factors for the inefficiency of elementary schools is the poor material available. These schools are not able to attract good teachers. It is because of the very low remuneration that was offered to teachers till now. The Government have taken up in right earnest various methods by which they can improve elementary education. The first and foremost among them is the improvement of the salary of teachers in elementary schools. The House will have an idea of the increased salary that is now being paid, if I point out the increased grants that are paid to aided elementary schools. In 1940–41, the salary that was paid to a higher-grade teacher was Rs. 14. There was no dearness allowance then. Now we have a large number of higher grade teachers than lower grade teachers. To-day we are paying the higher grade teacher Rs. 25 plus Rs. 16 plus the additional dearness allowance that has been sanctioned recently. A salary of

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Rs. 25 plus Rs. 19 or Rs. 44 is being paid to the teacher in the aided elementary schools. I need not mention that the Government pay much more to teachers employed in local board schools. The higher grade teachers are not properly qualified to be in charge of elementary schools. We want highly qualified and better class of teachers. In the present circumstances of the country, we are not able to do anything better. Other steps are being taken by the Government to see that the salary of the elementary school teacher is raised"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister can continue his speech to-morrow."

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

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, the 11th March 1948.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUKHAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Firka Development Officers in the Province.

* 127 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGHAM: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) how many Firka Development Officers (rural) are in employment now in the Province;

(b) how many of them are Harijans;

(c) whether any applications of the Harijans for the above posts have been rejected; and

(d) if so, what the reasons are for the rejection?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN (on behalf of Hon. the Premier):—" (a) Thirty-four.

" (b) One.

" (c) Yes.

" (d) Unsuitability of the applicants for the post."

SRI K. SHANMUGHAM:—"Will the Government issue instructions to these Firka Development Officers to go to Harijan quarters and tackle Harijan problems in order to develop those areas?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I will convey this suggestion to the Hon. Premier."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Sir, firka development, if I understood aright, is to rehabilitate Harijans. If no Harijans are appointed as Firka Development Officers and if the officers appointed from other communities are not going to Harijan quarters, how do the Government expect that the scheme of firka development will be a success?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"In the first place I do not grant the hon. Gentleman's premises that firka development means the development of Harijans, because it really means, the development of the firka to a stage as to make it an example to other firkas. Naturally, Harijan uplift will form part of the programme and the Government will do everything in their power to bring this about."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Arising out of the answer to clause (b), may I ask the Government that if they had followed the communal rotation, the number of Harijans should have been more than three instead of one? Why only one, Sir?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I will convey this complaint to the Hon. Premier."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that in some of the Firka Development centres pottery sections have been opened and pottery experts have been allotted without the pottery wheels or the clay or the means to purchase those things in areas like Kunupur for instance?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"In the first place, this question does not refer to pottery, etc. If the hon. Gentleman's facts are correct, I will convey to the Hon. Premier that this condition seems to be existing."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, whether all the Firka Development Officers are well trained in khadi development work?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Well, Sir, as far as I am aware, khadi development is one of the prominent features of the firka development and I am sure the officers appointed know their business."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, the basis of selection of these officers and whether it is a fact that several of the officers appointed by the previous Ministry have been changed by the present Ministry, and if so, why?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"This again, Sir, is a new question and I would advise the hon. Gentleman to put a separate question."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the executive machinery which is at the disposal of the Firka Development Officer, namely, overseers and so on, is there in order to execute the programme of firka development?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Well, Sir, officers know their job and I am sure they know to whom they have got to go to carry out their duties."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know, Sir, what are the qualifications prescribed for the Firka Development Officers?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Here again, Sir, it is a new question and I would advise the hon. Member to put a separate question."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the communal Government Order is applied in selecting Firka Development Officers?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Well, the question of communal representation will be kept in mind, though I am not sure whether the Government Order applies to this particular instance."

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SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"இதில் எத்தனை பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have had no census made, Sir."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government have recently issued orders that all heads of departments in each district have to co-operate with the Development Officers to carry on their respective work?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That is correct, Sir."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Sir, in view of the frequency with which questions are being put about the reservation of seats for this and that community, may I know if the Government have got any comprehensive plan with an exhaustive list of suppressed and oppressed communities, so that these inequalities might be wiped out once and for all and so that communalism might not be dubbed upon this Government?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As far as the Government are concerned, they came to the conclusion by the issue of a Government Order recently and I cannot take the subject any further. If the hon. Member has got a communal museum he can discuss the matter with me."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are receiving any periodical reports from the Firka Development Officers?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am sure they submit reports of their work."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that most of the schemes and estimates prepared by these Firka Development Officers are not carried out because they do not have any executive staff at their disposal?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not grant the hon. Gentleman's premises."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Sir, from his replies, the Hon. the Leader of the House does not seem to be having full knowledge of the subject. May I know why he is giving us half-answers?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is no question of half-answer at all. The hon. Gentleman is presuming too much when he says that I do not know anything about these things, but I do."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister to Mr. Subrahmanyam's question, may I know, Sir, whether the Government are not sufficiently interested in backward communities?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is merely a relative statement and I leave it at that."

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Prosecution of Mohideen of Salem.

* 128 Q.—SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mohideen has been prosecuted by the Police for abetting the crimes of Sub-Inspector Paul at Salem and if so, whether the Government are aware that the abovesaid Mohideen has committed a statement as an accused in the open court that he assisted the Sub-Inspector Paul in several offences committed by the latter at the express advice of Mr. Appanda Raj who was the District Superintendent of Police, Salem;

(b) whether the Government have taken steps to find out how far the statement of Mohideen is true and if not, why not;

(c) whether it is a fact that the abovesaid Mr. Appanda Raj was allowed to retire with compensation; and

(d) if so, why the Government did not care to make an enquiry?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“(a) Mohideen was prosecuted for bribery; but the case has since been withdrawn as it could not be proved. He was convicted in two cases under sections 419 and 420, Indian Penal Code (cheating by false personation), against which he has filed an appeal to the High Court. In these cheating cases Mohideen filed a written statement in the Court of the Additional First-class Magistrate, Salem, on 13th July 1947 making allegations against Mr. Appanda Raj, who has since retired.

“(b) An enquiry was made in connexion with the statement filed by Mohideen, but during the enquiry Mohideen made another statement saying that his former statement was not made by him voluntarily but under pressure from the local police.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) The Government did not consider it desirable in the public interest to make a further enquiry.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“From the answer given by the Hon. the Home Minister, I learn that the case is before the High Court. I think it is *sub-judice* and so let us not refer to it here.”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—“We are not here discussing about the merits or demerits of the case, but we are concerned with other particulars.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Let me hear the hon. Member's question first.”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—“May I know whether the Government are aware that while Mr. Appanda Raj was there, he was responsible for prosecuting falsely a number of people, putting them in the sub-jail unnecessarily and that it was only after the intervention of the District Collector they were released?”

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MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

Banning of communal organizations.

* 129 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of detenus detained in connexion with the banning of communal organizations; how many belong to the R.S.S.S. and how many to the Hindu Mahasabha;

(b) what is the treatment given to them in jail;

(c) whether the Government are going to make any detailed enquiry into the allegations against them;

(d) whether any material has been found incriminating them and connecting them with the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi; and

(e) why have some prominent R.S.S.S. men been arrested and released immediately?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“(a) The number of persons detained is 345 of whom 294 belong to the R.S.S.S. and none to the Hindu Mahasabha.

“(b) The treatment that will be accorded to these detenus is laid down in the Security Prisoners Rules framed under the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947.

“(c) As they are detained under the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947, the procedure prescribed in the Act will be followed.

“(d) Some materials have been seized and the matter is under examination.

“(e) Some persons connected with the R.S.S.S. were released as the Government were satisfied that release would not be prejudicial to public safety.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“Sir, in view of the very large number of releases soon after arrest, may I know if the Government are aware of the impression that is gaining ground in the public that the Government have got into a mire by unnecessarily getting into a panic and arresting several innocent people who should not have been arrested?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I do not grant all that has been said by the hon. Gentleman in framing his supplementary question.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask whether the Government realize that in making wholesale arrests of R.S.S.S. men under the Public Safety Order, the personal liberty of the individual is much curtailed and that it is necessary that their case should be investigated by an impartial tribunal as early as possible?”

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THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not grant the hon. Gentleman's premises, but arrests were made in the interests of the State and the State is taking into consideration what would be in consonance with public safety in the release of all these people."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, whether all the R.S.S.S. people were arrested under the orders of the Central Government or the Provincial Government?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Well, Sir, this is a matter between the Government of India and the Madras Government which I am not prepared to divulge."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know, Sir, whether representations on behalf of three innocent students of Vizagapatnam have been received by the Hon. Minister and whether the parents of the children have also given the certificates of the heads of the respective institutions, and if so, what action the Government have taken in the case of these students?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Every case is being examined and I cannot take the matter any further."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the desirability of releasing those persons who are prepared to give an undertaking that they will not take any part in this organization hereafter?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mere undertaking is not enough, because the Government will have to consider the interests of the State as a whole."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are examining the case of a Harijan worker of Conjeevaram about whom many representations have been made to the Government?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As I have already stated, all cases are being examined with utmost care."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Advisory Council as envisaged by the Public Safety Act, 1947, has been constituted by the Government to examine the cases of detenus?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, the Advisory Committee is already in existence and as Justice Shahabuddin left we have got the Hon. Justice Govindarajachar as Chairman."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know, Sir, whether this Advisory Council is functioning?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Well, it had no case to function because all the people who were arrested at that time were released. Now, a situation has arisen and naturally the Advisory Council will function."

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SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Home Minister is aware of the resolutions passed by the District Congress Committees in the month of January last that the R.S.S. people were creating bad blood among the people and that they must be banned?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The R.S.S.S. has already been banned and naturally opinions given by the District Congress Committees will be taken into consideration in the matter of the release of these people."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of releasing such of those students who are prepared to give an undertaking or on behalf of whom undertaking can be given by the principals or parents, so as to enable them to appear for their examinations which are fast approaching?" 11-15 a.m.

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Well, Sir, the hon. Gentleman would have seen that so far as students are concerned, the Government have released them on parole in order to enable them to study for their examinations and prepare for them."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government is following the same procedure with regard to detention and release of R.S.S. and Muslim National Guards?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The same considerations apply to all those who have been detained under the Public Maintenance of Order Act."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, when the R.S.S. Association is banned, whether they are entitled to assemble in a particular place and secretly discuss the progress of their association?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Well, Sir, they cannot because they are under a ban; if they do so, I am sure the Police know their duties."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—"May I know, Sir, if there are any under detention who have already expressed regret but who have not yet been released till now?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The hon. Gentleman would have seen that as many as 128 have been so far released and the other cases are under consideration."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know whether the Government are aware of the recent Bombay High Court's decision to the effect that arrests and detention of these persons without framing any charge is out of order and illegal and if so, what procedure has been adopted by this Government and may I know whether they were served with any order in advance or are they arrested in advance?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The reasons for arrest are being given to all those persons."

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SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"In view of the fact that examinations are to be held this month and there is hardly two weeks for the examinations to commence and the students cannot read and prepare for the examinations while they are in jails, may I know whether the Government would be pleased to release them at least now?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Well, Sir, I have already explained that students who have got to sit for examinations have been released on parole pending consideration of their case in order to enable them to study for their examinations and prepare for them."

MOHAMED RAFAEUDIN AHMAD ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May we take it, Sir, that arrests of R.S.S. and Muslim National Guards has come to an end or are there going to be further arrests?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Well, Sir, I am not a prophet."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, by whom each and every case is being examined; is there any Court of enquiry or Tribunal?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If the hon. Gentleman had read the Public Safety Act, he would have found that there is a tribunal before which these cases will be put up; even before that time, the Government have been examining cases which, in their opinion, might *prima facie* help release of those people and they are being released on such consideration."

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—"May I know from the Government, Sir, as number of young people have joined the R.S.S. organization only for physical culture training; and whether the Government would start any scheme for physical education rather than give them up to be exploited by communalists and communists?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Well, Sir, this question could profitably be put to my Hon. Colleague the Minister for Education."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government can give any definite time when the Tribunal will consider the case of the persons imprisoned under the Public Safety Act?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I hope as soon as possible."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is not in his place. The answers to Q. Nos. 130 and 131 will be printed in the proceedings."

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Alleged illegal transport of paddy.

* 130 Q.—SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on 27th January 1947 some people of Pazhassi village (Kottayam, Malabar) stopped the transport of paddy which was in excess of the amount specified in the permit and immediate information was given to the village authorities;

(b) whether the persons who prevented the illegal transport were prosecuted by the Sub-Inspector of Police of Mattannur (Malabar) and if not, why not;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the transporter in question who was caught transporting the excessive quantity and if not, why not; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against the Sub-Inspector, who let off the illegal transport and prosecuted those who tried to prevent it?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (a) No. The allegations are false. The facts of the case are that a janmi had obtained a permit for the transport of 25 paras of his lease paddy from Kolari amsam to his house in Pazhassi amsam. He had actually collected only 25 paras of paddy from two of his tenants. While this paddy was being carried by seven women on headloads seven communist workers of Pazhassi obstructed the transport, intimidated the cooly women and took away the paddy by force. When they knew that the owner (the janmi) had launched a complaint, they concocted a case that they obstructed the transport and seized the paddy as they suspected that the quantity was more than 25 paras noted in the permit. They also created some false records and reported the matter to the Grain Purchasing Inspector the next day.

" (b) Yes. The accused who were arrested were charged and they are convicted by the Special First-class Magistrate.

" (c) No action was taken against the transporter as he did not commit any breach of the terms and conditions of the permit issued to him.

" (d) No action was taken against the Sub-Inspector as he had acted only in lawful discharge of his duty."

Rice ration in Malabar.

* 131 Q.—SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 6 oz. of rice ration is being issued in the rural parts of Malabar and South Kanara districts;

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(b) whether the Government would state the rice stock position in Malabar;

(c) whether any order has been issued to increase the rice ration to 8 oz. in the rural parts of Malabar; and

(d) whether the Hon. the Minister has received a memorandum from the President of the Malabar-Kasaragod Food Rally, dated 4th February 1948, suggesting various methods to tide over the crisis in Malabar and South Kanara; and, if so, whether the same will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) It is true that 6 oz. of rice ration is being issued in rural parts of Malabar but Government have since directed that 2 oz. of millets or maize should also be given. In respect of South Kanara the question does not arise as rural rationing in that district was abolished with effect from 28th December 1947.

“(b) The stock of rice in Malabar district for the week ending 14th February 1948 was 19,377 tons. As the offtake for January 1948 was above 15,600 tons this stock will be sufficient for about five weeks.

“(c) No.

“(d) A memorandum from the President of the Malabar-Kasaragod Food Rally, dated the 4th February 1948, has been received and the suggestions made therein are being examined. As the matter is receiving their active consideration the Government do not consider it necessary to place a copy of it on the table of the House.”

Improvements of the West Coast ports.

* 132 Q.—K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to improve the West Coast ports of Ponnani, Chaliyem, Parappanangadi, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Mangalore so as to make it possible for steamers to call at them and facilitate the export and import of commercial goods through these ports;

(b) the nature of the improvements proposed to them;

(c) the estimate of expenses for the said improvements; and

(d) the period during which the improvements will be effected?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) There are certain schemes to improve the Ports of Ponnani, Calicut, Tellicherry and Mangalore. There are no schemes for improving the Port of Cannanore. Parappanangadi is not a declared port. Chaliyem is within the limits of the Port of Calicut and is situated opposite to Beypore where wharf facilities exist.

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“(b), (c) & (d) The nature of the improvements, their estimated cost and the period during which the improvements will be effected are as follows:—

Name of Port.	Improvement of works.	Estimated cost.	Period of completion.
		Rs.	
Calicut	(i) Strengthening the existing north and south piers.	3,15,000	Work held up for want of iron materials.
	(ii) Erecting three cranes	80,000	Will be completed in three years.
Tellicherry	Construction of roads and drains.	21,500	Work completed recently.
Mangalore	Construction of wharf wall opposite to the Railway siding.	1,00,000	Will be completed shortly.
	Forming roads on south reclamation area.	8,000	Completed recently.
Ponnani	Purchase of a sand pump mounted on a pontoon for use in dredging alongside the wharf and maintaining channel for boats.	Proposals are under consideration.	

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know, Sir, whether any proposals have been submitted to the Government regarding improvements to Cannanore Port?”

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

The Epigraphist Department.

* 133 Q.—SRI V. S. SANKARASUBRAMANIA MUDALIYAR (on behalf of Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Epigraphist Department was once under the Government of Madras; and

(b) if so, when it was handed over to the Government of India?

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

“(a) & (b) The Epigraphist Department which forms part of the Archaeological Department was formerly under the control of the Madras Government having been transferred to this Government as early as 1890. In 1919 it was handed over to the Government of India as it was treated as a Central subject.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“May I know whether this Government contemplate requesting the Government of India to hand over this valuable department back to us in view of the various languages involved?”

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

“There is no such proposal, Sir.”

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Muslim schools in Tanjore district.

* 134 Q.—SRI V. S. SANKARASUBRAMANIA MUDALIYAR (on behalf of Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many separate schools for Muslims exist in the Tanjore district; and

(b) in how many of them Urdu is the medium of instruction?

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

“(a) 100 separate elementary schools for Muslim boys and 28 for Muslim girls.

“(b) Only one.”

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—“May I know what is the percentage of Muslim children studying in that Urdu school where medium of instruction is Urdu?”

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

“I have no idea; but this is the school attached to the Women's Training School at Tanjore. I think it is an exception so far; some elementary school teachers for Urdu are being trained there.”

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—“May I know, Sir, how many of these schools are maintained by the Government, how many by local boards and private agencies?”

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

“I am afraid, Sir, I do not have that information; the hon. Member may put a separate question on that matter.”

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“In view of the fact that there is Urdu medium in only one school, might I ask what purpose will be served by having separate Muslim schools?”

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

“This is the old relic of a Government previous to us. I believe there is no need for separate schools in these circumstances; these are what have been existing for so many years past and they will come in for consideration in the future.”

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—“Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that the school where the Urdu medium is followed is a training school, may I know how many students have Urdu as their mother-tongue?”

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

“I am not able to say it offhand; if the hon. Member puts a separate question, I shall be able to get the information.”

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that in these schools more non-Muslim students are being admitted?”

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

“I take the information from the hon. Member.”

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SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“May I know in how many schools the Muslim children have taken Urdu as their second language?”

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

“The answer is very clear. Of the hundred Muslim elementary schools there is only one attached to a training school where Urdu is the medium; all the rest have Tamil and so practically the percentage will be .01 where it will be Urdu.”

Government Hospital, Nandyal.

* 135 Q.—SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to effect improvements to the Government Hospital at Nandyal, and if so, what are the details of the proposals;

(b) what is the number of beds at present in the hospital and the number proposed to be increased; and

(c) when the scheme for improvement will be taken up?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) There is a proposal to improve the Government Hospital at Nandyal under Post-War Scheme No. 100, to provide accommodation for 100 patients. It is proposed to provide special departments for the treatment of patients suffering from (i) tuberculosis, (ii) leprosy, (iii) venereal, and (iv) eye diseases. The hospital when improved, will also have an X-Ray department of its own and special provision for the treatment of infectious disease in an emergency.

“(b) At present there are 33 beds in the hospital (i.e., 24 for males and 9 for females). The bed strength proposed to be increased according to the Post-War plan is 100.

“(c) The scheme is included in the first year programme of the Post-War period.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I know in which year's budget the Hon. Minister is going to consider the question of improvements to the hospital?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“It is a matter to be taken up in the first year of Post-War Scheme.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I know whether the Post-War Schemes have not practically begun and whether this will be taken up at least next year?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“I have already said that when the Post-War Scheme is given effect to, the reconstruction of this hospital will be taken up.”

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“There are 24 beds for men and why none only for females; may I know the reason for this discrimination?”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It is what we have been having hitherto."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know whether any caste wards have been built in this hospital?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There are no caste wards."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know whether any labour wards will be constructed this year?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"So far as I know, there is no such proposal."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know if any arrangements have been made for the free treatment of yaws, a disease peculiar to the Chenchus, as that disease is very rampant in those parts, may I know whether any scheme is under contemplation for starting a touring unit to give necessary injections to the people to save the people from this pernicious disease?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know if the improvements include construction of quarters for the nursing staff?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"May be; I have no particulars before me."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know if the Government will consider the desirability of improving the hospital at least in the next budget year?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that this will be taken up in the beginning of the Post-War Reconstruction period, may I know when that period begins?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It has begun already; but most of the building schemes have been held up because the cost of building materials has gone up very high and only the most essential schemes are being taken up."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Are the Government aware that Nandyal is in a highly malarial area and as a result people are suffering a lot and if so, how do they propose to relieve the people of their sufferings?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There is a scheme for anti-malarial operations in Kurnool district."

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Homœopathic dispensaries.

* 136 Q.—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are homœopathic hospitals and dispensaries under the control of district boards, municipalities and the Government; and

(b) if so, the number of such hospitals and the places in which they are situated?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) & (b) There are no hospitals or dispensaries under the control of Government or municipalities. There are four dispensaries under the control of district boards, viz.:—

(1) Local Fund Homœopathic Dispensary, Kotipalli, in the East Godavari district.

(2) Theegalvancha-Narasapuram in the West Godavari district.

(3) Local Fund Homœopathic Dispensary, Pagneri, in the Ramnad district.

(4) Local Fund Homœopathic Dispensary, Tekkalakotta, in the Bellary district."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister for Public Health what the policy of the Government is regarding the system of Homeopathy?" 11-30 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"May I point out to the hon. Member that it is not possible for the Government in an answer to a supplementary question to state the policy of the Government in a matter like this."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"I shall put the question in another way, Sir. May I know whether the Government consider to give recognition to the Homœopathic system of medicine in this Province?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It is a matter under the consideration of the Government."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"In view of the fact that Homœopathic treatment does not require much of drug, will the Government consider the desirability of giving sympathetic treatment to the homœopathic dispensaries?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Yes, Sir. The Director of Homœopathy was appointed in 1947; he has made certain proposals, and they are now under examination."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I ask him, Sir, that how long it will take to decide this question; because this matter of giving recognition to homœopathic system has been before the Government of this Province for the last 15 years; and all the Ministries which

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have been in power before have not come to a conclusion on the matter; that is why I want to know how long it will require for the Government to come to a decision on this subject."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It has been under examination for about a year. Information was called for from other Provincial Governments as to what they do to give encouragement and recognition to Homœopathy. These proposals are under examination by the Government."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"In view of Mr. Nagappa's observation in the previous question of the existence of malaria in Nandyal, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to consider the establishment of a Homœopathic dispensary in Nandyal for the eradication of malaria?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I do not know whether there are effective drugs for the cure of malaria in Homœopathy, but so far as I know, doctors of modern medicine have got very effective medicine for destroying mosquitoes and for treatment of malaria."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Are the Government aware that the Government of Bengal have given recognition to Homœopathy since a decade and this system of medicine has been found to be effective mostly by the poor people?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"About the efficacy of the homœopathic medicines I have no information; but I know, in Bengal the Government have given recognition to homœopathy."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Is it not a fact that greater sympathy for homœopathy system was shown when Mrs. Rukmani Lakshminpathi was in charge of Medicine?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It is a matter of inference."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know whether those Homœopathic dispensaries, where they are now existing, are satisfactory?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I believe they are satisfactory; otherwise they would not have been continued."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether local bodies are permitted to spend moneys from their funds for the maintenance of Homœopathic institutions?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Yes; Government have issued orders permitting establishment of Homœopathic dispensaries wherever they find qualified men in places where they want to start such institutions."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"In view of the answer of the Hon. Minister that a Director has been appointed to go

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into the question of Homœopathic system, may I ask whether he has submitted his report, and if so, will the Government place his report on the table of the House?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have already stated that the Director has submitted his proposals and they are under examination by the Government. The question of placing the report on the table of the House will be considered."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI:—"Is it not a fact that Allopathic doctors and other systems of western medicine were against Homœopathy and so Homœopathy was not encouraged by this Government till now, and is it not also due to the fact that if Homœopathy was to be encouraged it will affect the sale of allopathic drugs and so Homœopathy was not encouraged in the past?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is making a speech." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I do not know what opinion doctors of modern medicine hold about Homœopathy. The general impression is they do not seem to think much of it." (Laughter.)

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I inquire whether the Government are aware that several leading doctors of repute are also using Homœopathic medicine for their patients, if not for themselves?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Yes, Sir; they are a handful of men, and not many?"

* SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"In view of the fact that the Government is allowing local boards to spend their moneys for the maintenance of Homœopathic institutions, will Government consider the desirability of giving grants to Homœopathic colleges that exist in the province, one in Andhra and the other in Tamil Nad?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The matter will be considered."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that the matter will be considered, may I know, who is the expert on the Government side on Homœopathy?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Expert medical opinion can be taken on this question?"

SRI K. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that a number of Members of this House have been cured of their disease by Homœopathy . . . ?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"How can the Hon. Minister be expected to know it!"

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SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—" May I suggest to the Government that, along with Allopathy, Naturopathy and Homœopathy, the Ayurvedic system in the Province be called 'Lakshmipathy' ? " (Laughter.)

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that a Director in charge of Homœopathy has been appointed and he has submitted his proposals and the Government are examining them, may I ask the Government to expedite their examination and announce their policy so that the institutions working under Homœopathy may get benefit? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The question of giving recognition to Homœopathic colleges or practitioners and opening a training course on Homœopathy in the College of Indian Medicine will soon be considered."

SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI:—" In view of the fact that treatment of diseases is being now considered, will the Government consider to give a fair chance to *mantric* treatment of diseases." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The hon. Member may please furnish further information before I can answer his question."

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

II.—A POINT OF ORDER *RE* SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" I rise on a point of order, Sir. I want the ruling of the Chair on an important point regarding short notice questions. When Members of this House send notice of short notice questions to the Speaker, the Speaker admits them. But when they go to the Government, the Minister says, ' we can't waive notice; we cannot accept them as short notice questions.' So they are treated as ordinary questions. I want to know, who is the competent authority to judge, is it the Speaker, or the Minister, to decide whether it is an urgent matter? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" As far as admission of question is concerned the Speaker admits it; but under the Rules the Hon. Minister concerned also has to waive notice. If the Government feel the information cannot be got as early as possible, there will be some delay in answering the question."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" I am raising this point, Sir, because recently I sent a short notice question regarding merger of Pudukottah State. After all it is an urgent matter and no information is required to be gathered."

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MR. SPEAKER:—" It is the view of the hon. Member that it requires very little time to answer. But it is the view of Government that some time is required. It is for the Government to decide and not for the hon. Member, Mr. R. Swaminathan." (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" May I point out, Sir, that the question of the merger of the Pudukottah State is entirely a matter for the Government of India and not for this Government? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The House will now proceed to the next items in the agenda. The Hon. the Education Minister will continue his speech."

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1948-49—*cont.*

DEMAND XV—EDUCATION—*cont.*

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was pointing out to the House the attempts made by this Government to improve the status of teachers. Elementary education is of primary importance to the State, and it is absolutely necessary that it should be based on an efficient system. For this reason Government have been taking various steps, and these steps, Government feel, will improve the status of the teachers and better personnel will be attracted for the teaching profession, and all these will improve elementary education. Yesterday I pointed out how many elementary schools with single and two teachers have worked inefficiently and how Government have been issuing orders for the amalgamation of these uneconomic schools. Orders have been issued that schools under different managements should be combined. There is another reason which had contributed towards the inefficiency of elementary education, and that is the transfer of elementary school teachers. Those who are familiar with district board administration know well how transfers were not always made from the proper point of view, and more often it was unfair. Unless teachers are allowed to keep on in a particular place for a number of years, they cannot be expected to attract better material and build up tradition for schools. Further in other countries of the world, elementary school teachers are women, as they are best suited to teach children. But in our country from statistics it will be seen they are all men, and not only that, their number is static, while the number of women teachers has increased. To attract a proper type of women as elementary school teachers, transfers must be avoided, and they should be continued in the place where their relatives or family reside; they should not be disturbed at all. Government have issued an order that an experiment of this type in three taluks should be taken up. It has been pointed out to us that our policy has been a failure in many places because poor parents are not able to send their children to school. We have examined this problem and the question of introducing shift system for 3½ hours a day is under consideration."

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a.m.

To secure greater attendance in schools, provision has been made for the appointment of attendance officers. To give an impetus to elementary education, orders have been issued that a certain percentage of Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools should be recruited from elementary school teachers. We have also taken steps to see that aided elementary school teachers get their salary regularly every month instead of once in three months as at present. The House will be glad to hear that provision has been made in the budget to pay teaching grants to elementary school teachers on a monthly basis. Till recently for the inefficient management of a school, a general cut in the pay of all the teachers in the school was imposed. This has been found to work as a hardship. Orders have been issued that no general cut should be imposed hereafter but that the cut should be confined to only such of those who are responsible for the inefficiency.

“ These and other steps which the Government are likely to take, may not create interest among the ordinary people. But I am sure they will confer a great benefit on the elementary school teachers and raise their status so that a better type of personnel may be available in future for elementary education.

“ I now come to secondary education. I am glad to report to this House that the progress made in this direction has been fairly satisfactory. The number of boys' schools increased from 631 on 31st March 1946 to 787 on 1st July 1947. Thus there has been an increase of nearly 25 per cent in the number of schools. The number of children studying in the schools has also increased from 3,43,614 on 31st March 1946 to 3,87,534 on 31st March 1947. Here also there has been an increase of nearly 13.1 per cent.

“ Before the Congress came to power, there were many taluks in which there was not even a single high school. It is the policy of this Government to provide at least one high school in every taluk. The Government have come forward to give enhanced grants to local boards and private managements who would care to open new middle schools or high schools. Last year three middle schools and two high schools were opened in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Nellore, Coimbatore and Chittoor districts in taluks where there were no high schools. This House is aware that till 1941 the local boards received only limited grants for secondary education. After 1941, they did not get any grants at all. To encourage local boards to open more high schools, the Government have come forward to give them grants on half the net basis just as aided schools are being helped. I suppose this will give a lot of encouragement to District Boards to open many high schools in future wherever they are necessary.

“ I will now refer to the reorganisation of elementary education. The Government have accepted basic education as their policy with regard to elementary education. Some basic training schools have been opened in the current year, and seven such schools will

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be opened in the next year. The Government are fast training the staff and in the course of a few years all the training schools in the Province will give training in the basic education methods. Orders have also been issued that all the training schools should convert themselves into basic training schools within the next five years. A lump sum of Rs. 10,00,000 has been provided in the Budget to build up ten units of basic training schools in rural areas to be selected for that purpose.

“ This House and the public are aware that the Government have taken up the re-organization of secondary education in right earnest. They issued a questionnaire and about 800 persons and associations have sent in their replies. The replies were considered by the Provincial Advisory Board of Education. The re-organization is approaching the final stage. The main aspects of re-organization are—

- (i) Introduction of activities and crafts in the secondary education curriculum to bring it in a line with basic education.
- (ii) Introduction of citizenship training.
- (iii) Introduction of home craft as basic craft in girls' schools.

Till now there is no difference between the type of education imparted to boys and girls, and the girls were not properly equipped for life.

- (iv) Giving proper place to the regional languages and to Hindustani.

- (v) Bifurcation at the high school stage.

“ This subject of bifurcation has been exercising the minds of educationists for the last fifteen years, and the Government have now approved bifurcation at the high school stage. We hope that the bifurcated course will come into effect from next year. Provision has been made to introduce bifurcated courses in 50 selected high schools throughout the Province. The subjects in the bifurcated course which have been approved by the Government are Secretarial, Engineering, Agriculture, Drawing and Painting, Domestic Science and Cookery, Music and Dancing.

“ To improve the status of secondary school teachers, the Government have taken the following steps:—

- (1) Revision of basic salaries.
- (2) Increase of the proportion of selection from the second to the first grade from 20 per cent to 33-1/3 per cent so that every reasonably efficient teacher can get into the first grade.
- (3) Recruitment of secondary grade teachers in secondary schools and higher elementary schools as Junior Deputy Inspectors.
- (4) Recruitment of District Educational Officers from teachers under local board and aided managements.

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(5) All aided school institutions are compelled to pay their teachers at the local board rates of pay in secondary schools, and two-thirds teaching grant is being given for this purpose instead of the 50 per cent of the net cost.

(6) Another matter which has been a sore point to the teachers in aided schools is the terms of their agreement with the management. The terms have been revised so as to afford greater protection to the teachers. The revised agreement has been brought into effect from the beginning of this year.

“Now I come to colleges. The increase in the number of admissions to the Arts and professional colleges has been phenomenal in the last five years. The number of students admitted increased from 19,416 in 1940-41 to 38,590 in 1946-47. The admissions have nearly doubled. The number of Arts colleges increased from 64 in 1940-41 to 79 in 1946-47. Last year alone the admissions to the B.A. classes in the Madras University area was 4,108 and to the Intermediate classes 12,192.

“It is the policy of the Government to see that there is at least one college for every district. Consistent with that policy, the Government are going to open a second-grade college at Cuddapah in the coming year and provision has been made in the Budget for that purpose. It may be mentioned in passing that the Lady Hope Municipal College, Guntur, has been taken over by the Government in the current year.

“Technical education has made a great deal of progress in recent times. Whereas there were only two Engineering and Technological colleges in the Province in 1944, their number increased to three in 1945, four in 1946 and as many as seven in 1947. The number of boys admitted to the colleges has also increased correspondingly. Their number rose from 486 in 1945 to 1,208 in 1947.

“Now I come to special schools, that is training schools and schools for defective children. There has been some increase in the number of students seeking admission to the training schools, though it is not as much as the Government wish. At present there are 14 schools for defective children in the Province. None of them is run by the Government. Two of them are run by local bodies, the Municipalities of Coimbatore and Karaikudi, and the remaining 12 are run by private agencies. The Government are aware that greater facilities must be given to these unfortunate children, and for this purpose provision has been made in the Budget.

“Now I come to orphanages. There are 283 orphanages for boys and girls in the Province. Thirty-three of them are Hindu, 14 Muslims and 236 Christians. The amount of grant paid to them in 1946-47 is as follows:—

	Rs.			
Hindu orphanages	—	—	—	99,854
Muslim orphanages	..	..	..	54,797
Christian orphanages	..	..	..	2,54,407

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The enormous rise in prices is a great difficulty in the maintenance of these orphanages. The Government increased the per capita rate of grant from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 from the financial year 1946-47. They find that increase in the rate alone is not enough and are not taking advantage of it, because they have also to spend a correspondingly larger amount. To afford greater relief to the orphanages, provision has been made in the Budget to raise the basis of assessment from two-thirds to three-fourths of the net boarding charges. I hope this will prove a great advantage to many orphanages.

“Now, I come to the work done for the Harijans in the last few years. Certain concessions allowed to them in the district board schools, which were withdrawn during the Advisers' regime, have been restored. Ten per cent of the seats in schools, colleges and hostels are reserved for the Harijans. Strict warning has been given to the managements of hostels not to give the Harijans a treatment different from that meted out to others. In the Development Department which deals with this matter, the expenditure on labour schools increased from Rs. 25,87,914 in 1945-46 to Rs. 31,44,352 in 1946-47. The amount given as scholarship to the Harijan students in schools and colleges has also considerably increased. The amount spent on hostels in 1945-46 was Rs. 1,68,228 and in 1946-47, Rs. 2,49,285. The amount spent in 1947-48 is considerably more than what was spent before. The policy of the Government is in favour of a common hostel for Harijans and others. Recently the Commissioner of Labour has been authorized to enhance the scholarship given to Harijan students in hostels so that they may keep up to the standard of other boarders in the hostel.

“Now I turn to adult education. Not much has been done in this Province by way of adult education. Provision for adult education has been made in the Budget and the Government have formulated the following scheme:—

- (1) Adult literacy schools for adult literacy work;
- (2) training of the staff for adult literacy work;
- (3) rural colleges for giving higher educational training for people who have had some school education already;
- (4) training camps for social workers;
- (5) training camps for citizenship and youth workers; and
- (6) visual instruction—purchase of eight projectors and a set of educational films and the necessary staff to show them round.

“The Government have provided for aid in case of private effort coming forward to run these institutions.

“I have had occasion to visit many colleges and I am glad to report that students are enthusiastic and willing to come forward as volunteers to undertake adult literacy campaign during vacation.

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12 noon. "Arrangements are being made to give a week's training in adult education. Adult literacy can be spread through the agency of students during holidays.

"Now, Sir, I come to the cultural side of the work that has been done in the Education Department, and that is, in the development of regional languages. The Government are aware that unless our own languages are developed to the extent to which other countries have developed their own languages, our country cannot hope to attain that level of thought and culture equal to that in other countries. In order to do so, the Government have taken many steps and the most important of them are—

(1) Introducing the medium of the regional language in all high schools;

(2) increasing the status and pay of the language teachers in high schools and colleges;

(3) introduction of the regional language as the medium of instruction in college classes also;

(4) the creation of Post Laureateships in the various languages of the Province;

(5) offer of prizes to books written in the various subjects in the regional language of the Province; and

(6) encouraging the attempt to produce encyclopaedias in the two main regional languages of the Province.

"In this connexion, I may also mention a munificent donation by one lady,—Mrs. Dora Lazarus, of a sum of Rs. 68,000 to the University for the institution of a professorship in Tamil. The Government have also many other schemes under their consideration and the most important of them are, the giving of military training to students in schools. A committee has been appointed for the purpose and that committee has made a report which is under the consideration of the Government.

"Then, Sir, there is the scheme of medical inspection of school children. A committee was constituted for the purpose, consisting of the Surgeon-General, the Director of Public Health and the Director of Public Instruction and that committee has made a report on this subject, which is also under the consideration of the Government.

"There is another matter that is more important than others, and that is the question of research. It is much more important to-day than it was ever before. The Government are taking steps to see that the Presidency College is re-organized so that it may become one of the high-grade institutions of this Presidency and that it may provide high-grade research also in the Province.

"These, Sir, are some of the things that have been done in the course of this year in the Education Department. The work is undoubtedly difficult, and much more so because of the public antipathy and want of co-operation and also because of the want

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of proper material in the Education Department, which we have been feeling very keenly during the last few years. With the co-operation of this House as well as that of the public outside, we hope that we will be able to make large strides in our education. It is most important that we should have an expert and capable Educational Council which will give us advice and guidance in all educational matters and enable us to keep up our efficiency and standard of life, which we want to maintain on a par with those of the other nations of the world. I hope, Sir, that this House will consider sympathetically the schemes that are being adumbrated by the Government and I have no doubt that they will give us valuable and constructive suggestions on these matters. Sir, I now move that the Demand be granted."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that under Demand XV—Education the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,21,77,900.'"

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'that the sum of Rs. 8,21,77,900 under Demand XV—Education, be reduced by a sum of Rs. 100.'"

"Sir, before referring to other matters, I should like to deal with two subjects, namely, women's education and Muslim education. It is indeed a matter of regret that both Muslim education and women's education have suffered a considerable set back during the past two years. Particularly with regard to Muslim education, the Hon. the Education Minister has displayed an unfriendly attitude, and all our representations to him have been in vain. Having been intoxicated with the sense of power, our appeals to him have been of as little avail as talking business to a man in a state of drunken coma, of as little avail as showing photographs to the blind. In the first place, the Hon. Minister has dealt a death-blow to the cause of Urdu, to which language he is vehemently opposed. He has made no provision for the teaching of Urdu, Persian or Arabic in some of the colleges and has kept some of these posts unfilled. Moreover, he has abolished the training section of the Hobart High School for Muslim girls as also the Muslim Training School for Masters in Guntur and was impervious to the representations made by the deputationists who waited on him in this behalf. Further he attempted last year to reduce the Muslim Women's College from the status of a first-grade to that of a second-grade institution. Since he did not succeed in that attempt, he has now come forward with what he conceives to be a masterly stroke, namely, to abolish the college altogether and hand it over to a private individual—an act wholly unwarranted, an act without precedent and one which is highly derogatory to the dignity of any Government worth the name. Sir, it is usual for a Government to take over institutions from private bodies but unless a Government has become bankrupt, unless it has lost all faith in its capacity to discharge its duties, it does not transfer institutions belonging to it to private management. Sir, the proposal for the abolition of the Muslim Women's

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College is the unkindest cut of all with reference both to Muslim education and women's education. I may inform hon. Members of this House that this college is not communal at all; it is not exclusive; it is open to members of all castes, creeds and communities and that as a matter of fact, the majority of the students who are prosecuting their higher education there are Hindus. The only facility that the Muslim girls have had by reason of the existence of this College is that admission is guaranteed to them there which is generally denied to them in other colleges. Since Muslim girls were being refused admission in other institutions notably in the Queen Mary's College, in view of the backwardness of education among Muslim women, the need was felt for a college where there would be no bar to their admission. Hence the Muslim Girls' College was established. But this College caters more to-day to the educational needs of Hindu than of Muslim girls as Muslim girls are but a handful there. As such the proposal to abolish the institution has cast a pall of dismay over the minds not merely of Muslim but of Hindu women as well. Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Minister for Education stated in the Upper House that the College was not being abolished, but the public cannot be hoodwinked by his statement, for the fact that Mr. Ethiraj is establishing his College in the very building where the Government College is located indicates that the Government do not intend to spend any money on this College next year; in other words, the Government College is being abolished. As for the establishment of a College by Mr. Ethiraj that is entirely a different matter. In fact, Mr. Ethiraj has been anxious to start a college for the past so many years. He would have started another college this year positively for there is keen demand for women's higher education. There is a need for another college for women in addition to the Muslim Women's College, in view of the dearth of facilities for women's higher education, and particularly in view of the fact that recently the University of Madras has made a rule that girls should not be admitted into boys' institutions in the Intermediate classes. Therefore the step that the Hon. Minister has contemplated is indeed a retrograde one, for it curtails the facilities provided by the Government for women's higher education.

"Sir, the Hon. Minister informed us on the floor of this House a couple of days ago that he intends to hand over the building of this college to Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, but I want to know whether the building belongs to this college at all. The building actually belongs to the Hobart High School for Muslim girls. It was lent to the college only temporarily, pending the construction of the college premises for which a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs had been sanctioned by the Central Government, and which the Hon. Minister himself informed us on the floor of this House would be ready by 1948. The students of the Hobart High School are suffering considerable inconveniences and hardships by reason of the fact that its building has been handed over to the college. The Hon. Minister is cognizant of the fact that some of the classes

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of this High School are being held under the shade of trees and in the verandahs. As such, I ask whether it is proper on the part of the Government to hand over the building, which does not belong to the college, but which in fact belongs to the Hobart High School, to a private individual, and thus make the Muslim girls suffer in regard to the facilities for their secondary education as well. Sir, the step that the Hon. Minister for Education intends to take will not only do considerable harm to the higher education of Muslim girls, but it will also ruin their secondary education. Is it then fair on the part of the Government to take such a step?

"Sir, I am afraid, it is no use making a representation to the Hon. Minister for Education to revise his decision for we know from experience that his faith is prejudice, his facts fictions, his reasonings fallacies and that no purpose would be served by making an appeal to him. Therefore I request the entire Cabinet to reconsider the proposal regarding the abolition of the Muslim Women's College. Since this is a matter which affects the well-being of half the section of the population, namely, women, the Government should not allow the Hon. the Education Minister to have his own way in this regard but should discuss the proposal at a meeting of the entire Cabinet and then arrive at a decision. Sir, it is the duty of the Government to deal justly with the problems of women. The present Ministers would be unwise to overlook the fact that with the introduction of adult franchise their return to the Legislature in future would be dependent to a large extent on the support of women, who would constitute half the number of the electorate hereafter instead of a small fraction thereof as heretofore. Hence Hon. Ministers can no longer afford to neglect women's interests.

"Mr. Speaker, when the Hon. Minister is so ill-disposed towards the Hobart High School for Muslim girls, it is evident that the requirements of Muslim Girls' Secondary School at Georgetown will not receive any attention at his hands. That school which I had the pleasure of inaugurating in 1942 has grown from strength to strength during the past few years. There is so much demand for education on the part of Muslim girls residing in the Georgetown area that there is need to open two sections in that school in a number of classes. But this is not possible for lack of accommodation. That school is in dire need of a bigger building with a suitable playground, which it does not possess now. But, Sir, with the present attitude of the Hon. the Education Minister, can we have any hope in regard to the progress of Muslim education? I see that the Hon. Minister is shaking his head. That probably implies 'No'. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Speaker, the steps that the Government have taken of late will have the effect of cutting at the very root of Muslim education and thereby at the very root of Muslim advancement for it is a matter of common knowledge that it is through the medium of education that a community marches along the path of progress. Sir, the Hon. Minister for Education proclaims that

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he is against communalism, but unfortunately his deeds belie his words for communalism has to be judged by certain standards. The legitimate aspirations of backward communities to be afforded facilities and opportunities to rise to the level of the forward ones cannot be dubbed as communalism but the tactics of a forward community to keep down a backward community is communalism. When a minority pleads for social justice it cannot be termed as communalism, but when a majority tramples upon the legitimate rights of a minority and seeks to subjugate it that is communalism. Sir, judged from these standpoints, I am afraid the Hon. Minister for Education has proved himself to be an outright communalist.

12-15 p.m. “ Mr. Speaker, some days ago when I put an interpellation with reference to the dining room of the vegetarian section in the Queen Mary’s College Hostel, the Hon. Minister . . . (Interruption.) You stated, Sir, the other day that we members had a weapon in our hands to deal with Hon. Ministers, that is the cut motion. I am using that weapon now since it was not possible for me to tackle the Hon. Minister for Education during question time. When I asked him about the dining room of the vegetarian section of the Queen Mary’s College Hostel, instead of replying to my question, he went off at a tangent and rudely remarked that he was very glad that I had not asked about a Muslim Girls’ institution. Sir, I wish to know whether it is a crime, whether it is a sin to inquire about Muslim institutions? Mr. Speaker, if you seek to be enlightened about the welfare of the Harijans would it be a crime, would it be a sin on your part to do so? Are the suppressed and the oppressed always to remain crushed and depressed? Unlike the Hon. Minister for Education who has worked only for one particular community, namely, the Hindu community, and may be, only for the non-Brahmin community, my vision has never been warped by narrow considerations of caste, community, creed or race, for I have had the pleasure and the privilege throughout these past years of working for Hindus and Muslims alike as they form part of one human community and it is the cause that matters to me and not the community. I have strived towards the attainment of communal harmony all these past years as the need for it is imperative for the well-being of the people of this land.

“ Another matter to which I wish to advert is the tendency on the part of the Hon. Minister for Education to give evasive replies to questions. There is a Persian saying * جواب آسمان * which means ‘ You ask about the sky and the reply given is about the rope ’. In other words, when you ask about a particular thing the reply given is about something else. This is precisely applicable to the Hon. Minister for Education. Such strategic evasiveness might have given satisfaction to the die-hard bureaucrats in the days of old, but it is hardly becoming of a representative of the people to-day, as it sets at naught the democratic spirit of the constitution. I hope, Sir, that in future the Hon. Minister will revise his method of answering questions.

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“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is another cut motion of which I have given notice. That is with reference to the failure of the Education Minister to take steps to make available “ Willingdon House ” for use as a hostel for the students of the Muslim Girls’ College. After considerable difficulty Dr. Hari Rao was made to vacate that building, thanks to the assistance rendered by the Hon. Minister for Housing but though several months have elapsed now since that building has fallen vacant, it has not been utilized for the purpose for which it was intended. The Government have been paying rent for this building all these months, without utilizing it. I believe they have paid rent to the extent of Rs. 1,000 or more for it while it has remained vacant. I wish to know whether the Government are entitled to waste the taxpayers’ money in this manner. Could not that amount have been utilized instead for paying some scholarship to a poor Harijan student? Should the Government waste the tax-payer’s money in the manner they have done?

“ Then, Sir, the requirements of the Queen Mary’s College have not been attended to. The proposals for the construction of a Home Science Block, as also of a dining block and kitchen for this college have been pending for the past three years but the Government have paid no attention to the same. I hope at least now the Hon. Minister for Education will look into the matter. But as he is averse to women’s education I am not sure whether he would do so. I therefore make a request to the entire cabinet to give Home Science Block and the dining block and kitchen for the Queen Mary’s College, and see that orders are passed in this regard forthwith.

“ There is one feature in the budget in regard to which I have some little satisfaction and that is the allotment of Rs. 1½ lakhs for Adult Education. I wish, however, to point out to the Hon. Minister that this amount is not at all sufficient for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs should be set apart for it every year in order that the adult population in this Province may become literate in the course of 25 years. In view of the impending adult franchise it is not a wise policy to stint money on adult education, for unless democracy is balanced by the growing intelligence of the entire body of citizens it will prove to be as Carlyle called it ‘ self-cancelling business ’.

“ There is another point, Sir, to which I wish to refer and that is that the Government should wake up to the necessity for the institution of medical inspection of schools on proper lines; for at least 50 per cent of school-going children are in need of medical attention and medical observation. While urging this I wish to make it clear that the Government should not revive the old method of medical inspection without its being linked to treatment. To accomplish a proper medical inspection a regular school medical service should be established. There should be a permanent establishment of school medical officers, each having

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a clinic with a small dispensary where the pupils can be given treatment and each officer being made responsible for a number of schools in a locality.

"I should also like to point out that the Government are adopting a very indifferent attitude towards the question of building grants. Unless they revise their attitude in this matter there can be no expansion of education. Before I conclude I wish to draw attention to the inadvisability of making transfers of professors of colleges in the midst of the academic year for it is most detrimental to the education of students. If the Hon. Minister has read the Report of the University Commission, and has seen the figures that are given there with regard to the incessant transfers that have been made in the past years of professors of colleges I am sure he would be amazed. The reason why missionary private institutions are able these days to produce better results at University examinations than Government institutions is to be traced to the fact that they have more or less a permanent staff attached to their colleges. Particularly in the teaching institutions it is necessary to have more or less a permanent staff. This should be the case especially in the Teachers' College, Saidapet. Unfortunately it is not always those with teaching experience that are posted to that college and even Educational Officers with no teaching experience are sent there, for according to the Government rules transfers to this institution are governed by seniority and not by teaching experience. Another point that I wish to advert to is that it is amazing that in this college only five days' teaching experience is required in order to equip one as a teacher. Whereas in England a student cannot get himself qualified as a teacher unless he has put in at least 120 half-days of teaching; in the Madras Teachers' College teaching experience of only five days is deemed sufficient to qualify one as a teacher. I believe that the abovementioned five days are now to be reduced to five periods. I hope, Sir, that the Hon. Minister for Education will look into this matter, and see that the teachers of the land receive proper training, for the future progress of the country is largely dependent upon their efforts. With these words, I move my cut motion."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to second the cut motion moved by the hon. Lady Member from the League Benches. Sir, the Hon. Minister for Education can really take pride for the increased budget estimates for his Demand. I wish he should have spent more on this Demand. I should like to point out the fact that he is still behind the Minister for Home, because he has increased his demand from Rs. 380 lakhs to Rs. 700 lakhs nearly whereas the poor Education Minister has increased it only from Rs. 658 lakhs to Rs. 821 lakhs. That is only Rs. 70 lakhs more, whereas the Police Demand has got nearly Rs. 300 lakhs more than last year. Apart from that, my only request to the Hon. the Minister for Education is to be watchful and keep his lead over the other Demands. Or else the Hon. Minister for Home may overtake him at any time and spend more on the Police.

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"I wish to point out, Sir, that we must spend more upon Education. Our plan for compulsory elementary education has not materialized still and I do not know how many years the Hon. Minister for Education is going to take to finish the scheme for compulsory elementary education.

"Another point which I wish to refer to is the nationalization of Education. We find that there are so many private institutions going on. In the course of replies given by the Hon. Minister to questions, we have been forced to come to the conclusion that he is more for private institutions than for institutions being started by the Government. The other day he said that he has handed over one college to a private individual. In answer to a supplementary question he went to the extent of saying that if anybody were prepared to come forward he would even handover the Presidency College to that private individual. He is surely more anxious to hand over the Presidency College to some private individual. I am really sorry that the Hon. Minister should have taken this attitude. The attitude of the Government should be to take over all private managed colleges. In this connexion I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the condition of another College in my part of the country, namely in the Kistna district in Bezvada. It is the heart of the Andhra Desa though it has not become the capital of the Andhra Desa. There is one second grade college there. It is not at all looked after. It is never cared for by anybody. The Municipality refuses to take it over in spite of the fact that the public are agitating that the Municipality should take it over. The Government say that some private gentlemen should come forward and take it over. The Government are not at all anxious to take over the college. At least no provision has been made in this year's budget for the purpose. You know, Mr. Speaker, that this college ground is the training ground for the local R.S.S. It is in the hands of some private individuals who are R.S.S. and communal minded and they run the college as they choose. They have not given up their policy in spite of the fact that the Hon. Minister for Education has sent instructions not to indulge in such training. The Educational Authorities there do not care for such instructions. Eventhough the Principal and Vice-Principal were arrested in that connexion the Principal was afterwards released and to-day the college stands as it was. Therefore, Sir, my only request is to see that such institutions are taken over by the Government or at least the Municipalities should be encouraged to run such educational institutions instead of leaving them in the hands of private individuals.

"In this connexion I would like to refer to another point about the necessity for taking over educational institutions that are in the hands of private individuals. In Guntur there is a very big Christian College. There are so many strikes going on there. The principal who has come from America is a full-blooded imperialist. He is a Missionary. He is still adopting the same old Imperialistic attitude. This has incited the students and

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they are provoked to go on strike. Naturally the Hon. Education Minister will throw the blame on the Communists and say that the Communists have created all this trouble. But, Sir, the facts are otherwise. The students as a whole took part in the strike. The students hate the principal and therefore the strikes are going on. In spite of all these things—the administration being in the same old way—the Hon. the Minister for Education or even the Hon. Minister for Home has no check over the particular individual, namely Mr. Syphes, the Principal. He is all in all there and he cares for none. The Madras Government can do nothing with him. In spite of the fact that he is throwing challenges no action was taken against him. Even to-day he is the boss of over 1,000 students.

12-30
p.m. “Then, Mr. Speaker, I come to another aspect of Education and that is military education about which the Hon. the Minister for Education has not said anything. I want to know from the Hon. the Minister whether he is going to start any compulsory military education in this Province. Probably he is afraid that if he starts such institutions, the Communists will take advantage of this. Communists will certainly take part if such education is provided. Education will enrich the people intelligently. They will be able to understand what form of Government they have and they can also visualise what sort of society they want. We on our part can propagate our view-point also. Sir, in the United Provinces, the Government have already started a scheme of compulsory military education and they have already made a move in this matter. Therefore, I request the Hon. the Education Minister to introduce compulsory military education in this Province and to provide adequately in the Budget for that purpose.

“Mr. Speaker, one more point and that is about the grants to Universities. Even last year, I have complained on this point. Sir, the Annamalai University is always treated favourably and the Andhra University is being given a step-motherly treatment. I have received so many complaints against the administration of Annamalai University and I think the Hon. Minister is also aware of them and I want that an impartial commission should be appointed to go into the question to find out whether they are not squandering their funds. There are very serious complaints of that nature. The Hon. the Education Minister has been providing every year lakhs and lakhs of rupees for the Annamalai University and there are complaints that they are being squandered away. This year also he has provided Rs. 7,60,400 for the Annamalai University whereas the Andhra University is provided only Rs. 31,11,800.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“They are going to start an Engineering College at the Annamalai University for which two lakhs of rupees have been provided.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“You can as well start an Engineering College at Anantapur. We know,

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Sir, at what stage the Cocanada Engineering College is. Therefore, I say, Sir, that the Annamalai University is always treated favourably, though they always misuse their funds. On the other hand, the Andhra University is always receiving a step-motherly treatment at the hands of this Government. Sir, last year, in the Budget, the grant to the Andhra University was at the bottom. This year also we are in the same position. Somehow or other, the Madras University is provided only with about six lakhs of rupees in spite of the fact that the number of persons in the Madras University is greater than that of the Annamalai University. Sir, the Andhra University is a poor University. We do not have large capitalists or big Chettiers to finance our education. Moreover there are no textile magnates who are prepared to donate large sums to the Andhra University and who are prepared to start colleges of their own. I have heard the Hon. Minister for Finance saying that the Government would make grant to the extent of fifty per cent if the other fifty per cent were collected from private individuals for starting new educational institutions. Sir, in the Andhradesa, we are very poor and we are not able to collect funds and so we cannot take advantage of the grants but, Sir, we are anxious to extend our educational facilities. Therefore, Sir, Government must come forward to start fresh educational colleges and fresh high schools.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The Hon. Member has exceeded his time-limit.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“Only one more point, Mr. Speaker, and then, I will finish. That is about the plight of the elementary school teachers. I hope, Sir, the poor teachers will not be forced to resort to strike and I trust that the Hon. the Education Minister will immediately move in the matter. I have also brought to his notice before and that is about the recognition of the teachers' association. The taluk associations are recognized but the Provincial Federation and the District Associations are not recognized. There is no reason why these associations should not be recognized. I hope the Hon. the Education Minister will remove this anomaly. Again, Sir, recently the Government have banned the teachers joining political organizations. I can understand the Hon. the Education Minister saying that they should not take any active part in politics during the working hours lest they might fail in their duties, but I cannot understand why they should be prohibited from even becoming members of political organizations. They too must have all civil rights which are being enjoyed by the rest of the population. They must have every right to join any political organization they choose. Let them join the Congress if they choose and replace the present Education Minister.

“There is one last point, Mr. Speaker, and that is the language question. The language question is troubling everybody, particularly the Andhras. Sir, the question of regional language is a matter which is receiving the active consideration

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of this Government. Sir, there are so many languages in my part of the Province. So far as Andhradesa is concerned, there are a sufficient number of languages which must be considered for second language. In Andhra, there are Oriyas on one border, Kanarese on the other and also there are Tamilians. So also in Tamilnad there are Andhras, Malayalees and Kanarese. We must provide facilities for all of them to learn their mother-tongue. Provision must be made to keep it as a second language. I know in Madras in certain private institutions Telugu is removed as second language. This is doing the greatest harm. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to make provision to keep the mother-tongue where it is not a regional language, as a second language."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion is that the allotment of Rs. 8,21,77,900 for Education be reduced by Rs. 100. I have allotted four hours for this Demand. As usual, I have allotted ten minutes for each speaker."

Sri Kallur Subba Rao began to speak in Telugu.

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I am afraid I must plead ignorance of that language. I hope the hon. Member will not take it amiss if I do not reply to the points raised by him. I have no objection to his speaking in Telugu."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"The Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi is there to help him."

*-SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—"For the sake of the Hon. Minister or at least to get an answer from him, I will speak a few words in English."

"Sir, I congratulate the Hon. the Education Minister for having secured about eight crores of rupees in the Budget for Education. Another important feature is that he has allotted a big sum for elementary education. In this connexion, Sir, I wish to make some observations about elementary education in this Province. Elementary education in this Province is administered by separate Departments. There is the aided elementary school system; there is the labour school system and there are many other systems. I request the Hon. Minister for Education to take over the administration of elementary education at once and thus do the right thing. A country's greatness lies in the education which it gives to its people; I congratulate the Hon. the Education Minister for having started ten centres of basic education in this Province. It is here the greatness of India lies. The basic education is to be adopted not merely because it was advocated by that great man of India but because basic education has in itself a distinct advantage and therefore the teaching of basic education is very essential, because, basic education is nothing but making our children earn a living. It gives work not only for the head and the heart but for the hand also and thus it enables our children to earn their livelihood. Therefore, I request the Hon. the Minister for Education to start

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at least one centre for basic education in each taluk, as early as possible. I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the Ceded districts have always been neglected. I want to draw his attention to the fact that last year a number of elementary schools have been closed in the Anantapur district. At least the higher elementary schools should be re-opened as early as possible.

"Another thing on which I want to congratulate the Hon. the Education Minister is about the training to be given in adult education. I agree with the hon. the lady Member who said that one and a half lakhs is not sufficient for adult education. Sir, adult education is very essential now especially after the attainment of independence. It is not the patriotic spirit alone that is essential. The greatness of a country lies in the strength of its citizens. Communalists and Communists nowadays are starting a number of schools and they are instilling in the name of patriotism seeds of discontent in the minds of youngsters. Therefore, I request the Hon. the Minister to see that a new curriculum is given to the people where education will be imparted for constructive citizenship, because, they are to do a great deal in an independent country and therefore, the people must be given training in constructive citizenship rather than in mere slogans like 'patriotism' or 'Father-land' or any such thing. Government must provide schools for adult education for training people in right citizenship. An expert committee must sit together to see as to how best they can solve this problem, and Government must provide adequate funds for starting more adult education centres in this Province."

"Again, Sir, I congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Education for having decided to shift the Anantapur section of the Madras Engineering College to Anantapur. I think Government have sanctioned the necessary amounts to repair the building which they have purchased for locating this college at Anantapur and I hope without any delay, the Engineering College will be transferred to Anantapur, at least from next June. Then, Sir, there is the Oil Technological College. I do not know whether it is intended to aid the manufacture of oil and in what way it is going to advance. Sir, one thing of which I am most anxious is about the development of Rayalaseema. Already, the University has sent up a report but nothing has been done. In this connexion, I wish to state that, if really the Rayalaseema people are anxious to have a separate University, they should be given all facilities for having a separate University. Finally, I request the Hon. the Minister for Education, that apart from the engineering college, an agricultural college and also a medical college should be started in that part of the country as they are very essential."

(At this stage, some disturbance took place in the Speaker's gallery and the person who was responsible for the disturbance was removed by the orderlies.)

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12-45
P.m.

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, all parliamentary and constitutional methods of approach to the Government having failed, people are approaching the Government like this (referring to the disturbance)."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I do not think the hon. Member is right in saying that simply because a mad fellow has bawled out something from the balcony."

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—"May I know if the Speaker has power to receive a genuine petition if it is presented to him?"

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I understand that this is a petition on behalf of the municipal employees."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I understand what the man said was that he was a peon of the Municipal Council of Kumbakonam and that he was dismissed."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But this is not the way of doing things. The hon. Member may continue his speech."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, it is really unfortunate that the Hon. Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar should be the Minister in charge of Education in this Province. Some of the requisites for an Education Minister are not to be found in him. He has no children and there is no possibility for him to have children. (Laughter.) Of course, Mr. Subba Rao says there is a possibility. The requisite qualifications are not there. The necessary qualifications and understanding of a parent who sends his children to school are lacking there. Sir, once upon a time he managed a school or two in Coimbatore and with that he has found a place in the last Ministry and in this Ministry and perhaps he will find a place in the future Ministry also. Hence, I presume that the same proposals submitted by him in the budget will be accepted in spite of the likely change in the Ministry.

"Sir, what can we speak about this Hon. Minister for Education of this Province in the short time of ten minutes? I shall give only one instance to illustrate it and leave the rest. Very recently he has proposed—I do not know whether the Hon. the Premier or the Finance Minister is aware of it—to hand over a Government College by private negotiations to a private individual. In other respects the Ministers are going towards nationalization, because private management is not so good as Government management. The Hon. the Premier told us, the Hon. the Finance Minister told us and the Transport Minister also told us that it is better to have better management. But here a college which was under Government management has been handed over to private management. He said that very good conditions were offered. But how does he know that he is not likely to get better conditions if he brings this to the notice of the public? He said: 'We have not received offers'. But even the devil cannot know what the Hon. Minister, that he is going to hand over the

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college. I am prepared to bear the cost of the advertisement to-day, Sir, if the Hon. Minister says that he is going to hand over colleges on terms to be considered by him.

"Sir, let us see what he has done in the matter of another college in Guntur. There is a famous college—the Lady Hope College in Guntur. The municipality were managing it, but they said they could not manage it. I have sent a letter to the Government and discussed the matter with the Finance Minister, the Education Minister and with the Local Administration Minister also. The Roman Catholic Missionaries offered some terms to take over the college. The matter was considered by the Government. There was a clash of interests. The Finance Minister wanted to have his say because it was a matter of finance, the Local Administration Minister wanted to have his say because it was a matter concerning a municipality and the Education Minister said he would decide the matter as it concerned education.

"Sir, I have with me the terms offered by Mr. Ethiraj and the terms offered by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Missionaries. The latter said that they would buy the whole building including the laboratories. But the Government have now arranged only a lease for ten or fifteen years. It is all fishy. Let the Government advertize. Let them compare the terms offered by the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. I have got the terms with me. I have got the authority in writing from these Missionaries to the effect that they are prepared to take over the Lady Hope College on better terms if the Government are prepared to hand it over. But why has the Hon. Minister taken over a college in a far off place like Guntur under Government management and handed over to private management a college here in Madras itself? When buses were taken over in Madras and not in Bezwada or Guntur, the Government said that it was done because Fort St. George was here, and the Government could manage the thing better than if they took over a thing 200 miles off. But now, Sir, a college in Madras itself is handed over to private management. Is not this an illustration of vandalism? To do things like this and then to come to the Assembly asking for grants for the administration? I want to know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister has got any explanation. I want to have an answer about the terms offered by the Missionaries. I am sorry I am not able to supply the information to others regarding the terms offered by the Missionaries. The Hon. Minister is always ready with one reply. Whenever we talk about Muslim schools, Muslim colleges and Urdu, he replies that they are a relic of the past. Everybody knows that. But he is not tired of repeating it. Is not higher education a relic of the past? Has he not repeated *ad nauseum* that higher education here is British education and that he wants to change it? Has he changed it? Has he got the capacity to change it or to understand how to change it? If it is an elementary school or a training school, the Government cancel it. But is not higher education a relic of the past? Have they touched it?

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“Sir, I will give you an instance. I am not speaking just for the purpose of speaking. There was a training school in Guntur for training Muslim teachers. That was serving the purpose of the ten lakhs of Muslims in Andhra. The school was there before I and the Hon. Minister for Education were born. (Laughter.) During the previous regimes, even though the number of trainees was small, the school was continued, because there were some special reasons for it. Are not the Government devoting money for Harijans for very special purposes? Whenever a community is backward or whenever an area like the Ceded districts is backward, are not the Government spending money on them and appointing special officers for their development? The Hon. Minister's own district is industrially very forward. But he is running to his district every time. If you open the papers what do you find? We find that Hon. Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar is leaving for Coimbatore or is returning from Coimbatore. This is the big news about the Government for the public to know. I am not raising petty questions, but I want to know whether it is this work he is doing.

“Sir, for the development of Ceded districts, the Government have appointed a Special Officer to investigate and find out how it can be developed. Backward communities also require special treatment. If there is a special school, the Hon. Minister cannot cancel it by a stroke of the pen. Sir, I do not care if he cancels this school or that, but I am concerned with the method by which he does it. I shall narrate my experience, Sir. I wired to him for an interview. He did not give a reply for three days. I came here. He said he had written to me asking me to meet him after eight days. I went back . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member has one minute more.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“I shall complete this story.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have the names of many hon. Members who want to speak. I must allow them also to speak.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“I went back and returned after a week. But in the meanwhile the Minister has passed orders cancelling the school. Is this the way in which the Minister should treat us? He may cancel the school. I do not care. If the Premier is going to arrest all the Muslims, if the Finance Minister is going to tax only the Muslims, I do not care. If the Industries Minister says, ‘No industries for Muslims,’ I do not care. If the Transport Minister says that Muslims cannot get into buses, I do not care. (Laughter.) But, Sir, there shall be a day of reckoning. There is a limit to our suffering. There is a limit to your actions. You will rue the day when you will be answerable for this. You have to face the future elections. Mind you, they will be on joint electorates and you will have to note the reactions of the public and the community. Sir, why was the country partitioned? It was because of the way in which the people behaved in 1937 . . .”

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MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member's time is over.”

SRI P. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் கல்விக்காக முதல் ஸ்தானம் கொடுத்து அதிகமான தொகையை மான்யமாக கோரியிருப்பதற்கு கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களைப் பாராட்டி சில விஷயங்களை அவருடைய கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். கிராமக் கல்விக்கு முக்கியத்வம் காட்டியிருப்பதற்கும் கனம் மந்திரியை பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களில் கல்வி அபிவிருத்திக்கு வேண்டிய வசதி இல்லை. நாலு ஐந்து கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒரே ஒரு ஆரம்ப பாடசாலைதான் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் 4, 5 கிளாஸ் உள்ளபடிப்பைதான் அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஐந்தாவது வகுப்புக்கு மேல் படிக்க வசதி இல்லை. ஒருக்கால் கிராம ஜனங்கள் 5-வது கிளாஸ் படித்த பிறகு மேலேபடிக்கக் கூடாது என்ற நோக்கமோ என்பது தெரியவில்லை. கிராமவாசிகள் அதற்கு மேல் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் தங்கள் விவசாய தொழிலையும், வீடு வாசல்களையும் விட்டுவிட்டு நகரத்திற்கு சென்றுதான் படிக்கவேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஜனங்களோ கல்விக்காக உள்ள வரியை நிலவரியோடு கொடுத்தபோதிலும் அவர்களுக்கு போதுமான கல்வி வசதி இல்லை. படிக்கவேண்டிய நகரங்களுக்கு போவதாக இருந்தால் நகரங்களில் வீடு நெருக்கடி ஏற்படுகிறது. பணச்செலவு முதலிய அசௌகரியங்களும் ஏற்படுகிறது. இன்னும் ஏராளமான பொருள் சிலவு நகரங்களில் செய்யவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. கிராமங்களில் இப்பொழுது உயர்தர மத்திய படிப்புக்கு வேண்டிய வசதி இல்லாமல் மேல் படிப்பை விட்டுவிடும்படியான நிலைமை இருந்து வருகிறது. பணக்காரர்களுக்குத்தான் பட்டிணங்களுக்குப் போய் படிக்கத்தக்க வசதி செய்து கொண்டு படிக்க முடிகிறது. ஆகையால் கிராமங்களில் நடுத்தர உயர்தர பள்ளிக்கூட வசதி இல்லாமலிருப்பதால் அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை செய்துகொடுக்கும்படியாக சர்க்கார் அவர்கள் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். எந்த ஊர்களில் சர்க்கார் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இல்லாமலிருந்து தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று வந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை தாராளமாக கொடுத்து அவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த மான்யம் அளிக்க சர்க்கார் முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கிராமங்களைவிட நகரங்களில் படிப்பதற்கு வசதி அதிகம் இருக்கிறது. 3, 4 மைல் சுற்றளவிலுள்ள 4, 5, 6 கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒரு உயர்தர பாடசாலை வைத்து கல்வி போதிக்க வகை செய்து தரவேண்டும். இதனால் டவுனில் ஏற்படும் நெருக்கடியை குறைவு பண்ணலாம். கிராம புனைத்தாரணம் என்றும் கிராமத்திற்குப் போ என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கிராமங்களில் படிப்பதற்கும் மனித தன்மையோடு வாழ்வதற்கும் வகை இல்லை. ஆகையால் கிராமங்களை சீர்திருத்தி கிராமங்களில் உயர்தர கல்வியையும் கட்டாயக் கல்வியையும் ஏற்படுத்தி கிராமவாசிகளுக்கு வசதி அளிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகையால் கிராமங்களில் நகரங்களைவிட அதிக கல்வி அபிவிருத்தி செய்வது அவசியமாகவும், நியாயமாகவும் இருக்கிறது என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதைத் தவிர கிராமங்களில் மத்திய, உயர்தர கல்வியை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யும்பொருட்டு தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் ஹைஸ்கூல்கள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று திட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தால் அதை நிறைவேற்றவீடாமல் அவர்களுக்கு சில கட்டுமான பிரச்சனைகளை கிளப்பி முட்டுக்கட்டைப் போடுகிறார்கள். இடம் போதாது என்றும் விளையாட போதுமான இட வசதி இல்லையென்றும் பிரச்சனைகளை கிளப்பி விடுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் புதிய கட்டிடமாக இல்லை என்றும் கட்டிடம் இன்னும் பெரிதாக இல்லை என்றும், Playground-க்கு வேண்டிய விஸ்தாரம் இல்லை என்றும் ஏதாவது சாக்குகள் சொல்லி அந்த திட்டம் நிறைவேறுதபடி செய்துவிடப்படுகிறது. ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் அதற்கு Permission வாங்குவதாக இருந்தால் உயிர் போவதும் வருவதுமான நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறது. கிராமங்களில் கல்வி ரொம்பவும் பிற்போக்காக இருப்பதால் இந்த மாதிரி பிரச்சனைகளை கிளப்புவது அவசியமில்லை. ஏதோ பழய கால கல்வி விதிகளில் சில நிர்ப்பந்தங்கள் இருப்

[Sri P. Venkatarama Ayyar] [11th March 1948]

பதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அதாவது நகரங்களில் வெளியில் போய் விளையாடக்கூடிய வசதிகள் இல்லாததைபோல் வைத்துக்கொண்டு விதிப்படி கல்வி போதிப்பதற்கும் விளையாடவும் போதுமான இடம் இல்லை என்ற இவ்விதிகளை வைத்திருப்பதை இப்பொழுது பிரச்சினையில் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். குறிப்பிட்ட இடம் வேண்டும், 3 அல்லது 5 ஏக்கர் நிலத்திற்கு குறையாது, Playground வேண்டுமென்றும் அந்த நாளில் நகரங்களை நினைத்து ஏற்பட்டிருந்தது. கிராமங்களில் அந்த மாதிரி 200, 300 குழந்தைகளுக்கு மேல் ஹைஸ்கூலில் இருந்தால் 3 அல்லது 5 ஏக்கர் நிலம் Playground-க்கு வேண்டுமென்றிருப்பது இப்பொழுது அவசியமில்லை. அந்த மாதிரி இன்னும் வைத்திருந்தால் கிராமங்களில் படிக்க முடியாது. ஐந்தி, ஆறு கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருந்தால் அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலிருந்து தங்களுடைய கிராமங்களுக்கு தினம் 3, 4 மைல் போய் வருவதனால் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய தேகப்பயிற்சி ஏற்படுகிறது. இன்னும் அவர்கள் விளையாடுவதற்கு போதுமான அவகாசம் இல்லை. ஆகையால் Playground வேண்டுமென்று நிர்ப்பந்தம் செய்வது அவசியமில்லை. ஆனால் அதற்கு வேண்டிய நிலம் ஒதுக்கி வைத்து விவசாயம் செய்து தோட்டங்கள் போட்டு வந்தால் விவசாயத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு இடம் ஏற்படும். அது பலன் தரக்கூடியதாகவும், லாபகரமாகவும் இருக்கும். ஆகையால் விதிப்படி Playground இல்லாவிட்டால் Recognition-ஐ withdraw பண்ணிவிடுவது என்ற ஏற்பாட்டை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டியது கிராமங்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் அவசியம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். Playground-க்கு பதிலாக நிலங்களை அமைத்து தோட்டங்களைப் போட்டு சாகுபடி செய்து வந்தால் தேகப்பயிற்சியும் உண்டு, படிப்பு அபிவிருத்தியும் லாபமும் ஏற்படுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு அதன்படி கிராமங்களில் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக உயர்தரப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் பெண்பிள்ளைகளையும் ஆண்பிள்ளைகளையும் சேர்த்து படிக்கவைப்பதால் பல அசௌகரியங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. கலகம் ஜாஸ்தியாகிறது. முக்யமாக கும்பகோணம் காலேஜில் இரண்டு பேர்களும் சேர்ந்து வாசிப்பதால் இரண்டு வருஷமாக அநேகம் புகார்கள் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த ஸ்தலங்களுக்கும் பெண்களுக்கும் விபரீதமான கெடுதல் செய்கைகள் ஏற்பட்டு புகார்கள் அபவாதமும் ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஆகையால் பெண்களுக்கு பிரத்தியேகமாக தனிப்பட்ட காலேஜ் அமைக்கவேண்டும். 4, 5 ஹைஸ்கூல்கள் இருக்கும் இடங்களில் பெண்களுக்கென்று தனிப்பட்ட ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூல் அமைத்தால் அவர்கள் வாசித்து வருவதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்னும் கும்பகோணம் கவர்ன்மெண்ட் காலேஜில் போதுமான இட வசதி இல்லை என்று புகார்கள் வந்துகொண்டு இருக்கின்றன. தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லா ஜன நெருக்கடியான ஜில்லா. அங்கே ஒரே ஒரு காலேஜ்தான் இருக்கிறது. முன்பு கும்பகோணம், தஞ்சாவூர், மன்னார்குடி இந்த இடங்களில் மூன்று காலேஜ்கள் இருந்தன இப்பொழுது இரண்டு காலேஜ்கள் போய்விட்டது. கும்பகோணத்தில் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் இட வசதி இல்லை என்கின்றார்கள். அதற்காக தஞ்சாவூர் District Board நிதியிலிருந்து ஒரு காலேஜ் அமைத்துக்கொள்ள மனு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். அது விஷயத்தில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் போதுமான கவனம் செலுத்தி மற்றொரு காலேஜுக்கு உதவி செய்து கொடுக்குமாறு அவர்களை கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER.—“இன்னும் ஒரு நிமிஷம்தானிருக்கிறது.”

SRI P. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—“இதைத்தவிர பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் School final பாசான பிறகு Admission க்குப் போனால் இடம் இல்லை என்று சொள்காயம் இல்லை என்றும் சொல்லி விடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் மேல் படிப்புக்கு போக முடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் ஜாதி, வகுப்பு காரணமாகவும், உத்தியோகங்களில் communal G.O.-ப் படி உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பதுபோல் communal விதிப்படி admission

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கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அது மாதிரி இருக்கக்கூடாது. படிப்புக்கும் உத்தியோகத்திற்கும் வித்தியாசமுண்டு. யார் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஆசைப்பட்டு வருகிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்கு படிப்புக்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். இது சர்க்காருடைய கடமை. இந்த விஷயத்தைச் சர்க்காருக்கும் ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். கிராமங்களில் உயர்தர மத்யதர கல்விக்கு வேண்டிய சீர்திருத்தம் செய்து சலுகை காட்டவேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த மான்யத்தை ஆமோதிக்கிறேன்.”

* K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Sir, I second the cut 1 p.m. motion moved by the hon. the Lady Member. In doing so, I join her in her criticism of the educational policy of the Government with reference to Muslim education for boys and girls. I do not think that the Hon. the Minister for Education is hostile to the cause of Muslim education in general. As far as I know and as far as I understand the Hon. Minister he seems to be a victim of a very wrong policy. I do not think he has got any personal prejudice against Muslim education as such. The policy that we expect him to adopt is undoubtedly one that should advance the educational cause of backward communities. In case of backward communities like Muslims unless special facilities are provided for, they cannot be expected to take advantage of the educational facilities afforded by the Government. Without realising that fact such facilities are denied, curtailed or withdrawn from the Muslim community. The present attitude adopted by the Hon. Minister for Education towards the cause of education for Muslim boys and girls is absolutely wrong and unjust. Whenever we ask for greater facilities and separate schools for Muslim boys and girls, Government come down upon us and say that we are communal in doing so. These critics forget the fact that several years before the Muslim schools came into existence in this Presidency Hindu schools were existing and these critics did not dub these institutions or their founders as communal. So if schools and colleges are named after the Muslim community, such institutions should not be condemned or discountenanced and the help and aid should not be denied to such institutions. That this Government adopted an attitude towards the Muslim schools will be quite evident from the fact that they have been generously helping even an institution like Pachaiyappa's College which refuses to admit non-Hindu students from what they adopt towards other institutions bearing other kinds of labels. That the Muslim schools and Muslim institutions in this Presidency have been responsible for the advancement of Muslim education in this Presidency is a thing which has been admitted by the Government in the various educational reports which they themselves have published. I repeat and maintain that one of the most effective factors (which the Government ought to recognize) for the advancement of Muslim education in the province is the existence of separate Muslim educational institutions. As was pointed out by some of the previous speakers one fact is always forgotten, viz., that these schools and colleges are not Muslim in the sense that boys belonging to other communities do not take advantage of these institutions. When the Hon. Minister for Education visited the Government Muslim High School at Malapuram, he

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was pleased to find that a very large percentage of students reading there belonged to other communities and the Hon. Minister was applauding such institutions where pupils belonging to non-Muslim communities could freely mingle and mix with the pupils of Muslim community and thus promote a feeling of cordially and brotherhood among them. One advantage of the existence of separate institutions for Muslim boys and girls is that these institutions could offer special facilities and special features which other institutions will not be able to provide for them. The schools at Malapuram and Tirur for Muslim boys and girls are responsible for the education of hundreds of Moplah boys and girls which would not have been possible if there were no separate schools for them. This fact is forgotten very often by the Government and whenever we demand the establishment of more schools and colleges for Muslim boys and girls, Government turn round and say 'This is a communal demand'. In this connexion I venture to ask as I did before 'what did you do with regard to the Pachaiyappa's College which did not open its portals to non-Hindus but which has been all the same helped by the Government to the tune of lakhs of rupees?' But in the case of Muslim institutions which open their portals to pupils belonging to all other communities, the Government are very reluctant to extend their support. I am very much pained to make the remark that the Muslims in general feel that their educational cause was very much cared for and better protected under a foreign bureaucracy than under a National or popular Government. We feel that our educational interests are insecure. Undoubtedly the education of each community will ultimately tell upon the progress and advancement of the country. What is the general welfare and advancement of the people of this Province it is not the sum total of the welfare and progress of all the communities in this Province. Our community accounts for 45 lakhs of the total population of this Province and it is not a negligible factor. If they are educationally backward they will certainly be a clog on the wheel of the entire progress of the Province. That aspect of the question is lost sight of whenever the cause of Muslim education is put forward in this House and whenever we make this demand it is dubbed as 'communal'. I say with all the emphasis that I can command that this superstition must disappear. If the Hon. the Minister for Education really feels that separate schools and colleges are essential for the advancement of Muslim education, he should certainly help that community by opening more schools and colleges for Muslim boys and girls. Unfortunately I find no provision made for a hostel for the Malapuram High School though we have been clamouring for it all these years. I find that no provision has been made in the budget for the construction of the hostel. We have been demanding for a proper building for Convent Girl's High School at Tirur and also for providing hostel facilities there. This also has not been provided for in the Budget. In this connexion I say that Government have done the greatest injustice to the cause of Muslim education,

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especially to the cause of girls' education by their refusal to open a secondary school at Tellicherry which was sanctioned by the previous Government but when the time came for opening this Government said that they were not in favour of establishing denominational schools.

"As regards the attitude adopted by this Government regarding the first grade college for Muslim women in Madras, it is worthy of condemnation in the same strain and with the same vehemence with which the hon. the Lady Member who moved this motion referred to it in the course of her speech. (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker took the Chair.)

"Madam, the abolition of that institution will deprive a number of Muslim girls an opportunity for higher education. Non-Muslim girls might probably resort to other institutions. But in the case of Muslim girls, it will be almost impossible for them to have any facilities in other institutions. Muslim girls wanted to seek admission into that institution. But for want of hostel accommodation, they were not able to get admission to that institution. Insufficiency of strength cannot be put forward as a ground for the abolition of that institution. If only facilities had been provided for this institution would have been a first-grade college and would have catered to the needs of higher education of Muslim girls and non-Muslim girls, as pointed out by Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin. In this connexion, I would refer to an institution at Coimbatore. I am told, that a private school at Coimbatore was recently converted into a Government school. I speak subject to correction. If it is a fact, there is inconsistency in the actions of the Government."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
"Madam, let the hon. Member make himself clearer."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, an hon. Member just now drew my attention to the fact that a private institution at Coimbatore was taken over by the Government."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
"Madam, it is entirely wrong."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, I speak subject to correction and I stand corrected. But that does not detract from the fact that the action taken by the Government in handing over the first-grade college for Muslim girls in Madras to a private agency, is absolutely unjustifiable. I would urge upon the attention of the Government that they should revise their attitude towards Muslim education."

SRI R. VENKATA REDDI:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I was very glad to hear from the Hon. Education Minister while moving the Demand that he had been taking special care for the spread of village education and had also proposals for reorganising the elementary education. I want to urge upon the Government, Madam, that the spread of education in the villages is very

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essential just at this juncture so that the future Governments under the new constitution might be very effective and might really be of great use to the people's interest. I have been observing the progress of the elementary education in the villages under the old system. It is nearly twenty-seven years since the elementary schools were opened freely throughout the villages in the mufassal but it is very regretful to see that except for the large amount of money spent on these village schools, there is no corresponding progress either of the three R's or any education for the matter of that. The reason is that the village boys and girls who are sent to schools, are there only for about three or four years from 5th to 7th year to the 10th to 12th year. After they leave the schools, not even a trace of the education that is taught during those short intervals ever remains to be of any use to them. Therefore, is it worthwhile to spend this money on these institutions? Now, we have come to our own. It is but essential that we must remedy this defect and no further time should be lost over it. In this connection, I may point out that the re-organization of schools on the Basic system is the only remedy. Schemes and proposals on the Basic system of education have been on the anvil for nearly two years. But we find that there has not been any visible result in the country. It is, therefore, high time that the Ministry should organise these institutions and give them practical shape so that the education might really be taken advantage of by the rural population. In this connexion, I may point out that with the large amounts set apart for the Basic education, the Government should also constitute a Standing Committee of experts and some officials. In this committee, I might suggest, that the usual party affiliations need not be stuck to. Only those persons who have really been spending some thought and time over this question ought to be included and they might be asked to guide, rather advise, the Government on all matters of selection of personnel for the training and the starting of schools and also to supervise the working of these institutions.

"Madam, let me now deal with secondary education. I may point out that the present system of timing in the secondary schools—from my personal experience during the time I have been watching the students starting for their schools after their first meal after 10 o'clock—is not really conducive for their intellectual activity during that period of the day. Especially in our country, which is ordinarily a very hot country, 10 o'clock or 11 o'clock is really inconvenient. Unless this is changed to earlier hours in the day, surely not only the intellectual development will suffer but also the physical stamina is likely to be affected."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
"Madam, may I point out that it is open to the management to change the time according to their convenience."

SRI R. VENKATA REDDI:—"Madam, I may submit that if the Government really think that the present system is not in

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the interests of intellectual and physical development of these boys, they may amend the rules suitably so as to start the schools earlier in the day."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
"Madam, in places like Ooty and Kodaikanal, they cannot start schools at 8 o'clock and they can start only at 11 a.m. That is why, I said it is open to the management to start schools earlier. We cannot issue orders from here stating the time, as that will only work greater hardship than the present arrangement."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Will it not be possible to reply to these points during the general reply?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
"Madam, it may not be possible to reply to minor points and that is why, I thought that it might be liquidated even now."

SRI R. VENKATA REDDI:—"Madam, I am glad the Hon. Educational Minister has been actively following the suggestions that were made. The Nilgiris is only one of the twenty-four districts in the Presidency.

"Madam, one other suggestion I would like to urge upon the attention of the Government, is about the spread of Hindi. We have been hearing of late that in the Central Government hereafter, the whole proceedings must be in Hindi and unless Madras makes up its mind to train all their personnel well-versed in Hindi, it will be a great handicap for Madras to make itself felt in the Central counsels. I do not find any practical indication as to how Hindi is going to be placed in the educational system.

"Madam, as regards the Hon. Minister's suggestion that the women personnel of the educational institutions must be increased—and it has been on the increase—I am very glad that he is alive to the problem. But at the same time I would like to point out to the Hon. Minister that in the Ceded districts, there were only two Lady Teachers' Training Schools, one at Madanapalle and the other at Anantapur, both of which were closed last year. Several representations have been sent to him already and I hope that he will see to it that both these institutions will be revived in the next financial year.

"Madam, then, as regards the Telugu medium in the schools in the Madras City, I have experienced for the last two years, that it has been felt by the Telugu section in the City of Madras that sufficient facilities have not been given to the Telugu reading public. It is unfortunate that with the introduction of regional languages in Madras, it is felt that Telugu is being given the go-bye in the City. From my personal experience I can say that some of those institutions, which I understand originally started with Telugu as medium, gradually began to cater to both the sections, Tamil and Telugu. In the last year they gave up Telugu altogether. If it is a fact, it is a sorry state of affairs and the Madras City being rather equally important to both the Tamilians and the Andhras, Telugu should not be neglected and Telugu

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population should not be made to suffer these inequities. And in this connection, I agree with the hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu that the grants made to the Andhra University have been very low, though the Hon. Finance Minister was able to say that on account of the Engineering College that is attached to the Annamalai University, two lakhs have been allotted to that University. Whereas from the figures, I find it is ten lakhs to the Annamalai University, it is only four lakhs and odd for the Andhra University."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Madam, in which year?"

SRI R. VENKATA REDDI:—"Madam, this year, 1947-48, as put down on page 194 of the Detailed Budget Statement."

"Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to see no room is given for the feeling that the Andhras are being starved in the matter."

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, education happens to be a very important matter to one and all, irrespective of caste, creed or community, power, position or poverty. First of all, we have to know as to what education is. Education is to make people know, what is not known to them. It is also to make people who are already educated know how to conduct themselves in society so that they may act without offending the feelings of others. So, in the light of these facts, I should like to say or I am constrained to say that we should first educate our Education Minister before we educate others. Madam, it is a pity that we always agree to differ and differ to agree. I am not going to dwell on this subject in the elaborate manner but I am only going to tackle two issues, one about the medium of instruction and the other about the so-called communal educational institutions. In this connection, I should like to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that God cannot be communal."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can continue his speech after lunch."

The House then adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2-30 p.m.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, the only thing that I request the Hon. Minister to do is to see things as they are. It is a pity, that, though he may not be against Muslims, in his actions he shows that he is against them. I know him for a long time. He is not my personal friend. He is my friend's friend. We know how unkind the Hon. Minister is. I wish to refer to two points, about the medium of instruction and Muslim schools for boys and girls. From the very beginning, I have been studying the policies and mentality of Hon. Ministers. Some of them are always consistent and others inconsistent. To tell you, Sir, the truth, inconsistency

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on the part of certain Hon. Ministers has been to our good because now and then we have been able to achieve some of our objects through them, because they have not been consistent in their policy. Our Education Minister has been very consistent. As it is said of Churchill, he is "an unchanging man in this changing world". He has been always consistent in being persistent not to change his policy. As he refuses to be convinced it is impossible for us to convince him. Unless he is open to conviction, any amount of our argument, any amount of our representation and any amount of our explanation will be of no avail. I hope that at least now he will turn his ears to all the criticisms of hon. Members from this side of the House. After all, we do not want to become Ministers and take his place. We want that something should be done for our people. Nobody can deny that we are backward in education. It is as true as you and I are sitting here. When we are backward, we do not aspire that we should assume the reins of administration of this country. I can say in plain words that we are what you were and we want to be what you are and nothing more.

"I should like to say that the medium of instruction should be Urdu at least in those schools where the majority of the students are speaking Urdu. Any God-fearing and sane-thinking man cannot refuse to grant this request of ours. When our children know only Urdu, what is the use of teaching them in Tamil? Can they understand? Will it be possible for them to learn in Tamil? We do not say that we want Urdu to be the medium of instruction in all Muhammadan schools—certainly not—but only in schools where the majority of boys talk Urdu. If you teach Urdu-talking boys in Tamil, it will be equivalent to opening a mutton shop in an agharam and selling *vibudhi* in a Muslim street?"

"This morning I referred to God's non-communalism. Even God himself has been adapting himself to the circumstances and the changing conditions of the world. We all know about the Prophet Mohamed, Moses, Jesus, Vyasa and other great men, and also prophets of our land and of the western countries. The Book of Moses was really in the language spoken by his men. Bible was revealed in the then spoken language. Quoran was revealed in Arabic because Arabic was the language of the Arabs. Vedas were revealed in Sanskrit. Otherwise, all these books would have been thrown into the waste-paper basket. Likewise, when you are considering the question of education of pupils, you should take into consideration the existing conditions and adopt and adjust yourself to these condition. Otherwise, your spending Rs. 1, 7 or 10 crores will be mere waste. You say we are communalists. We were never communalists. I shall give an instance to show that Muslims are non-communalists. It will surprise you to hear what I say. There was municipal election in a ward in Madura which had three thousand five hundred voters. Only 1,000 voters were Muslims. The remaining 2,500 voters were Hindu voters. I came out successful defeating the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha candidates. How can I be communal? I am a non-communal

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man. What I want to say is this. We want separate Muhammadan schools for Muhammadan boys and girls. After all, what are these Muhammadan schools in reality?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one more minute."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Let me have five minutes more. I thought the time limit was fifteen minutes. If I had known that it was ten minutes, I would have adjusted my speech."

"These schools are either run by the Government or with the aid of Government grants. Even in these Muhammadan schools, Hindu boys are also admitted. I request the Hon. Minister not to ignore this fact. There are schools run purely by Muslims, like those at Thondi, Keelakarai Abhiramam and other places. The doors of these Muslim schools are open for all those pupils who want to be admitted. What about the Aligarh University, the famous Muslim University? Its doors are open to all students irrespective of caste, creed or community."

"What about the Pachaiyappa's College? Every student except a Muslim, is admitted in that college. The Government should not give grants to that college. Do not the Government think that it is a communal institution? Have you stopped the Government grant? In spite of all these facts, you say that we are communalists. Even if the Hon. Minister does not reply to all my other points, I earnestly solicit him to favour me with his reply to this point at least."

2.45 p.m. * SRI M. A. EASWARAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Demand moved by the Hon. the Education Minister. In supporting the Demand, I wish to make certain suggestions. Schools and colleges should not be started on communal lines because if they are started on communal lines they only breed communalism, as for instance, the Christian College, Hindu colleges, Muslim colleges. (Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur: 'The Pachaiyappa's College.') The Pachaiyappa's College is a Hindu college. These communal colleges give preference to particular communities in whose names they stand while the other communities get the next in preference in point of admission and other facilities and in this way communalism is being spread all over the country. So, Sir, Government should not encourage such institutions."

"As for the removal of illiteracy among adults in our province, I would like to mention that while His Excellency C. Rajagopalachariar was the Premier of this Province, he started a programme and I request the Hon. Education Minister to take up that scheme and push it through. Now that the country has become independent, the National Anthem should be sung in all the schools and colleges. In certain institutions, I understand, they do not sing the National Anthem and if at all they sing it in certain institutions, a certain section of the pupils do not

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take part in it and abstain from it. In the City of Madras, I understand, Sir, that in the Muslim Women's College, only the non-Muslim students sing it while the Muslim girls do not take part in it, for they think it is foreign to them."

"Again, Sir, in schools and colleges, discipline and character are most important and professors should lay much stress on discipline and character rather than intelligence. Now that the country has attained independence, we require the best-disciplined men to man the institutions and in all the schools and colleges selections from Gandhiji's life and teachings must form part of the study. With these few suggestions, Sir, I resume my seat."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"On a point of information, Sir. I want the hon. Member to say wherefrom he got the information that the Muslim girls in the Muslim Women's College do not participate in the singing of the National Anthem?"

SRI M. A. EASWARAN:—"I got the information from the non-Muslim students of the Muslim Women's College."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I may tell the hon. Member that his information is absolutely wrong."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the cut motion, at the outset, I would like to express my great disappointment at the poor amount that has been budgeted under this Demand, Education. I am one of those who believe that unless the Government come forward with a liberal financial assistance for Education, you cannot take education to the farthest corner of this province or to the forgotten villages of this province, which is nothing but a province of villages. I know, Sir, the Hon. the Education Minister is a great enthusiast in education, but unfortunately his enthusiasm has not operated in the right direction. I mean, that he has not influenced his Hon. Colleague, the Minister for Finance, to allot more funds for Education. Due to financial insufficiency, several of the educational schemes of this province are being held up and this province is considered to be one of the backward provinces in this country so far as education is concerned."

"In this connexion, Sir, I would like to refer to the compulsory elementary education scheme. Even after two years of popular Government we are not able to introduce the scheme in every village in this province, and as a result, ignorance and illiteracy still stalk the province. Sir, in this connexion, the Hon. Minister is providing funds for appointing eight Attendance Officers with a view to see that the school-going children find their places in the schools. I would urge upon him that he must appoint Attendance Officers not only for eight districts but for all the districts of this province and even more. Not only this, Sir, I would even suggest to him to organize Attendance Committees and make the people themselves responsible for the attendance of the pupils in those areas."

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“There are attendance committees also.”

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“There are only a few of these committees functioning at present and I am requesting the Hon. Minister to organize more attendance committees, because we are having Provincial Autonomy and local autonomy and I must say, Sir, that autonomy must come in the form of small local committees to look after not only educational matters but also other matters.

“In this connexion, I would like to refer to the abolition of the District Educational Councils. You are aware that these District Educational Councils were looking after elementary education in the past and I do not know what the reasons were for the abolition of these councils. In these councils were represented the best educational experts and they have been from time to time suggesting to the Government various schemes for the advancement of education, particularly elementary education, but unfortunately, those institutions have been abolished and our own teachers who are running schools are not able to make their representations properly to the educational authorities. Therefore, the only course open to them is to come and pester the Hon. Minister for Education. I would therefore urge for the revival of these District Educational Councils so that they may once more look after the interests of elementary education in this province.

“With regard to adult education, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House that ignorance and illiteracy persist still in this province and that adult education has not progressed as to liquidate that illiteracy. Sir, when the Bill for Libraries was before this House I have brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Education that he should provide liberal grants for organizing more libraries so that they may serve those poor people who are not able to continue their education after they leave the elementary institutions by going to these libraries and keeping up with them the education which they have learnt in the schools. If only any one can go through the reports of the various elementary schools in this province, he will find that there is a considerable amount of stagnation and that there is a relapse into illiteracy. In order to see that this illiteracy is liquidated and that our people do not relapse into illiteracy, more and more adult institutions must come into existence and more liberal grants should be made for libraries and particularly to libraries where you can have book dealing in vernacular languages.

“Sir, my hon. Friend, the Mover of the cut motion has already elaborated on the medical examination of the students and pupils. Sir, among the pupils reading in these elementary schools, we find from medical reports that several of them are suffering from lung diseases and unless the Government organize a vigorous medical inspection, you cannot prevent these pupils from becoming victims to such dangerous diseases and becoming ultimately a big burden on the Province itself.

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“Again, Sir, I would like to make one or two references to aided institutions. Under rule 55 of the Madras Educational Rules, the grant payable is not to exceed one-half of the total shown in the management's estimate as approved by the Director of Public Instruction. The same one-half grant applies to furniture, scientific appliances and apparatus and this has been in vogue ever since the Grant-in-Aid Code was introduced and enforced and up to the present the grants for buildings, scientific apparatus, libraries, etc., have always been one-half of the total cost of the approved scheme. It may perhaps be said that the half-grant may not find a place in one year's budget and paid in one lump sum but paid in successive years. As a matter of fact, the ordinary procedure is, the amounts will be paid as and when funds permit. Now, for the first time, the Education Minister seems to have sanctioned a half-grant scheme for school buildings in the City and the mufassal but provided a maximum grant of Rs. 30,000 irrespective of the cost of the scheme. This policy cannot be conducive to the expansion of accommodation by private aided schools or even to meet the normal running expenses of aided managements who find it difficult to carry on. Therefore finding money from philanthropists for capital expenditure is also impossible, because you are aware, Sir, that already there are several funds going about in this province, namely, the Provincial Welfare Fund, the Gandhiji National Memorial Fund, the Tamil Valarchi Fund and so many other funds and when people are prepared to contribute to such funds with high ideals and idealism, how can the poor aided institutions be able to collect any donations from the public to carry on the management of their institutions or to pay their teachers. Therefore, I would wish the Education Minister to come forward with a better scheme so that he may once again take to the Grand-in-Aid Scheme and see that building grants to these aided institutions are paid in full. If the Government are not able to approve the whole scheme or in a position to pay the whole amount in one lump sum, they can at least distribute it over several years and see that the managements get the amounts estimated for the construction of buildings. Unless they do this, the accommodation problem in this province will not be solved and I am sure they will ultimately retard the educational progress of the Province.

“Sir, I am urging these points because now that we have become an independent nation, we must create among the masses proper electorates. I just now remember the famous lines of Carlyle where he said ‘a nation of flunkeys elect a flunkey for their leader.’ So long as you are going to keep your people flunkeys you will get only flunkeys as your representatives. Therefore, you should see that you elevate your own people who are to-day almost in the abyss of illiteracy and ignorance and who are not enabled to elect better representatives to represent their own grievances and disabilities on a Budget like this. Therefore, Sir, the Education Minister must come forward to give assistance

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to such schemes and without such liberal financial assistance under this Education Demand, you will retard the educational progress of this Province."

* **SRI M. D. THIAGARAJA PILLAI** :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, மாகாணத்தில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் மாகாண கல்விக்காக பல துறைகளிலும் அபிவிருத்தி வேலை திட்டங்கள் கொண்டு வந்தது மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்கது. ஆனால் சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்த இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் மக்களுக்குக் கிடைத்த சுதந்திரத்தை பாதுகாக்கவும் அதனுடைய பலன்களை அனுபவிக்கவும் உன்னத லட்சியத்தைப் பெறவும் உயரிய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தவும் கல்வி அவசியம். இது அரசாங்கத்தின் முக்கிய கடமை என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே இந்த முக்கியமான கடமையை அரசாங்கம் செய்வதில் சில அபிவிருத்தி திட்டங்களை கொண்டு வந்தபோதிலும் இன்னும் இந்த தேசத்தில் நூறுக்கு 90 பேர்கள் படிக்கும் படியாக செய்யவேண்டுமானால் பல பரீட்சா முறையையும் திட்டங்களையும் கல்வி முறையில் கொண்டுவந்தால்தான் அதன் மூலம் சில வருஷங்களில் எல்லா மக்களும் படிக்கும்படியாக செய்யமுடியும். பல திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டுவருவதாகவும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் சொன்னார். உணவு, உடைக்குப் பிறகு கல்விதான் முக்கியம். அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முதல் கடமை செலுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் கல்வியானது மேல்நாட்டு சமுதாயப்படி அந்த முறையில் அச்சடித்து டாம்பிக் முறையில் அமைக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. அந்த முறை இந்தியாவுக்கு அவசியம் இல்லை. இந்தியாவுக்கு வேண்டிய முறையில் கல்வி திட்டங்களை அமைத்து நாம் அதை கல்வி துறையில் பெருக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால் எளிய நடைமையில் நாட்டிற்கு ஏற்ற முறையில் திட்டத்தை மாற்றியமைத்தால் அதன் மூலம் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் மக்கள் கல்வியைப் பெற முடியும். ஆகவே அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் பல திட்டங்களை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“முக்கியமாக இன்றையதினம் மாகாணத்தில் கல்வியைப் பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் பெரிய கட்டிடங்களும் furniture-களும் தான் தோன்றி இருக்கிறது. கல்வி போதிப்பதற்கு அரண் பெரிய கட்டிடங்கள் தேவை இல்லை. ஏனென்றால் அதற்கு பல லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய ஏழை நாட்டிற்கு அது தேவை இல்லை. எளிய நடையில் கட்டிடங்களை அமைத்து கல்வியை போதிக்கவேண்டிய திட்டத்தை புரட்சிகரமாய் மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும். மேல்நாட்டு முறையை அனுசரித்து கல்வியை போதிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் பல லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாயை செலவு செய்யவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் கல்வி அபிவிருத்தி பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகையால் ஏழைகள் வாசிக்கும்படியாக மாகாணத்தில் ஆரம்பக் கல்வியையும் கட்டாயக் கல்வியையும் ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அதை கல்விமந்திரி தகுந்த முறையில் மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்த திட்டத்தை சீக்கிரத்தில் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறேன். கிராமங்களில் ஆடம்பரக் கல்வியை கற்பிக்க முடியாது என்பதைச் சொல்வது மிகையாகாது. அரசாங்கத்தில் கட்டாயக் கல்வியை ஆரம்பிக்க போதுமான நிதி இல்லை என்று சொல்லலாம். ஆகையால் சீக்கன முறையில் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் கல்வியை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு சில திட்டங்களைச் சொல்ல இந்த சபையின் முன் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறேன். முக்கியமாக shift மூலமாக வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். இரண்டு லேனைகளிலும் கல்வியை கற்பித்து வருவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியம். சில ஏழைகளுக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுத்து வாசிக்க முடியாமலிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கும் கல்வி கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ஏழைமக்கள் அவரவர்கள் வீட்டிலேயே படித்து பரீட்சை செய்து பரீட்சைக்கு அனுப்புவது என்று வைத்தால் அது ரொம்பவும் செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். அதனால் அவர்கள் பணம் கொடுக்கும் நிலைமை ஏற்படாது. வீட்டில் படித்துவிட்டு பரீட்சைக்குப் போவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். இன்னும் சில கிராமங்களில் ஏழைகள் பகல் நேரங்களில்

[11th March 1948] [Sri M. D. Thiagaraja Pillai]

சம்பாதிப்பதற்காக வேலைக்குப் போகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் அவர்களுக்கு 8, 10 அணா என்று கூலி கிடைக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு அப்படி சம்பாதிக்க இடம் இருப்பதால் கல்வியில் காலத்தை செலுத்த முடியவில்லை. அந்த மாதிரி இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு வீட்டில் வாசித்து பரீட்சைக்கு போவதற்கு உதவி செய்து சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்தால் வாசிக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் இரவு நேரங்களில் படித்துவிட்டு பரீட்சைக்குப் போக செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். இந்த மாதிரி போகிறவர்களுக்கு சில இடங்களில் exemption கொடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். அதன்படியே செய்துவந்தால் ரொம்பவும் செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். வயதடைந்த ஆண்களுக்கும் பெண்களுக்கும் தனித்தனியாக பாடசாலைகள் வேண்டும். ஆனால் சிறு வயதுள்ள ஆண்களும் பெண்களும் குழந்தைகளும் ஒரே பள்ளியில் சேர்ந்து படிக்கும்படியாக பள்ளிகளை யமைக்கவேண்டும்.

“இன்னும் கிராமங்களில் சிறு குழந்தைகளுக்கு Nursery Education 3 1/2 ம. அமைத்து நடத்தலாம். இதனால் கிராம முன்னேற்றமடைவதற்கு வசதியளிப்பதாக இருக்கும்.

“இன்னும் முதியோர் கல்வியை ஆண்களுக்கும் பெண்களுக்கும் அபிவிருத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் அரசாங்கத்தில் இப்பொழுது போதுமான நிதி இருக்காது. ஆகையால் அந்தந்த கிராமங்களிலுள்ள படித்தவர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் மூலமாக முதியோர் கல்வியை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யலாம். அப்படி அபிவிருத்தி செய்யக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு சன்மானம் கொடுத்து அதன் மூலமாக கல்வியைப் பரப்பலாம். அவர்களுக்கு சன்மானம் கொடுப்பதாக ஆசை காண்பித்தால் ஒவ்வொரு படித்தவரும் சன்மானம் கிடைக்கும் என்ற நோக்கத்துடன் கல்வியை அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய முன் வருவார்கள். அதன் மூலமாக ஆயிரக்கணக்கானவர்கள் கல்வி வசதியை பெற முடியும்.

“தவிர இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற திட்டத்தின்படி பிள்ளைகள் உயர்ந்த கல்வியை பெறவேண்டுமென்றால் 15 வருஷம் கல்வி பயிற்சிவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த 15 வருஷத்தில் அவர்களுடைய வாலிபம் முக்கியமாக முடிந்து விடுகிறது. இன்னும் அவர்கள் பரீட்சையில் fail ஆனால் இன்னும் பல வருஷங்கள் வீணாகி வருகின்றன. ஆகையால் இப்பொழுது 15 வருஷம் என்று இருப்பதை குறைத்து 8 வருஷத்தில் கல்வியை அளிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியை அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதன்படி இந்த திட்டத்தை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஜில்லா போர்டுகளிலுள்ள பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் சரியான supervision இல்லாததால் அவைகள் சரியாக நடைபெறவில்லை. அவைகளுக்கு செலவு செய்தும் சரியாக கவனிக்காமலிருப்பதால் பலன் ஏற்படாமல் இருக்கிறது. செலவுக்குத் தக்கபடி பலன் கிடைப்பதாக தெரியவில்லை. அதை சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டும். ஜில்லா போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை தனியாக நடத்த வேண்டுமென்றால் முடியாமலிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது எட்டே மாதிரி மென்டுக்கு தகுந்த கிராண்டு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அந்த பாடசாலைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் தொகையை private management-க்கு கொடுத்தால் பல பாடசாலைகள் கிராமங்களில் நன்றாக நடத்துவார்கள்.”

* **P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTI SAHIB BAHADUR** :—“Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend, Begum Amiruddin. Before placing certain points for the consideration of the Government, I want to thank the Hon. Minister for Education for certain little things that he has done, for, Sir, we have to be thankful for small mercies. Some time ago, he had the kindness to invite some of the friends in the Opposition to a dinner where we had occasion to discuss the future policy of Government with regard to Muslim education. He gave us a very sumptuous dinner and in the after dinner conversation, I must

[P. K. Moideen Kutti Sahib Bahadur] [11th March 1948]

really thank him that he kept an open mind though there were some vital differences of outlook and we were fortunate enough to come to certain conclusions and a tolerable agreement and I am thankful for it. It was a sort of stand-still agreement so to say and he has agreed to retain the *status quo* for five years with one exception and that is a very important matter which is agitating the minds of the Mussalmans of the Province. In fact, he gave us a warning about that then and though we thought at that time that he would be able to placate us, I am sorry to find that he has not been able to satisfy our demands. I refer, Sir, to the handing over the Muslim Women's College to a private individual to which reference has been made in the House. There is no use saying that simply because you do not have sufficient number of pupils in an institution started for the benefit of a backward class of people, therefore, you are giving it off to others. The Government will only be moving in a vicious circle by doing so. If you do not have sufficient number of a certain class of people coming up for higher education and if it is for their benefit that you started that institution, you have to wait and see whether sufficient number is coming up; if there are not sufficient number now, it is because you are not affording sufficient facilities for their higher education. I would cite an example. Last year people came from Malabar and tried to get admission into the new institution but unfortunately owing to want of hostel accommodation they had to go away. Therefore, I would appeal to him to reconsider that unwise step and allow some time to see that the institution contains that number of people which is up to his expectations.

"Now I come to elementary education. The most vital thing for democracy to work in a country is the education of the people. I agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Majid, when he said that the Hon. Minister for Education has not been able to get the amount of money that he ought to spend upon education in such a big Province as ours. Instead of spending such large sums of money on Police if only you divert that amount on education, you need not provide so much for keeping the peace because education has much if not everything to do with peace and influences the character of the people. Therefore, I wish at least next year this Province spends 25 per cent of its revenue, if not more, for Education.

8-15 P.M. "Then, Sir, my information is—and here I am speaking subject to correction—that there are about 70 lakhs of school-going children in this Province, out of which Government have provided provision only for 35 lakhs of school-going children. Therefore, I want to ask the Government what they are going to do for the remaining 35 per cent. As regards the number of teachers there are about one lakh and ten thousand school teachers in this province. For educating this seventy lakhs of children of school-going age at least two lakhs and ten thousand of school teachers are needed. Here I ask the Hon. Minister for Education whether he has done anything to fill up that gap or whether he is going to do that in the future.

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"Coming to compulsory education, certain centres have been selected for the introduction of compulsory education. Government have not moved one step forward in that direction but have retained the *status quo* providing simply last year's amount for compulsory education without increasing the number of centres. Here again I find Government have not come up to the expectation of the public of the province.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the salary of teachers, although Government have tried to do something in that direction, I understand there are still teachers who are paid even the meagre salary of Rs. 11 to 15 and Rs. 30, I think."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"No, Sir; trained teachers, even of the lowest grade, are paid Rs. 18 plus Rs. 18."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I do not mean them; I mean untrained teachers."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"They are not to be considered as teachers at all. They are only a stop-gap arrangement."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Even for stop-gap arrangements, people who undertake such arrangements, have to be fed. I want even such people should have the means to maintain their livelihood, because they have no supplementary avocation."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one more minute."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I had occasion to go round, during the last Ministry with the then Premier and visit an institution which is being run for the Mappillas in Malabar. I refer to the Government Malappuram High school. And I had occasion to show him the dilapidated building in which the high school was housed. The Hon. Minister for Education had also occasion to visit that institution, and also the hostel, which is like a cattle-shed."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has exceeded his time-limit. Mr. Hameed Khan will now speak."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member, Mr. Majid, said in his speech, a nation of flunkies elect a flunkie for their leader. Is it not a reflection on the Members of Government? Is it in order for him to say so?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have heard that remark before. It is not his opinion. He is only quoting what Carlyle has said. Do you know what Carlyle has said of the Members of the House of Commons:—

"Six hundred talking asses (laughter) set make laws and administer the concerns of the greatest empire the world has ever seen."

If you quote Carlyle it is not a reflection; for it is not your opinion."

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ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is one of the most important grants concerning the nation and its future. Sir, within the time allotted I may not be able to deal with the subject thoroughly and so I shall just briefly state what I have to state. Several members who have preceded me have said what should be done to liquidate illiteracy. Sir, if in our country we are keen on introducing adult franchise I think what should precede adult franchise is liquidation of illiteracy. It is only the educated man and educated woman who can really exercise his or her franchise with any sense of responsibility. In our country the percentage of literacy is very low. After attainment of independence I wish Government had given priority for spreading education and liquidating illiteracy. From the way in which we are working I do not think even within twelve years illiteracy can be liquidated. Government know very well how very necessary it is that we should educate even grown-up people who have grown up without the means of educating themselves. The amount that has been allotted in the Budget is very small, and without a proper adult education, adult franchise cannot become a success.

"Next, Sir, some hon. Members have been emphasising the need for military education. I know their anxiety. For one thing, it goes against non-violence. But I would like to say this: they are mistaking military education for physical culture. Give as much physical culture to our boys and girls; give as many opportunities as possible to them; give them extensive fields for playgrounds and things like that; but there is no need for making military education compulsory. It is not every boy who will be fit for military education. After graduation, select the boys fit for military education. Do not waste your time and money on every boy for military education.

"The Government have not made adequate arrangements for the physical education of students."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Ten lakhs have been provided for it instead of one lakh in the previous year. I do not say it is much; all the same it is fairly a big sum."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I do not say it is a small sum. But considering the number of school-going age population, the amount allotted is certainly inadequate.

"Then, Sir, so far as religious education is concerned, there seems to be some halting opinion on the part of the Government. So far as Muslims are concerned we regard religious education as a fundamental part of our education. The Government of India have emphasised this aspect of the question and at various conferences held at various places in India, emphasis has been laid for giving religious education. Of course each community should be given religious education according to its own religion. It is all moonshine to talk of communalism and anti-nationalism

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arising out of religious education. It is all due to the utter ignorance of the people who speak about these things. True type of religious education makes a man really nationalist rather than communalist. Only people with half-baked education, people who know nothing of education or the value of education will talk in this way about the bad effects of religious education. Greater opportunity should be given to every young man and woman to know his or her religion. So I emphasise a good religious education should be imparted to all Hindus, Muslims and Christians according to their system.

"Next, Sir, the Hon. Minister for Education did agree at a conference held in his own house to allow Muslim education to maintain its *status quo* for a period of five years. But I am afraid he is not really adhering to it. He has been pursuing a policy of going back on that assurance; and I know as a matter of fact, he is closing down Muslim schools under the guise of their being uneconomic schools, and he is sending away Muslim teachers . . ."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Will you prove that any individual Muslim teacher has been sent away?"

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I can quote an instance. I know of a Muslim teacher who is fit to be promoted as District Educational Officer but who has been condemned for no reason except that he does not possess that kind of efficiency in a certain language . . ."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Let me point out, Sir, I do not like this sort of misrepresentation. The hon. Member refers to the case of a Muslim officer who has not been promoted as District Educational Officer in the Telugu parts as he is not conversant with the regional language of those districts. This has been done as per the order of Government that no officer can be posted to a district or districts with whose regional language he is not conversant, as he cannot discharge his functions efficiently."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"My Hon. 3-30
Friend has not told us the whole truth. The gentleman knows P.M.
the language and if he does not know a particular language, he could have been sent to an area whose regional language he knows. He has acted against rules and cast all rules to the wind. That is how he is administering the Education Department. That is how he is carrying on his vendetta against the Mussalmans. The least said about his methods of undoing Muslim education, the better. I leave it at that.

"As regards University education, he is still groping in the dark. I would ask him to go through the report of the University Committee. He will derive great inspiration from it and he can base his educational policy on that report. Since the Government are not in a position to open colleges wherever they are

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needed, they should give all possible help to private organizations which have started colleges. Instead of giving adequate grants, he has been cutting down and in some cases even refused grants. The Hon. Minister would see that in the Fundamental Rights, guarantee of language and culture has been assured to the Muslims, Christians and others. Instead of going headlong and trying to thwart other languages, it is the duty of the Government to make adequate provision for guaranteeing to the minority communities their language and culture."

MR. SPEAKER:—"As a large number of Members want to take part in the debate, I am thinking of having the meeting till 5-30 p.m. to-day. I wish to know whether the Hon. Minister for Education has any objection."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I have no objection."

* SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Demand for Education. I wish to make a few suggestions in the hope that the Hon. Minister for Education will consider them sympathetically."

"Many of the previous speakers emphasised the need to liquidate illiteracy in our province and suggested the formulation of a regular plan for that purpose. Only 10 per cent of the people of the province are literate. We must have a five-year plan to liquidate illiteracy. By reducing illiteracy by at least 20 per cent every year from now, we must be able to eradicate it completely by 1953. Just as Madras is leading in other matters, may it have the glory of leading in the liquidation of illiteracy also! Just now, we, as a nation, are feeling our way to full independence. Without literacy and culture, we cannot discharge our duty to the country faithfully and justify ourselves as a civilized nation before the bar of world opinion. (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

"I pass on to the need for organizing the three Universities of our province on a sound basis. Madras University is fairly old and can take care of itself. I would invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that the approximate total grants given during the years 1944-45, 1945-46 and 1946-47 are Rs. 27 lakhs to the Annamalai University, 11 lakhs to the Andhra University and 15 lakhs to the Madras University. I submit that the Andhra University is a fairly infant University and requires to be carefully nursed, particularly in the initial stages. Several colleges are affiliated to this University. It has introduced research and post-graduate courses in several subjects and won the appreciation of several All-India committees appointed to enquire into University education. The committees have said that the Andhra University is in a position to start courses in Astronomics, Marine Engineering and so on. But there is lack of funds even for the existing courses. We are unable to send our distinguished students for further study abroad on scholarship. It is very disappointing

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that the Andhra University students are turned out in a rather chill atmosphere. Several things require to be done. Recently, Members of the Legislative Assembly, who are also members of the Senate of the Andhra University, waited in deputation on the Hon. Premier and the Hon. Education Minister when the Hon. Finance Minister was also present, and pointed out all the difficulties. Our first request was that the Government must consider Universities as nation-building institutions. In order to keep up-to-date and increase knowledge which is so essential now-a-days, we requested the Government to keep these reservoirs of knowledge always fresh and full. The University supplies teachers for colleges, the colleges supply teachers for high schools, and the high schools supply teachers for elementary and other schools. Let us have a composite view of the whole picture. In order to provide teachers of the proper calibre for all schools, we must have a net work of channels of intellectual channels just as irrigation channels are so much needed particularly in rural parts. For liquidating illiteracy and raising the intellectual level of this country, it is essential to equip the Universities fully so that they may discharge the functions for which they are established. In addition to the enthusiasm for introducing compulsory education for boys and girls, giving liberal grants to rural libraries and popularizing a national language like Hindi, we must create a proper atmosphere for Universities to flourish. Savants from different countries who tour India visit the Universities and adequate buildings are necessary to accommodate them. Recently two very eminent American gentlemen came to the Andhra University and we could not find a proper guest-house for them. They had to be accommodated in a Palghat Ayyar's hotel or a beach hotel! The Vice-Chancellor has not got a guest-house and there is not even a convocation hall. In 1950 we are going to celebrate the silver jubilee of the Andhra University, perhaps in the open air! I pray that these essential requirements should be given the consideration that they deserve. Fortunately for us the Hon. Finance Minister, who is on the Syndicate of the Andhra University, knows the position perfectly well.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, probably in reply to a statement made by Mr. Iswaran, referred to religious education. Nobody objects to the teaching of the practical aspects of religion. Morality is nine points of religion just as possession is nine points of law. If teachers are men of character they can do a lot to inculcate some of the moral principles in the pupils at every stage. There need not be a separate hour or class for that. If there are Hindu students, certainly the best precepts of Hinduism, which are almost the same as those of Islam or Christianity, can be taught. Therefore there is no need to decry any attempt to create a moral outlook and avoid a communal outlook. There is no such thing as Hindu, Christian or Muslim education. I can understand Christian or Islamic principles.

"All that I have said above is necessary to enable us to lead an integrated life, and to be the torch-bearers of a tolerant universal religion which is the birthright of India."

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3-45
P.M.

* MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I have given notice of a cut motion in order to raise two matters which vitally affect the education of the Anglo-Indians of this Province. The first is the closure of certain schools apparently on the ground that they are uneconomic units. Recently a case was brought to my notice of an order having been served upon the head of a school in Vepery that the institution should be closed down. I believe there are about 100 pupils in that school. Probably the Government or the Hon. Minister for Education has felt that those students could be absorbed in the schools in the neighbourhood. I have no quarrel with Hon. Minister with his decision to close down uneconomic schools. But I do feel, Madam, that the Managements of such schools should be given sufficient time to be able to make the necessary provision for the continuance of the education of the boys who will be affected by the closure of the schools. It is not an easy matter for all the neighbouring schools to absorb those 100 pupils all at once or in a short time. After all, these schools are serving their own purposes. They are helping the State to reduce illiteracy in this Province. All I ask, Madam, is, why not give the heads of those institutions sufficient time so that they could devise ways and means whereby the boys could be absorbed in other schools and thus give those boys an opportunity for fitting themselves for a career in life.

"The second point that I want to urge upon the Hon. Minister is this. Notices have been served upon the heads of all Anglo-Indian institutions that with effect from 1st January 1949 Government grants will be substantially reduced. I understand that the boarding grant is to be reduced from Rs. 18 to Rs. 8 per head, and that teaching grants are to be drastically cut down and that some other grants are going to be abolished altogether. Here again I am not quarrelling with the Government for their decision to reduce these grants. All that I am saying is, if you suddenly decide upon reducing the grants to these institutions which are depending to a large extent upon the help from the Government, you will be only crippling them and driving away the boys who are studying there, into the streets, and making them practically loafers, adding to the malcontents in this Province. The heads of these particular institutions cannot afford all of a sudden to maintain the large number of students without help from the Government.

"Even with regard to teaching grants, Madam, the Anglo-Indian schools are placed on a different category and they are given only a proportionate grant. If these grants are drastically cut down, it will only mean that the managements will have to cut down the salaries of teachers or raise the school-fees of the children. Both these courses are undesirable and they will only cripple the activities of these schools and keep many a boy and girl who are now getting the benefit of a fairly liberal education, out altogether. I am not for a moment suggesting that the Government have no right to interfere with these institutions or that they should desist from such a policy. I am only asking the Hon. Minister for Education to consider the condition of these schools and apply the axe gradually. I believe, Madam, that the question of the rights of the

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Anglo-Indian community was specifically raised before the Minorities Sub-Committee and after much difficulty, the representatives of Anglo-Indian Community were able to get an assurance from that Committee that these grants will be reduced only gradually over a period of ten years. I am also told that this assurance is to be incorporated in the Constitution. I hope, it is true. In any case all I am asking is that the Government should be a little more patient and apply their axe gradually and in such a manner that these institutions may not feel the strain and collapse all at once, but that they may be enabled to make good every cut that will be imposed upon them and that they may be able to keep the institutions going and help the State in its duty of educating the people of this Province.

"Madam, I think, it is a matter for congratulation that our Hon. Minister for Education has been able to get a substantial sum out of the finances of the Province and has been able to budget for an increased expenditure to the tune of about a crore of rupees under education. Good as it is, it is not adequate. The State's important duty is to educate the masses. Nearly 80 per cent of our population are illiterate and it is the duty of the Government to remove that illiteracy as soon as possible. I cannot see that any harm could have been done if the Government had dipped their hands into the reserve, even to the extent of Rs. 5 crores in order to provide facilities for education and help private agencies to put up structures for more schools and extend more teaching facilities to the children. The money that is spent for this purpose will be well spent. I do not see any point in keeping the reserve for the future. Some Government may come in the future and squander away all money in the reserve easily. Therefore, I say, make good use of the money; do not starve the Education department; support education and make the teachers happy and contented, by giving them more pay and allowances. We have been told that whereas a teacher was getting only Rs. 14 before 1940, he is now getting Rs. 40. But now the conditions of living are very different. Even a coolie is able to earn much more than what a teacher is getting. Why not give the schools more grants and make those teachers more happy? After all the teachers are going to shape the lives of our future citizens. They must be happy and contented. Give them a living wage, so that they may work heart and soul and make the children the best citizens of India, so that India may be proud of her teachers and her citizens.

"With these remarks, I commend my suggestion to the Hon. Minister's consideration."

* SRI V. PONNUSWAMY GOUNDER:—"கனம் சபாநாயகி அவர்களே, கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் கல்வி மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் நிலைமையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைப் பேச முன் வந்திருக்கிறேன். அவர்கள் கல்விக்காக செய்திருக்கும் ஏற்பாடுகளைப்பற்றி பாராட்டவும் செய்துகிறேன். ஆனால் அடிப்படைக் கல்வியை எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் அங்கங்கே பரவச் செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியம் என்றும், அப்பொழுதுதான் எல்லா மக்களிடத்திலும் ஆதாரக் கல்வியின் உணர்ச்சி ஏற்படும். ஆகவே அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் அதற்கான வகைகளை மந்திரி

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யார் அவர்கள் செய்து வைப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். கட்டாயக் கல்வியை மாகாண முழுவதிலும் கொண்டுவருவது மிகமிக அவசியம். கல்வியில் ரொம்பவும் பிற்போக்காக இருக்கும் கிராமங்களில் பாடசாலைகளை அமைக்கப்படாமலும்; அதிக விஸ்தீர்ணம், அதிக ஜனத்தொகையுள்ள ஊர்களில்கூட பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இல்லாமலேயே இருக்கின்றன. அந்த இடங்களிலெல்லாம் உடனடியாக ஆரம்ப பாடசாலைகளை நிறுவ வேண்டும். ஒரு ஆயிரம் ஜனத் தொகையைக் கொண்ட கிராமம் அல்லது கிராமங்களின் பிரதேசத்தில் ஒரு ஆரம்ப பள்ளியை வைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும். ஏனென்றால் சுமார் 200 படிக்கக் கூடிய பிள்ளைகள் அந்த ஆயிரம் ஜனத்தொகையிலிருப்பார்கள் என்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம். அங்கங்கே சர்க்காரே அந்த பாடசாலைகளை எழுப்பி விடவேண்டும். அது மட்டுமல்ல **teachers' quarters** அதாவது உபாத்தியாயர் களுக்கு விடுதிகளையும் கூட அதோடு கட்டியமைக்கவேண்டும். இது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமானது. இப்பொழுதெல்லாம் அவர்களுக்கு குடியிருக்க வசதி இல்லாமல் அவர்கள் சரியானபடி கல்விவேலையைச் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. அவர்கள் குடியிருக்க இடமில்லாமல் ரொம்பவும் அவதிப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே இது அவசியத்திலும் அவசியம். நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் தமது பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தில் தெரிவித்தார்கள், ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிலும் ஒரு உயர்தர பாடசாலையும், ஜில்லாவுக்கொரு கலாசாலையும் குறைந்தபட்சம் இருக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படுகிறது என்று. ரொம்ப சந்தோஷம். ஆனால் கிராமங்கள்தோறும் ஆரம்ப பாடசாலைகளை அமைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவில்லையே என்பதை மொழி வகுத்தத்தோடு தெரிவித்தக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம் என்பதை கல்வி மந்திரியாரின் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவருகிறேன். அதைத் தவிர ஆரம்ப பாடசாலைகள் சர்க்காரின் மேற்பார்வையிலேயே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகிறேன். தனிப்பட்டவர்களிடம் விடக்கூடாது. எப்படி குழந்தைகள் தக்க வயது வரும்வரையில் பெற்றோர்களின் கண்காணிப்பில் இருந்தால்தான் நல்லொழுக்கங்களையுடைய பிள்ளைகளாயிருக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேனோ அதே மாதிரி இந்த ஆரம்ப படிப்பானது சர்க்காரின் மேற்பார்வையில் இருக்கவேண்டும். தனிப்பட்டவர்களிடம் இருந்தால், அவர்கள் வகுப்பு துவேஷத்திலும், ஜாதி துவேஷத்திலும் போகும்படியாக நேரிடும். அதனால் ஆரம்ப கல்வியில் தொல்லைகள், கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படலாம். மேற்படிப்பு அதாவது ஹைஸ்கூல்கள், காலேஜ்கள் இவைகளை வேண்டுமானால் தாராளமாய் தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் நடத்தட்டும். ரொம்ப முக்கியமான இந்த ஆரம்ப பாடசாலைகளைமட்டும் சர்க்காரே எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நடத்தவேண்டும் என்பதைத் திரும்பவும் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“அதுவும் அல்லாமல் பழைய காலத்தில் ஏன் முன்பெல்லாம் பாடசாலை யில் படிக்கும் வயது 5 என்று இருந்தது. அப்படியேதான் நாமெல்லாம் பயின்றும்வந்தோம். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது ஆறு வயது என்கிறார்கள். இது ரொம்பவும் விசித்திரமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆறு வயதில்தான் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் குழந்தைகளை சேர்ப்பது என்றால் அநேக விதங்களில் ரொம்பவும் சங்கடமாக இருக்கிறது, ஐந்து வயதாக இருந்தால் கொஞ்சம் வயது கூடுதலாகவே இருக்கும் மேல் படிப்புக்குச் செல்லவும் பாவாய் இல்லை. வீட்டிலேயே படித்த சில பெற்றோர்கள் 5, 6 வயதிற்குள் 4, 5 வகுப்புக்கு லாயக்காக செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். படிப்பு வாசனையுமறியாத அநேக பெற்றோர்கள், ஏழைகள் என்ன செய்வார்கள். இதனால் மேல் படிப்புக்கு வயதே இல்லாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஆறு வயதிலிருந்து 5 வயதிற்கு குறைக்கவேண்டியது மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. ஆகையால் இதை தெளிவாக்கி அவசியம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று மந்திரியார் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஆரம்பக் கல்வியை பரவச் செய்ய இன்னும் ஒரு முறையைக்கூட கையாளலாம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். கலாசாலைகளில் படித்தவிட்டு மாணவர்கள் பட்டம் பெறுவதற்கு முன் அவர்களை கிராமங்களுக்கு அனுப்பி முதியோர் கல்வி ஆரம்ப கல்வி இவைகளுக்காக ஊழியம் செய்யும்படி அமைக்கவேண்டும். இவர்களைக்கொண்டு முதியோர்களுக்கும் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் இந்த மாதிரி ஆரம்பக் கல்வியை போதித்து வந்தால் எல்லாரும்

[11th March 1948] [Sri V. Ponnuswamy Gounder]

கல்வியில் தேர்ச்சியடைவார்கள். அதன் பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு கல்விதிகாரிகளால் அத்தாட்சிப் பத்திரங்கள் வழங்கின பின், கலாசாலைப் பட்டம் வழங்கவேண்டும். இந்த மாதிரி எல்லாம் செய்தால் கல்வியின்மை என்பது வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் ஒழிந்துவிடும்.

“இன்னும் உயர்தர கல்வி ஆரம்பத்திலேயே அதாவது முதல் பாரத்திலேயே ஆங்கிலத்தை புகுத்துகிறோம் என்று தெரிவித்துவரப்பட்டது. அது தேவலை. இரண்டாவது பாரத்தில்தான் ஆங்கிலத்தை புகுத்துவது என்றால் அது ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டம். அதை பெரும்பான்மையான மக்கள் விரும்புவதாக இல்லை. பொது பாஷை நமக்கு வேண்டும். ஆனால் கொஞ்சகாலம் ஆங்கில பாஷை இருக்கத்தான் வேண்டுமென்று மத்திய சர்க்கார் கல்வி மந்திரி அபுல் கலாம் ஆசாத் அவர்கள்கூடத் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆங்கில பாஷையை ஜனங்களும் விரும்புவது இல்லை. நானும் விரும்பவில்லை. ஆனால் ஆங்கில பாஷையை கொஞ்ச காலத்திற்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் அதை முதல் பாரத்திலிருந்தே போதிப்பது நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

“ஒரே ஒரு விஷயம் பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்தினர்கள் ஆரம்ப பாடசாலைகளிலும் அல்லது உயர்தர பாடசாலைகளிலும் கலாசாலைகளிலும் சேருவதற்கு வசதியின்றி கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். **Seats** இல்லை என்று தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு சரியாக **seats reserve** செய்து கொடுத்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்றும் அப்படியே வேண்டுமென செய்யவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BHADUR :—“ஆங்கிலம் நிற்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும் போது ஆங்கிலத்தை தொடர்ந்துகொண்டே போனால் எப்பொழுது அது நிற்கும் என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

(At this stage the Hon. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

* **SRIMATHI K. LAKSHMI AMMAL** :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, 4 p.m. இந்தக் கல்வி மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இது விஷயமாக சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல முன் வந்திருக்கிறேன். இந்த மான்யத்திற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட ரூ. 8 கோடி சொச்சத்தில் 5 கோடி சொச்சம் ஆரம்பக் கல்வி விஷயத்திற்காக ஒதுக்கி இருப்பது பாராட்டத்தக்கது. நம் தேசத்தில் 100-க்கு 13 பேர்கள்தான் கல்வி அறிவுள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கணக்கு எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதுவும் நம் மாகாணத்தில் நூறுக்கு ஆண்கள் 17 பேர்களும் பெண்கள் 3 பேர்கள் மட்டிலும்தான் இருப்பதாக கணக்கு எடுத்ததாக தெரிகிறது. ஆனால் திருவனந்தபுரத்தில் ஆண்கள் நூறுக்கு 40 பேர்கள் என்றும் பெண்கள் 17 பேர்கள் என்றும் கல்வி அறிவுள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் நாம் வயது வந்தவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் வாக்குரிமை அளித்து ஜனநாயக ஆட்சியை சரியாக நடத்தவேண்டுமென்றால் ஒவ்வொருவரும் சிறிது அரசியல் அறிவுள்ளவர்களாகவும் குறைந்த பட்சம் எழுதப்படிக்கத் தெரிந்தவர்களாகவும் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று இதை கவன்மெண்டாரும் மற்றும் எல்லோருமே ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இதற்கு கட்டாய ஆரம்ப கல்வி திட்டம் வேண்டும். இந்த நோக்கத்தை பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு 5 கோடியே சொச்சம் ஒதுக்கி இருப்பது போதுமானதா என்பது கொஞ்சம் சந்தேகம்தான். எத்தனை வருஷங்களில் இத்தகைய நோக்கத்தை இன்ன இன்ன முறையில் நடத்திவைக்க போகிறார்கள் என்பதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் வகுத்து சர்க்கார் நமக்கு கொடுத்ததாக தெரியவில்லை. இது வருந்தத்தக்கது. ஒரு முடிவான உறுதியான திட்டமே இல்லாதபோது இந்த நோக்கம் எப்படி நிறைவேறும் என்று நாம் நினைப்பதற்கு இல்லை. அரசியல் மாறுதல்களுக்கு ஏற்றவாறு அறிவு வளர்ச்சி அதிகமாக வேண்டும். ஆரம்பக் கல்வியில் தொழிலை ஆதாரமாகக்கொண்ட **basic education**-ஐ அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களின் மூலமாக போதிப்பதற்கு திட்டம் ஒன்று சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வரும் நோக்கத்துடன் இருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இந்த புதிய முறைக்கு ஏற்றவாறு ஆசிரியர்களை ஏராளமாக தயாரிக்கவேண்டும். ஆசிரியர்கள் பயிற்சிக்காக சர்க்கார் இரண்டு கோடியே முப்பத்தாறு லட்சத்து எழுதாறு

[Srimathi K. Lakshmi Ammal] [11th March 1948]

ரூபாய் மட்டும் ஒதுக்கி இருப்பது அவ்வளவு திருப்திகரமாக இல்லை. ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் பெரும்பாலும் பெண்களையே ஆசிரியைகளாக நியமிக்கவேண்டும். அந்தமாதிரி நியமிக்கும் உபாத்தியாயங்களுக்கு வீடு வசதியும் அவர்களுடைய குழந்தைகளுக்கு இலவசமாக படிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய செலவுகளையும் சர்க்கார் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“பாட புஸ்தகங்களில் கொஞ்சம் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பாட புத்தகங்களை பிரதேச பாஷையில் வைக்கவேண்டும். பாட புத்தகங்களை வருஷந்தோறும் மாற்றியமைத்துக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறார்கள். இதமிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கதாகும். பொதுமக்களும் இதில் குறைகூறுகிறார்கள். பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை நடத்துகிறவர்கள் மனம்போனபடி யெல்லாம் பாடப்புஸ்தகங்களை அடிக்கடி மாற்றிக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதமாக புஸ்தகங்களை மாற்றுவது, புஸ்தக விற்பனையாளர்கள், அதிலிருந்து லாபம் சம்பாதிப்பவர்கள் இவர்களுடைய நன்மைக்கே தவிர வேறு நன்மை உண்டாவதாக தெரியவில்லை. இதில் லஞ்சமும் தாண்டவமாடுகிறது. இப்படி புஸ்தகங்களை அடிக்கடி மாற்றுவதினால் ஏழைக்குழந்தைகளின் படிப்புக்கு வசதி குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு பணமில்லாமலிருப்பதால் புது புது புஸ்தகங்களை வாங்க முடியவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு ஏராளமான கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுவதுடன் புஸ்தகங்களை வாங்க முடியாத நிலைமைக்கு போய்விடுகிறது.

“கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும், வெளியிலும் ஆசிரியர்கள் மதக் கொள்கைகளை இழிவாக பேசக்கூடாது என்று order போட்டிருந்தார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் மதம் புராணம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட பாடங்களை புஸ்தகத்தில் சேர்த்திருந்தால் பல மதஸ்தர்கள் உள்ள நாட்டில் புகார்கள் ஏற்படாமல் ஆசிரியர்கள் போதிப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டம். ஆகையால் குறைந்தபட்சம் உடனடியாக ஆரம்பக் கல்வி சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மட்டிலாவது ஒவ்வொரு பாஷையிலும் பாட புஸ்தகங்களை தயாரித்து சகல பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் அவைகளை பாட புஸ்தகமாக வைக்கவேண்டும். காலக்கிரமத்தில் பாடங்களின் மாறுதல்களை கல்வி நிபுணர்களைக்கொண்டு செய்துவிட்டால் போதுமானது.

“பெண்களுக்காக உயர்தரக் கலாசாலைகள் இன்னும் அதிகம் தேவை இருக்கிறது. அப்படி இல்லாததால் சில இடங்களில் அவர்கள் ஆண்களோடு வந்து சேர்ந்து காலேஜில் படிக்கும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. பெண்களுக்காக தனி காலேஜ்கள் இருக்கத்தான் வேண்டும் என்றும் இதில் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் அவசியம் சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்வார்கள் என்றும் நான் நம்புகிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் முஸ்லீம் பெண்கள் காலேஜாக இப்பொழுது இருப்பதை எடுத்துவிட்டு பிரத்தியேகமாக நடத்த வேண்டுமென்கிற ஸ்ரீ எதிராஜ் அவர்களுக்கு கட்டிடத்தை கொடுப்பது என்பது அவ்வளவு திருப்திகரமாக இல்லை. சர்க்காரே வேண்டிய காலேஜ்கள் அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும்போது இருக்கிற பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை எடுத்துவிடுவது என்பது அவ்வளவு நல்ல முறை இல்லை. முஸ்லீம் பெண்கள் அதிகமாக இல்லாத நிலைமையினால் அந்தப் பெயரைமட்டும் எடுத்து விட்டு அதாவது சர்க்காரால் நடத்தக்கூடிய பொதுவான பெண்கள் காலேஜாகவே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களை கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“அதோடு பெரிய கலாசாலைகளில் பெண்களோ ஆண்களோ வந்து சேரவேண்டுமென்றால் இடம் இல்லை என்று ஒவ்வொரு வருஷத்திலும் அநேக பெண்களும் ஆண்களும் திரும்புகிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். ஆகையால் இடம் இல்லை என்று சாக்குச் சொல்லாமல் ஒவ்வொரு காலேஜிலும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலும் போதுமான இடவசதி செய்து கொடுத்து எல்லோரையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“மதுரையில் சர்க்காரால் நடத்துகிற ஓர் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்கிறது. இதை பற்றி நான் முன் ஒரு தடவைகூட கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு ரூபாய்

[11th March 1948] [Srimathi K. Lakshmi Ammal]

படுத்தி இருக்கிறேன். அதை காலேஜாக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியும்கூட இன்னும் ஹைஸ்கூலாக்கக்கூட அதைச் செய்யவில்லை. அதை ஹைஸ்கூலாக . . .

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—“மதுரையில் அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் நாலாவது பாரம் வரையில் வைப்பதற்கு இந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை ரூபாய்ப்படுத்துகிறேன்.”

SRIMATHI K. LAKSHMI AMMAL :—“அதை சீக்கிரம் ஹைஸ்கூலாக்குவதுடன் காலேஜாகவும் ஆக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதுவும் அல்லாமல் நமது கலம் சலாம் அவர்கள் ஒன்று சொன்னார்கள். நான் அவரை குற்றம் சொல்வதற்காக இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்று நினைக்கவேண்டாம். கல்வி மந்திரிக்கு குழந்தைகள் இல்லாததால் அவர்களுக்கு குழந்தைகளை வளர்க்கும் வழி தெரியாது என்று சொன்னார். அதற்கு பதில் நான் ஓர் உதாரணம் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். குழந்தைகள் இல்லாமல் இருப்பதால் குழந்தைகளை வளர்ப்பதற்கு தெரியாமல் இருக்கலாம். தேசத்திற்குக் கந்த அறிவை குழந்தைகளுக்கு வளர்க்க முடியும். குழந்தையிலாத பாதிரிகள் (Fathers) அழகாக பள்ளிக்கூடம் நடத்துகிறார்கள். குழந்தைகளிடம் அதிக அன்பாகவும் நடந்துகொள்கிறார்கள். இதே மாதிரி நம்முடைய கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களும் குழந்தைகளுக்கு போதுமான அறிவை கொடுப்பதற்கு வசதியளிப்பார்கள்.

“இப்பொழுது சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து விட்டோம். இனி இங்கே ஒருவர்கூட அறிவுள்ளவர்களாக இல்லாத நிலைமையில் வெகுநாள் இருக்கக்கூடாது. அவரவர்கள் சொந்த பாஷையில் எழுதவும் படிக்கவும் கற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதற்காக அறிவை விரத்தி செய்ய ஐந்து வருஷத்திற்குள்ளாகவே அதற்கு வேண்டிய திட்டத்தை வகுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*** SRI S. NAGAPPA :—**“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand made by the Hon. the Minister for Education. While doing so I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the Harijan children have been suffering a lot under the present system. I am not for separate schools for the Harijans. But the common schools are situated in the middle of the villages and when the Harijan children have to go to the middle of the village they find it very difficult. I want the Government to take care to locate the elementary schools in the Harijan localities and make the non-Harijans to go to the Harijan quarters and this will also give an impetus in keeping the Harijan quarters cleaner. 4-15 p.m.

“As regards the elementary school teachers, Sir, we have been saying that they shape the children. Out of 70 lakhs of children the Government have been kind enough to provide only for 30 lakhs. What about the remaining 40 lakhs? The majority of the children are left to take care of themselves. Especially the poor children suffer a lot. The poor parents do not know and do not realize the value of education. So, Sir, it is the duty of the Government to provide better facilities for the poor children and others. I ask the Government, Sir, what made them cancel one fine morning the provision of mid-day meal for the poor children, especially the Harijan children. That was giving an impetus for the children to go to the schools. The Government have all of a sudden cancelled it one fine morning.”

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
 “ May I say, Sir, that that fine morning was last year and not this year.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“ Whether it was last year or this year, Sir, the wonderful Minister was there. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister . . . ”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ On a point of order, Sir. Is it parliamentary for an hon. Member to address a Member of the Treasury Bench on the floor of the House as the wonderful Minister 'P' ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Whether it is a Member of the Treasury Bench or any other hon. Member, though the use of the term is not unparliamentary, parliamentary etiquette requires that hon. Members should not use such words.”

* **SRI S. NAGAPPA:—**“ I would request the Hon. Minister, Sir, at least to continue the provision of mid-day meals in the budget.

“ I am thankful to the Government for their having provided the necessary concessions for the education of the Harijan children. Now I would request the Government to be a little liberal. If a Harijan boy fails once, it means that he will lose all the concessions at one stroke. I would request the Hon. Minister, who has been kind enough to give him some concession, not to withdraw it all of a sudden if he fails once. Suppose he fails this year, make him pay half fee for the next year. If he fails again then you can ask payment in full. That would be reasonable. I would request the Hon. Minister to consider this matter seriously.

“ Sir, it is a fact that the Harijans are not a negligible minority in the Province and they happen to be one-fifth of the population. Sir, the Hon. Minister for Education has been kind enough to admit all our Harijan children in common hostels. I am thankful to him. I would request him to enhance the percentage from 10 to 20 for reservation of seats. The strength of our population deserves this. I don't know what made the Hon. Minister reserve only 10 per cent. I want only my due share, Sir. I do not want any weightage. Sir, they have been kind enough to order the admission of more numbers of Harijan boys into colleges. But what they give by this hand they simply take away by the other hand. They say that the Harijan boys have not enough marks and that they are not suitable. Like this so many circumstances are created. They are making it impossible for getting admission for our students there.

“ Moreover, Sir, the scholarships that are awarded for the Harijan children are paid to them in the month of October and when they get admission in the schools in the month of June they have to shell out money then and there. They have to pay hundreds and hundreds. Where can the poor Harijan parents go for this money in the month of June, my dear Sir. (Laughter.) May I request the Hon. Minister to instruct the managements to admit

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the Harijan children in the month of June with the hope that the Government would meet their expenditure in the month of October or whenever it would be possible for the Government.

“ As regards Kurnool, Sir, there is a private college which we cannot claim as our own Government college. We cannot fight for admission there. I would request the Government to open more colleges in the Rayalaseema. It is accepted by all, Sir, that Rayalaseema is a backward area. Having accepted that what have the Government done there? Nothing. There is no use of sympathising with us, without any material help. We want material sympathy from the Government. This is the proper time for it. I hope, Sir, that the Government will move and see that at least a Medical College in Kurnool and an Agricultural College in Nandyal are provided for at least in the next year's budget if not in this budget.

“ Sir, there is a hard and fast rule that Harijan boys reading in the first form, if they are 12 years of age, would not be eligible for scholarships. The students from the villages join the schools at a very late age. Especially the parents of the Harijan children do not know the value of education and they do not send their children to schools in the early ages. Normally a Harijan boy joins the school at his 8th or the 9th year. By the time he passes the elementary school he is 15 years of age or at least 14. And the Government say that he would not be eligible for the scholarship if he is above 12 years of age. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister, Sir, to be liberal with these children and raise the age-limit from 12 to 14. The Government have been kind enough to raise the age-limit in the case of recruitment of candidates for Government service. I ask, Sir, why should not they be liberal in so far as these Harijan children are concerned?

“ As regards teachers, Sir, I would like to say this. Most of the elementary school teachers, when they are posted to the villages are put to great difficulty for want of houses. They could not be accommodated in the Harijan quarters. In the cheris they have got only one hut for a family and they have not even an additional hut to provide for the teacher. This is causing great hardship in the case of teachers. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister to see that every local board provides the teachers with houses.

“ I do not know, Sir, what makes the Government recruit people for executive posts only from the Revenue department. Why should not they recruit from the cadre of teachers? There are many M.A., L.Ts. and B.A., L.Ts., and secondary grades in the Education department. They would be very useful in the executive line. I ask this simple question, Sir. Why have the Government not been kind enough to the teachers. The teachers have produced us all. Teachers have been responsible for our being here including the Ministers and all. Why should there be such an indifference towards the teachers, I do not know, Sir, their salaries are very low. They are working day and night. Some of the managements have not even been kind enough to permit them to take private tuition work. Therefore, Sir, I

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would request the Hon. Minister to consider these teachers for appointment as executive officers, such as Municipal Commissioners, District Panchayat Officers and so on."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one more minute."

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"I have got only one more point, Sir. In the Rayalaseema there are no rich people to contribute money for the starting of colleges or private schools. I would once again request the Hon. Minister with all humbleness at my command, to provide for more and more high schools and more and more colleges at the earliest possible time. I do not know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister has been hearing all that I have said or whether he was otherwise busy. I hope that whatever he has failed to provide for in this budget he will provide in the next year's budget."

* N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, my task has been rendered easy because much ground has been covered under this Demand."

4.30
p.m.

"I am glad, Sir, that the year under review has witnessed many reforms and surely my congratulations are to the Hon. the Minister for Education. For one thing I am happy, that at least it was reserved for him to do the needful with regard to the status and salaries of our teachers. But believe me, Mr. Speaker, he will be the first to agree with me that even the little that has been done is but a precious little. For unless our teachers in the elementary schools are given a basic pay of Rs. 40 per month, I do not think we can have a contented profession and a profession which is acknowledged on all hands as the noblest of professions. I would only appeal to the Hon. Minister, Sir, that long before revising their salaries and dearness allowances and other emoluments that are going to be allowed to the teachers, to see that the lowest salary does not fall below Rs. 40 per month. That is a reform, Sir, which I am sure every section in this House will welcome."

"Mr. Speaker, as regards compulsory education, I am glad that this budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 39 lakhs. But, Sir, we have got a very serious problem when we take up this question of compulsory education. We are living in a country where we have yet to educate our masters, the masses. And therefore it is, Mr. Speaker, that this expenditure of Rs. 39 lakhs, however considerable it may appear to be, is yet but a drop in the ocean. For, even that Post-war Reconstruction Committee which has provided for a 20-year programme of compulsory education earmarks on a slab rate an expenditure of Rs. 132 lakhs in the third year of the programme. If in the third year, this policy which the Hon. Minister is pursuing should be at the snail's pace, I am afraid it will at least take 70 years before we can see the last child brought under instruction. That I believe, Mr. Speaker, is a thing which no friend or foe will ever tolerate—that we must keep our masters unenlightened and unlettered so long. Sir, it is in the interests of our country, it is in the interests of our future, that I appeal

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that the Government should try to fulfil the scheme which can quicken the pace and see that at least within 20 years, as visualized by the Post-war Reconstruction Committee, we shall have attained cent per cent literacy."

"I am happy again when I think of the Grant-in-Aid Code, because having been associated with many educational institutions and first-grade colleges I believe it is a reform and a step in the right direction, when the Hon. Minister has admitted aided institutions for a two-thirds grant of the net cost, instead of what has hitherto been the practice of giving half the net cost. And he has been very considerate to the institutions under local bodies which now come to receive, in fixing the grants, one-half of the net cost. Mr. Speaker, it is in that way we have got to encourage the aided agencies and even local bodies to spread the cause of education."

"As regards the scheme of bifurcation, as a member of the Board of Secondary Education I believe that the reorganization scheme will soon be implemented and we shall be having bifurcation at the stage of the fourth form."

"I am glad, Sir, that provision has been made for starting technical sections in fifty high schools. But let me assure you, Mr. Speaker, that this is going to be an experiment and these technical sections in the fifty high schools will surely be watched by the Province as to how best they are going to evince progress. But the question is about the staff that they are going to indent upon. I wonder whether we have got the requisite staff that could run the technical sections."

"Whatever it may be I now come to a subject which is of vital importance for the efficient administration of the Education department. We are having to-day a set of officers in the department for whom I have got the highest admiration. It is quite possible that here and there there might have been certain exceptions from the standards of efficiency and integrity. But on the whole believe me, Mr. Speaker, amongst the departments under the Government of the Province, the Education department and the Medical department are the two noblest, where we have got officers who are more often than not gentlemen to the core. But what is the status that they are occupying in the country? When the Cabinet Sub-Committee which went into the question of the revision of salaries was considerate enough to enhance the salaries and allowances of ever so many cadres of the different departments, it has not been very considerate to the just demands of District Educational Officers and Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The District Educational Officers should be commenced, to be fair to their status, responsibilities and qualifications, with an initial salary of Rs. 500 per month. We see, Mr. Speaker, that Deputy Inspectors of Schools who had been started originally on a scale of Rs. 70—10/2—130 have now been put on a scale of Rs. 85—5—115 (E.B.)—5—125—10—175. That only means that they are now allowed 21 per cent increase in their initial pay which compares very unfavourably with the increase in so many . . ."

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—“ I should like to point out to the hon. Member, Sir, that the salary of the first-grade Inspectors has been increased by 23½ per cent, which goes up to Rs. 240. Therefore there is a reasonable chance of every efficient officer going up to Rs. 240.”

* **N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—**“ I am glad, Sir, that he has now referred to the first grade. I was speaking about the second grade. I hope officers in the second grade will come in for considerable promotions to the first grade. What is exactly the percentage that has been attempted by way of increasing the initial pay for lower division clerks. It is 50 per cent for Accountants in the Revenue department. For head clerks in Divisional offices it is 45 per cent. For huzur clerks and cash-keepers it is 47 per cent, and for Sub-Registrars in the second-grade it is 66·66 per cent. The Hon. Minister for Education who has got the welfare of his department at heart will not like to see that the increase should stop with 20, 25 or 30 per cent with regard to a set of officers, most of whom are degree-holders and most of whom have devoted most of their lives for the cause of education.

“ Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to say about one thing, and that is the provision with regard to the status of teachers. The Hon. Minister for Education has at last come to the rescue of our secondary grade teachers. He must find out many more outlets for these men, particularly after he has reserved 40 per cent of the cadre of the Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools to be filled by way of promotion from secondary grade teachers.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The hon. Member has one more minute.”

* **N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—**“ Mr. Speaker, I now come to my subject. (Laughter.) I should very much like to see that the Hon. Minister for Education goes ahead and disabuses from his mind considerations, communal, and comes to the rescue of the minorities for whom cultural safeguards have been provided in the Constitution. It is not much that we are asking from him, but only basic rights. If I am reasonable in my demand, it is because I know that a gentleman who has done so much in the direction of reform in the uplift of the teaching profession, which required for decades such a stalwart champion, will, I am sure, equally revise his opinion with regard to the education of the minorities.

“ With regard to building grants and equipment grants, Mr. Speaker, I only wish to say that he makes necessary amendments to the Grand-in-Aid Code so that these institutions come in for grants as liberal as hitherto they had been. I speak of Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi, which has applied for equipment grant and hostel grant. I am sure the Hon. Minister for Education who has provided similar grants for other institutions will not lag behind in doing the needful for this institution. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I have now reduced the time-limit from 10 to 5 minutes.”

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* **SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—**“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for the five minutes given to me. I must congratulate the Education Minister on his having allotted 8 crores of rupees for Education (which was till now depending on excise revenue) in spite of our foregoing lot of money on account of Prohibition. I must also congratulate him on his attempt for raising the status of elementary school teachers. But that is not enough. The pay that they are getting to-day is not enough for their food and conveyance charges. Therefore, we must try to do something more for them, because, after all, they have got to deal with little children, and we know how difficult it is to deal with little children. The mothers send their little children to schools because they do not know how to keep their children off mischief. Again, it is the teachers who shape the children into future citizens of a free State. I am also glad that the Minister has noticed how difficult it is for these poor teachers to be frequently transferred from place to place, and that he is trying to avoid these frequent transfers.

“ I am glad, Sir, that there is an increase in the number of colleges, high schools and elementary schools. But I am sorry to find that the expansion of compulsory education has been stopped. Elementary education is very necessary. The reason for the stopping of expansion of compulsory education is that poor people have not been able to send their children to schools because they want their bigger children to look after their little children. This problem would be solved if creches are maintained at every labour centre. Instead of thinking of attaching creches to Legislatures, they will be doing much more good if they can try and establish some creches at every labour centre. Then, the bigger children will be free to attend the school. If all the children are not educated, the adult franchise that we are going to have will not be of any use to the State.

“ As regards the Muslim women's college that is going to be abolished and handed over to a private body, I am sorry not because it is a Muslim college that is gone, but a Government college for women is gone. There was no justification in calling that college a Muslim women's college, because the majority of the students there are non-Muslims. Even Muslims admit that other classes were not prevented from getting admission. When a majority of the students are Hindus, it is a misnomer to call it a Muslim women's college. The Hindus were there on sufferance, and they were not happy. I know questions on this will be put to me.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“ Mr. Speaker, I want to know from where the hon. Member gets this information. I have intimate contact with that college, and I can say that it is Hindu girls more than Muslims girls who are pressing for the continuance of the college. That is the information I give, and I wish the hon. Member has information based on solid foundation before she makes such sweeping statements.”

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* SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"Mr. Speaker, will you give me two minutes more for this interruption? I have got as much information as the hon. Member opposite and I am as much interested in that college or perhaps more because the majority of the students are non-Muslims. I only said that it was wrong to have called it a Muslim women's college when the majority of the students were Hindus, and I know that the Hindu students are sorry that it has been handed over to a private body. I myself have raised an objection to this. I now only say that instead of calling it a Muslim women's college, they could call it women's college and it can be run by Government themselves instead of handing it over to a private body, and thereby they can allow Mr. Ethiraj to start another college altogether.

"The hon. Member opposite (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin) wanted to know from where Mr. Iswaran got his information. I also have got the same information, that is, Muslim students and staff objected to the singing of Vande Matharam perhaps not after the 15th August, but before the 15th August. It is possible that it is objected to before the 15th August, but now when we are free, our National Anthem has to be accepted. (Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur: 'It is not recognized as such.') The hon. Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin referred to the fact that foreign Governments are more generous. They were interested in being more generous to them, because thereby they could divide the country. Sir, there is no need for any denominational colleges. All of us without any prejudice whatever must try to put an end to all these sectional and communal institutions. I also suggest that hostels should not be run separately for Harijans. They must mix up with other hostels. It will be economic also. All Harijans should be enabled to get their scholarships as well.

"In the women's hostels—I do not know about men's hostels—there is a matron in charge. After serving for about thirty years, she has to go out without any pension or provident fund. I feel this is very unjust to those people who have put in so many years of service. I may be corrected, if I am wrong. I have also sent to the Minister . . ."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I may tell for the information of the hon. Member that matrons are put on a regular grade and on a regular service basis."

* SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"I know they are treated separately. I do not know whether they get any pension or provident fund. I only plead that they also should be treated as Government servants so that when they retire from service, they will have some pension.

"With regard to Universities, I think the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi knows better that the Andhra University is not at all treated with fairness. If any member is partial to his own people or

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communal in outlook, it is wrong. But if a Member of the Government is partial in outlook, it is criminal. I feel that there should be a more just distribution of the moneys to all parts of this Province.

"About basic schools I find in the Budget that 17 elementary schools in Coimbatore belt area are being converted into basic schools under Government. I wonder why such weightage to that area should be given. I do not know where all these basic training institutions are going to be established. I want a fair distribution of all these schools . . ."

(Mr. Speaker rang the bell, and the hon. Member resumed her seat.)

DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am one of the unfortunates to get the five minutes limit."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But the hon. Member has taken 15 minutes for his speech during the general discussion."

* DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Thank you, Sir. I am glad to note that there is a desire to liquidate illiteracy. Mere desire to liquidate illiteracy, I do not think, is enough to solve this problem, because it is really a gigantic task. If they want to solve the problem satisfactorily, this should become a passion with the Government. I know that Government institutions, and particularly the Education Department, are already quite over-worked. There must be a separate department to liquidate illiteracy.

"Another problem to be solved would be the lethargy and inertia of the great mass of our people—the very people who ought to be fond of education are averse to it. It becomes an economic question. Children are required to be bread-winners at an age when they ought to be at school. Consequently, the economic side of the problem ought to be recognized.

"The Government should have plenty of funds at its disposal to deal with this question from the economic point of view. Then, Sir, there are a large number of tried enthusiasts whose influence must be brought to bear in tackling the problem of adult education. Sir, years ago, when I happened to be a student in Great Britain, I had a friend working in the City of Glasgow. He was one Mr. Ahamed. He took pity on those lascars who came to that great City in large numbers as when they left their ship, they did not even know how to identify it. Nor did they have any knowledge of the country they came into. Therefore, this friend of mine used to take these lascars to his home and teach them the alphabets. He gave them food and other necessary requirements. Then, Sir, within a short time they were able to identify their ship and go back to their ship night after night and day after day as long as the ship stayed in the City of Glasgow. Such kind of enthusiastic private individuals ought to be encouraged and trained if this question of illiteracy is to be liquidated.

4.45
p.m.

[Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao] [11th March 1948]

"I should also like to make one other suggestion. You know, Sir, that millions of people year in and year out go to cinemas and some time is given for advertisement. I should like the Government to buy some space in these cinema advertisements and see that the alphabets are thrown on the screen with appropriate phonetic sounds uttered at the time. If this method is adopted, even the poorest in the towns and villages will be able to learn these alphabets easily and the people in remote parts of the country will be able to realize their own needs. Of course, we cannot help people without their co-operation. But, it is the bounden duty of the Government not only for their own satisfaction but also to satisfy the public, and see that the whole country is made literate. The Government must start the job because the responsibilities of the Government in this matter are grave. Today, people do not know to whom they are voting; for that, they have to depend on some sign or symbol or they are guided by those who want to get their votes for some political gain. Therefore if the great masses of the people are to realize their responsibilities, they must be made literate. Illiteracy should be liquidated by having a separate department, if necessary. Sir, I want the Government to follow the system which the Americans are following. In America, they say that a man or woman has graduated from the high school. Here in this country we can understand a man or woman graduating only from a college and not from a high school. The idea is this. Their high school standard has been made complete but our educational standard at the high school stage is most incomplete. Our boys and girls are not equipped properly at the high school stage. Therefore, my suggestion is that the Government should see that high school education is made complete in itself.

"Sir, regarding the universities, the scientific aspirations of the alumni are already being attended to by all the universities but the aesthetic ideals have not been adequately developed so much so the colleges that cater only to the scientific subjects are well supported whereas those that deal with the fine arts are practically neglected and are impoverished. Now, Sir, when there is a great demand from the public for the development of science, laboratories should be well equipped and adequately provided for."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has exceeded his time-limit. He should now resume his seat. The Hon. Minister will now reply."

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid not many hon. Members of this House who have taken part in this debate have given us many useful suggestions but whatever suggestions are feasible will be examined and adopted by the Government and I thank hon. Members for such suggestions.

"Sir, in the few minutes at my disposal, if I will not be able to reply to all the criticisms. I hope, Sir, those hon. Members will not take it as a discourtesy on my part to have omitted to

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reply to them. I will first refer to the suggestion made by the Hon. the Mover of the cut motion. I may at once say that abuse is no argument. Certainly arguments which are nothing but abuses are meant as arguments. I hope the hon. Member will kindly excuse me if I have to state that. The hon. the lady Member said that I am one against women's education and against Muslim education. If I may say so, there is nothing farther from the truth. I am in a position to say that I am both for the education of women and for the education of Muslims. I believe, Sir, that enlightened Muslim education will be a factor which will make the Muslims the real friends and co-workers of ours in this great country of ours. I want to give them such education which will make them live as brothers and not an education which will make them think that they are something different from the rest of the country and from the rest of the nation. I have even gone further. The House is aware that I have called a conference of the Muslim representatives with me in order to meet them halfway in the matter of educational concessions. They may consider it that it is only quarterway that I have met their demands. I called a conference because I had the mind and I had the willingness to concede at least in part their demands so that there may be some settlement but these concessions did not result in their satisfaction. Perhaps, I was wrong in coming to a settlement with them and should have done what has been done in Delhi and in certain other Provinces where, by one stroke of the pen, they abolished these separate schools for Muslims. Because, I have allowed certain concessions, it is wrong on the part of hon. Members to come forward with abuses.

"Then, Sir, coming to the question of the abolition of the Muslim Women's College and its proposed transfer to private management, let me give you a few figures. I confess the facts are too well known. Still I want to show by actual figures that there is no need for a separate college for Muslim women. Sir, the strength of the Muslim students in that college is as follows: In the Junior B.A., there is only 1 Muslim student out of 9 students; in the Senior B.A., 2 Muslims out of 5 students; in the Junior Intermediate, there are 16 Muslim students out of a total of 82 and in the Senior Intermediate, there are 9 students out of 58. When these are the figures showing the strength of Muslim women students, what justification is there for the college to be called the Muslim Women's college, particularly when sufficient assurance has been given that Government would make arrangements for their admission in other colleges and for the continuance of their education? The Ethiraj College which will be started may have enough seats for all the Muslim women students. Therefore, Government will be completely unjustified in keeping the Muslim Women's college."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"What I say is that Government are not justified in abolishing a Government institution and giving it to a private individual."

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* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“I wish to point out to the hon. the lady Member that there are certain institutions like research institutions which should be maintained only by the Government but institutions like ordinary colleges can very well be taken up by private managements.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I ask the Hon. Education Minister why the Lady Hope College at Guntur has been taken over by the Government and why he is intending to transfer the Muslim Women's college nearby to private management?”

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“Sir, there are certain things which the Government have got to consider with regard to these educational institutions, such as questions of upkeep and maintenance. The Lady Hope College was taken over by the Government because Government wanted a college to be started in Andhradesa and we thought it best to take over the Lady Hope College. I may say that a new college will be started here and therefore what is lost there will be more than gained here. The new college will have up to the B.A. class; it will have all the text-books prescribed in the old college and these text-books will be continued in the new college and there is no reason why hon. Members should say that private agencies will be neglecting the institutions.

“Then, Sir, some hon. Members pointed out that certain schools were closed down. I would like to make it clear, Sir, that all uneconomic schools will be closed. For instance, a high school in my own place in Coimbatore was abolished. Therefore, I hope hon. Members will understand that these schools were closed not on account of any prejudice on the part of the Government, but they were closed, because, they were found to be uneconomical. Similarly, Sir, the training section in the Hobart School was also closed, because there were seven students for training.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“The training section was existing all these years though the number of students was only small. If it was found uneconomical, I do not know why it was kept all these years.”

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“The question of abolition has been pending for a number of years and a chance has been given to the institution to improve itself and it has not done so. Therefore, it was decided just now to abolish the training section, and Government are justified in closing it. Then, Sir, there is another training school at Trichinopoly where the strength of Muslim girls is only nine. The normal strength of a class is considered to be about forty. The total number of Muslim girls studying in both classes is 9 plus 7, that is, only 16. In spite of that fact, we are still maintaining it. I ask hon. Members, is there any justification for maintaining it? Still we are maintaining it and that clearly shows that

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the Government have no ulterior motive in closing down schools. Therefore, Sir, all these uneconomical schools are closed and such other schools as are found to be uneconomical will also be closed.

“Then, Sir, coming to the points raised by my hon. Friend, Sri Ammapet Venkatarama Ayyar, I must say that it is a very important matter. Rural schools must of course be encouraged and the Government are taking every step in this matter. They are anxious to see that these educational institutions are not concentrated but are widely distributed in the various districts so that people in the rural areas may receive their education without depending upon hostel facilities in towns. The hon. Member also made another suggestion that we might have simpler buildings to house these schools instead of palatial buildings which are being raised now and which are costly. Government entirely agree with the hon. Member. Now various kinds of model buildings are being examined. The Government have constituted a committee with the Executive Engineer as one of its members to find out some models which must be very cheap for construction. The Executive Engineer has observed that a certain model will cost only about Rs. 63,000 and that it will be good enough to house a high school. Therefore, Government will hereafter construct school buildings of a simple structure, so that they may not be very costly. Government intend to construct a large number of such buildings in the rural areas.

“Then, Sir, there was some criticism that the building grant that is provided is only Rs. 30,000. Certainly if any private managements or private individuals who have got large sums of money are willing to construct large, beautiful and palatial buildings to house their schools, Government do not want to prevent them but so far as Government are concerned, the grant that has been made is within their limit and Government have provided this sum with the idea that simpler buildings which will cost much less will be constructed.

“Then, Sir, I have to tell you something about communal schools and colleges. Of course, there are certain institutions which do not open their gates to all communities. For instance, the Pachiappa's College does not open its gates to every community. That is a matter which has been agitating the minds of the Government for some time. But, Sir, I must point out that the Pachiappa's College has not opened its gates to all communities since its very inception, since the institution came into existence one hundred years ago. Some time back, we took up the question and made an attempt. But, the time was not propitious because there was so much of bitter feeling between the communities and the atmosphere was not good. Now, we want to make another attempt and want to approach the management and persuade them to admit into their college persons other than Hindus also, and we hope we shall be able to achieve better results this time.

“Sir, I now come to the Universities. It has been pointed out by the hon. Member from Chittoor that the grant made to the Annamalai University in 1946-47 was ten lakhs, while the grants

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made to the Madras and Andhra Universities were not so much. Sir, these budget estimates were prepared before the Congress came into power in 1946. Though I am not making myself responsible for the figures, I shall explain the reasons why they were so made. A grant of rupees three lakhs was made towards the recurring expenditure for engineering colleges, two lakhs for buildings and one lakh for increasing the salaries of the staff. With regard to the Andhra University, the House will be glad that the Government, in addition to what has been provided in the Budget, have sanctioned an extra amount for building administrative blocks. The original estimate was Rs. 2.3 lakhs but the revised estimate as Rs. 3.3 lakhs. The Government have sanctioned the extra one lakh of rupees also.

"The Andhra University had also applied for grants for two blocks of hostels. The estimate was too high in the opinion of the Government. It has been sent to the Public Works Department for scrutiny. After it is returned the Government hope to provide for hostel buildings in the course of the year. They have also applied for opening certain courses of studies—Atmospherics and Meteorology—and the Government are considering this matter.

"Sir, I now come to certain constructive suggestions made by the hon. Member, Sri Ishwaran. He said that the children who are the future citizens of the country should be made to imbibe the ideology of Mahatma Gandhi. The Government welcome the suggestion. Steps have been taken and instructions have been given to prepare pamphlets which will be suitable for the various grades of education, so that this country can go on in peace and amity and in co-operation with the various sections of the people.

"Sir, I now come to the national song. I must in fairness say that I have not received any reports that the students of the Muslim College showed any disrespect to the national song. I believe the staff of the College are much too patriotic to allow any such thing to happen. The Government have also issued orders recently regarding the hoisting of the National Flag and the respect to be shown to the flag. I have no doubt, Sir, that all educational institutions will come perfectly in line in regard to the respect to be shown to the National Flag. I have no doubt that the people of all communities will give us the best co-operation in the matter.

"Sir, I now come to the Anglo-Indian and European schools. The hon. Member who made his representation is missing here. (Laughter.) But I may assure him that if under the constitution any safeguards are made for Anglo-Indian Education as he represents, this Government will respect the provision in the Constitution and nothing will be done to prejudice their education.

"Sir, my hon. Friend from Kurnool made a reference to the abolition of mid-day meals. I think, Sir, that this province has reason to congratulate itself that in spite of giving up Rs. 16 crores of excise revenue, we are able to make increased provision for Education, Public Health and other purposes. If we want to add

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mid-day feeding to that, let us see what it costs. For one year, mid-day feeding in compulsory centres alone cost Rs. 22 lakhs. For the second year it was expected to cost Rs. 47 lakhs. If it had continued further, the amount will come to Rs. 4 crores. In view of our giving up the excise revenue, it will not be possible for the Government to undertake an expenditure which may go up to Rs. 4½ crores. Besides, Sir, with the saving which the poor people will be able to make on account of Prohibition, it is expected that they will be able to feed their children in their own homes. For this reason, it was decided last year, that it need not be continued.

"Now Sir, I come to the subject of compulsory education. Let me tell you, Sir, frankly that I am not satisfied myself with the progress of compulsory education. This pace cannot and should not continue. When the finances of our province have been re-organized and adjusted to the loss of excise revenue, we hope that there will be a more rapid eradication of illiteracy. In this matter, Sir, I appeal for the voluntary services of many people who will help in this great task. Only recently I visited many colleges in the city and asked the students to help in the eradication of adult illiteracy during the holidays. Help from them was forthcoming and we hope something will be done. We want the co-operation of the hon. Members of this House. Hon. Members must make it their duty to go round every village and organize a campaign for eradication of illiteracy. Enthusiasm and steady work are necessary. In this matter, more than the official paid agencies, non-official agencies will be of much greater use. Their co-operation will have great effect. I would request my hon. Friends here to take this as part of their problem and not leave it to the Government to do it. Apart from having contact with their own constituency, they will help in the eradication of illiteracy in this Province. (Sri R. V. Swaminathan: 'By teaching them?') Why not? Teaching them also. This is not a matter in which the Government only should be interested. It is a matter in which all the hon. Members should take an active interest.

"Sir, as regards the campaign for adult literacy, I am glad that the schemes that have been made by the Government have been generally welcome. My hon. Friend Kallur Subba Rao suggested that for the rural colleges definite syllabus should be prescribed and also that definite qualifications should be prescribed for the teachers and the taught. The Government accept the proposition, Sir. It is the intention of the Government to frame a syllabus for adult colleges with the help of experts, just as they prescribe a syllabus for elementary education, secondary education and college education.

"Sir, I now come to the question of the re-organization of secondary education. We hope that certain items which can be introduced will be introduced in the next school year. Certain items which require training and which cannot be introduced immediately will be postponed by one year. The technical section we expect to open next year.

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“ Sir, other hon. Members made suggestions regarding medical inspection of schools, semi-military training in schools and so on. These are exercising the mind of the Government.

“ With regard to the status of educational officers and teachers, I am all for raising their status so that we may attract the best type of young men for the work. Then Sir, with regard to grants, the House knows that the ban imposed during the Advisers' regime on building grants to schools and colleges continues. The matter is under consideration. The Government hope that it will be possible to revise the order very soon.

“ Sir, with regard to basic schools, the Government have made a provision for building 10 units of basic training schools next year. These will be distributed as follows: two in Andhra, two in Rayalaseema, five in Tamil Nad and one in the West Coast according to the population.

“ With regard to Harijans, Sir, mention was made about giving increased facilities for their education. If I may give a few figures, the House will be convinced as to how earnest the Government are in the matter. The amount provided for residential scholarships to college and high school students in 1945-46 was Rs. 32,540 and in 1947-48 it was Rs. 72,600. Lump sum boarding grants to private hostels amounted in 1945-46 to Rs. 1,68,228 and in 1947-48 it was nearly four times, about five lakhs and odd. That will prove how earnest the Government are in the matter of ameliorating the condition of the Harijans and encouraging their school and college education. I do not think I have anything more to say except to conclude with these words. Education is one of the great tasks of the country before us. It is a tremendous task which can be done only with the co-operation of all sections of the people. While the Government have a special responsibility, those who are not in the Government have also the responsibility of co-operating with the Government in their schemes and getting this work done in the best possible manner. If many schools are not as efficient as they should be, it is due to the lack of enlightened co-operation from the public to that extent. In conclusion I would appeal for the full and enlightened co-operation of the people. I would appeal to hon. Members to give their enlightened co-operation in this great task of education.

“ Finally, Sir, in view of the reply I have given I request the hon. Member to withdraw the cut motion.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“ On a point of information, Sir, the Hon. Minister has not told us anything about the suggestion made by some hon. Members that the Government should take up the entire management of elementary and secondary education and eradicate mass illiteracy.”

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—“ I have said it is not possible within the short time at my disposal to touch on all the points raised.”

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ On a point of information, Sir. There was a threat from the Hon. Minister that uneconomic schools will be abolished. May I know whether education is looked at from a commercial point of view? ”

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—“ We must have our money's worth for the money spent. If we spend some money we expect some standard results. If the results are not obtained, then it is uneconomic.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Is that a Chettiyar policy, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—“ It is Salam policy, Sir.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“ Sir, I am afraid the reply given by the Education Minister particularly with reference to the Muslim Women's College and Muslim education has not at all been satisfactory. Unless the Government give us an assurance . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The hon. Member has no right of reply. She may say whether she is withdrawing the motion or not.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“ There are certain conditions that I wish to attach to the withdrawal of the motion.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I shall allow two minutes to the hon. Member.”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—“ On a point of order, Mr. Speaker.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ No, not now. If the hon. Member raises a point of order at this stage, the Chair is not bound to listen to that.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“ Sir, unless the Government give us an assurance that the question of the abolition of the Muslim Women's College will be reconsidered by the entire Cabinet, I am afraid I shall not be able to withdraw this motion. I feel, Sir, that the Hon. the Minister for Education must not be allowed to play havoc with women's education and Muslim education as he has been doing in the past. I wish to remind the Education Minister that at the conference that was held in his house an understanding was reached that the *status quo* would be maintained with reference to Muslim institutions for five years. He is going behind that promise now.”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—“ It is a misrepresentation. Other members will remember that I specifically said that this would not apply to Muslim Women's College.”

(Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin rose to speak after the Hon. Minister for Education replied.)

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5-15
p.m. MR. SPEAKER:—"I am not going to allow the hon. Lady Member to speak on the cut motion. There is no right of reply for her after the Hon. Minister has replied. Is the hon. Lady Member withdrawing her motion?"

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I want an assurance from the Government that they will reconsider the question of the abolition of the Muslim Women's College. If they will give me this assurance, I shall withdraw the motion."

(There was no reply from the Hon. Minister.)

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"In view of the fact that the Government are not prepared to give me this assurance, I feel bound in the interests of the womanhood of this Province not to withdraw my motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have already told the House that she has no right of reply. I will now put the motion before the House for vote. Those who are in favour of the motion will please say 'Yes' and those who are against it will please say 'No'."

The Speaker after hearing the voices for 'Ayes' and 'Noes' and after finding that there was a preponderance of voices in the case of 'Noes' declared that the motion was lost.

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I want a poll, Sir, as this is a matter affecting the womanhood of this Province and a question of principle is involved with reference to the handing over of a Government institution to a private individual."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Regarding this, I shall make the position of the Chair clear. Hon. Mr. Patel has set up a precedent which I am going to follow now. It is given in the proceedings of the Central Assembly. On an amendment being put to vote, the President declared 'the "Ayes" have it' and there being cries of 'No' said 'the volume of sound for "Ayes", is so preponderating that I do not think that a division is necessary.' The President observed 'It is perfectly open to the President, if he is satisfied on the shouts that there is clear preponderance of opinion on one side and that the division is asked frivolously and merely for the purpose of delaying, to refuse the demand for a division.'

"On a Member quoting the Standing Order the President asked the Members who were for and against the amendment to stand in their places. This took place on 5th June 1924.

"I follow this precedent and I now ask the Members to stand in their places."

Ayes: 13. Noes: 61.

The cut motion was lost.

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, not that I want to question your ruling, but simply I want to submit for your consideration that when a poll is asked for and when a

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principle is involved, in such a case hon. Members of this House perhaps want their constituencies to know who votes for the motion and who against it. That might have been the intention of hon. Members opposite and they might have demanded a division because the principle of abolition of a particular college or the handing over of that building to a private individual was involved in it. Not that I question your ruling. It is of course for you to decide." ('Hear, hear.')

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am following the precedent set up by the hon. Mr. Patel. I have already told the House that this has been followed in the Central Assembly and I am following it. I am now going to put the demand to the vote of the House."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

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

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, the 12th March 1948.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUKHAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

The Firka Development Scheme.

* 137 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member who put the question is not in his place; the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI B. S. MALLIKARJUNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage is the Firka Development Scheme working in various model firkas, at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that the village development officers entrusted with the only work of submitting their reports on village survey are now kept idle for months without any further instructions for carrying out the scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that Public Works Department Overseers and Assistant Engineers are not able to render any assistance to their development officers for the scarcity of hands in their own department; and as such, the drawing up of estimates for commencing work in the firkas has been inordinately delayed; and

(d) what action the Government have decided to take to expedite the development works, without further delay?

THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“(a) The Firka Development Scheme is still in the initial stage. In general, the scheme has made appreciable progress in the firkas or centres selected for intensive rural reconstruction work.

“(b) The assumption contained in the hon. Member's question is not correct. The Village Development Officers have got to visit each village in their respective firkas and centres regularly on specified days of the week for supervising the progress of work in the villages. Instructions have also been issued that they should make necessary propaganda for implementing Government's extensive khadi scheme and do sanitation work in chosen villages.

“(c) Yes, in a few districts.

“(d) To expedite works connected with Firka Development Scheme the Government are sanctioning the required technical staff of Minor Irrigation Overseers and Public Works Department Supervisors wherever necessary.”

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Issue of licences for fire-arms in the Kistna district.

* 138 Q.—MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate, Kistna, issued an order, dated 25th November 1947, stating that the licences for fire-arms possessed by Muslims of the district will not be renewed, and that they should deposit their weapons in the nearest Police station;

(b) whether it is a fact that even Muslim Government officers including gazetted officers and also retired District Collectors have also been served with the said order;

(c) what the reasons are for the wholesale refusal to renew licences possessed by Muslims in the district; and

(d) whether the Government have issued any orders to the District Collector not to renew the licences possessed by Muslims?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“(a) The District Magistrate of Kistna issued an order on 25th November 1947 refusing renewal of arms licences in the case of Muslims living in areas bordering the Hyderabad State and in other places where there is a fair percentage of Muslim population, and requiring them to deposit their weapons and ammunition in the nearest police stations.

“(b) It is a fact that the order was served on Muslim officers and one retired Muslim Collector. But shortly thereafter the licences of all gazetted Muslim officers and a few retired Muslim officers and other Muslims were renewed.

“(c) In view of the tense situation created in the areas bordering the Hyderabad State on account of the communal disturbances which were taking place in the State, the District Magistrate issued these orders for the maintenance of law and order. He thought it expedient to refuse renewal in the first instance in all cases and then review the case of each licensee as and when he applied for renewal. The matter was extremely urgent and there was no time for him to make enquiries into each case and then to cancel the licences of undesirable persons.

“(d) The District Magistrate acted in the light of the instructions issued by the Government.”

The Dharapuram murder case.

* 139 Q.—SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI: Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any complaint has been received from Dharapuram that eight important persons have been let off in a murder case by the Deputy Superintendent of Police;

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(b) whether the same was found true and whether the persons let off have been re-arrested and charge-sheeted; and

(c) what action has been taken against the official who was responsible for the same?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The matter has been enquired into more than once and the Government have ordered a fresh enquiry to be made. Four of the eight persons were re-arrested and the other four surrendered themselves in the Court of the Additional First-class Magistrate, Erode. A charge-sheet against all the eleven accused has been filed in Court.

“(c) Further action will depend upon the result of the fresh enquiry which has been ordered to be made.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I wish to know from the Hon. Minister whether the matter is before the Court.”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“No charge-sheet has been laid as yet, Sir.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“May I know whether the re-arrest is due to the activities of the C.I.D. or the Anti-Corruption Squad?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“It has nothing to do either with the C.I.D. or the Anti-Corruption Squad. It is a case of murder pure and simple. A further enquiry was ordered and after that it has been decided that all the eleven persons should be charged. Of these four have surrendered and four have been arrested. I do not see where corruption or black-marketing or anything of that sort comes into the question at all.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“The Hon. Minister has not given a reply to clause (c).”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The hon. Member has not evidently listened. It is: Further action will depend upon the result of the fresh enquiry which has been ordered to be made.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I know if this does not denote that it was because influence was brought on the Police that the eight people were released in the first instance?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“As the matter is under enquiry and it will be against departmental discipline, I am not prepared to give any further information.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“The Hon. Minister said that it is a case of pure and simple murder; may I know from him whether murder can be pure and simple?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“It can be if the hon. Gentleman knows the locality from which I come.”

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Representation about the last date for the application for bonus.

* 140 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri N. Venkata Subbayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that there was no proper publicity in the villages in Kurnool and other districts regarding the last date before which the ryots ought to apply for bonus;

(b) whether it is a fact that in a number of cases the Firka Supply Officer or other officers themselves have appropriated the bonus; and

(c) whether any representations have been received from the ryots in this respect?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) The allegation is not correct. Due publicity was given in all the districts regarding the last date before which the ryots ought to apply for bonus.

“(b) No.

“(c) No.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“In view of the fact that 88 per cent of the population of this country is illiterate, may I know whether the Government have given publicity by means of tom-tom in the villages?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“Apart from the figures mentioned by the hon. Member, I may inform him that due publicity by all methods was given.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“May I know whether the Government extended the time-limit for applications to get bonus in a press communiqué very recently?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“People were in doubt whether bonus would be paid to them even if they had not applied for it in time. So, the Government thought it advisable to advertise and give publicity to the fact that bonus would be given, if applied, before the end of March 1948.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Sir, my question has not been answered. May I know whether the Government have given publicity by means of tom-tom?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“I have already answered the question. If the hon. Member had listened, he would have known my reply. Tom-tom is a means of publicity. The Government have made the whole thing quite public.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“May I know whether it is not possible to dispense with the application for bonus altogether and to grant bonus on the basis of the procurement registers maintained by the District Supply Officers?”

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“People who have got to receive bonus have to receive it and send the acknowledgment receipt. We cannot be simply gathering information from the registers.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“May I know what part of the total bonus amount in the Province has been delivered till now to the ryots?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI P. KAKKAN:—“May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that the bonus sanctioned by the Government has not been distributed to the poor farmers by the tahsildars till this day?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“Bonus applications are being received and registered. Bonus in the form of manure is being distributed through the Agricultural department.”

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“Are the Government aware that due to the ignorance of the ryots, more than 50 per cent of the bonus has not been distributed?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“Yes, Sir. What remains to be distributed is being distributed to the ryots.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“Due to the difficulties experienced by putting applications and following the procedure connected with the sanction of the bonus, will it not facilitate matters if bonus is given automatically as procurement of foodgrains takes place?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“It cannot be distributed automatically. Those who are entitled to receive bonus have to apply. The amount of bonus has to be accounted for, and registers have to be maintained properly. It cannot be distributed so easily as the hon. Member suggests.”

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“Since it is very difficult for ryots to apply as many of them are illiterate, may I know whether the Government cannot distribute the bonus in the places even without applications?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“That procedure cannot be adopted.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of crediting the bonus towards land revenue?”

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

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—“In view of the fact that the Government is procuring foodgrains, it has got an account and it knows how much bonus is to be given and to whom and

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a large number of the agriculturists are illiterate, will the Government distribute the bonus without applications and requests? ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ A similar question was put by the hon. Member, Sri Sanjeeva Reddi.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“ May I ask whether the Government will disburse the bonus to the ryots in the villages as was done last year during Mr. Prakasam's ministry? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ The same thing is being done with this difference. A portion of the bonus has got to be distributed in the shape of manure. With this difference there is no other deviation from the distribution made last year.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“ May I know the various stages of procedures after application for bonus have to be sent by the ryots? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ The ryots apply to the revenue officer or the tahsildar of the place. Then these applications are registered. Then due distribution of the bonus is made.”

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“ Are the Government aware of the difficulty felt by the ryots in getting the bonus? For getting one or two rupees worth of manure, the ryots have to walk 20 or 30 miles. Cannot the bonus be distributed in the village itself? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ The bonus or the manure being such a small quantity, it is not possible to distribute it housewar or villagewar.”

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—“ Are the Government aware that a large number of these bonus-holders have only a few rupees to their credit and they are compelled to make many journeys before they get delivery of the manure they are entitled to? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ The only possible way of distributing the bonus is this. The bonus-holders should have their amounts verified and registered with the tahsildar of the place. After having secured the sanction of the bonus, it is open to the ryots to intimate to the treasury or the tahsildar, leave their addresses behind and agree to pay the postage or money order charges. Such an arrangement can be made if the bonus is to be delivered in the places of the ryots.”

Breach in the K.C. Canal in Nandikotkur taluk.

* 141 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a breach in the K.C. Canal in Nandikotkur taluk, Kurnool district;

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(b) if so, how much the Government have spent to close the breach in what time; and

(c) the estimated damage to the crops done due to the breach?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) Rupees 21,382-15-0 between 18th September 1947 and 31st December 1947. The breach was however closed much earlier and water allowed on 9th October 1947.

“ (c) Crops on about 7 to 10 acres were damaged and the maximum loss is estimated to be 5 tons of grains.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“ Are the Government aware that the breach in the canal is due to the negligence and carelessness of the staff that is guarding the canal? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ No, Sir, the breach was due to the unusual heavy rains which caused it on account of overflow of water over the canal.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“ May I know whether the Government have formulated any proposal to close the breaches that occurred at the time of the last floods? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ Not only have proposals been formulated; but the breaches also have been closed.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“ May I know what happened in respect of Annasagram tank breached in November 1946.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The hon. Member can put a separate question.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of giving remission or some other benefit to the ryots as much damage was caused to their lands by the breach? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ I have better information than the hon. Member who spends most of his time in Delhi. My information is that there was not much damage on account of the overflow of the water. Crops on 7 to 10 acres of land were submerged by the floods. There was loss to the extent of about 5 tons of foodgrains. And there was no loss on account of supply of water.”

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—“ Apart from the closing of the breaches, may I know if there is to be any extension of the canal? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ I should like to have notice of a separate question.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“ May I know whether the Hon. Minister who sits in Madras, has seen the K.C. Canal? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ I have seen it as much as my hon. Friend.”

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Issue of permits for foreign liquor in the Nilgiris district.

* 142 Q.—SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI (on behalf of Sri K. Bokkai Gowder): Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons to whom foreign liquor permits have been issued and the quantity allowed for each per month in the Nilgiris district; and

(b) how many of them are Indians?

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“(a) Foreign liquor permits have been issued to 659 persons in the Nilgiris district. The number of units allowed to each per month is at present fixed according to actual requirements subject to the following maxima:—

Non-domiciled Europeans—8 units.

Domiciled Europeans and non-domiciled Asiatics—6 units.

Indians including Anglo Indians and Parsees—4 units.

“(b) The number of Indians to whom permits have been issued is 71 including 24 Anglo-Indians and 9 Parsees.

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“According to the Government Order, six or eight units are allowed for each person. May I know the reason why 16 units were given to one lady in Coonoor?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“The Board granted her originally the maximum of 16 units. The Government have issued orders restricting the maximum to eight units.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“May I know what is the reason for giving so many permits to people in the Nilgiris?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“The Nilgiris fortunately or unfortunately possesses a large number of European citizens.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, whether the issue of permits relates to the age of the applicants?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“So far as Indians are concerned the age-limit is fixed at above 55.”

11-15 a.m. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“Have the Government any intention of pooling all the drunkards of the Province in the Nilgiris district alone since they have given hundred of permits in one district?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“The Government do not pool; but they are already pooled there, Sir.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“Sir, in view of the agitation in the Nilgiris, will the Government consider the question of placing this matter before the Cabinet Sub-Committee that has recently been set up to go into the report submitted by Mr. Nachiappa Gounder?”

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THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“I may submit, Sir, that even in the start of the Prohibition policy in the Province of Madras, i.e., from 1937 onwards, it has been the policy of the Government to issue permits to Europeans. Here I may quote an instance. In the Salem district, during 1937-39, 168 permits were issued to Europeans alone, whereas now we have issued permits to only 120. So far as the question of permits is concerned, the whole question of the Prohibition policy and various other things connected with it will be examined shortly by the Cabinet Sub-Committee in connexion with the Prohibition Enquiry Committee Report.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“May I know, Sir, how many of the permit-holders are district officials and whether any permit has been issued to any Hon. Minister when he has visited the Nilgiris district?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“I am afraid, Sir, the suggestion of the hon. Lady Member is rather uncharitable. No permit is thought of so far as the Ministers are concerned. So far as the Government officials are concerned, only one permit has been issued to an official in the Nilgiris district.”

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know the number of pegs contained in an unit?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“I would rather ask the hon. Member to experiment and find out.”

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIAR:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government will issue permits to persons who are sick on production of medical certificate?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“I may say, Sir, that in the case of every permit issued to non-Europeans, a medical certificate is insisted upon and it is laid down in the Government Order that a mere statement that drink is necessary for the maintenance of the health of the person concerned is not sufficient, but the specific ailment for which this treatment is necessary ought to be specified in the medical certificate. Then we go into the medical report and see whether, apart from general things like insomnia, dyspepsia, any specific disease is prescribed for.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, whether West Bengal has formulated a law whereby no person under the age of 25 years will get liquor and whether this Government have got any such proposal?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—“So far as I know, Sir, there is no question of Prohibition in West Bengal.”

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SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, in the new set-up, may I know whether the Anglo-Indians or Europeans are to be treated other than Indians in the matter of Prohibition?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"As I have already referred, from 1937 onwards Europeans have been put on a separate category and so far as the Anglo-Indians are concerned, they are treated just as Indians."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that more number of permits have been issued in the Nilgiris district because of its peculiar climatic conditions, and if so, may I know whether it is so in the case of Central Provinces and other provinces where Congress Ministries are functioning and where there are such health resorts and summer resorts?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"I think, Sir, the latter part of the question should be addressed to the Hon. Ministers in charge of Prohibition in the Central Provinces and other provinces. But, so far as the climatic condition of Ootacamund is concerned, I do not know exactly whether climatic conditions require imbibing foreign liquor, and I cannot express an opinion one way or the other."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is the policy of the Government that Europeans can break the law in India with impunity?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"The very implication of the question is unsound, Sir. A permit is issued so that the law may be observed and maintained."

Accommodation in the High Schools of North Arcot district.

* 143 Q.—N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of Sri N. Annamalai Pillai): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that there is no accommodation available for a large number of students in all the High Schools in North Arcot district; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to facilitate the education of such students?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
" (a) Yes.

" (b) In some of the schools, additional accommodation is proposed to be provided to facilitate the admission of a greater number of pupils. The managements of some of the schools contemplate the closure of class 5 in order to relieve the congestion in the high school forms and the managements of some middle schools propose to open higher forms with additional accommodation."

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N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Does the Hon. Minister know, Sir, that in view of the new buildings that have been put up in the High School in Pernampet which is in my charge, there is plenty of accommodation, will he see that many of the students are diverted into this institution?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
"I do not know why that school is not able to attract many pupils in spite of their having new buildings. It is a reflection on the school itself."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am sorry the Hon. Minister has not followed my qualification, that in view of the new buildings that have been put up which provide for adequate accommodation for a good number of students now seeking admission into different high schools, will the Hon. Minister see that a large number of students seeking admission into other schools are diverted to this institution which is run on a voluntary basis without the aid of the Government?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
"I am grateful to the management, Sir, for the interest they take in spreading education and I hope the district will take advantage of it."

Non-Christian students in Missionary institutions.

* 144 Q.—SRI V. S. SANKARASUBRAMANIA MUDALIYAR (on behalf of Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any complaints have been received from the City or from mufassal about non-Christian students in Missionary institutions being compelled to follow Christian religious practices; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any action in the matter?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
" (a) Yes.

" (b) Those institutions have been warned that they should not continue such compulsion and the recent Government Order in connexion with the religious instruction has been brought to their notice."

SRI P. KAKKAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister for Education is aware that Indian Christians, especially Adi-Dravida Christian teachers, are ill-treated and de-promoted for not compelling boys to follow the Christian religious practices in their institutions and if so, what action the Government propose to take against such institutions?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
"Sir, certain complaints were received that in certain schools boys or girls not belonging to their religion were compelled to follow such practices and the Government

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have issued a Government Order to the effect that the staff as well as the buildings of such institutions should not be utilized for proselytising purposes. Certain other things also were brought to the notice of the Government and those schools have been warned and if, my hon. Friend brings to my notice any particular school where that is still being done, the Government will take steps in the matter."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know Sir, what is the result of this warning?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I believe, Sir, the result of the warning has been salutary."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government know that still the non-Christian children in the schools in Madura are compelled to attend religious instruction in Bible?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"If the hon. Member brings to my notice any individual school in which this is done and the parents are against it, the Government will certainly take action in the matter."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the fact that the Government Order referred to by the Hon. Minister is the result of the expression of opinion by the public, may I know the reaction of the Mission schools to the Government Order whether the infraction was subsequent to the issue of the Government Order or prior to its issue and if it is true, is it not necessary that the Government should take active steps to put a stop to such a practice?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Yes, Sir, certain complaints were received before the issue of the Government Order and also from one or two individual schools after the Government Order was issued and the Government have warned those institutions."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that most of the aided elementary schools managed by these missionaries have changed the names of the children, especially of young children above the age of 5 and below 10 without the consent of their parents, i.e., they have been converted from Hinduism to Christianity, so as to increase the number of Christians?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"That is certainly very objectionable and if the hon. Member will bring to notice the school in which this thing is being done, Government will take very strong action against that institution."

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SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that all the Missionary institutions in the Presidency are teaching their religion as a part of the curricula in the schools and if so, will the Government issue instructions to stop such teaching in those schools?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Orders have been issued that a conscience clause should be provided for, i.e., such of those children, whose parents are not willing to allow their children to attend such instruction, can keep away from those classes."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Arising out of the answer to clause (c), Sir, will the Government see the necessity of withholding grants for such institutions where there is compulsion in regard to this religious practice?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The Government will take all action, including the withholding of grants, but Government hope that this last drastic step may not be necessary."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Sir, considering the condition that religion has created in the country, will the Government take steps to stop all religious teaching of any religion in any school?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"No, Sir. If certain people want to provide for religious teaching or a particular aided institution wants to give religious training for their own pupils, I do not think that the Government should prevent it."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister cannot inform the parents who have complained to the Government, to admit their children into some other schools, i.e., schools other than Missionary institutions."

(No answer.)

MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—"Sir, is it not a fact that religious instruction is given in those schools outside the regular school hours?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"No, Sir. In many schools it is given within school hours."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that non-Christian teachers in such institutions are not paid the same salary as that paid to Christian teachers?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"That is another question altogether and it does not arise from this. The hon. Member may put a separate question and I shall try to answer it."

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SRI KALLUB SUBBA RAO.—“ Sir, is it not the main object of the missionaries to spread their religion in this country? ”

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

“ It might have been, but now the missionaries tell us that they are doing it on very good social considerations and motives. I must say that in certain missionary institutions their objective is service and not proselytisation, especially in the higher classes? ”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government Order has been in force for nearly 10 years? ”

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

“ The Government Order was issued after the Congress Government came into power on 7th July 1947. ”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that these Missionary institutions have helped the cause of education very considerably in the past and that instead of paying them compliments we are now finding fault with them? Is it not very deplorable? ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The hon. Member wants the opinion of the Government in this matter. ”

Non-medical man as organizer of Indian medicine.

11-30 a.m. * 145 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) With reference to question No. 430 answered on 5th November 1947 whether the Government have verified the information contained in the following statement: “ Because he has had administrative experience as the head of the department of Indian Medicine in the Mysore State ”, from the Government of Mysore;

(b) whether it is a fact, that he was the Secretary of the Law and Education Department in the Government of Mysore and retired as such; and

(c) whether the Special Officer was connected with administration of dispensaries of Indian medicine under the Government of Mysore, and if so, in what capacity?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY—“ (a) The answer is in the negative.

“ (b) Sri C. Narayanaswami Naidu was in charge of Law, Legislation, Medicine, Public Health, Municipalities and Local Boards under the Government of Mysore; but not Education.

“ (c) Yes. While he was Law Secretary, he was also Chairman of the Committee for Indigeneous Systems of Medicine and also Chairman of the Central Relief Committee, which posts

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he continued to hold for a year even after he retired as Law Secretary. As the Chairman and as Secretary in charge of Indigeneous Systems of Medicine, he was connected with the administration of the institutions of Indian Medicine in the Mysore State.”

Dissenting minutes from some Municipal Councillors of Dharapuram.

* 146 Q.—SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any dissenting minutes of three municipal councillors have been received on the “ No confidence ” motion against the Municipal Health Officer, Dharapuram, requesting an enquiry on the conduct of the Chairman and some of the councillors; and

(b) what action has been taken on the same?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) A report has been called for from the Collector of Coimbatore. His report is awaited. ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Questions are over. ”

II.—NEW PARTY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“ On a point of information, Sir. The papers to-day announce that several members of the Muslim League Party of the Madras Legislative Assembly have left the party for good. I want to know, Sir, whether you have got any information as to the position of the Leader of the Opposition and the Opposition itself in the Assembly can function as a unit in view of the recent resignations. ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I have not received any official information from the Leader of the Opposition. ”

III.—DISTURBANCES IN PUKKOTTOOR IN MALABAR.

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a submission not connected with the point raised by the previous speaker. The other day the Hon. Home Minister promised a statement with regard to the incidents that took place in Pukkottoor in Malabar; I would appeal to him to give us the information if he had received one from the Inspector-General. ”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ If the hon. Gentleman presses the question, I hope he will forgive me if I have to drag him also into this matter. The information that I have is this: There was a certain gambling in the locality and so, people who were gambling were arrested. The question of Moplahs and non-Moplahs arose and there has been some agitation with regard to Moplahsthan. But fortunately, owing to the firmness of the District Superintendent of Police, whom I congratulate, the situation is well under control now. ”

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IV.—MOTION UNDER RULE 15 (3)—CHANGE OF ORDER OF BUSINESS.

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ Mr. Speaker, I have consulted the Leader of the Opposition and others about this and this being agreed to, I move that under rule 15 (3) of the Legislative Assembly Rules, Demand II—Provincial Excise and Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts be taken up after Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.”

The motion was put and carried.

V.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—cont.

DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“ Mr. Speaker, I beg to move—

that on the recommendation of the Governor, the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,23,08,100 under the head “ District Administration and Miscellaneous ”.”

“ This is a Demand, Sir, where many things have been joined together. Whatever amounts are spent on work connected with more than one major head, will be debited to District Administration and Miscellaneous and therefore, it is that the amount under this Demand looks so big. A reference to page 82 of the Budget Memorandum will disclose the details of this Grant. This covers the establishment of Collectors and all the subordinate revenue officers, village establishments included, discretionary grants of Collectors, rural broadcasting stations, rural re-construction grants, charges in England and the like. The variations between the revised estimates and the budget estimates for 1948-49 are due to the revision of salaries of revenue subordinates, the grant of house allowances to some of them, larger expenditure by way of postage stamps and telegrams, temporary establishments in Collector's offices, installation of new radio sets and there is also some savings due to the replacement of Personal Assistants to Collectors by lower grade officers and to the retirement of certain senior I.C.S. gentlemen after the 15th August 1947. That is why from the accounts for 1946-47 of Rs. 534.76 lakhs this year's budget amount has gone up to Rs. 625.35. I would like to stop with this and await the criticisms of hon. Members and in the course of my reply I will answer the various points raised in the debate.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,23,08,100 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.”

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Mr. Speaker, I rise to move the cut motion standing in my name to reduce the allotment under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

“ In doing so, I would like to place before the Government certain facts that struck me in the matter of District Administration. At the outset, I may mention that we find that there has been no change in the atmosphere with regard to administration

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not only after the 15th August but also prior to that date. As a matter of fact, people had very great expectations of this Government. It is more than a year that this Ministry has been in office and there is absolutely no change in the atmosphere regarding administration in the province. The old regime and the old legacies that the old regime has left behind is still continuing; things are even much worse. After the 15th August, there is greater reason for the people to expect Government to behave as really popular Government, not merely a responsible Government but also a responsive Government. Corruption, as I said on another occasion, has been on the increase. The Hon. the Home Minister may warn us against mentioning this subject even. But I have to tell Government that whatever may be the department whether it is the Police or the Revenue Department or Food, the position in the districts remains absolutely unchanged and I want to know what the Government have been doing in the matter. I know, Sir, that during the regime of the hon. Sri Prakasam an attempt was made to establish a machinery known as the Anti-Corruption Department but I do not know what has happened to it after the advent of this Ministry. With regard to corruption, I have to draw the attention of the Government to certain things that take place in the districts. Government may well say: ‘ If you have got a complaint, you can very well bring it to the notice of the authorities concerned.’ Supposing the village official is corrupt what are the people to do? There is an order that five responsible persons may put in a petition to the authorities concerned complaining about the behaviour of any official and that matter will be enquired into. That is true but what really happens is this. If such petitions go to the higher authorities they simply send them on to the next official superior to the person about whom the complaint is made. Naturally that officer and this official about whom the complaint is made, are hand in glove with each other. And with the daily contact they make and the intimacy with which they have to be in naturally in the course of their official activities, there is absolutely no chance of that authority looking into the complaint. He simply puts it off and somehow evades the issue. As an instance I can tell you many of these village officers are very big blackmarketers. I can give you an instance of one village headman abusing another village headman for reducing the rate of black-market rice. He was asking: ‘ why are you selling rice at Rs. 4-8-0, when I could fetch Rs. 5? ’. These things are not only going on; they are increasing day by day. Government should put a stop to them as early as possible. There is no excuse now for not doing. During the bureaucratic regime the Government could not do what was expected of them. Now it is no excuse for the Government to say that they are helpless in the matter. The other day, I heard the Hon. Finance Minister saying—I do not know whether he said it as a joke or seriously—that he was thinking of changing the colour of the ribbon-red-tape. Red-tapism is still there. I want to know from Government what they have done in the matter. The old regime is still being continued. Red-tapism is still there and the poor man is still suffering under red-tapism as ever before.

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"With regard to District Administration, it is the opinion of the party men about Government officials that prevails. Whatever may be the behaviour or the character of the officials, the party man has only to go and murmur something in the ear of the Ministers, and without enquiry the officials are being transferred. On the other hand, however corrupt and bad and autocratic may be an official, if he is in the good books of some local Congressmen, he is safe there; he will never be transferred. Therefore though the Government here tell us that this is an impartial administration, still things are going on in the old line.

"I want to draw the attention of the House to Police administration in the districts. I want to ask whether this Government had any information with regard to the R.S.S. activities before that great tragedy took place. The activities of the R.S.S. have been going on in Malabar for a long time. The other day the Hon. Home Minister told us that he had no information about it. If so, why is it that the Government was not informed of that. I can only say that the officials and other people connived at them. I want to ask Government whether such an attitude on the part of officials is pardonable.

"Another point I wish to deal here is with regard to retrenchment. I know, whether it be in the Food Department or in the Revenue Department or in any other department, if the Government are careful enough to see whether and what retrenchment is possible, there are many ways by which Government can reduce expenditure under this head. Now that Prohibition is going to be introduced throughout the province we are going to lose a heavy slice of revenue, and I want Government to see that a thorough scrutiny is made with regard to expenditure and retrenchment is effected as much as possible. With these words I move the cut motion."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to second this motion. At the outset, I wish to refer to the appalling food position in the districts in consequence of decontrol and derationing. The other day, the Hon. Food Minister stated that decontrol had been imposed on this Province by the Central Government. But surely on that pretext the present Ministry cannot escape responsibility for the havoc that will be caused as a result of the decontrol policy for it was their duty to inform the Government of India that conditions in this province were different from those in other provinces, and did not warrant the implementation of the decontrol policy in the manner envisaged by the Central Government. Sir, already reports are reaching us of the terrible sufferings of the poor in the districts, consequent on their inability to purchase foodstuffs because of the high prices. The Hon. Minister, in the course of his statement the other day informed us that people need not fear starvation, because the Government could pool sufficient stocks to make available about 6 oz. of food-grains to each individual. I wish to ask the Hon. Minister whether he is not aware of the fact that

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in areas where rationing has been removed the poor find it difficult to purchase foodgrains because of the high prices demanded for them. Thus even though food may be available, about which the Hon. Minister is sanguine, the poor will have to starve as prices would be beyond their reach. The Hon. Minister evidently assumes that even after decontrol there will be an equitable distribution of stocks and has failed to realize, that those who are in affluent circumstances will corner the same and prices will not be within the means of ordinary people. Such patent facts should not be overlooked by a responsible Government. This is a Government of the people and their prime duty is to look after the welfare of the people the bulk of whom are poor. The Government should not deration and decontrol foodstuffs simply because it inconveniences the rich who can afford to pay high prices. Those who demand decontrol are not actuated by unselfish motives. Reports are already current of deaths from starvation. Government should investigate into these reports, and if they are true, they should not shirk the responsibility of restoring rationing and control at least in the deficit areas. We have learnt that the Grow More Food Campaign has been a failure, and it was stated on the floor of the House, that one of the reasons for it was that the subsidies that the Government have given for the construction of wells have not been properly utilized. It is the duty of the Government to investigate into the matter and take steps to ensure that the subsidies given are properly utilized, and if not, duly refunded.

"Another matter to which I should like to advert is the question of blackmarketing which is rampant in this province. I am sorry to note that the Government of Madras have not done all they could to eliminate this evil whereas in the provinces of Bengal and Bombay stringent measures have been taken in this regard. It is absolutely necessary that blackmarketers should be given deterrent punishments. In their case mere fines are of no avail for the majority of them have amassed such wealth that they are able to bear even very heavy fines. It is only through the imposition of the sentence of imprisonment that such anti-social elements can be reformed. In Bombay, I understand an Act has been passed to punish blackmarketing with imprisonment. I should like this Government also to bring forward similar legislation. Sir, I do not know why the Government are loath to take stringent measures against blackmarketers. Some members of the Congress party during the Budget discussions in this House have characterized this Government as a capitalist Government. But it must be remembered that we are living in an age, when capitalism, of the days of old, can no longer flourish and when exorbitant profits can no longer be permitted.

"There is another matter to which I should like to draw the attention of the Government and that is the need for the removal of the existing statutory bars to the appointment of women to a number of posts. The other day when I moved my resolution on this subject, the Hon. Home Minister assured me that the question would be examined by the Government and necessary steps

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taken in this regard. It is on that assurance that I withdrew my resolution. But I find that till now nothing has been done to implement that promise. It is usual for the Government to state on the floor of the House that the question will be considered, whereas in actual fact they have no intention of doing so. In this connexion, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the practice that obtained in the old Legislative Council. I wonder whether any of the present members in this House belonged to that Council. In that Legislative Council whenever a Minister informed a Member that a question would be considered, it actually was considered, and after the lapse of some reasonable time the Member used to be informed by the department concerned as to what action had been taken by the Government. Sir, I should like this Government to revive that precedent. One of the fundamentals of democracy is the establishment of sound conventions. I should like such sound conventions to be established by this Government. I hope, as promised, the Government will take early steps to remove the statutory bar to the appointment of women to the numerous posts in this Province to which they are not admitted. This matter is urgent in view of the fact that number of women who have held temporarily the so-called men's posts are now being deprived of the same in order to give place to candidates returning from war service. So it is necessary that the Government should give this matter their early consideration.

12 noon. "Another matter that I should like to touch upon is the process of inflation, which has not been checked by the present Government. Unless this question is tackled and unless prices are brought down to a reasonable level, the unhappiness, misery and poverty which are rampant in this country cannot be minimized and the Government will not be able to give satisfaction to the services by increasing their salaries or dearness allowances. The Hon. Finance Minister himself acknowledged that the cost of living index in this province had gone up by fifty points during the past year. If this is allowed to continue, I am afraid that in course of time India will be landed in the same plight as China in regard to inflation, which will be a calamity of the utmost magnitude. The Hon. Minister may say that inflation is an All-India problem. It may be so, nevertheless this Government can also contribute a great deal towards checking the evil by concentrating on increasing production. I am sorry to note that the Government have done nothing to further production during the past year. I hope in the year to come they will shed their apathy in regard to this matter and do the needful.

"Before I conclude I should like to refer to the housing scarcity particularly with reference to the low income groups. The Government have done very little to solve this acute problem. At a time when there is such shortage of housing, big bungalows in the districts are allowed to be occupied by a single official. I have visited some of the districts recently and found that some high district officials are occupying such big houses that they cannot furnish the same and most of the rooms are lying vacant. I do not think that there should be such waste of space in these days of

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scarcity. The Government can divide up a big house into two flats and make two officials share the same or utilize a portion of the house as an office. The Government should also look after the interests of their low-paid employees and provide them with houses. In the days of old it was possible for low-paid employees to secure housing accommodation, but the problem has become so acute now that the Government have to come to their help and provide houses for them. I hope the Government will give due consideration to the points mentioned by me."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is that the allotment under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100. I have allowed four hours for this Demand."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, this is the most important demand as it deals with the development of rural areas. So I request that two more hours may be allotted."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I consulted the Leaders of parties and they agreed with me that four hours would be enough."

SRI B. VENKATANARAYANA REDDI:—"అధ్యక్షా, District Administration Demand ను చర్చించు సందర్భములో జిల్లాలోని పరిపాలనా విధానమునకు సంబంధించిన కొన్ని మంకములను ప్రభుత్వమువారి దృష్టికి తెచ్చుట ఉత్తమమని భావించుచున్నాను.

"ముఖ్యముగా జిల్లాలో పరిపాలనా విధానము ఇప్పుడు కూడా వెనుకటి పద్ధతుల ననుసరించే జరుగుచున్నదని చెప్పవలసి వచ్చినందులకు చాలా విచారముగా నున్నది. పరిపాలనా విధానము మనకు స్వాతంత్ర్యము లభించిన తరువాతగూడా పాత నిరంకుశ పంధాలలోనే జరుగుచుండుటవలన ప్రజలకు సరి అయినటువంటి ఉపకారములు జరుగుట లేదు. ముఖ్యముగా సామాన్య ప్రజలందరు ప్రభుత్వ విధానములలోని మార్పులనుబట్టి 'మనకు స్వాతంత్ర్యము వచ్చినది' అని గ్రహించే విధముగా పరిపాలనా పద్ధతులను మార్పుచేయుట అత్యవసరమని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను.

"ఈ సందర్భములో అనేక సూచనలను చేయదలచినానుకాని కాల వ్యవధి తక్కువగా ఉండుటచేత కొన్నిటిని మాత్రమే ప్రభుత్వమువారికి మనవిచేస్తాను. ముఖ్యముగా సామాన్య ప్రజలు తమకు స్వరాజ్యం స్వాతంత్ర్యము లభించినవని అనుకొనుటకు అనువగు పరిస్థితులను కల్పించుటకుగాను అనుభవముగల కొంతమంది ఫభులను ఒక కమిటీగా ఏర్పాటుచేసి వారి సూచనలను ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించి తగు మార్పులు చేసి ఆ విధముగా సామాన్య ప్రజలు తమకు స్వేచ్ఛ స్వాతంత్ర్యము లభించినవనే విషయము గమనించేలాగున చేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని నేను ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

"ఈ సందర్భము మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో మామూలుగా కురిసే north-east monsoon వర్షాలు లేకపోవడం చేత జిల్లాలోని డెల్టా తాలూకాలు రెండింటిలో తప్ప తక్కిన తాలూకాలలో కంటలు పూర్తిగా ఎండి పోయినవి. మామూలు పరిస్థితులలో నెల్లూరును surplus జిల్లాలో ఒకటిగా చేర్చియున్నారు. కాని ఈ సందర్భము వర్షములు లేకపోవడంవల్ల 11 తాలూకాలలోని కంటలు ఎండిపోయినవి. యదార్థముగా తక్కువను గమనించి చూచినట్లయితే నెల్లూరు జిల్లాను de facto జిల్లాగానైనా అని ఉండాలి, లేదా self sufficient జిల్లా అని భుండాలికాని, జిల్లాలోని మొత్తము

[Sri B. Venkatanarayana Reddi]

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13 తాలూకాలలో 11 తాలూకాలు ఎండిపోయినా ఇంకా జిల్లాలోని క్లిష్ట పరిస్థితులు గమనించకుండా ఆ జిల్లాను surplus జిల్లాలో చేర్చడం చాలా విచారకరమైనటువంటి విషయము.

“అదే కాకుండా ఇప్పుడు మా జిల్లాలోని అన్ని తాలూకాలలోనూ రేషనింగ్ తీసివేసినారు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో వంటలు ఎండిపోయిన మెట్ట తాలూకాలలోని ప్రజలు ప్రక్కన వున్న మిగులు surplus తాలూకాలలోని గ్రామములనుంచి ధాన్యము తెచ్చుకొనకుండా inter-taluk movement ban ను విచ్ఛిన్నముచేసి నందువల్ల ప్రజలకు అనేకమయినటువంటి చిక్కులు కలుగుచున్నవి. ఈ విషయమై ఇప్పటికి సుమారు రెండు మాసములనాడు ప్రభుత్వమువారికి దృష్టికి మా జిల్లాలోని కాసన సభ్యులందరూ వికాభిప్రాయముతో inter-taluk movement ban వల్ల ప్రజలకు కష్టములు కలుగుచున్నవి కాన దానిని తొలగించవలసినదని విన్నవించుకొన్నాము. కాని మా సూచనలు విమోచము అదరింపబడినట్లు కనుబడుట లేదు. మేము మనచేసిన విషయములను ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించినట్లుకూడా లేదు. ఇటీవల మన రాష్ట్ర అహార పరిస్థితిని గురించి అహార శాఖ మంత్రిగారు ఒక ప్రకటన చేసిన సందర్భంలో వారిని అడిగిన ప్రశ్నకు వా రింసంగిన సమాధానముకూడా విమోచము సంతృప్తికరముగా లేదు. 25 వేల టన్నుల ధాన్యాన్ని నేకరించి బయటకు తీసుకొని వచ్చిన తరువాత inter-taluk movement ban ను తొలగించవచ్చును గాని ఈ లోపల కాదని వారు సూచించినారు. జిల్లాలోని ప్రజలు తిండికి కాళ్ళు పడుతుంటే ధాన్యాన్ని దుకాణానికి తీసుకొని పోవడం చాలా విరుద్ధమైనటువంటి విషయము. ఈ inter-taluk movement ban వలన ఉపయోగపడేవారు Supply department లో ఉన్నటువంటి లంచగొండి ఉద్యోగస్తులు, black market చేసేటటువంటి వ్యాపారస్తులు మాత్రమే కాని ప్రజలకు ఏ విధమయిన సహకారము జరుగదు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారికి ఈ విషయంలో వచ్చేదేమి లేదు. కాని ప్రజల మాత్రము చాలా కష్టాలు పడుతున్నారు. ఇతి ముఖ్యంగా అహార విషయం కాబట్టి ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వమువారి ఉత్తరువులకు వ్యతిరేకంగా మిగులు తాలూకాలలోని గ్రామములకు వచ్చి ధాన్యము కొనుక్కొనుచున్నారు. ఇది మేము కల్లారా చూచికూడా, వాళ్ళ పడే కాళ్ళను గమనించి మెదలకుండా ఉండవలసినదైంది. ఈ సందర్భం మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లా ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వమువారిని ‘మీరు మాకు ఇంకొక చోటనుంచి ధాన్యము తెచ్చిపెట్టవద్దుకాని మా జిల్లాలో పండిన ధాన్యాన్ని మేము ఉపయోగించుకొని బ్రతుకనివ్వండి’, అని మాత్రము అడుగుచున్నారు. ఈ ఉపకారమే ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులమైన మేము ప్రజల తరపున ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతున్నాము. కాని ఈ inter-taluk movement ban ను తొలగించడంయొక్క అత్యవసరాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఇంకను గమనించకుండా ఉండడంవల్ల ప్రజలకు అనేకమైన టువంటి కష్టనష్టాలు కలుగుతాయి. కాబట్టి ఈ ban ను వెంటనే తొలగించవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వము వారిని మరల మరల కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇప్పుడు గ్రామాలలో minor irrigation మొదలైనటువంటి కొన్ని పనులను చేయుటలో ప్రజల సహకారం లభించటంలేదని, ఇందువలన ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు డబ్బు పూర్తిగా వెచ్చించలేకుండా ఉన్నారని కొన్ని చోట్ల మంత్రులు చెప్పినట్లుగా నేను వినియున్నాను. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు వివి జిల్లాలలో, వివి గ్రామములలో ఎంతో మొత్తములు వివి పనులకు వినియోగించదలచినది ప్రజలందరూ తెలియనట్లుగా స్థానిక వ్యక్తక ద్వారా, గ్రామ కావదులు మొదలైన వాటిలో ప్రకటనల

12th March 1948]

[Sri B. Venkatanarayana Reddi]

ద్వారాను ప్రచారము చేసినట్లయితే ప్రజలు ఎంతో ఉత్సాహముతో ఈ పనులకు పూనుకొందురని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగిన ఏర్పాట్లు చేయవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

“ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులు ఇప్పటికే కాసనసభ సభికులుగా వచ్చి ఉన్నారు. ప్రజాభిప్రాయమును ప్రభుత్వమువారికి తెలియజేయుట వారి ధర్మము. ఇటువంటి ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులు ఇచ్చిన అభిప్రాయములను, సూచనలను ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించుట లేదని ఒకటి రెండు సందర్భములలో నాకు కలిగిన అనుభవములనుబట్టి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులలో భేదాభిప్రాయములున్న హంశములలో కాని, ఇతర పార్టీ భేదములు గల విషయములలోగాని ప్రభుత్వమువారు జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ల యొక్క, ఇతర జిల్లా అధికారులయొక్క అభిప్రాయములను తీసుకొనుటకు అవసరము అగత్యము లేదని నేను అనను, కాని జిల్లాలోని ప్రతినిధులందరు వివిధమగు భేదాభిప్రాయము లేకుండా విశిష్టంగా తమ అభిప్రాయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి తెలియజేసినా, ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆ విషయమై శ్రద్ధతీసుకొనకపోవడం భర్తం కాదని, కాబట్టి ఈ విషయాల సన్నివేశాన్ని గమనించి ప్రజలకు నష్టాలు జరుగకుండా మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో inter-taluk movement ban ను తొలగించవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వమువారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“Mr. 12-15 Speaker, Sir, while supporting the cut motion moved by my hon. p.m. Friend Mr. Moideen Kutty, I should like to bring to the notice of the Ministry some of the salient features under this Demand. In this Demand we find the policies of the Ministry in various matters, reflected in all their ugly colours. Sir, if you carefully go through the Budget Estimate, under this head, you will find meagre provisions made for ex-service men, village officers, peons and non-gazetted officers. The amount provided for these establishments will reflect how low they are paid and how their interests are neglected by the Government. The Government have no definite policy to solve the problems facing them. They have appointed a committee to retrench their own employees. The Congress Party, when it put forward its programme before the electorates, did not say that it would retrench Government servants, if it came into power. It is only with the co-operation and with the help of the Government employees that the Congress Party came into power. But now they are going to retrench most of the low-paid Government servants. Without the knowledge of this House, the Government have appointed a Retrenchment Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ramalingam Chettiar. He is not even a member of this House. He is a gentleman closely associated with the capitalists who are interested in seeing that the workers are retrenched. His aim is to retrench the maximum number of workers and employees. Such a wonderful gentleman has been chosen by the Government to be the Chairman of the Committee to deal with this important problem. The Government seem to have gone to him and begged him for his service, as though there are no other capable men available for this work in this House. I cannot understand this policy of the Government, nor can I agree with the way in which they are dealing with their employees.

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

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"So far as my information goes, it seems that if the recommendations of this Committee are given effect to, the Government will be able to save about Rs. 2 crores. From the beginning, I have been pointing out that the administration of the Government is not a profit and loss concern. A few days back we have seen the Adjudicator's award relating to the railwaymen's dispute published in the papers. The Adjudicator was one Mr. Justice Rajadakshya, a very famous judge and he has clearly shown the way in which the problem of retrenchment should be solved. Instead of retrenchment, he had suggested that the railway staff should be increased. I see there are certain gentlemen who are anxious to retrench railway workers. But fortunately that plan was not accepted by this judge. Only persons of that type should be chosen as Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee and not a capitalist like Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar.

"Coming to the question of non-gazetted officers, we find that there are about 20,000 peons working throughout the Province and their salaries vary between Rs. 16 and 25. Everybody knows that it is very difficult to get on in these days on such a low salary. Their dearness allowance and their house-rent allowance will come only to about Rs. 35 per mensem, whereas the peons in the Central Government are paid about Rs. 65 per mensem. Lower division clerks in the Central Government are earning nearly Rs. 100 per mensem. Here our lower division clerks are getting Rs. 70 per mensem. Therefore a lower division clerk under this Government would very well prefer to be a peon under the Central Government, instead of serving as a clerk under this Government.

"Whenever this question of the salaries of low-paid Government servants is raised on the floor of this House, the Government always come forward with the excuse that they have no money and that they cannot afford to pay according to the Central Pay Commission's recommendations and that that report does not apply to this Government. If they go through that report in detail, they will see that its recommendations are intended to be applied to Provincial Governments also. It is only the Madras Government that have not accepted the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. Some of the Provincial Governments have already adopted them. It is wrong to say that this Government have not the necessary finance to pay their employees according to those recommendations. If they cannot find the money, it is their own fault. It is on account of wrong policies they are following that they are not able to find the necessary money. If they want to satisfy their employees, if they want to have a contented staff, they must change their policies. They must know where to tax and where to cut short the expenditure.

"In this connexion may I remind the Hon. Minister for Revenue that he has been responsible for postponing the Agricultural Income-tax Bill. If that Bill had been passed into law, the Government would have got a revenue of about a crore of rupees."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"By the abolition of the zamindaris, I will get about Rs. 2 crores."

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"It will take many years before you can get this Bill passed. Apart from that, Sir, I do not know where the Hon. Revenue Minister is going to find the money to pay compensation which he has promised to pay to the zamindars, after the Bill is passed. Unless he is going to mortgage every one of us in this Province, he cannot raise the necessary money. How many crores it is going to cost the Government, the Hon. Revenue Minister himself is not aware of, and none of us know where will it ultimately land us. Therefore there is no use of thinking about what you are going to do. It is two years since the Congress Government have come into power and during these two years, they have done practically nothing. Their policy is only the policy of taxing the poor. They have only increased the sales tax, which has fallen upon the shoulders of the dumb millions of this Province. These unfortunate people are now regretting why they have brought the Congress into power. This Congress Government dare not touch the rich people. If they are really serious to increase the revenue by taxing the rich why should they not do so? There are various means of increasing the revenues of the State. The hon. Lady Member Begum Amiruddin has put it, that the Government is that of capitalists. But I say it is more of big business affair. The Government dare not touch the big businessmen, nor the capitalists. That is why the Government have chosen a capitalist as Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, to effect retrenchment of about Rs. 2 crores by retrenching the poor Government servants.

"In June 1947, the Hon. Finance Minister gave figures regarding the expenditure on Government servants. He said that about Rs. 26 crores are being spent on the non-gazetted officers. Let me analyse these figures and show how they are distributed and who consumes a major portion of it. There are about 150,000 non-gazetted officers upon whom about Rs. 18 crores are being spent, whereas for about 2,000 officers, about Rs. 8 crores are being spent. Who is to plead before the Government to reduce the salaries of these 2,000 officers, on whom about Rs. 8 crores are being spent? How can the Government expect to effect savings without retrenching these highly-paid officers? They are there merely as countersigning machines, and they are mostly I.C.S. officers. Will the Government reduce the salaries of these 2,000 officers? No. If the Government are prepared to accept my suggestions, I can show them how to find the necessary money to pay more for these low-paid Government servants."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"The hon. Member has got the budget in his hands. He has already made suggestions and he can make more suggestions."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"What I am saying is that the Government are not earnest in effecting retrenchment. They dare not make retrenchment in the higher ranks. I am only suggesting that it is possible to find more money, if they are really earnest about this matter.

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [12th March 1948]

"Sir, let me come to the question of peons. Their claims are completely neglected."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has got only one minute more."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"I was thinking that I had more than five minutes, because I began only 10 minutes ago. However, Sir, I shall finish in two minutes."

"Well, Sir, let me just say a word about the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. These rules are very archaic and have been framed long long ago. Even though the Congress Government have come into power, they have not yet seen the necessity to change these rules."

"One word about the ryotwari village officers. Last year the Government spent about Rs. 1,85,000 on these officers, and this year also the same amount has been provided. Their salaries range from Rs. 7 to Rs. 11. As one of my hon. Friends have referred to, it appears that the same figure is being repeated every year in the budget. However, Sir, theirs is a hard lot and their salaries also must be increased."

"Then, Sir, let me say a word about the land colonization schemes. There is an item in the budget known as the land colonization schemes for ex-servicemen. There are to-day about 20 lakhs of these people remaining unemployed. What is the Government's plan? What are they going to do for these people? Not a word has been said about how they are going to carry out these colonization schemes."

"Sir, as regards rural indebtedness, the Government have not provided any substantial amount. I have pointed out many times in this House in the past that the rural indebtedness is increasing year by year. The Government are prepared to spend only Rs. 5 crores to liquidate the debts of people in the Province. Most of the people in our rural parts are suffering under indebtedness. There are about Rs. 75 crores of rural debts in this Province, and the Government must come forward and provide at least a substantial sum and see that these debts are liquidated."

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the success or failure of our new schemes depends upon the officers we have in the district and taluk headquarters. They are the people who are in close contact with the ryots in the villages. In accordance with our election manifesto, we are trying to carry out certain schemes of development. How far we are going to fulfil those pledges will be seen by the success we attain in carrying out these development schemes."

"Sir, we have attained independence. We are now living in very difficult times. In fact, history has no parallel to the difficulties and sufferings that our country has undergone from the very moment it has attained its independence. With all these sufferings which we have to face and with difficulties, which we have been beset with, we have attained our independence and we are

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trying from the Provincial headquarters to fulfil our election pledges by formulation of policies beneficial to the rural population. We must therefore have the full co-operation of both the district and taluk officers, in order that we may carry out our programme. I am afraid, Sir, that most of these officers are still remaining passive and are not earnest in carrying out the orders and programmes of this Government. They are as indifferent as they were before in regard to development schemes. It appears to me that these people are working against the very policies and principles of this Government. Where the Government want them to be considerate, they are inconsiderate and even enthusiastic in carrying out the same against us. Where they want them to apply the rules and regulations strictly, they do so in a very indifferent manner and sometimes act against the direction of the Government and against the election manifesto which the Congress has issued."

"As regards the Harijan Uplift programme, the proposals have been under consideration for the past two years. We have allotted Rs. 1 crore for this. Therefore there is no want of funds. Did they do anything? I will tell you, Sir, about a case in my own constituency as an instance. I made great personal efforts in this matter and even to-day when I began to think as to how the work was retarded, it makes me shudder. In one village, named, Marambatti, 100 Harijans' huts were burnt down in a fire accident. Then I met the Revenue Divisional Officer and we decided to raise a fund and build Mangalore tiled houses for the Harijans. Accordingly we collected subscriptions. Then we approached the Military department and purchased about 80,000 Mangalore tiles. Then I opened correspondence with the Hon. Minister for Harijan Uplift. At that stage the enthusiastic Deputy Collector who was working with me was transferred. Then another man was put in his place. It appears to me that there must have been some difference of opinion between the old Deputy Collector and the present man. As a result what happened? The Marambatti scheme was dropped. I cannot understand the attitude of the officials who use private funds in their official position. It is really a very great handicap for public workers like me. The Hon. Minister was good enough to consider the scheme very favourably and the Government were good enough to give me even 400 gallons of petrol for transporting those tiles to the site where the buildings were to be constructed. Under what circumstances the scheme was dropped I am unable to understand. Only the other day the Mangalore tiles purchased for Rs. 2,900 from the Military department were said to have been sold in public auction for Rs. 11,000 and odd. The Deputy Collector was not even courteous enough to ask me, as a man connected with the scheme. The funds were collected by means of drama performances and things like that. Funds were collected and everything was ready. How the scheme came to be abandoned and the tiles were sold away, I cannot understand. It is really very horrible."

"Again, Sir, there was a flood in 1946 in Annasagaram and the Harijan quarters were badly damaged. I appealed to the Hon. Minister who is sitting opposite to me. He was good enough

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to give sanction for Rs. 20,000 from the Famine Relief Fund. The site where we wanted to build belonged to the District Board and the District Board could not alienate the site without the sanction of the Government. About that also I had a talk with the Hon. Minister for Local Administration. He sympathized with me and promised to see that the land was allotted. Since there was a technical difficulty that could not be done immediately. Sir, I was engaged here on legislature work and when I went home I saw that the entire scheme was scrapped by the R.D.O. even without consulting me. We out of courtesy made the R.D.O. as the President of the non-official Relief Committee under the G.O. That gentleman did not have the courtesy to consult me. I was able to get a subscription of Rs. 30,000 for the Annasagaram Harijans. How can I collect the subscription, Sir, when I was not able to fulfil the cause which I took up?

"Sir, one Deputy Collector was there. He was transferred and the other Deputy Collector came. Is there any reason or rhyme for the Deputy Collector's behaving like this? (Interruption.) For want of co-operation from the officials the representatives of the people are to suffer like this. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to take notice of these things.

"Again, the other day it was the Hon. Minister for Food who said loudly and eloquently that they were making a provision for seeds and wages and for . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I must allow 10 minutes for all hon. Members."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Please allow me 15 minutes."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, only 10 minutes."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I really feel when I take all the 24 districts in our Province, that some of the districts are very badly neglected. I am not casting any aspersion on any hon. Member, Sir, when I say that some representatives may be very powerful or vociferous or they may have a good deal of influence with the Government, with the result that those districts get a better treatment at the hands of the Government. And the fact remains, Sir, that there are certain districts which are almost neglected for the reasons cited above. Even when we take a particular district there are so many areas in the district which are neglected by the district authorities concerned in the matter of providing amenities and other necessities of life. In this connexion, Sir, I may say that it is fortunate that we are having a democratic form of Government under which it is the right and duty, nay, privilege of the M.L.As. in the district to bring to the notice of the House and the authorities concerned the difficulties and deficiencies in the various areas. Although the M.L.As. might be doing their duty by bringing these things to the notice of the district authorities, still there are so many areas which are neglected. If you take a particular district, it may be that the District Headquarters or

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one or two prominent areas might be receiving proper attention from the district authorities. Otherwise, the other areas particularly in the interior are badly neglected. My point in stressing this is to show that these people who are paying the same tax are still suffering for no fault of theirs. I am sure, Sir, that there should be a certain amount of uniformity in the matter of expenditure and in the matter of providing amenities for the various places.

"Sir, our Congress friends say that there should be no communalism. But we very often hear cries in this Assembly about the Andhra, the Rayalaseema, the Tamilnad or Malabar. Unfortunately, I do not think that I have ever heard any mention about the poor district of Chittoor which I have the honour to represent. In fact, Sir, I will be perfectly right if I say that Chittoor has become the Cindrella of this Madras Province. It is a matter of regret, Sir, that it is not in the Andhra area, and though it is claimed to be in the Rayalaseema it is not in the Rayalaseema, it is not in the Circars and it is not included in the Tamilnad. Therefore, Sir, this unfortunate district of Chittoor in spite of these various areas has become the Cindrella of the Province. One thing I want to say about the district, Sir. Sir, it has been a famous place for bringing forth eminent men; for some decades most of the prominent men of our Province came from Chittoor. I think the M.L.As. who come from the Chittoor district, both on the other side and this side, who have been very intimately connected with the district administration and local administration and others have brought everything to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Revenue. To some extent the Hon. Minister for Revenue is a very reasonable man being a man from the village himself and I am sure that he will go deep into the matter. In the old days, Sir, as the Hon. Lady Member, Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin, pointed out just now, whenever suggestions were brought to the notice of the Ministers or the Executive Councillors they deemed it their duty to go into the matter and enquire and they tried to redress grievances as far as possible. Some of our Ministers may feel, Sir, that it has become a matter of routine for M.L.As. and that they should simply hear them for 10 minutes and they need not take them seriously. If that is going to be the view point of the Government, there is no use wasting our time and the precious time of the House and of the Speaker.

"Another thing is, Sir, that whenever we make any suggestion, not only from this side but even by Members from the Opposite side, it is being misconstrued. I would like to bring to your pointed attention one fact, Sir, as I owe a certain amount of explanation to you. The other day at the time of the debate on the demand for Heads of Provinces and Ministers, we said that our Premier should be present in the House and he should reply to questions and know what the Members of the Legislative Assembly have got to say. I can say with all the emphasis that I can command, Sir, that it was said in the best spirit possible. After all he is our Premier, Sir, and it is why we wish that he should be present amidst us and hear our grievances. But it was quite

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unfortunate, Sir,—and it has gone on record—that he made the remark that we were misusing our privilege. Sir, it was an aspersion on the House. I do not include you, Sir, because you have to uphold our liberty. I say, Sir, and I protest that that was a definite aspersion on the Members of the House . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Probably the hon. Member has not followed the speech of the Hon. Premier. At the end of his speech he said—I closely followed his speech—‘If I have wounded any hon. Members, I ask their pardon.’ That was his apology.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“It is a very poor way of apologising, Sir, after having wounded. If I bring this to the notice of the House, Sir, I should like to say, that I am not saying these things in any spirit of discourtesy to the great man of our Province. He is after all the Premier of our Province. Therefore every Member is anxious not only on this side but also on the other side that he should be present amidst us. We did not mean to attack the Hon. Premier. Far from it. I only wanted to bring it to your notice, Sir, that our liberties are in your hands and so it was unwarranted on the part of the Hon. the Premier to have made such a remark.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member could have brought this to my notice then and there.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“You did not give me a chance to reply, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member could have raised a point of order at that time.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“During question time you have told us that we have got this weapon which I am now wielding.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“A point of order is also a weapon.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“I do not want to controvert you, Sir.

“Whenever we make suggestions to the Government, the Hon. Ministers should take them in good spirit. We are not making the suggestions, Sir, for the sake of pleasure. Whatever may be the differences in our temperament and approach, in our own way we are all united in one respect, namely, to serve the interests of the Province. It is in that spirit, Sir, we are all here. I am not saying all this, Sir, in any spirit of rivalry or communalism.

“In these days, Sir, whenever we say anything, it is being misunderstood. With due respect to the Lady Members, Sir, I should like to say some thing which will be a matter of revelation to you and to the House. All these days we were feeling that we found communalism only among men. But since a week or two I have been forced to change that opinion. There is more communalism among women than among men. It is quite possible,—I say this with due respect to the Lady Members on this and the

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other side—because women by nature are more quarrelsome than men. (Laughter.) It is a natural characteristic and we cannot help although we may deplore such communalism.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“On a point of order, Sir. Do you approve of a sweeping statement on the part of my hon. Friend that women by nature are quarrelsome?”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“I am sure, Sir, that no woman will have Mr. Anwar as their spokesman because he is a very bad spokesman for women. I am a better spokesman for them.

“I am sorry, Sir, I do not find the Deputy Speaker here who on two different occasions in the garb of trying to suppress Muslim communalism proved herself the worst communalist possible.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“How is that relevant to the subject now under discussion?”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“I am sorry, Sir, that all the subjects are connected.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“How is it connected with this?”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“All the items are inter-connected, Sir.”

“Anyhow, Sir, I do not see the Deputy Speaker here and I do not want to talk about her in her absence. I will take some other opportunity which is surely bound to come.

“I know, Sir, that the Hon. the Revenue Minister will be a very busy man with regard to the different matters, political and otherwise, and also about his land reforms and he may not find time to scrutinize all the speeches now made here and also on a previous occasion when we talked about the general aspects of the budget. But I am sure, Sir, that he has a very good Secretariat, a good Revenue Secretary and others and he will be assisted by them in the examination of these matters. May I hope, Sir, that whenever our suggestions are reasonable, the Hon. Minister for Revenue will do his best in the matter?”

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand made by the Hon. Minister for Revenue. Sir, this is a very important Demand and I think the Government should have given more care and attention to see to the disabilities that are being experienced by the Scheduled Castes. Therefore, Sir, if I rise on this occasion, I would like to inform the Government that it is not only the Provincial Government but the Government of India also have on its statute book a resolution that we recently passed in the Dominion Parliament. That resolution, Sir, brings home that amenities for the welfare of the Harijans must be taken up not only by the Government of India but also by all the Provinces. I do not know whether this Government is aware of that resolution and whether they have made any other provision to give effect to that resolution. If they have not already

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approached the Government of India on this matter, I would earnestly urge the Revenue Minister to get into communication with that Government and see what action they could take for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes in this Province.

"Sir, this is a Demand which specially deals with the uplift of the villages. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, has in unequivocal terms, said: 'The villages must be improved.' Now, Sir, take for instance, the village officers. Have they reconciled themselves to give reasonable facilities for the Harijans? The Government of India gives funds for the convenience of water-supply, rural sanitation and many other things. I do not know, Sir, whether the Government have used these funds, whether the amount that has been given has been rightly spent even in the matter of execution of the works that go to improve the lot of the Harijans in the villages. The Memorandum itself says, 'The execution of any scheme in any rural area was originally made dependent on a contribution of not less than one-third of the cost either in cash or in kind.' I do not think any of the villages have been brought within the scope of the scheme. I mean the Scheduled Castes living in the villages, are not aware of such a thing as that. The Government of India has gone further and subsequently empowered the Provincial Governments to relax the conditions regarding the contributions from villages. This is a very important matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister. The village has to be improved if our whole India is to be improved and here is the starting point and I trust that the Government takes up the matter in right earnest. Even in the matter of assignment of lands, the other day, I heard from my colleague coming from Chingleput. . . ."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Sir, might I suggest that this might be raised on Monday in the Land Revenue Demand?"

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I am only telling the attitude taken by the village karnams and monegars who, in spite of instructions that might have gone from the headquarters or from the Government of this Province, are neglecting their duties. They do not tell where is the land and what are the survey numbers. On the other hand, they give lands in assignment which are intended for these people, to their kith and kin. Several instances have been brought to the notice of myself and several members. I feel that the attitude of the village officers is to be greatly regretted. Apart from that, it is stated in the memorandum that an amount equal to the expenditure on village reconstruction will be transferred from the amount to the credit of the fund for village reconstruction. If there is to be a reconstruction, it must really start from the Harijan quarters. At all times, Sir, either in the matter of public health or water convenience, people say that if there is an epidemic, the Harijan quarters is the spot where this epidemic arises and unless those villages are reconstructed and placed on a better footing, there is a danger not only to the

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village but also to the town and the whole Province. I request that the Hon. Minister will take note of these things and do justice for the cause of the Scheduled Castes.

"Sir, even in the matter of Prohibition, this Demand deals with the appointment and pay of the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition for the Special department which have to look to ameliorative measures in the villages. So far in the Nilgiris district, I have not seen any scheme of ameliorative work of Prohibition being extended to the Harijan quarters. I specially request the Revenue Minister to take note of this and see that something is done so that the Harijans also may share the small quota that is set apart for giving ameliorative measures in the Prohibition areas. After these few words of mine, I am sure the Hon. Revenue Minister will take note and do something for the Scheduled Castes in the village parts."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. Sinna Kaziar. (Sinna Kaziar not rising from his seat.) Mr. Anandan Nambiyar . . . (Mr. Sinna Kaziar rose from his seat.) I have called Mr. Anandan Nambiar to speak. I will call the hon. Member later."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, my main criticism is that District Administration is the same as it was before August 15th. Of course, a question may be raised as to how the District Administration can be changed all of a sudden after August 15th. Granting that August 15th has brought us something, which I refute, and which I am not prepared to agree, the administration is going on in the same manner as it was previously. I have every reason for saying so and I would quote instances in support of it. During the last few weeks, on account of communal disturbances following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, the R.S.S. was banned, and immense powers were taken by the District Magistrates to curtail individual liberty. This occurred when Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated by a R.S.S. man or a Hindu Sabhaite. I do not know how Government found it convenient to ban the Communist Volunteer Corps and to arrest men at random without any reason. I am the General Secretary of the South Indian Railwaymen's Federation. The All-India Labour Union Corps, which has nothing to do with the Communists was also banned. Instead of going straight to the Communists, why they have done this? Not only that, railwaymen working in the workshops have been arrested because they belonged to this organization. Two workers in Trichinopoly were arrested. In the name of law and order, they think they can do anything and ~~undo~~ anything. I am saying that this Government is ridiculously bad. It is adopting Hitlerian methods and tactics. I oppose this motion."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Sir, is the hon. Member speaking on Police?"

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"Sir, I am speaking of the powers vested in the District Magistrates under the Public Safety Act."

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THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Sir, but District Magistrates do not come under this Demand."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"Sir, because the Collectors act in the capacity of District Magistrates."

"Take the case of Erode. There were communal disturbances there after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. Our Labour Union Secretary in the Loco Workshops, one Mr. K. T. Raju, who himself took the initiative in protecting the lives of Muslims—his house was searched on the ground that he belonged to the South Indian Volunteers Corps. I do not understand why the Magistrates go on so blindly using their powers. I think it is because the Ministers are giving them free licence to do all these sorts of things."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Sir, the hon. Member was absent from this House when the Police Demand was under discussion and in connexion with this Demand, he wants to speak covering that subject. If he goes into details as he has done, he must find that this has nothing to do with the Demand under discussion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will pull him up. Let me hear him for some time more."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"Sir, The District Collectors are given powers to take action under the Public Safety Act and they are acting in a high-handed manner. That is my contention."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Sir, properly speaking, it should come under Police Demand."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"Sir, it can."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It should."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"Sir, when a reference has been made under this Demand to the Hon. the Premier. . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have checked the hon. Member several times."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"Sir, what I submit to the Hon. Minister is that he, being the head of the Revenue department, must also use his discretion to see that these District Collectors are not misusing these powers given to them under any Act."

"Now, Sir, we see that there is a drive against the Communists. I was attending the Party Congress in Calcutta, and while returning, for fear of my being arrested en route, I alighted at Sularpet and came here by bus. I was also afraid that a warrant might have been issued by the time I arrived here. Is this the way the popular and democratic Government should act? During this time, last year, I was in Trichinopoly and Vellore Jails safe and I wrote several letters to you that I ought to be permitted to attend the session. In a similar manner, this year, I was afraid that I

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might be arrested. I am not prepared to allow any single pie to be spent on this administration. This must change. The policy, the programme and the methods of the Government must change. Mr. Speaker, I have three minutes more and I will continue after lunch."

MR. SPEAKER:—"You can continue till 1-3 p.m. I will give you time."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"Sir, I wish to say a word or two about these karnams of Malabar. These karnams are called Menons. They are to assess the quantity of the paddy to be harvested in a particular field. They will say, thousand paras, whereas it may yield five thousand paras. In this case, the landlord will have to pay a share to the karnam. If payment is not made, he will put up the assessment, with the result that the poor people suffer. This is what happened in Malabar and I believe it is not quite an unusual thing in other districts also. Several representations have been received by me and others regarding this matter. There must be a radical change in the matter of this village administration and merely tinkering and touching here and there will not do."

"Sir, about the question of retrenchment. There are many temporary hands in the districts. These people must be absorbed somewhere and Government cannot say 'These people are temporary. We cannot give them any job.' It is unfair."

"Therefore, Government should take the responsibility to give¹ p.m. employment to the youths of the country. The men who are prepared to work should be given work. If Government should say that they cannot take the responsibility of giving work to these men, they are unfit to continue as a Government. They must resign. There are other people in this country who can run the Government and who can afford to do these things by adopting a better policy. If the present Government do not do these things, they will be forced to go out of office. You may take action under the Public Safety Act. Many black Acts may be passed, but the people cannot tolerate these things any further, because these things are going beyond the possibility and capacity of the ordinary and average men to put up with. Let it not be taken to be the Socialist's view. It is the average man's demand to-day that he must have work. If he cannot be provided with work by the Government, there is no right for the Government to continue in office. If the life of this Government is to continue, reforms of this small nature are not enough. As a friend of this Government, I advise them that if the life of the present Government is to continue, and if what is happening in Hyderabad should not happen in Madras, the Government must radically change their policy. They must be prepared to feed the people, they must be prepared to give jobs to the men who seek employment, and they must see that the wishes of the people are met in a reasonable manner. If they say that they have got capital behind them, I tell them that capitalism is coming to an end now. Elections held in Trichinopoly last month

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and other places have shown what the results are. The Government may say 'we have the Police; we have got money; so we will suppress you and carry on the administration.' I warn the Minister . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This is not a general discussion."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"Let me come to the point, Sir. So far as the District Administration is concerned, the Ministry must change its policy. I would request the Minister, as a Member of the Cabinet, to take the initiative and see that the discontent prevailing in the districts is put an end to, and radical changes are effected in the administration. In the meanwhile, as a reformatory measure, I want that the District Collectors and the Magistracy under them and every one down to the village officers should be asked to carry on his duties in a popular way. The Minister may say that he is a popular Minister. But the point is that the Collectors and village officers also should become popular. They must see to the needs of the people and carry on the administration."

"With these words, Sir, I resume my seat."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, though I was only 0.1 of a second late this morning, still I had to lose my chance. Therefore, I will be cautious hereafter."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I want the hon. Member to be so in future."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, in supporting the cut motion I have to say a few words: "District Administration from my point of view happens to be a comprehensive subject. This administration is dependent on the Provincial Administration and Provincial Administration is dependent on All-India Administration. Anyhow, I have to finish my speech within the 10 minutes allotted to me, and so I will be brief."

"First of all, let me say, Sir, that we are all fortunate that after 180 years of British rule, we got Swaraj and we became independent on and from the 15th August 1947. After we got independence, what happened? Even to think of it, it shudders me. The gravest sin and the most heinous crime was committed. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated. Never in the annals of India was such a crime committed by any man in our vast sub-continent. Next year, Sir, we will be having statistics of crimes committed in different Provinces and also in the Indian Empire. You will be able to see from these statistics that the total number of these crimes will be several hundred per cent more than what it was before the 15th August 1947. This is the kind of independence we have inherited."

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"Now, what about our necessities of life, Sir. First of all we should have food to eat, clothes to put on and houses to live in. Unfortunately for the Congress Ministry God also has been cruel, because after the 15th August there has been no rain. (Laughter.) I am not going to attack them on this ground."

"Sir, I think I spoke on the textile policy of this Government on a previous occasion. If there is any non-Congress man in this hall who is the best friend of the Congress, I say, Sir, it is Sinna Kaziar. Therefore what all criticism I level against you, should be taken in good light and in good spirit. As I have already told you, in the words of Lord Buddha, a friend will fight with you and not an enemy. What about this antediluvian and prehistoric charka system, Sir? These are days when events are moving fast and we should try to keep pace with the times. I ask, Sir, whether it is compatible with the conditions of the modern world to resort to charka and spin cloth? You may know, Sir, that South India was once famous for its textile industry. (Interruption.) Handloom industry we are still having. Machine made clothes we must have. In the *Sthalapuranam* and in *Silapathikaram* it will be found that the shrouds covering the Egyptian mummies were all muslins manufactured in South India. Unless you improve and encourage the textile industry in South India, it will be impossible to bring back our long lost and long past glories to South India. Unless you develop your export trade and unless you give all the State encouragement in this direction, I say, Sir, we will be one hundred years behind the world, a state of affairs which you will not like to see."

"Sir, Mr. Natesa Chettiar from Salem was speaking about the local officers this morning on the Demand 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'. He was saying that he was very much handicapped by the local officials to do certain things in the matter of firka development. It may be true that he was much handicapped. I say, Sir,—please excuse me—Congress workers and Congress M.L.As. have been a great handicap to the local officers. It is not my word. You would have seen the statement of Konda Venkatappiah, a staunch Congressman. I should like to see him, Sir. I will go to Vizagapatam and meet him in person and pay my compliments to him. (Laughter.) He is the only sincere and conscientious man who has brought out this fact, because he is interested in preserving the sanctity and honour of the Congress institution. He has done a great harm also. In the mufassal, whenever I ask local officials as to why they are dishonest and why do they take bribes, they tell me 'what Mr. Sinna Kaziar, haven't you seen Konda Venkatappiah's statement; when your leaders and others are like that, why not we poor people drawing Rs. 50, take petty amounts of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. This is the question they put to me, Sir. (Laughter.) I tell you, Sir, that first of all you must learn to govern yourself. Then you can govern others. I am your friend, as I already told you. In the words of Bismarck, it is a sin to be socially dishonest. But it is not a sin

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to be politically dishonest. (Laughter.) For Heaven's sake do not adopt this policy, because when it is a sin to be socially dishonest, likewise it is a sin to be politically dishonest with us."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one more minute."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I lost time in my introductory speech. What about your cry regarding Harijans? On this subject I want five more minutes, Sir, because this is a very vital question."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not possible to give more time."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, you may go to Madura and look into the Minutes Book of the Madura Municipal Council. I do not know exactly whether Mr. Subbaraman was the Chairman then. A subject relating to the construction of Harijan quarters came up for consideration and I moved an amendment. I asked 'Why do you want a Harijan colony at one end of the City? I will give you a site in the midst of Muslim quarters; the second centre can be had in the Brahman locality, the third centre in the midst of Sourashtra quarters and the fourth centre in the locality of the caste Hindus'. I do not know the purpose of these separate Harijan hostels, Harijan colony, Harijan schools, which will always keep them aloof from others."

"Sir, during Victory Celebration day, Mr. Pritchard had been to our mosque, and there was common dining there. I sat with Harijans—to my right and Harijans to my left. I took meals with them. This kind of inter-dining is a piece of social reform. Any amount of eye-washing will not do. Please do not have Harijan quarters away from your localities."

"With these words, Sir, I resume my seat."

SRI K. RAJARAM NAYUDU:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ரிவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்களால் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இவ்வருஷம் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டின் மூலம் பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு அதிக நன்மையைச் செய்ய சர்க்கார் முயன்றிருக்கிறது என்பது நன்றாக தெரியவருகிறது. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு செய்ய விரும்பினாலும் ஜில்லாக்களிலும், தாலுகாக்களிலும் அதிகாரிகள் சர்க்காரின் நோக்கத்தை சரிவர நிறைவேற்றுவது இல்லை என்பதை கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். உதாரணமாக கிணர்-வெட்டம் திட்டத்தின் மூலம் ஒரு கோடி அறுபது லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நடப்பு வருஷத்திலும் சென்ற வருஷத்திலும் நடந்த நிர்வாகம், மிகவும் குறைகூறுவதற்கு உட்பட்டது என்பது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியும். அதேமாதிரி வழியில் அடுத்த வருஷத்திற்கும் ஒரு கோடி அறுபது லட்சம் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறது. இப்படி ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஒதுக்கிவைத்து பூராவும் சிலவழிக்காமல் போனால் அதை நிறுத்தி வைப்பது நல்லது என்பதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். மானவாரி பிரதேசங்களுக்கு, உதாரணமாக இராமநாதபுரம், மதுரை, கோயமுத்தூர், சேலம், ராயலசீமா போன்ற இடங்களில் கிணர் வெட்டுவதற்கு ரூ. 300 கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆறு நூறு ரூபாய் சிலவழிக்க வேண்டுமென்பது சர்க்காரின் நோக்கம். ஆனால் அந்த இடங்களில் ஒரு கிணர் வெட்டுவதற்கு 1,000, 1,500, 2,000 ரூபாயாகிறது. கோயமுத்தூரில் என் நண்பர்

[12th March 1948]

[Sri K. Rajaram Nayudu]

ரூ. 5,000 ஆகும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஆனால் இந்த ரூ. 300 போக மேற்கொண்டு வேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்கள் Agricultural Land Improvement Loan என்னும் கடன் மூலம் விவசாயிகள் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று தாராள சிந்தையுடன் சர்க்கார் அந்தக் கடனைக் கொடுக்கும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். பட்ஜெட்டிலும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இந்த subsidy மூலம் வாங்கிய ரூ. 300-யும் செலவழித்த பிறகு மேற்கொண்டு ஒரு ஆயிரம் ரூபாயோ, 500 ரூபாயோ கடன் கேட்டால் அவர்கள் கொடுப்பது இல்லை. அதைக் கொடுக்காமலிருப்பதோடு கூட ரூ. 300 வாங்கினதற்காக கஷ்டத்திற்குள்ளாக் குகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இந்தமாதிரி கஷ்டங்களுக்குள்ளாகாமல் வழி செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிலும் உத்தியோகபற்றற்ற 3, 4 பேர்கள் கொண்ட ஒரு கமிட்டியை நிறுவி சீக்கிரத்தில் இந்த loan பணத்தை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும்படி செய்வேண்டும். ஆகையால் விவசாயிகள் கிணர் வெட்டியும்கூட பலனடையாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். இதில் சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் சிரத்தை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

"இரண்டாவதாக கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட rural indebtedness என்பது இந்த மான்யத்தில் வருகிறது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு கொடுக்கும் கடனில் ஏதாவது அவர்களுக்கு அனுகூலம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் கடன் நிவாரணம் ஏற்படுத்தும்படியான நன்மையைச் செய்ய சர்க்காருக்கு நோக்கம் இருக்குமானால் ஒன்று செய்யவேண்டும். Industrial Banking Corporation என்று ஏற்படுத்தப்போவதாக ஒரு திட்டம் சர்க்கார் வைத்திருப்பதாக தெரிகிறது. அதைப்போல Agricultural Banking Corporation என்று ஏற்படுத்தி விவசாயிகள் கடன் பட்டிருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு பணம் கொடுத்து உதவவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது கடன் பட்டதனால் விவசாயத்தில் வரும் பலனை ஒருவரும் அடைய முடியவில்லை. உழைப்பின் பலனெல்லாம் வட்டிக்கு ஈடுசெய்யக்கூட போதவில்லை. வட்டி கொடுத்தவிதமாகவே இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் விவசாயிகளின் கடன் தன்மையைத் தளர்த்த சர்க்கார் Agricultural Banking Corporation ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஏதாவது சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் இதைவிட வேறு நல்ல சீர்திருத்தம் கிடையாது.

"வீடு கட்டும் திட்டம், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் ஏழைகளுக்கும் வீடு கட்டுவதற்கு ஒருவிதமான திட்டம் அமுலுக்கும் இன்னும் செய்கையில் கொண்டு வரப்படவில்லை. கேள்வி கேட்டதற்கும் ஒரு பதில் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். Harijan Welfare Committee Report வந்திருக்கிறது. சீக்கிரம் அதைப்பற்றி கவனிக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் வீடுகளை தானே சொந்த சிலவில் கட்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன் இடம் மட்டும் கொடுங்கள் என்று மனுப்போட்டாலும்—மந்திரிகளைக் குறைகூறுவீல்லை—ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளும், தாலுகா அதிகாரிகளும் அதைப்பற்றி கொஞ்சமும் பொருள் படுத்துவது இல்லை. சம்மந்தப்பட்ட வேலையைச் செய்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லி ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை. தாங்கள் சொந்த சிலவில் செய்துகொள்ளுகிறேன் என்றாலும் அதற்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பது இல்லை. இது முக்யமான விஷயம். இதற்கு சர்க்கார் சரியான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக நடப்பு வருஷத்தில் கிராமங்களில் ரேடியோ set வாங்கி வைப்பதற்காக ஒரு கோடி 26 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அடுத்த வருஷத்திற்கும் இதற்காகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது ஒரு நல்ல காரியம். இதன் மூலம் சர்க்கார் ஜனங்களுக்கு அனுகூலம் செய்வதாக இருக்கிறார்கள். பழைய முறைப்படி சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் கையில் இதை கொடுத்துவிடாமல் அதற்காக ஒரு பொதுஜன கமிட்டியை நிறுவி அவர்கள் மேல்பார்வையில் இந்த ரேடியோக்களை அமைக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் செய்து ஜனங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இன்னும் இரண்டு, மூன்று வருஷங்களில் நமது மாகாணத்திலுள்ள எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும்

[Sri K. Rajaram Nayudu] [12th March 1948]

இதுபோன்ற வசதி இருக்கும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி ரேடியோக்களை வாங்கிவைத்து நல்ல பிரசாரங்கள் செய்யலாம். முதியோர் கல்வி, அதாவது படிக்கத்தெரியாத வயது வந்தவர்களுக்கு உலக விவகாரங்களைப் போதிக்க வசதி ஏற்படும். அதன் மூலம் முதியோர் கல்வியையும் மற்றும் கிராம அபிவிருத்தியையும் குறித்து பிரச்சாரம் செய்யலாம்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக மதுவிலக்கு திட்டத்தின் மூலம் Development officers என்று நியமிக்கப்பட்டு ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிலும் வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். நான் ஒரு யோசனையை சர்க்காருக்குச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இவ்வளவு Development officer களையும் காலி செய்துவிடுங்கள். இந்த மதுவிலக்கிற்கு நியமிக்கப்பட்ட committee-யின் President நண்பர் நாச்சியப்ப கவுண்டரிடம் இதைப்பற்றி பலமுறை விவாதித்தேன். அவரும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார். இந்த ஆபீசர்களால் ஒன்றும் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. இந்த இலாகாவின் வேலைகளை Co-operative department-ல் ஒப்பித்து விடலாம். இது அனாவசியம். அவர்கள் அனாவசியமாக சம்பளம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு வேலையும் உருப்படவே இல்லை. சர்க்கார் பணம் செலவு செய்வதற்கு தகுந்த லாபம் இல்லை. Co-operative department-ல் விட்டு விடுவது நல்லது என்று என்னுடைய யோசனையை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“முக்யமாக ஒரு விஷயம் பட்ஜெட் விவாதத்தில்கூட சொன்னேன். ஜமாபந்தி என்னும் பெயரால் முகாம் போடுவதில் ரிவினியூ இலாகா உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள், முக்யமாக Divisional Officer ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் இவர்களைப்பற்றி இங்கே பேச விரும்புகிறேன். இவர்கள் ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் camp போடும்போது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட ரிவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், கிராம முன்சிப் இவர்கள் தங்கள் சொந்த சிலலில் supply செய்ய நிர்ப்பந்திக்கப்படுகின்றனர். இதுதான் லஞ்சத்திற்கு முக்யமான காரணம். இவைகளைச் செய்யக்கூடாது என்று கண்டிப்பான ஒரு உத்திரவைப் போட வேண்டும். சப்ளை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று எந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தராவது கேட்டாலும் சர்க்கார் கண்டிப்பான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம் என்று எச்சரித்தால் இந்த லஞ்சத்தை ஒழித்துவிடமுடியும். ஒவ்வொரு ரிவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டரும் தான் பெரும் மாதச் சம்பளம் ரூ. 50-ல், என் ஊரில் தெரியும், ஒவ்வொரு மாதமும் ரூ. 200, 300 வரையில் மேல் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு சப்ளைசெய்து வருகிறார். இதை எப்படி நிறுத்த முடியும் என்பதை சர்க்காரே பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். தலைவர் அவர்களே, சர்க்கார் இதை கொஞ்சம் மனதிலிறுத்தி லஞ்சத்தை ஒழிக்கும் சரியான வழியைக் கடைப்பிடிக்கவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கிராமங்களில் முன்சிப்களையும் கர்ணம்களையும் பரம் பரையைப் பொறுத்து நியமித்துவருகிறார்கள். அது கூடாது. அது இல்லாமல் படித்து பயிற்சிபெற்றவர்களை 2, 3 கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒருவராக நியமித்தால் ரொம்பவும் செளகர்யமாக இருக்கும். அதனால் பலனும் அடையலாம் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். இது எல்லோருடைய அபிப்பிராயமும் ஆகும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

“Firka அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டம். இந்த டிமாண்டில் மிக முக்யமான அம்சம் இதுதான். Firka அபிவிருத்திக்கு பட்ஜெட்டில் நல்ல ரூசுகங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றன. Firka development ஆபீசர்கள் உறுப்படியான வேலைகளைச் செய்வதற்கு Firka development கமிட்டிகள் நல்ல வழிகளை நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறது. கிராமங்களில் அத்யாவஸ்யமான அபிவிருத்திகளைப் பார்த்து செய்துகொள்ளும்படி நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி உண்டுபண்ணுவதற்கு முடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். பம்பு செட்டுகளை சர்க்கார் சிலவிலேயே வாங்கிக் கடனாக விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கலாம். விவசாயிகள் அதனால் செளகர்யமடையலாம். இன்னும் Firka களில் Tractor களை வாங்கிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். முக்யமாக கரிசல் நிலங்

[12th March 1948] [Sri K. Rajaram Nayudu]

களையும் புஞ்சைப் பிரதேசங்களையும் சீர்செய்வதற்கு Tractors இருந்தால் எவ்வளவோ நன்றாக இருக்கும். அறுகு வெட்டல் முதலிய வேலைகளுக்கு Tractors மிகவும் நன்மையாக இருக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“Firka அபிவிருத்திக்காக வேலை திட்டங்கள் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ரோடு போடுவது, குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்வது, நீர்பாசனத்திற்கு குளங்களை மராமத்து செய்வது முதலியவைகள் முக்யமானவை. ஒவ்வொரு பிரிக்காவிலும் திட்டம் போட்டு estimate தயார்செய்வதற்கு ஆட்சன் இல்லை. P.W.D. யைக் கேட்டால் ஆள் கிடையாது என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஒவ்வொரு பிரிக்காவுக்கும் ஒரு Special Overseer யை நியமித்து அந்த Overseer estimate தயார்செய்வதுடன் வேலைகளை அவருடைய மேல்பார்வையில் செய்வதற்கு அனுசூலமாக இருக்கும். ஆகையால் ஒவ்வொரு பிரிக்காவிலும் ஒரு Special Overseer ஐ நியமிப்பது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

“இன்னும் கட்டாயக் கல்வியை ஒவ்வொரு பிரிக்காவுக்கும் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். மத்யான சாப்பாட்டு முறையை எடுத்தது தப்பு. குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட பிரிக்காக்களிலாவது இந்த மத்தியான சாப்பாடு கொடுக்கும் வழக்கத்தை வைக்கவேண்டும். இந்த மாதிரி திட்டம்போட்டு ஒவ்வொரு பிரிக்காவிலும் கட்டாயக் கல்வியை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். முதியோர் கல்வியைப்பற்றி நான் அதிகம் பேசப்போவதில்லை. முன்பு கல்வி மான்யத்தைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது பல நண்பர்கள் பேசிவிட்டார்கள். முதியோர் கல்வி மிகமிக முக்யம் என்பதைமட்டும் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“மற்றொரு திருவிளையாடல் இருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் மந்திரி சபை வருவதற்குமுன் நம் மாகாணத்தில் நடந்திருக்கிறதை சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டுவந்து அதற்கு ஏதாவது விமோசனம் தேடவேண்டுமென்று கொள்கிறேன். பட்ஜெட்டில் Subsidies to ryots for reclamation of land என்று ஒரு அம்சம் இருக்கிறது. இதில் இந்த வருஷமும் சென்ற வருஷமும் பணம் ஒதுக்கவில்லை. Advisors ஆட்சி காலத்தில் லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை தஞ்சாவூரிலுள்ள சில ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கும் பிராசுதார்களுக்கும் இனாமாகக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். தரிசு நிலங்களை சீர்படுத்துவதற்கென இந்தப் பணத்தை வாங்கி சிலவழித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் சிலவுசெய்து அதிலிருந்து இப்பொழுது லட்சக்கணக்காக சம்பாதித்துவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அம்மாதிரி பணவுதவி ஏழைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகையால் ஏன் பிராசுதார்களுக்கும்மட்டும் கொடுத்து ஏழைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்காமலிருக்கிறது என்பதை விசாரித்து ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்றும் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்தத் தஞ்சை பிராசுதார்களிடமிருந்து பணத்தை வசூலிக்கவேண்டுமெனவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“இன்னும் ஒரு நிமிஷன்தானிருக்கிறது.”

SRI K. RAJARAM NAYUDU.—“மற்றொரு விஷயத்தைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த N.G.O. strike க்குப் பின்னால் சர்க்கார் தரமான மனப்பான்மையுடன் இருப்பதாகவும் பழிவாங்கும்படி உத்தேசம் இல்லாமல் இருப்பதாகவும் சொல்லப்பட்டது. அதற்குப்பின் நடக்கும் ஒரு பயங்கரமான விஷயத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சர்க்காருக்கு பழிவாங்கும் உத்தேசம் இல்லாமலிருக்கலாம். ஆனால் ஜில்லா உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இப்பொழுது என்னசெய்கிறார்கள் என்றால் strike ல் சேராதவர்களாக இருந்தால் Revenue Inspector ஆக இருந்தால் Clerk ஆக மாற்றப்படுகிறார். Clerks ஆக இருந்தால் அவர்கள் தாசில்தேசத்திற்கு மாற்றப்படுகிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் வருத்தத்தக்க விஷயம். ஸ்டிரைக்கை ஆதரிக்காதவர்கள் பழிவாங்கப்படுகின்றனர். இதை நிறுத்தவேண்டும்.

“நண்பர் சின்னக்காஜியார் சர்க்காரைப்பற்றி குறை கூறினார்கள்.

MR. SPEAKER:—“The time allotted to hon. member is up.

[Mr. Speaker]

[12th March 1948]

"I have already told the House that I have fixed four hours for this Demand and if it is the desire of the House to hear the reply of the Hon. Minister to-day, we should sit to-day till 5-45 p.m. As the Hon. Minister will not be here to-morrow, I suggest to the House that we should sit to-day till 5-45 p.m. Mr. Seethi Sahib will now speak."

3-16
p.m.

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, in further supporting this cut motion, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the great neglect of the Malabar District in the matter of district administration and especially, the two taluks, Ernad and Walluwanad, which happen to be my constituency and which is called the Malappuram Constituency, as hon. Members are aware. Sir, the eastern portion of the Ernad taluk consisting of certain centres called Kumaranallur and Kedavur are highly malarial areas inhabited by extremely poor people and their interests are always neglected by the district authorities and nobody knows under what conditions those people are living; whether they are receiving any medical aid, whether they are getting good drinking water, whether they are having any bridges or other means of communication leading them to cart-roads—nothing of these is known to anybody. I do not blame the district authorities. When we have rural development schemes and Firka development schemes, the people in those very deserving areas are always forgotten by the district authorities. I would respectfully request the Government to transfer the head of the district and to appoint some Revenue Officer, who knows the condition of the poor people inhabiting such areas. These people do really deserve the consideration of the Government and the funds that are placed at the disposal of the head of the district should be very liberal for the purpose of relieving the distress of the people. Of course, the Collector has got considerable funds placed at his disposal in order to relieve the distress of the people and the earlier he devotes his attention to the matter, the better for the district concerned.

"Then, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to another matter and that is the condition of a large section of the people who are living as estate coolies. These estate coolies are in a very miserable condition. They have no quarters to live and to lead a decent existence and they are huddled up in certain quarters where the life of these people is worse than the life of animals or beasts. This condition of the estate coolies is not known to the district authorities, and the authorities do not take any steps to relieve their distress. Therefore, I would respectfully request the Government to see, that in their attempts for rural reconstruction and firka development, they do not forget the condition of the estate people in East Ernad and a portion of the Malabar district which deserve their earnest consideration.

"Then, Sir, another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is the neglect of the rural areas in the matter of amenities such as the installation of radio sets and provision of recreational facilities. I do not know whether any radio set has been installed in any of the centres in the taluks.

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The earlier the Government devote their attention to this matter, the better. In this connection, I would also bring to the notice of the Government the necessity for opening a radio station in Malabar for the benefit of the Malayalam speaking people. It is an urgent necessity and the earlier it is opened, the better for the people of the locality. The number of people who speak the Malayalam tongue inhabiting the Malabar district is about forty lakhs and therefore a radio station for that district is absolutely necessary. I understand that the Central Government has got a scheme for opening a radio station for the Malayalam-speaking public also and so a recommendation of the Madras Government to the Central Government in this respect will be very helpful in expediting the opening of a radio station in Malabar. The opening of a Malayalam broadcasting station will make the number of radio sets set up in the different centres in the district really useful to the people concerned. The broadcasting which is now made in Malayalam do not relate to subjects of interest to the rural population and if there is a broadcasting station, the authorities will really be able to cater to the taste of the Malayalam-speaking people.

"Then, Sir, there is another matter to which I want to draw the attention of the Government and that is the condition of the people in the Laccadives and the Amindivi Islands for which we have made certain provision in the budget because they form part of this Province. The condition of these islands is not exactly known to us, who are in the main land. The people in these islands live in a very primitive condition. They are not having enough schools; they are not having any medical facilities. Even the ordinary amenities of civilised life are denied to them. More than all that, even the rule of law is denied to these people. The Collector of Malabar and the Collector of South Kanara are the highest lords to whom the people of those islands can look to for any kind of administration of justice or for the redressal of their grievances. What I submit is that these islands have to be brought under the administration of the main land and they should form part and parcel of the Malabar district. That will be a practical suggestion for giving the people of the islands an ordered and civilised life. There are also many Malayalam-speaking people in those islands and therefore their amalgamation with the district of Malabar will be helpful to them. One other thing, I want to bring to the notice of the Government is that the people inhabiting these islands are practically cut off from the main land and we do not know what happens to them. Twice a year, the Collector pays an inspection visit to the islands—I do not know whether it is annual inspection or biennial inspection that is referred to in the budget—but I had a talk with the authorities in the main land and I understand that the Collector pays a visit annually to those islands. I do not know whether they are visits or visitations because the staff who accompany the Collector will be simply looting the unsophisticated people of the areas with the result that on each visit the people are deprived of what little they possess. The

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clerks and other members of the staff who accompany the Collector simply terrorise the people and they extort as much money from the poor people as possible. No action is taken by the Government to redress their grievances or provide amenities to them, which they badly require. Therefore, it is very necessary and urgent that these islands should be reclaimed and amalgamated with the Malabar district for the purpose of administration. I would also request the Government to arrange for the early establishment of a steamer communication between the main land and the islands either by private agencies or by the Government themselves providing one or two passenger steamers.

2-30 P.m. "Sir, there is one other great injustice done to the people of these islands. Coir yarn manufacture is their cottage industry and these people are compelled to barter their yarn for rice at a price which the Government fixed half a century ago. They cannot sell the yarn in the open market at market prices. It is a great hardship and a disability for these poor, ignorant and unsophisticated people. They are denied the benefits of law, of civilised existence and they are compelled to sell the products of the cottage industry at prices fixed by Government long ago which are not profitable to them. It is a great injustice and the earlier it is redressed the better.

"Sir, I would also urge upon the Government the necessity of appointing a special officer of the grade of Deputy Collector to look after the interests of these people."

SRI S. K. PALAIYA KUDUMBAR :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது வந்து விவாதத்தில் இருக்கும் 'இந்த மான்யத்தை' நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ஆனால் இங்கு நடந்த சட்டத்தீர்ப்படியும் பாதுகாப்பின்மையும் பரிசீலனை செய்து தாலுகாக்களில் நடத்தப்படவில்லை என்பதை ரொம்பவும் வருத்தத்தோடு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கிராமங்களிலும், சிறிய ஊர்களிலும், சேரிகளிலும் சேர்ந்து நூறுக்கு 25 per cent ஹரிஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தங்கள் குறைகளையோ அனுதாபங்களையோ தீர்த்துக்கொள்வதற்கு மற்ற ஜாதிகளுக்கு நடுவில் போய் தாசிஸ்தார்களிடமோ, ரிவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களிடமோ சொல்வதற்கு முடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒருவாரம் இல்லை ஒரு மாதம் இல்லை ஒரு வருஷக்கணக்கில்கூட ஆகிவிடுகிறது. அப்படி போய் சொன்னாலும் அவர்கள் இவர்களுக்கு சௌகரியம் செய்து கொடுப்பதுகூட கிடையாது. இப்படி ஏழை மக்களுக்கு கஷ்டங்கள் இருப்பது எல்லோருக்கும் பட்டவர்த்தனமாகத் தெரியும். தினம் தினம் கூலி செய்து தொழில் செய்து அந்த கூலியில் வரும் ஜீவனத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஏழைகள் வாழ்ந்ததற்கும் போது அவர்களுடைய குறைகளைக்கேட்டு சௌகரியம் செய்வது கிடையாது. ஹரிஜனங்கள் காட்டை வெட்டி மேட்டை வெட்டி புஞ்சையை நஞ்சையாக்கி கிணர் வெட்டி எவ்வளவோ சீர்திருத்தங்கள் நிலங்களில் செய்தால் அதனுடைய பலன்களை அடையாமல் இந்த கிராம அதிகாரிகளேயே விடுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் இந்த கிராம அதிகாரிகளினால் இந்த ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம்கூட சௌகரியம் கிடையாது. ஆனால் அங்கே இருக்கும் தாசிஸ்தார்களுக்கு promotion, மாணேஜருக்கு promotion, ரிவினியூ டிவிஷனல் ஆபீசருக்கு promotion என்று கொடுப்பதாக விதி ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது அவர்களுடைய வேலைகளுக்காக. ஆனால் இந்த ஹரிஜனங்கள் எவ்வளவு வேலை செய்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு பிரயோஜனமும் ஏற்படவில்லை. அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய நிலங்களில் எவ்வளவு பிரயாசைப்பட்டிருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் கஷ்டத்தை அடைந்திருந்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு இந்த அதிகாரிகள் சௌகரியம் செய்வது இல்லை

[12th March 1948] [Sri S. K. Palaiya Kudumbar]

என்பது பட்டவர்த்தனமாக எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். இன்னும் அதி காரிகள் அவர்களிடம் பாரபட்சமாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை வருத்தத் துடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"நீங்கள் மைக்கில்தான் பேசவேண்டும்."

SRI S. K. PALAIYA KUDUMBAR :—"இன்னும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் சொந்தக்காரர்களாக 6 ஏக்கர், 4 ஏக்கர், 20 ஏக்கர், 10 ஏக்கர் என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டு பயிர் செய்து வந்தால் அவைகளிலிருந்து மகசூலை அறுவடை செய்யும் காலத்தில் அங்கே வண்டிகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கொள்ளையடித்துக்கொண்டுபோய் விடுகிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி அங்குள்ள அதிகாரிகளிடம் தெரியப்படுத்தினால், அவர்களிடமிருந்து நியாயம் கிடைக்கும் என்று சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்களிடம் போய் தெரியப்படுத்தினால் அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம்கூட செலிசாய்ப்பது இல்லை. அங்குள்ள டிபார்ட்மென்ட்டில்போய் ஜனங்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தைச் சொன்னாலும் குறைகளை நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு யோசனை சொன்னாலும் அங்கு இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகள் கொஞ்சம்கூட செலிசாய்ப்பது இல்லை. ஏனென்றால் அங்கே லஞ்ச நோய் தாண்டவ மாடுகிறது. நூறுக்கு ஒரு per cent ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குகூட செலிசாய்த்து விமோசனம் அளிக்கப்படுவது இல்லை. இந்த நிலைமையில் 1946-ம் வருஷம் ஏப்ரல் மாதம் நடந்த சம்பவத்தைப்பற்றி 1947-ம் வருஷம் ஜனவரி மாதம் 28-ம் தேதி கனம் ரிவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் தெரியப்படுத்தியும் கேள்வி போட்டும் பதில் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குள் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய மகசூலை கொள்ளையடித்துக்கொண்டு போய் விட்டார்கள். வீட்டில் தீப்பட்டு எரிந்தவுடன் போய் சொன்னபோது அதற்கு வேண்டிய பளுசட்டம், ஜீத்து, முதலியவைகள் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு வாரத்திற்கு மேலாகிறது. இவ்விதம் பலவிதமான கஷ்டங்களை அதிகாரிகள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் பலவிதமான அசௌகரியங்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. பப்ளிக் பாதைகளில் போகவேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கும் எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டங்களை அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். அது சம்மந்தமாக 1946-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து இதுவரையில் கலெக்டரிடமும், ரிவினியூ டிவிஷனல் ஆபீசரிடமும் எல்லோரும் இதைப்பற்றி மனுக்கள் போட்டும் நேராகச் சொல்லியும் அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை.

"புளியங்குடி கிராமத்தில் 10,000 ஹரிஜனங்கள் வசிக்கக்கூடிய இடத்தில் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு ஒரு பஸ் ஸ்டாண்டை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதனால் போக்குவரத்திற்கு இடஞ்சல் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்தியும் இன்னும் ஒரு நியாயமும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. அங்கே இவ்வளவு நிர்ப்பந்தங்கள் இருப்பதால் அவைகளைப்பற்றி இந்த சட்ட சபையில் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கும்போது இங்கு பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. அனுமதியும் கிடைக்காமல் போய்விட்டது. ஆகையால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அங்கு இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இருக்கும் குறைகளை நீக்கும்படியாக சொல்லவேண்டும். ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களை பெரிய காரியமாகக்கொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு சௌகரியம் செய்வதற்கு நீர்வாகஸ்தர்களை அனுப்பி விசாரித்து ஒரு ரிபோர்ட்டு அனுப்பப்படுவதாக சர்க்கார் உத்திரவிடவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் காடுகளிலும் மலைகளிலும், வயல்களிலும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களை சர்க்கார் கவனிப்பதன்மூலம் அவர்களை பாதுகாக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை தீர்த்துவைக்கவேண்டும். மாகாண சர்க்காருக்கு மனுக்கள் வந்தால் அதைப்பார்த்து விசாரித்து ரிபோர்ட்டு கொடுக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக எவ்வளவு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருந்தாலும் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. அவர்களை அதிகாரிகள் அன்புடனும் கருணையுடனும் நேசத்துடனும் நடத்தவேண்டும். அதிகாரிகளுக்கு மனம் மாறி அன்புடனும் கருணையுடனும் நேசித்தாலென்பது அவர்கள் மூன்றேற்றமடையமாட்டார்கள். அப்படி இல்லாததால்தான் ஹரிஜனங்கள் கெட்ட வழியில் போய்விடுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகள்

[Sri S. K. Palaiya Kudumbar] [12th March 1948]

படித்து பரிட்சைக்குப்போனால் அவர்களுக்கு சரியான மார்க்குகள்கொடுப்பது இல்லை. ஏனென்றால் அவர்களுடைய பேப்பர்களை திருத்துவது அய்யங்கார் கள்தானே! ஜாஸ்தி மார்க்குகள் போட்டால் கெட்டுப்போய்விடுமோ என்று பயந்துகொண்டு பேப்பர்களை சரியாக திருத்துவது கிடையாது. ஏனென்றால் அவர்களுடைய வேலை போய்விடுமோ என்று பயப்படுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் குடி இருப்பதற்கு வீடுகள் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டுவதற்கு சாமான்களும் தேத்து வகையறுக்களும் கொடுத்துவ வேண்டும். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கிவைத்தாலும் பிர யோஜனம் இல்லை. அதிகாரிகள் அவர்களை கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் மனது மாறி கருணையுடனும், அன்புடனும், நேசத்துடனும் பழகவேண்டும். எல்லா டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலும் அவர்களை கருணையுடன் நேசித்து வரவேண் டும். அவர்களை பாதுகாக்கும் முறைகளைச் சொல்லி அவர்கள் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் என்று ஒரு ரிபோர்ட்டு அனுப்பும்படி அவர்களுக்கு order கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவைகளையெல்லாம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the cut motion. At the outset, I would like to point out that the District Administration is top heavy and immediate retrenchment must be effected. The hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu said that no retrenchment should be effected because the workers and the labourers would be put to considerable difficulties and hardship thereby. But I am not thinking of people in established departments. I am only thinking of departments which have been created during the war on account of the control measures and which are still functioning. I do not know why the Government should continue these departments and spend money on them. I would also make a reference to corruption to which reference has been made by several hon. Members. Gandhiji has urged decontrol only for this reason that because of control, corrup tion exists. Around the dark corners of the control structures dark dealings went on. The very people who administered the controls have sold the people down the river. If corruption is to be elimi nated the Government should give up all the control measures which they are still administering. When they have decontrolled food which is in a very critical situation, I really do not understand why they should have controls in several other departments of Governments. All the departments that have been created for the working of the controls should go.

“ Secondly, Sir, in order to implement the several ideas and ideologies of the present Government several new special officers have been created. Are not hon. Members entitled to know what the Special Development Officers, the Rural Recreation Organisers and several such officers are actually doing. I would agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Raja Ram Naidu when he said that these officers must be asked to go home, because no purpose is served by them.

“ Then, Sir, with reference to the sinking of wells, the difficul ties with regard to that have already been explained by several hon. Members. I find that the District Collectors are actually harassing the people to whom advances have been given for sinking wells. If these people have not completed the wells, it is due to reasons for several of which the Government themselves are respon sible such as the difficulty in getting materials, the high cost of

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labour and so on. When people are unable to sink the wells, the Collectors come down upon them and ask them to refund the money or go to jail. Some such harassment is meted out to the people. If advances have been to them either by this Government or by the Advisers' Government, I request the Hon. the Revenue Minister to give instructions to District Collectors that in cases where people have not used the money for the purpose for which it was borrowed, it may be recovered from them in instalments where people are not able to pay back the advances in lump sum.

“ Then Sir, with regard to the Grow More Food campaign, the salvation of the Province depends upon increased production. In the Budget Memorandum I find a statement that the staff intended for publicity for the Grow More Food campaign was not being put to that use. I really do not understand the reason for the Govern ment not employing the publicity staff assigned by the previous Government for this purpose. It is no use for the Hon. Minister for Food and other Ministers to make long-winded statements on the floor of the House. We must impress the thing on the poor masses of the Province. We should undertake a vigorous publicity drive and make the people understand the necessity for growing more food. Unless such a publicity is undertaken I do not know whether the Government will succeed in their 'Grow More Food cam paign' as they call it in the Government Departments.

“ Sir, with regard to the re-organisation of the weights and measures, I do not want to go into it at length because there is already a Bill on the subject and a select committee is considering it. At present the people are being deceived by the presence of several false weights and measures. I do not know whether I am right in revealing what I said in the select committee. Sir, there are certain commodities which are sold according to different standards. For instance, milk is sold according to weight in one place and according to measure in another place. The Bill must be so amended as to provide that a particular commodity should be sold only according to a particular measure, so that corrupt people may not deceive the poor people.

“ Again Sir, with regard to minor irrigation, the Government should take it from the Collectors and hand it over to the Public Works Department. (The Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao: 'That comes on Tuesday.') As the subject comes under District Collectors, I would say this. As the Collectors are working under high pressure on account of several control measures and several new schemes, it is no use burdening the Collectors with minor irrigation also.

“ Sir, before I close I am thinking whether I should make a reference to the question of Muslims in services. Sir, the more we are trying to point out the injustice done to the Muslims in Govern ment service, the more does the Government get irritated. So far as I am concerned, I try to believe in the philosophy 'Silence is golden', but at the same time there is the Tamil proverb 'அறந்த பிள்ளை பால்துடிக்கும்.' It is only the child that cries gets milk.

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But in our case, Sir, the more we cry, the less becomes our feeding. (Laughter.) At the same time, Sir, I should call your attention to the reference made by one of the members (Mrs. Durga Bai) the other day in the Indian Parliament to the Communal G.O. I think, Sir, she was actually crying on behalf of a sub-community in this Province. I really hope, Sir, that the Government will do justice to every man, woman and child in the Province."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, I heartily support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Revenue for Rupees 6,23,08,100, because this Demand is part of the Budget presented for 1948-49 by the Honourable Finance Minister on the 25th of February last, which reveals an exceptionally satisfactory handling of the finances of our Province. Secondly because it includes so many items of expenditure which go to improve and develop the province in several ways, such as the postwar reconstruction, the employment of ex-servicemen, the fiska development and so on. The outstanding feature of the budget this year is the extension of total prohibition to the whole province which involves a loss of Rs. 17 crores of revenue besides an additional expenditure of Rs. 1 crore spent towards ameliorative measures. It must be said to the credit of the Government that prohibition was already introduced in selected firkas of all the 25 districts of our province. In my constituency in the development fiska of Gara there are 27 villages where all the liquor shops have been removed; but prohibition is a miserable failure because there is illicit manufacture of liquor and the people are addicted to drink. My suggestion, Sir, is this. There are hundreds and thousands of Congress workers, who, in olden days picketted arrack and liquor shops and sales as well in 1922, 1930 and 1932 and later with the result that many portions of several districts became practically dry. If the Government enlist the services of these selfless Congress workers people who have rendered yeoman services to the country, I am sure prohibition will be a wonderful success.

4 p.m. "Then so far as development of rural areas is concerned, it is a good thing that it was introduced in 1946 and that it is going on. But immediate steps should be taken to see that every fiska is well developed. It was yesterday that I received a report that some Fiska Development Officers had not even sent their reports. Though the scheme is an year and half old it has not yet taken any shape. It is good that a scheme has been chalked out and a programme laid down such as the laying out of roads, starting cottage industries, sinking of wells and so many other things, but the only thing that is very essential to achieve our object is co-ordination between the Development Officials and the other officials in the Excise, Revenue, Health, Public Works and other departments. The Collectors who are at the helm of affairs should exercise more interest in development activities when alone we can achieve any success in the matter of rural reconstruction. Besides this the co-operation of the Congress workers and the people must be enlisted as a result of which the Congress can maintain its prestige.

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"And then, now, Sir, regarding prohibition it is necessary that steps should be taken to see that the work connected with it is more and more implemented and that it becomes a grand success ultimately.

"I proceed now to the bifurcation of Vizagapatam district. I thank the Government of Madras, especially the Hon. Minister for Revenue and the Hon. Minister for Finance for the steps they have taken to bifurcate the district of Vizagapatam. The district of Vizagapatam is a very big district. It is the biggest not only in our Province, and country but probably in the whole world. It is a district with a population of about 40 lakhs and with an area of about more than 9,000 square miles with as many as 21 taluks. It must be said to the credit of the late Sir A. P. Patro that he did his best to see the district bifurcated during the Advisers' Regime. Mr. Prakasam's Ministry did also think it fit to bifurcate the district, and made every thing ready for the same. Now the district has already been divided into two districts for the purposes of Police, Medical and Public Works Departments with the respective offices at Chicacole, the head-quarters of the newly formed Chicacole district. What is required is that the offices of the District Collectors, the Offices of the District Superintendents of Police, and the Offices of the District Forest Officers, etc., have to be located at Chicacole. There is a token grant of Rs. 100 in the budget under this head and I wholeheartedly support this demand. It is a matter for gratification that Chicacole is going to be the headquarters of the North Vizagapatam district which was once the head-quarters some hundreds of years ago during the times of Muhammadan rule. It has a population of more than 25,000. The only drawback for the town is lack of enough buildings. But there are plenty of vacant-sites where any number of buildings can be constructed, both public and residential. The other day in reply to a supplementary question of mine regarding the location of a second grade college at Chicacole, the Hon. Minister for Education was pleased to advise to await the orders of bifurcation. Now that the Government's decision that every district should have at least one college in it I fondly hope the Government will do well to locate a college in Chicacole ere long. The proposals for giving effect to bifurcation have been there before for a long time and it has been pending before the Board of Revenue even from 6th January 1947, when orders were practically passed by the Government bifurcating the district. So, it will go to the credit of the Hon. the Revenue Minister if only he sees that bifurcation takes effect at the earliest possible date. Thousands and lakhs of people welcome this decision. If bifurcation is effected, it will improve the district in so many ways such as the expansion of education, the starting of banks and co-operative societies, the improvement of irrigation facilities, etc. In a word, we will have one entity of our own. I wholeheartedly support this demand for the grant of six crores and odd made by the Hon. Minister for Revenue.

[Sri G. Kumaraswami] [12th March 1948]

"There is one more thing sir, last but not the least important which I wish to say. I had no opportunity of taking part in the general discussion of the budget when the Hon. the Finance Member introduced it. It is a nice budget and the finances of the Province were very carefully handled by him. There is nothing wrong in having drawn from our reserve to the tune of five crores. In 1946 when the hon. Mr. Prakasam was the Premier our veteran leader, His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal, Sri C. Rajagopalachariyar and other prominent leaders gave vent to the feeling and opinion that total prohibition should be our goal and that it should be introduced immediately even if it came to our drawing the whole amount of 30 crores in our revenue reserves. It is a good thing that the Government are now able to introduce complete prohibition from 2nd October onwards. It is a fulfilment of an important pledge of the Congress. Let it not be said hereafter that the present Government have committed an unpardonable blunder in not introducing complete prohibition in the Province as promised. Even if you forego a large amount of revenue and even if certain people suffer for want of liquor we must be able to carry out our scheme through and make the prohibition programme a complete success."

MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry to remark that the District Administration now-a-days is on the whole slack. We are talking too much of growing more food. But Government should understand that we must be given sufficient facilities for protecting our food crops. People find very great difficulty in getting gun licences which are very essential for the protection of our crops from ravages by wild animals. If a man is not in the good grace of a Sub-Inspector he is not able to get his gun licence. Whenever a man puts in a petition for the renewal of his gun licence, which the Sub-Inspector recommends for the cancellation the Collector sends that petition to the same Sub-Inspector for his remarks. I think this procedure should be put a stop to and the Collector should be asked to send the petition to Tahsildar for enquiry and report."

"The next point that I wish to refer to is this: after the introduction of food control, the staff in all the Revenue offices, the Tahsildar, the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Collector have become very indifferent in their work. If a man makes a petition to the Tahsildar or the Revenue Divisional Officer, it never sees the light of day; the man never gets even a reply. There is no use of people sending in their petitions to these officers even without a chance of getting any acknowledgment for having received their petitions. So I would request the Hon. Minister to issue instructions to the Collectors to see that all the petitions received from the public are acknowledged by the authorities concerned and disposed of as speedily as possible."

"The next point that I wish to refer to is this: after decontrol people find it very difficult to get their quota of rice. The ration shops are closed, because after decontrol, people go from place to

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place taking paddy and rice and sell at high prices. The officers have become very slack in their work and do not at all exercise proper control over the people who sell at black-market rates. Nor are these officers willing to purchase rice at such high rates which are prevailing in the market and supply it to relief shops. So much so, poor people are neither able to get rice in the relief shops, nor are they able to purchase it in the open market at such high rates. I request the Hon. Minister to see that all the relief shops which were previously working in villages are revived with their usual quota of supplies so that the general public may at least get their usual quota of rice at the normal rate."

"Another point that I wish to refer to is this: a lot of mischief is played by the ration shop people and the checking officers to extort as much money as possible from the general public."

"Recently the head clerk of a particular office in my place performed a marriage in his house and he issued invitations to the various village karnams, village munsifs and other officers. All the agriculturists in the rationed area from 3 or 4 villages went to the marriage and paid money openly in the marriage pandal. Not less than a sum of Rs. 5 was expected from every agriculturist. A sum of Rs. 3 to 4 thousands was collected. The Ration Officer was also present. Nobody raised any objection. Nobody made any report. Can we say that these are marriage presents? The Minister can entrust the work of looking into this matter to the Anti-Corruption officer. Even if the matter is reported to the District authority, an officer of the same district will be sent there and no justice will be done. The officers do not dispense justice. Every one wants to get on smoothly without any hubbub. What I want to say is that the officers should not give any room for complaints."

4-15
p.m.

* SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Sir, I rise to support the Demand and I believe in the good intentions and the objects of the Hon. Revenue Minister in presenting the Demand. All hon. Members who support this Demand desire that life of the people living in the districts should be improved. The people generally are very bitter against the District Administration. The reason for the present state of things lies in the fact that the structure of the district was built by the old imperialist power for their own purposes. The very name of the Collector, the head of the district, denotes that he is simply a revenue collector. The British Government got this big country by fortunate accidents, and they divided the country for the purpose of collecting revenue. We are continuing the same name but his duties must be different now. We should now change the name. We can call them administrators. They will also feel the change and they will be really administering the districts. Formerly their wishes, tradition, their hierarchy and their duties were conducive for the purpose of collecting revenue for the foreign imperialist power. I think that the fundamental defect of the system lies in the culture, mentality and the old traditions of these officers. This province is an unwieldy and

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big province. It is being administered from a corner of the province. We hear complaints that the western districts are not properly attended to. We just heard that Chittoor was the Cindrella of the province. The British were a foreign power and a naval power. They wanted to administer this country from thousands of miles away. From that standpoint they fixed the capital of this province. They so formed the province as to facilitate their efficient authoritarian political administration of the province and to secure their power over the land. After our coming to power, we ought to change the structure of the province, if we want to carry on the administration better. We should remodel the structure of our administration, when we are taking it over for other purposes. In the same manner our districts also are unwieldy and very big. There is no district which is less than 4,000 square miles except the Nilgiris and the City of Madras. We know there are 25 Collectors and 19 Personal Assistants to Collectors. Personal Assistants are required for 19 districts because they are big. Are the Collectors in touch with people living in the country? They are not. It is a known fact that the Collector has no touch with people living in the country side. The districts may be easily divided. We should not be afraid of the cost. As it was already pointed out, the salaries of top-heavy officers must be revised. If the unit of administration is made smaller, the Collectors can have contact with the people if we have smaller units. At present there is no contact with the people, because the previous administration was intended to exercise the authority of a foreign Government. That structure is useless for the present popular administration of the country. Therefore I say that something might be done for reconstituting the districts and for changing the structure of the administration of the districts. We must also reduce the size of the districts.

"It has been said that this Demand has been presented with certain variations. For radio sets, a grant has been made by the Central Government and we are spending much on establishment and other charges. I am not one of those who is enamoured by these amenities of modern civilization. Before radio sets are given to the people, we should give them pure water supply and better sanitary convenience. Villagers want first better water supply. We have been negligent in this matter. In the report on the water supply and drainage schemes, it is stated that the entire responsibility will be transferred to the Public Health Engineering Department. It has so far been in the hands of the Collectors and the Revenue Board which has retarded the progress of rural water supply schemes. The report says: We have already referred to the paucity of information on this matter. Instances have come to our notice that wells dug under the rural water supply schemes have been partial or total failures. We have not made enough provision for rural water supply schemes. These are much more important than the schemes of drinking water wells. We have thrown away a sum of Rs. 160 lakhs by sinking wells

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in the province under the will-o'-the-wisp Grow More Food campaign. By personal experience I may say that no single acre has been added to the number of acres producing agricultural crops. The Grow More Food campaign has been almost a failure. As was pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Rajaram Nayudu, there was no proper supervision over the sinking of wells. While grants were given to repair old wells, no specifications were given. The Deputy Tahsildar who was in charge of this work did not record the depth of the wells or other particulars necessary to find out whether the wells were actually deepened or not. This is what I heard from a Deputy Tahsildar in charge of checking the wells.

"There is another point which I want to mention. The headquarters of the Ramnad district is located in Madura and therefore a lot of money is being spent over travelling allowances of officers and others. If the Government take into account the amount spent by District Officers for travelling allowance for a number of years—people interested in the matter have calculated the amount—they could have built a capital headquarters in the Ramnad district, instead of having Madura as the permanent headquarters.

"We sometimes hear that the Pathan money-lenders lend money to people in the cities at high rates of interest. In the same manner the Harijans are put to a lot of difficulty, as they are illiterate. They are paying at the rate of 4 measures of paddy for every rupee lent by the big cultivator, tenant or landholder. This practice has been going on in the village. The District Officers, local Tahsildars and the Divisional Officers should take proper action in this matter."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish that the Government, especially the Minister in charge of the District Administration, paid more attention to the administration of the districts, for we know that the success of the administration depends more upon the efficiency of the administration of the districts. The administration of the provincial headquarters being under the direct supervision of the Government, may fare well. But the administration of the districts is apt to be inefficient if due attention is not paid to it by the Government. I am not one of those who think that the administration of the districts under the British Government was bad. It is no doubt true that the persons responsible for running the administration of the districts followed the policy laid down by a foreign Government. It is no doubt true that there was much red-tapism also. But you have the machinery given to you by the British Government which is one of the best, if not the best in the world. The same machinery can be employed by the present Government and the administration can be run in accordance with the policy laid down by a People's Government. If you find that there is too much of red-tapism, it may be curbed. You can thus see that the administration is run efficiently. In the past there have been some difficulties because the administration was run by a foreign Government. It is for

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us now to see that the administration is run on the basis of rules of law and procedure laid down impartially without reference to caste, creed or party.

4.30 P.m. "The people thought that the administrators, whether Indian I.C.S. men or European I.C.S. men, or even subordinate service men, were also taught to observe rule of law and rules of procedure as laid down by the Government. They were safe because they were observing rules of law and were not afraid of being taken to task if they, in administering the rule of law, did not favour a certain person or relation of the Government official or a party man. Thus, Sir, while the people had confidence in that sort of administration based on rules of law, it also created in the minds of people confidence in the officers and so the officers were safe and they were trained in that manner, because so long as the officer adhered to the rule of law, he was safe in the hands of his superiors. I wish, Sir, the two fundamental bases for the good administration of any Government are observed in the present administration.

"Now, Sir, what is the position in the country? May I submit for your information, let alone a partyman influencing an officer, there are two persons of the same party influencing the same officer. In the first place, the officer is in a very difficult position and justice will lay on one side. Some persons with influence come and influence him to do this way or in a different way. That is the difficulty in which the officer is placed. If two influential persons in the same district go and tell the officer, one saying transfer this officer, another saying don't transfer this officer, you can easily imagine in what difficult position the officer will be placed. I know, Sir, an instance where a Tahsildar has been transferred at the instance of one public man and the next day another man of influence, who belongs to a higher hierarchy, goes there and asks him to re-transfer the Tahsildar. Orders of transfer have been passed on one day and the next day orders of re-transfer have been passed. This is the position, Sir. So, it is better in the interests of the Government itself that the Government examine the present condition of the administration and see why is it that so many people are making complaints, and why is it that people have no confidence in the officers that are administering the Government and give them sound instructions for being followed. You should also train people to this way of thinking. When a rule is made, the officers are there to put that into effect and you must be satisfied with that and an aggrieved party should also be given a chance to redress his grievances by the procedure laid down by Government. So, Sir, lack of confidence in the people and the insecurity that Government officials feel in the country, are the two features of district administration and that leads to unrest, which again leads to chaos in administration. So, Sir, my humble submission, through you to the Government and especially to the Minister in charge of District Administration, is to examine the reasons why administration has become so lax and so unsatisfactory that the people have no confidence in the administration of the country."

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* Mr. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion in order to focus the attention of the Government on two matters which require very urgent consideration, namely, improvement of the lot of the unfortunate non-gazetted servants in this Province and secondly, the need for effecting retrenchment in the very heavy expenditure on the administration of this province.

"Sir, in his concluding speech the other day on the general discussion of the Budget, the Hon. the Finance Minister acknowledged that the non-gazetted services form the backbone of the administration. Sir, anyone with an inside knowledge of the working of a Government office will readily subscribe to this view. The brunt of the work of the administration falls on the non-gazetted staff; they do all the spade work and everything is cut and dried by the time it goes to the top where a few finishing touches are given. Sir, it is very necessary that the backbone of the administration should be contented and contentment comes only with the contentment in their condition as non-gazetted servants. They have voiced their difficulties as to how the allowances given are inadequate and it was their unfortunate lot to fall a prey to bad leadership by resorting to a strike even though they were given an assurance that the grievances would be considered. They have made a mistake and it is up to the Government to have mercy on them. Now, Sir, these people have been given some relief but that relief has not gone far enough; they are still experiencing great difficulties in making both ends meet. The result is they get into debt and are worried in mind and they cannot give their best to the Government. I cannot understand the psychology of allowances being given to gazetted officers drawing over Rs. 500. If even those people find it difficult to live, it is really a problem as to how the poor clerks and others getting below Rs. 200 can live. If proper relief should be given at all it is to the low-paid staff. They should be given very liberally, so that they may not be driven to the necessity of borrowing in order to make ends meet. In Madras, Sir, there is this further difficulty. The Central Service men get a much higher allowance than the Provincial service men and naturally there is discontent. After all, it is going to cost the Government a few lakhs perhaps, to give these people an allowance which would give them the relief they are seeking and I do not see any reason why Government should not go out of their way to spend more money on this head, especially when it is going to be only of a temporary nature. In a few years when the cost of living index comes down, the allowances will also be reduced and ultimately, there will perhaps be no need for any allowance at all. I therefore, sincerely ask the Government to give this matter their attention once again and see that these people are given adequate allowances and are contented if ever they hope to get the maximum benefit out of this service.

"Sir, the other matter is in regard to retrenchment in expenditure. Crores are being spent upon administration of this province. I voiced the other day the need for retrenchment under

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every head. In fact, I have also given notice of cut motions on two or three points of the Budget relating to retrenchment. I feel that there should be a determined effort made to curtail this heavy expenditure. Committees should be appointed to go into the need for existing staff and all items of expenditure and report what savings can be effected. Perhaps it will be found that there is a good deal of waste and that much of the money that is now being wasted could be turned to better use. I urge again on the Government the desirability of giving their special attention to this question of appointing not one committee but several committees which should tour the province, examine the officers and report what savings can be effected."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In this House; we have in the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should not address the Hon. Minister like that; he should address him as Home Minister."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am not referring to him as Minister, Sir. In this House we have in the Hon. Home Minister one of the greatest parliamentarians India has produced ('hear, hear'), but, Sir, even though we have been taking part in the debates here, he has not chosen to advise us as to how we are to make speeches and how to conduct ourselves here. But, the other day, the Hon. the Premier, in a Tamil speech, said, you cannot speak like this and like that. I am not concerned with what he said about making speeches, because we know whether he is qualified to speak on the subject, but I am concerned with the dignity of the Speaker of the House . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should have brought to my notice then and there all those things. Now that it is all over, I wish to tell the hon. Member, Mr. Salam, that the concluding remark of the Hon. Premier was that if he had offended he would ask the pardon of the House."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"If he has said that he had committed a mistake and asked us to forgive we have to forgive him for that."

"Sir, the other day the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan, the Minister for Home, had promised to give effect to the separation of the judiciary and the executive. That promise is already there. The previous Premier without consulting the House and without any rules and regulations appointed a committee without any of the representatives of this House and rushed on in spite of our request, to complete the report. The other day, the Hon. the Home Minister said that he was going to put it into effect. We do not know what the report is and what the conclusions of the committee are. It is really not proper that he should have rushed with the work. We request that before he puts that scheme into effect, because it is a far-reaching reform, he should consult this House

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and place it before us for consultation. Sir, it is but a reasonable request, but this Government is in the habit of rushing through with schemes and beginning at the end. I fear, Sir, the Hon. Home Minister also will proceed with the work and then after having gone half-way, members of the House will be surprised to know of it. I request the Hon. Home Minister to place it before the House, so that we may discuss the scheme, because it is a very important matter.

"District Administration is in a very bad way now. More than one Congress authorities like Mahatma Gandhi and Desabhatta Konda Venkatapaiah have described what it is. There were instances in which the Hon. Home Minister has withdrawn prosecutions; recommendations come from M.L.As. and withdrawals are ordered when prosecutions are about to be launched or even in cases where judgment is about to be given. If the country knows the very many cases of this kind since the Government came to power, they will understand what District Administration means. There is no finality in anything and the only question is how to get the signatures of the maximum number of members of this House who belong to the party-in-power on behalf of any particular individual; that is the test of one's innocence and that is the basis on which prosecutions are withdrawn. To use the words of Konda Venkatapaiah. . . (The Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan: "He has repeated the name thrice.")]

MR. SPEAKER:—"I wish to tell the House the ordinary parliamentary procedure in the matter of bringing in the names of men of authority who are outsiders during the course of the debate. The procedure is that a Member should not bring in the names of persons if alive by way of quoting their speeches or writings to influence the debate."

"Let me quote from May: 'Any attempt to influence the course of a debate by reading of arguments or letters from persons of authority outside is repugnant to the spirit of the debate although it was permitted on one occasion'."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it your ruling, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, it is my ruling."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"The Hon. Home Minister said that I mentioned it thrice. I am sorry to say that I have repeated it thrice without any response from the Hon. Minister. He says he has no official notice of it and he cannot care for correspondence passing between others though charges have been made that they are interfering with the administration of the judiciary. This is repeated for the fourth time so that Government may come forward with their reply. About the way in which the Premier has managed the N.G.O. matter, the less said the better. The Government is not aware that there is discontent in all the offices in every district and taluk and they do not know what the consequences in future will be. They

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think that they have defeated them and subdued them and that they have succeeded. But this movement is only for the moment curbed. They are prosecuted and persecuted. Only yesterday, the office-bearers of the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association have been asked to show cause why they should not be seriously dealt with. The Government can never be run with discontent on the part of their subordinates and the consequences can be known only in the future. The other day, I said and in spite of the protests of the Home Minister, I still repeat there is corruption in this Province, in every district and in every office.

"Sir, I want to say how the administration is run. In the Kistna district, I know one case but I cannot give the names, because you, Mr. Speaker, asked me not to give names. In the Kistna district, it happened like this. One M.L.A. was sitting in the Collector's house in one room and one Tahsildar came out saying: 'Sir, because the Prakasam Group recommended my transfer, I am transferred.' At once a member of this House who belongs to the party-in-power, said, 'No, you cannot be transferred because Prakasam recommended it,' when he entered the Collector's room, and the transfer orders were cancelled. I am in a position to give facts and figures and mention names but you have ruled that we should not give names. I will not multiply instances. People here can follow the consequences of these instances. The Hon. the Premier is not here as usual. He is having only one portfolio, the Firka Development Scheme. When the present Ministers were not in power, they used to say so much about the way in which the previous appointments were made by Mr. Prakasam. But what has happened now. The Premier has appointed a Deputy Commissioner of Rural Development without advertising for the job, without seeing what the qualifications of the individual are and without asking the advice of the Commission. I do not know how the Hon. the Premier was pleased to appoint a man with doubtful qualifications on a salary of rupees 500."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has got one more minute."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, is this not jobbery and nepotism, against which they were complaining while they were not in the Ministry? It is all fishy and I have to refer to it, because they have been saying that proper steps should be taken in the matter of these appointments. The other day, I was referring to some appointments made by the Hon. Minister for Industries. He was not present in this House then, but he is now present here. He has appointed Labour Officers without advertising for the posts on a salary of two hundred rupees. These instances are enough to show that they are not true to their professions."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The time allowed for the hon. Member is over."

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SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, we have given a number of cut motions on so many demands, not merely for the sake of names appearing in this list which is placed on the table of the House. We have given it with a specific purpose to raise our voice regarding certain difficulties which we experience in our constituencies. Regarding the party to which I belong, we are about 160 members out of which only four or five of us have given cut motions. I beg to submit to you, Sir, that though my name is fourth in the rank, I have not been called."

"Sir, one more point I wish to say is this. This is a very important and vital demand."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's contention is, simply because he has given a cut motion, I should call on him to speak. But the Speaker also has got his discretion."

"In this connexion, I wish to inform the House that the hon. Member, Mr. Swaminathan, belongs to a Party. If he is unconnected with the party, I have got my own discretion. The Whip of the Party told me that, as far as his Party was concerned, he would help in this matter and he has been helping. If the hon. Member gives in writing that he does not care for his Party, I will straightway call him. But he must give an undertaking that he does not care for his Party or for the Whip that has been given."

"In this connexion, it will be interesting to know, what had happened in the House of Parliament. It happened on the 26th February 1872. At that time, Mr. Brand was the Speaker of the Parliament and Mr. W. E. Gladstone was the Premier. The Whip was Mr. Glyn. One paper, *The Morning Advertiser* had accused Mr. Gladstone of giving the list which the Speaker followed blindly. It is not the case here. I have taken the list both from this side as well as from the other side and I am giving chances alternately to Members of both sides and others. So, if Mr. Swaminathan says that he is not connected with the Party and he has nothing to do with it, straightway I will call him."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, it is a very delicate suggestion and a very dangerous suggestion too that you have made. Last year, when I rose to speak on a particular point, I was informed that I had not given cut motions. You definitely said, Sir, that you would give preference to those who had given notice of cut motions and then only, you would go to the other Members. On that assumption and thinking that you will give preference to us in this debate, we have given cut motions."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is a fact that all the Members that gave cut motions were not called."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, Members from the Opposition should be given more opportunities. Only four had been called."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"My intention is that as many demands as possible should be covered without being guillotined, and that is the reason behind fixing time-limits for hon. Members."

* THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. Speaker, I had really no intention to take part in this debate but I see my young friend has returned though only by the bus from Sullurpet. There was no need for such fear as to get down from the Calcutta Mail at Sullurpet and come all the way by bus. If I really wanted to get him I have methods and means of getting at him. I have already replied during the debate on the Police Demand to what Mr. Venkateswarlu, the member for Guntur Labour- talked about. The Government have no intention of banning any political party provided their activities are of such category that do not come under what I have alluded to several times on the floor of the House. Evidently, there is some guilty conscience on the part of the hon. Gentleman representing South Indian Labour or else there would neither have been the need nor the necessity for him to get down at Sullurpet and trek his way to Madras by bus."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"Last year, during the budget sittings I was in jail and this year also I had my own doubts."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If he had his own doubts, he can still keep them to himself so that when the time comes, the Government may act and I will not go any further than that; at the same time, I want to tell the hon. Gentleman that he need not be afraid at all of what I am going to do. Because I belong to a party which does everything in the open and there is no question of any underground methods or taking any steps which will call in the Police. On our part in those days we had given notice to the Magistrates concerned; we said we were going to break the law at such and such place and if we were taken, we gladly went and did not afterwards squeal, if I may put it that way. I was rather surprised that in this debate the hon. Gentleman should have referred to the Police though it has nothing to do with the Police administration at all. I tell him once more that there is no cause for fear at all so long as normal activities are carried on under the law and without evasion of any of the laws that have been passed and the hon. Gentleman can be quite sure that he can come and go whenever he likes. A moment ago, he came behind me and asked me: 'Will you get me now?' I know when I want to get him, I shall get him. (Sri K. Anandan Nambiyar: 'Doubtful.') He feels it is doubtful because he is capable of going underground but I have got many terriers which will ferret him out, if I may say so. We are not adopting the old methods. As a man who has hunted, I warn the hon. Gentleman that I have fox-terriers which sense out the foxes which go underground and unearth them and the hounds go after them. So the hon. Member need not be 5 p.m. cocksure that if he goes underground he cannot be unearthed. But as long as he follows normal activities he need not be afraid. He

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need not get down at Sullurpet; he can come straight to Madras from Calcutta; he need not, by getting down at Sullurpet, waste part of his train fare by coming by bus, and thus undergo additional expenditure by way of bus fare, because of fear he had, because of his guilty conscience, so I put it." (Laughter.) (Sri K. Anandan Nambiyar: 'It is not guilty conscience; it is of my last year's experience I say this'.)

"I am not yielding to the hon. Member."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Minister for Home is not yielding."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"On a point of order I am rising."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If it is on a point of order, I shall yield."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"Sir, Assembly Members, when they come to attend Assembly sessions should be safeguarded, and they should not be arrested *en route*. I have reason to believe that I was going to be arrested, because I say a body of Police officers were following me."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not a point of order."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"I want to know whether we will get safety at least at the time of attending Assembly sessions, because last year after my experience . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not a point of order at all. The Hon. Minister for Home will continue his speech."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Thank you for your ruling, Sir. I know it was a ruse and device of his to get up on his legs, and I allowed him to do so because he likes to hear his own voice."

"Now to continue what I was saying, I assure you, nobody need fear as long as he is carrying out his normal activities. But when there is anything in the opinion of the Government which might be dangerous to the State, then, of course, swift and quick action will be taken, and even getting down at Sullurpet may not save him. (Laughter.) If he is anxious to get down at Sullurpet and get underground. (Laughter.) (A voice: 'How can one go underground from train?') Some of them go underground in the train. If you lie flat nothing will happen. (Sri S. Nagappa: 'Have you had experience?') (Laughter.) If Mr. Nagappa wants, let him try it, he will be quite safe, because I have had experience. (Laughter.)"

"Now, Sir, there are one or two points of corruption which some members raised during the course of the debate. The Special Officer of Departmental Inquiries has been going through his work for the last two or three years. The office was established

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towards the close of 1944 and it began its work only from January 1945. In 1945, enquiries against officers of the Revenue, Excise and Police had not come within its purview. Only in 1946 this restriction was removed. The Judicial Department has always remained outside its jurisdiction. Enquiries were held against both gazetted and non-gazetted officers of all departments (excepting the judiciary). In the case of non-gazetted officers enquiries were mainly against those of the higher rank. The gazetted rank included Collectors and District Magistrates, District Superintendents of Police, District Forest Officers, District Medical Officers, Divisional Inspectors of Schools, District Agricultural Officers, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Commercial Tax Officers and District Registrars.

"During the three years, from 1944—1947, one hundred cases were disposed of by the Special Officer. He has recommended acquittal in sixteen cases and various degrees of punishment in the other 84 cases. Of the sixteen acquittals, Government accepted 13, and they have not yet passed orders on the remaining three. They are still under their consideration. Of the 84 cases, in which the accused officers were found guilty and punishments were recommended, the Government disagreed in the case of five officers, accepted the findings of the Special Officer in full in the case of 56 officers, accepted the findings but slightly altered the punishment in four cases, and have not yet passed orders in 19 cases. Thus, so far, Government have accepted most cases where acquittals were recommended by the Special Officer. They only differed in about seven per cent of the cases where punishment was recommended. There is also an Assistant to the Special Officer, who functioned for about nine months, of whose work I am not dealing in this connexion. His work mostly lay in dealing with petty cases against the lower ranks of the non-gazetted service. I have not the list with me, and so I am not dealing with it here. There are 58 cases pending inquiry before the Special Officer. I have given this information, so that hon. Members may know that if corruption comes to the notice of the Government, they have taken swift action and devised methods and ways by which officers who are really corrupt could be punished. I do not say that there are not other cases of corruption which might have escaped the notice of Government. But at the same time I can assure hon. Members that the Government are keeping a very careful watch over their officers, and the officers know that also; and they know, that if any information comes to the notice of Government they will be enquired into, and this acts as a deterrent in most cases. Therefore hon. Members may rest assured that everything is being done to see that corruption is put an end to. There may be one or two cases which are hard to detect, and what is more, the rules are so strict that it is almost impossible to find out a man guilty unless you can drive the guilt home to him. And here I would quote a well-known maxim of English law, which says, it is much better to let 99 guilty persons go than punish one really innocent man."

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is the Hon. Home Minister aware, Sir, that there is a feeling prevalent that the Special Officer is a very old man and he has been there for a long time and there should be other people in the post there?"

* THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I have always asked hon. Members not to cast reflections on individual officers of Government, because Government know their duty and you cannot expect discipline from the servants of the Government if members of the House go on talking in this vein of individual officers of Government. Cases of dishonesty or corruption could be brought to the notice of the Minister concerned, who, I am sure, will take necessary action. I deprecate this sort of individual reference to individual officers. There will be men in service who may be old but who yet are capable of carrying on certain kind of work. You know it is the practice in England where judges of High Court, even though retired, are brought back to the bench, if there are heavy pending suits in the Court. Following that precedent, the same thing is provided for in the new constitution."

ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I should like to know, whether it is in order for an Hon. Minister to issue a threat to an hon. Member of this House present in the House."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I may explain my position. I did not give any threat. I gave him a warning, because the hon. Member said in his speech, there will be other 'Hyderabad' here. As a Member in charge of law and order I don't want 'Hyderabad' here. So I gave a warning to the hon. Member."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know from the Hon. Home Minister what line of concrete action they have taken to put an end to corruption, because we have heard several statements made here by the Hon. Home Minister that they have taken action to put down corruption that prevails in the Province, and what is more, in reality it is increasing?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I just now made a full statement on that, and if after hearing it, the hon. Member is not able to understand it, it really shows, he is like the man, who, after hearing the whole story of Ramayana, asks in the end, what is the relation between Rama and Seetha." (Laughter.)

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"On a point of explanation, Sir. In my speech, Sir, I made a statement that in Madras 'Hyderabad' may be repeated. That does not mean that I or anybody belonging to the Communist party would create 'Hyderabad' here. I only mean that the circumstances may lead to a situation which may create a 'Hyderabad' here. The Hon. Minister need not warn me; he may warn his own partymen, so that they may understand better."

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SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, on a point of order. Is not the statement of the Hon. Minister just now made about a person hearing Ramayana and all that, casting aspersions on a Member of this House, and is it in order? I would request you to ask him to withdraw it; I want your ruling on it because most of us may have to speak in that vein hereafter."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Does the Hon. Minister know that if he has followed the maxim: 'Ignorance is bliss where it is folly to be wise,' he could have saved himself from such exposure!"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I only said, it is just like a man who having listened to the whole story, etc. Because I read the whole report showing what action has been taken by Government on corruption, and he puts this question immediately after that I said that he is like the man who having heard the whole story of Ramayana, asked at the end of it, what was the relation of Rama and Seetha."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister for Revenue will now reply to the debate."

5.15 p.m. * THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members of the House for giving so many criticisms and also for giving so many suggestions. I would try to deal seriatim with many of the suggestions which are of a general nature. One of the main charges made in the debate was that there is no change in the atmosphere after the attaining Independence by India. This charge has been repeated by more than one Member. Independence is good; we have won our independence; but to turn the whole atmosphere in the country in a way so that each individual in the country may feel the glow of independence as well as its spirit it is not so easy, nor can it be achieved in the course of five or six months. After all, we are not even an one-year-old free country; and within this period to change all ideas and traditions that our services have inherited, is not an easy matter. But you will have to judge us by the way in which we are making an effort to bring about a change in the atmosphere. Now there are two aspects to this matter. On one side people feel that having won independence they can have also licence with liberty. On the other side, officers feel that even to-day then can adopt methods which were condemned not only by the Government but also by the people at large. I feel that you must allow a little more time to get these things settled. I welcome such criticism in the sense that it will help us to watch more meticulously and carefully and bring about a real change in as short a period as possible.

"Regarding the charges of corruption, my esteemed colleague Dr. Subbarayan has given you the details of the action taken by the Government. As far as my department, District Administration is concerned, 3 Collectors, 9 Deputy Collectors, 12 Tahsildars, 7 Deputy Tahsildars and 5 other subordinates have been

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charged with corruption and other malpractices. They are under various stages of enquiry. I can assure hon. Members of this House that if there is the slightest proof of any one of these gentlemen being corrupt, very deterrent action will be taken against them.

"One or two speakers referred to blackmarketing. It is a well-known thing that blackmarketing has not yet been completely put down not only in our Province but throughout India and perhaps throughout the world, wherever there is scarcity of materials. (Sri K. Anandan Nambiar: 'It has become blue.') My hon. Friend reminds me that it has become blue. He belongs to the red community and not to the blue community; he does not come from plutocracy. With reference to the suggestion made by an hon. Member that this Government should take more stringent measures on the lines of the Bengal and Bombay Governments, I am happy to say to the House that action is being taken to bring forward stringent legislative measures before this House perhaps before the close of this session.

"The charge was levelled that we were a capitalist Government, and curiously enough this charge has come from the Lady Member in the Opposition. On that score only I am afraid to reply to the criticism. Nonetheless, I would like to state that that criticism should emanate from a capitalist herself is all the irony in the matter. The charge that this is a capitalist Government is very wrong. I have already said more than once in the press, on the platform, and in this House also that this is one of the poorest governments that you can think of."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Zamindari Government."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"There may be one zamindar but he is not a big zamindar. Perhaps the income from his zamindari will not be much more than the income which my hon. Friend gets if he stays in Delhi for a full month continuously. Zamindar or no zamindar, we are men of middle class. Having come from the middle class, I don't think that we cherish any capitalist idea in the real sense of the term nor are we administering this Province in any capitalistic way. If there are any lapses on our part, it is better that they are pointed out to us instead of making a sweeping statement that this is a capitalist Government.

"The hon. Lady Member raised the question of the employment of women. In this connexion, I would like to state that as far as my department is concerned, the Board of Revenue has very recently recommended that women can be recruited both in the Revenue and Excise departments. We are going to take action very early and I do think that the complaint made by the hon. Lady Member will be met in the near future.

"Then the question of housing was raised. There is provision for rural housing. The charge was levelled by Mr. Munim Pillai that there was no swift disposal of applications for

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house sites. Mr. Rajaram Naidu also referred to it. I would like to state that the Hon. Minister for Rural Development has taken up this question in all seriousness and he has already made proposals. In my own department, I am giving lands to Harijans wherever they ask for house sites. We are also making provision, statutory provision if necessary to see that land acquisition proceedings with reference to housing in rural areas are speeded up. It is true that under the present arrangements so many notifications have to be issued. We are trying to curtail the procedure so that acquisition of house sites in rural areas may be done within the shortest space of time.

"The hon. Member Mr. Venkatanarayana Reddi raised the question of the inter-taluk movement of foodgrains in Nellore. Nellore is a granary and one of the important surplus districts in the Province. There was failure of monsoon and perhaps famine conditions prevail in certain parts of Nellore. The Hon. Minister for Food said on the floor of the House the other day that, if the District Collector and the M.L.A.'s of the district made a joint recommendation that inter-taluk movement should not be banned, he would lift the ban in a very short time. I advise the hon. Member to get into touch with the District Collector and make the necessary arrangements.

"He also pleaded for wide publicity to the ameliorative schemes of the Government. The Government recognize the value of the advice and they will try to follow it up.

"Then the question of N.G.Os. was raised. N.G.Os. do not belong to District Administration alone but they belong to all departments. My Hon. Colleague Mr. Gopala Reddi has spoken about it both in his budget speech and in his reply to the budget debate. What we want from the subordinates is loyalty, no-corruption, capacity to read the people's mind and to attend urgently to the needs of the people whenever they are placed before them. I have said in the beginning of my reply that a change in the atmosphere was being brought about slowly. In this connexion, I must state on the floor of this House that if the N.G.Os. also take the advice of Mr. Anandan Nambiar and strike, coerce the Government and threaten that without them the whole edifice of Government will collapse, we are not prepared to take the threat. I have been to more than four districts after the N.G.Os. strike. Wherever I went, the public in their memorials and addresses and through applauses for certain statements made on the platform have demonstrated that the strike did not get the popular approval. If there is corruption, it must also be in the ranks of the N.G.Os. If a man-in-the-street, a ryot or kisan wants a canal to be opened, a boundary stone to be altered or some other personal thing to be attended to, he feels the pinch of it because he has got to pay something. My hon. Friend Mr. Rajaram Navudu said that a Revenue Inspector who got about Rs. 60 had to spend Rs. 200 on supplies and the like and asked how could he do it except by getting from the ryots and the village officers.

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Of course, I am not justifying these things. The grouse of the populace against our officers is that, apart from their salaries, they try to get something by illegal gratification. I cannot charge everyone of our N.G.Os. because I know there are excellent gems among them. Nonetheless, in the generality of cases, they are earning more than their salary. To see that they do not earn from outside and get what they need from the Government is a problem for the Government themselves. From time to time we have been recognising their needs and revising their scales of pay, allowances and so on. If the N.G.Os. want everything else to be given the go-by and that all that the Government collect by way of tax should be paid only to them in the shape of what is called a living wage, then this Government may as well close up. We can ask somebody to collect the tax and pay it to the N.G.Os. or some other servants of the Government alone. Not that we are not aware that what we pay is not up to the standard. The matter is being examined from time to time to see that there is no particular disadvantage created for them, though it may be that they will not get full advantage on an ideological basis.

"Land colonization for ex-servicemen was referred to by one of the hon. Members. The matter is being attended to. There are about 8 or 10 colonies, and for this purpose the Government of India also gave a contribution. I would request the hon. Members to visit these colonies and see whether they are running well or not.

"There was another charge about the indifference of officers made by Mr. M. G. Natesa Chettiyar. I am very sorry to hear that from him. He himself confessed that I had done my utmost to ease the situation there. We even applied to the Government of India and got a contribution of Rs. 10,000. We ourselves gave about Rs. 20,000. We have asked the Collector to get into touch with the Committee and proceed. I understand that there are influential sections in the Committee who are dragging the Deputy Collector to the left and right and hence the delay. There is no other reason which I can adduce for the delay. Now that the charge has been made on the floor of the House, I will see that the money is spent properly and relief given to the places which he mentioned. He said that this delay in executing measures was due to the transfer of a particular officer and laid the blame on it. Mr. Natesa Chettiyar knows and I know that the officer was transferred for his incapacity and for nothing else. Therefore he cannot say that the transfer of the officer has got anything to do with this.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Salam, who is not here, levelled the charge that in Kistna district something happened in the Collector's house itself."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"In view of the ruling given by the Hon. Speaker previously that the Members who charge the Ministers should be present to hear the reply of the Ministers, is it not necessary that the hon. Member should remain in his seat?"

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should be present."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Has not the Deputy Speaker revised that ruling?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Speaker should not be considered as an appellate Court."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I would have very much appreciated Mr. Salam if he had got into touch with me earlier and brought this fact to my notice. I would have done what all is possible from this end to see that such things do not happen."

"I must confess on the floor of the House that certain M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. are trying to place their point of view before the District Officers and get redress in big cases and perhaps in small cases too. The Government have with them—I have got them in my own file—some complaints from our officers that certain M.L.As. have asked them to do such and such things, that they have not done them, and asking whether they should do them or not. We have already got such complaints and we may get them hereafter also. It is not just for me to read them on the floor of the House. What I have said is enough to impress the House that the Government are in active touch with the problem. I am certain that my hon. Friends will not go to the extent of influencing District Officers in judicial matters. If there is any particular instance, I would request the hon. Members to pass on to the Government the information that they possess."

5.30
p.m.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan raised the question of the Chittoor district and said that it was treated as a Cinderella. That story is very old, but at any rate the complaint that the Chittoor district is being treated as a Cinderella is not correct. We are treating all districts on a par, but unfortunately in some areas there are certain advantages, while in some others there are certain disadvantages. Therefore any suggestions from the hon. Member for converting the disadvantageous areas into advantageous ones, and his suggestions particularly with reference to Chittoor, are quite welcome and to the extent the Government can help, we are prepared to help in that matter."

"Then, Sir, there is the question about Harijan uplift. My Hon. Colleague Mr. Kurmayya will deal with this question in greater detail in the appropriate Demand, but now I can state for the general information of the House that Harijan welfare is one of the main concerns of this Government. Although my hon. Friend Mr. Nagappa may consider that what we have provided for in the Budget is not much, still I can assure him to-day that in this budget under the various general heads we have provided substantial sums for the general welfare of the Harijans to the tune of about Rs. 80 lakhs mainly set apart from our Revenue Account alone. I am not speaking of the Rs. 1 crore Fund which is exclusively earmarked for Harijan uplift, but this is in addition

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to it and if my hon. Friend takes the detailed budget and goes on adding the various sums provided under each of the various detailed heads for Harijan welfare, he will find that the total amount will come to about Rs. 80 lakhs and this is specifically provided for Harijan welfare in this year's budget alone."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"This is for eight lakhs of Harijans!"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Yes, Sir, Rs. 80 lakhs for eight lakhs of Harijans. To-day it is Rs. 80 lakhs; tomorrow they may get 80 crores. It is certainly a good progress. I may inform my hon. Friend Mr. Nagappa and all the members of his community that priority is given to all Harijan problems by this Government."

"Then, Sir, another question was raised with reference to the amelioration work in the prohibition districts. A suggestion was made that this work should be transferred to the Co-operative department. I can assure the House that this matter is being actually considered and orders will be issued in the near future. I can also state in this connexion that much of the ameliorative work is not progressing as fast as was expected, because people who are appointed there have not got full faith in prohibition. That is why the Government are considering whether some propagandists or social workers who have real faith in the movement cannot be appointed in their places and in this connexion the question of securing the services of political sufferers is also under the consideration of the Government, because they have got full faith in this particular programme of the Government."

"Then, Sir, the situation in the Hyderabad border was referred to. My esteemed Colleague, the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan, has replied at great length to this point, and we had also the pleasure of hearing Mr. Nambiyar's speech. One thing that we all know, is that the Madras Province is not a place for violence and everybody who believes in violence and who wants to achieve his ends through violence will have always law and order over his head. Otherwise, every one is free not only to propagate his ideas and opinions, but also to carry on his peaceful activities in the matter of bringing out sociological and economic improvement among the masses. (Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib: 'Send them to the Andamans!') Then, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Sinna Kasar referred to the cult of the charka. Perhaps he has not seen the famous cartoon of Mr. Sekar in a recent issue of the *Hindustan Times*, wherein the Viceroy of India was depicted as our Don Quixote of the romantic days, experimenting with the charka. Sir, in his attempt to criticize the cult of charka, my hon. Friend overshot the mark; but his criticisms are not at all correct. Sir, if you want to feed all the people of the country, add a little more to the income of the poor in this country, without much investment, then charka is the only panacea. Charka may not stand against mills or kill the mills in competition, but it is certainly a subsidiary occupation to the millions of poor people in our villages who have not got generally full work to do

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throughout the year and which, Mahatma Gandhi has preached, would help the smallest man to add something more to his income, if he works at it in his spare hours. Therefore there is no reason why the poor man in this country who has no investment should not be drawn into the cult of charka and helped thereby.

"Then, Sir, one other important matter was also mentioned that that was about the wells scheme. At present the Government have got four wells schemes under execution. The first was the scheme of 1944, the second was the extended scheme of 1945, the third, the Ceded Districts Modified Scheme, and the fourth, known by the name of 'New Well Subsidy Scheme', of last year. Sir, it will take much time if I attempt to give all the details of these schemes, but I can just now tell the House, that a large number of wells have been constructed in this Province under these four schemes during the last two years. During the current year, the Ceded Districts Modified Scheme and the New Well Subsidy Scheme were in force. Under the Ceded Districts Modified Scheme, subsidy was granted to 1,999 new wells amounting to Rs. 9,64,037 and for repairs to 528 old wells amounting to Rs. 1,47,315. Under the New Well Subsidy Scheme, the number of wells for which subsidy was sanctioned up to 31st December 1947 is 23,517 and the amount sanctioned is Rs. 78,79,803. The Accelerated scheme was in force during February 1946 to June 1946. Subsidy was granted under this scheme to 61,589 new wells amounting to Rs. 1,85,61,715 and for repairs to 30,888 old wells amounting to Rs. 47,19,167. I am glad to announce to the House that none of these grants will be allowed to lapse and that we will be able to spend the whole of the grant before the end of the current year, i.e., 31st March 1948. It must also be remembered, Sir, that we have provided about Rs. 2.6 crores for new wells in this year's budget. Therefore, all the points raised by hon. Members in their criticisms regarding the inadequacy of the subsidy of Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 given for wells, and the need for giving a higher subsidy in the case of wells which are to be dug very deep into the bowels of the earth—all these things will be taken into consideration and a communiqué will be issued on this subject, as soon as the details of the whole scheme which we are being worked out are ready in my hands.

"Another charge made with reference to these wells schemes, was that we have not made any recoveries till now. Sir, I have got some figures in my hand of the recoveries made till now, which show that some lakhs of rupees have been recovered.

"Then, Sir, there was a suggestion or the organization of an Agricultural Rural Banking Corporation. That matter is being dealt with in the Co-operative department. If the Provincial Co-operative Bank, the Central Land Mortgage Bank and other co-operative institutions which are dealing with rural credit are unable to deal with this problem in the proper manner, then we can consider the reform of those institutions.

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"Then, Sir, the question of the provision of radio sets was mentioned. I can tell the House that we are getting about 2,800 radio sets and all those sets are going to be sent out to rural areas for installation this year and in this connexion, the suggestion of my hon. Friend Mr. Rajaram Nayudu that non-officials also should be consulted in the matter of selection of sites, will also be considered by the Government. My hon. Friend Mr. Seethi Sahib also raised the need for a separate radio station for Malabar. I am glad to tell him, Sir, that both Malabar and the Andhra are going to have separate radio stations very shortly.

"Sir, the question of the abolition of the hereditary village officers system was raised. This is a very big problem and within the time at my disposal, it will not be possible for me to deal with it at any great length. But let me tell the House that the whole question is being examined by the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee. It is such an important question that it cannot be rushed through and I shall be glad to take the opinion of this House at the proper time when we actually get into grips with it.

"Then, Sir, the question of granting some subsidies to big landlords in the Tanjore district was also raised. Sir, we are not for giving any subsidies to big landlords and I can assure hon. Members that this Government are not on the side of the capitalists, and I am not going to support such a policy. I will have something to say about the land assignment policy of the Government on Monday, when I move the appropriate demand.

"Sir, the question of the administration of the Laccadives and certain other islands in the West Coast was also raised. Unfortunately they are Excluded Areas, and that is why they are subject to a number of difficulties which the hon. Member has mentioned. Now I think in the new Constitution which we are going to have very soon, no areas will be classified as excluded areas, and when it comes into force, we will take all steps to extend our civil administration over there also."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Why not the Hon. the Revenue Minister make a visit to those islands?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"If the hon. Member will take me with him, I shall be glad to visit that place."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"If the Hon. Minister will be pleased to visit Malabar in one of these days, I shall be glad to take him with me to those islands, Sir."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Thank you, Sir. I will come, not this month, but sometime next month, after the Zamindari Abolition Bill goes through.

"Then, Sir, reference was made to the slow disposal of papers both in the Board of Revenue and in the Land Revenue section of the Secretariat. Hon. Members are not probably aware of the enormous number of papers that are received every year in these

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offices and that is our whole difficulty. The number of papers dealt with in the Board of Revenue is 132,359 in 1946, 155,795 in 1947 and 197,592 in 1948 according to the average monthly basis. The number of papers dealt with by the Land Revenue section of the Secretariat are, 48,971 in 1946, 67,725 in 1947 and as estimated 90,660 in 1948. Sir, we are trying to improve the situation. Already members have complained that they do not even receive replies from my department and when my attention was drawn that we should try to improve matters, I entirely agree with them in their demand that not only speedy replies should be given, but that speedy disposals to complaints should also be given.

"Then, Sir, the question of the application of the communal Government Order was raised. I need not speak about it very much. But as far my department is concerned, the Government Order is strictly observed in the matter of recruitment to lower division clerks and it is also generally observed when they are promoted to the Deputy Tahsildar's grade. Therefore the interests of all communities are safe in the hands of the Government and I do not think that there is any further need for a watch over such matters. If any community claims that its interests have been jeopardised in any specific instances, I would only request hon. Members to bring them to the notice of the Government so that they may be re-examined and looked into."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Harijan interests are jeopardised."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"I can assure my hon. Friend Mr. Nagappa,—and I have repeated it several times already,—that the interests of Harijans are safe in the hands of the present Government and he himself knows about it, more than anybody else."

"Then, Sir, the question of minor irrigation was mentioned. That will be dealt with by my esteemed Colleague the Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam when we come to the Irrigation Demand."

"Sir, the need for the bifurcation of the Vizagapatam district was also referred to. I am glad to say to my Vizagapatam friends that my scheme of bifurcation, which is exactly the same as was suggested by them, has been approved, because Vizagapatam is one of the biggest districts in the Province and we have made a token provision of Rs. 100 for it in this year's budget, and as the year progresses, we will see that the separation scheme given effect to."

"Then, Sir, some hon. Friends referred to the allegations contained in the letter of Desabhaktha Konda Venkatappayya to Mahatma Gandhi. While I should be very glad to deal with the allegations and meet them in detail, on account of your ruling, Sir, I do not wish to make use of this occasion for meeting those charges, although I am ready and fully prepared to answer every one of those allegations that were made therein."

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"Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Salam, in his usual biting manner, asked the Government why the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner for Firka Development was made without advertisement, and why it was not left to the Public Service Commission, or some such thing. I should only like to say this much in reply. Practically all recruitments to the various services under the Government are made by the Public Service Commission and only in very few cases—I can say it is very much less than one per cent—have the Government retained the power in their hands to make discretionary appointments, and these relate only to certain specialized posts. After all they are only very small appointments, and the reason why no qualifications are fixed for those posts are obvious. You may have a man with M.Sc. (Hons.) qualifications but he will not be willing or fit to undertake the firka development work. We will have to go in for a gentleman who has a real faith in the matter. If I give you facts about the progress we are making in the firka development scheme you will be convinced. After this officer was appointed and owing to the efforts that are being put into the work by our Hon. Premier, many positive acts are not only under contemplation but they are also nearing fruition. We are constructing central agricultural depots in all firka systems. A discretionary grant has been placed at the disposal of the Collector and much progress is being made. I shall take some other occasion, Sir, to explain all these things. I applauded the spirit in which the hon. Mr. Prakasam started this Firka Development Scheme by creating a fund and I applaud the efforts which the Hon. the Premier, who is a believer in the common man and who comes from the rural areas, is making for the improvement of the rural areas and for the utilization of this fund."

"I am very much thankful to you, Sir, for having extended the time and I thank the hon. Members for their criticisms. While I can swallow their criticisms, I must honour all the suggestions that have been made and it will be our earnest endeavour to take them and give effect to them within our limitations. One hon. Member said that all these suggestions or criticisms made on the floor of the House should be scrutinized by the departments concerned. I again take it as a good suggestion, Sir, and I promise hon. Members that as far as my department and the departments of my Colleagues are concerned, this will be gladly done."

"I request the hon. Member who moved the cut motion, through you, Sir, to withdraw it in view of my reply."

SRI K. ANANDAN NAMBIYAR:—"On a point of information, Sir. I would request the Hon. Minister to clear certain doubts of mine. In his reply the Hon. Minister stated that the non-gazetted officers resorted to the recent strike with a view to coerce the Government. I would like to know from him whether strike is not a legal weapon and if so, whether it can be considered as coercion also. He said that a living wage should be given to the non-gazetted officers, but they were not in a position to give them

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the living wage as the finances of the Government were not all right. May I ask, Sir, whether it is not the responsibility of the Government to see that the finances are obtained and that justice is done to the non-gazetted officers so that they may live?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"On the second point, Sir, I would like to say that we cannot have an A class administration with C class tax-payers. It is only after the C class tax-payer is changed into the A class tax-payer that we will be able to come to the help of not only our servants but of the people at large. We are trying to benefit the poor man a little and by speedy measures. We are trying to see that the rich man pays more and more to improve the finances of the Province. Therefore, Sir, the non-gazetted officers need not get into the heart of Mr. Nambiyar. They are always present in our own hearts as our good servants."

As to the right to strike, Sir, I do not dispute the right to strike. But in the words of President Coolidge public servants cannot strike at any time and for any purpose and in any place. That would be going against the conception of a modern State. Whatever may be the practice in Russia, in other countries, at any rate the non-gazetted officers and policeman, are looked on with disfavour if they go on strike. It is neither good for themselves, nor for the administration and the people at large. Therefore, it is better, Sir, if more constitutional methods and more saner methods are adopted than resorting to strikes in response to loose advice tendered by the hon. Member."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of information, Sir. In replying the Hon. Minister stated that the present finances of the Province will not permit them to give the non-gazetted officers living wages. That is admitted, Sir. May I know till what date the non-gazetted officers will have to wait? Do they expect them to be loyal, sincere and honest? Really the non-gazetted officers may be

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member need not make a speech."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"It is only a point of information, Sir. Finally it will assume a question form. (Laughter.) Now, Sir, I want to know whether the stomachs of these non-gazetted officers will be loyal when they are starving and their children are starving?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"Well, Sir, comparatively speaking, there are many non-gazetted officers who will not be getting much to keep their stomachs full or to have ameliorative conditions. Again, we must agree, Sir, and my hon. Friend Mr. Sinna Kaziar should know that there are millions of people in this country to-day who are not even getting one meal

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a day. I would like to tell him, Sir, as long as you will see huts in the villages without roofs and the sun and the moon peeping there, as long as you see people moving before you in the streets with only loin cloths, as long as the people in our country go to bed with an empty stomach and a half-empty stomach, these things cannot be rectified. The prior charge is ours, Sir, and I would like to fill their stomachs and roof their houses and give them some cloth to clothe themselves first. Then only this problem can be easily solved."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the satisfactory reply which the Hon. Minister has made to almost all the points, I have great pleasure in withdrawing the cut motion, Sir."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

that under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous, the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,23,08,100."

The motion was put and carried and the grant was made.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I adjourn the House to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The House adjourned.

