INDEX TO MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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

26th, 28th, February, 1st, 2nd, 4th, 10th to 12th, 14th to 16th March 1949.

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MADRAS

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, the 26th February 1949.

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.

Shoranur-Nilambur Railway line.

* 723 *Q.*—SRI C. K. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that this Government have since March 1948 given the necessary guarantee for the re-laying of the Shoranur-Nilambur Railway line; and

(*b*) if so, what the reply from the Government of India is?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"(*a*) No. The question of asking for reduction in the amount of guarantee required by the Government of India is under the active consideration of the Government.

"(*b*) Does not arise."

Participation in Anti-Hindi movement by students.

* 724 *Q.*—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state what action the Government propose to take on the students who are getting Government scholarships and stipends if they take part in Anti-Hindi movement?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"No cases of any students in receipt of Government scholarship or stipend taking part in the Anti-Hindi movement has been brought to the notice of Government. If such cases are brought to the notice of Government, suitable action will be taken."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"Are the Government aware that a good number of students who are getting scholarships in the Government College, Kumbakonam, and other colleges are taking an active part in the Anti-Hindi movement? What action do they propose to take against them?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister has already answered that, if specific cases are brought to the notice of the Government, suitable action will be taken."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"We cannot take any action on general allegations. If any particular case is pointed out to us, the Government will certainly go into the matter."

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SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—" May I know whether any action has been taken against teachers who take part in the Anti-Hindi movement? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Certainly, Sir, if it is brought to the notice of the Government. Certain Professors in certain colleges were taking an active part in the Anti-Hindi movement. The matter was taken up with the managements and the latter have promised that nothing like that would happen in future."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is there any objection for the students to take part in the Anti-Hindi agitation by peaceful and lawful means? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" If it is a matter of mere academic discussion for understanding the various problems, the students are always allowed to discuss any matter, whether current or past. But if it is a matter of taking such an active part as will interfere with discipline or with peace, then the Government must interfere and set things right."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—" May I know whether Government have taken any action against students who set fire to the hostel at Kuttalam in connexion with the Anti-Hindi movement? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" This was a subject-matter of a question I answered some time ago. I am not at present able to give any more specific information without notice."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In the opinion of the Government, is this Anti-Hindi movement a political movement or a cultural movement? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" We feel that it is a political movement. If any party or any people have a different opinion over this matter, it is always open to them to put their point of view before the public. But, as things go on at present, strikes and similar actions disturb peace, and not only that, they interfere with the studies of the children in the schools. Therefore, the Government are against it. But if anybody has got any views on any matter, he is always free to give expression to his views."

Compensation to be paid to the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.

* 725 *Q.*—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have fixed the total amount of compensation to be paid to the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited; and

(*b*) if so, what the amount is?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" May I know the basis on which the Government propose to pay compensation to this company and whether they propose to apply the same principle which was adopted in the case of payment of compensation to the zamindars? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" Compensation is to be given under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act. We have to pay according to the market value."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" May I know if compensation on the same basis will be paid in cases where the Government propose to exercise their option of purchasing electrical undertakings whose licences are about to expire? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" No, Sir. We propose to undertake legislation to change that basis."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether the Government have selected the agency for fixing the price? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" Yes, Sir. Messrs. Merz Mclellan have been appointed the common valuers for this affair."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" May I know whether the Government have got money to purchase this concern? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" We shall have no difficulty about it."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—" Will the Government be floating a loan for the purpose or will they pay from the reserve funds? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" That question does not arise, Sir."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" May I know why the Government consider it desirable to treat the other licensees on a different basis from what they have done in the case of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" It is because the Government consider that the old basis is not equitable to the Government and the public."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" Does the Hon. Minister realize, Sir, that most of these licensees are Indians? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" That question does not arise, Sir."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" As mere talk of purchasing these concerns has got a depressing effect

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on the shares of these electrical concerns, will the Government come out early with a statement giving a list of companies which they are going to take over in the near future? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" We propose to undertake legislation for the purpose of taking over some of the concerns. We are in correspondence with the Government of India. As soon as a decision is reached, we shall announce our policy as to how we propose to take over these concerns."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" May I ask when we can expect the statement enumerating the list of companies which will come under the ambit of the proposed legislation? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" Under the legislation proposed to be undertaken, all the companies are to be taken over in course of time."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" As the time required to take over all the companies will be many years and as it will put unnecessary strain on the market, will the Government consider the advisability of issuing a list of some companies which they propose to take over in the next three years? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" Yes, Sir, we shall consider the suggestion of the Hon. the Leader of the Independent Party when we undertake the legislation."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—" Are the Government satisfied about the working of these companies in respect of their discharging their duty to the public? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" May I know what the special advantages which the people have begun to derive after the Government purchased the Corporation? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" Does the hon. Member refer to the Madras Electric Supply Corporation? "

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—" Is it not sheer financial necessity that compels the Provincial Government here to take over public utility concerns like electric supply companies? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" That is one aspect of the question, Sir."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" May I know the nature of the correspondence between the Provincial Government and the Government of India? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" We have to get the concurrence of the Government of India for the legislation which we propose to undertake. It is on that basis we are corresponding."

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SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that the majority of these companies do not pay more than five per cent dividend and as such will the taking over of these companies be advantageous to the Government? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I have no exact information as to the dividends that these companies are paying. The Government are aware of other advantages in taking over these concerns."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" May I know why the Government should pay so much compensation on the basis of the market value, why they should not consider this concern as an estate owned by an European company and consider the advisability of paying compensation on the basis on which compensation is proposed to be paid to the zamindars and inamdars? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" This is a matter in which we have no option, because we are governed by the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" In view of the fact that the Government are not able to manage satisfactorily the Madras Electric Supply Corporation that has been taken over, may I know why they still persist in nationalizing other public utilities? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I can claim that since we took over the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, we have been extending it and managing it much better than before."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Arising out of the statement of the Hon. Minister that they are trying to change the basis of compensation, may I know what is the direction in which it is proposed to be changed? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I cannot give the exact basis which we propose, because it is still under correspondence with the Government of India. It will not be the market value."

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that there is a demand on the part of the public that many of these licensee companies should be taken over because they are not properly run and exorbitant charges are being levied as for example, seven annas per unit in Mangalore? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" It is exactly so, Sir. Further there are also concerns which ask the Government to take them over because they are not able to manage them."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that for the last two years the Government have been spending more than what the company had been spending before on the maintenance of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation and

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in view of that, will not the Government take the advice of the Deputy Prime Minister of India that they should not proceed with nationalization? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" If we are spending more, we have also extended the supply. Further the advice which the Deputy Prime Minister is reported to have tendered does not apply to this question."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" In view of the statement of the Hon. Deputy Prime Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, about nationalization, will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of dropping this? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I have already stated that the statement of the Deputy Prime Minister of India does not apply to a case like this."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that some of these companies are not functioning properly, for instance, the one at Rajahmundry? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" Yes, Sir. Rajahmundry must be taken over immediately. There are so many difficulties in the way. That is why we are examining the question of a legislation."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—" Will it not clear much confusion if the policy was enunciated as one of taking over revenue producing public utility concerns and not companies as is vaguely put by the Opposition? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" It is for the Hon. Minister for Industries to answer."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" May I ask why the Government would not consider the advisability of bringing in a separate legislation to amend the Act and enable them to pay less compensation as was done in the case of the zamindari legislation by bringing forward the Rent Reduction Act in the first instance? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" We are exactly doing that, Sir."

Detention of detenus in mental jails.

* 726 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether any of the persons detained under the Public Safety Act in the years 1947 and 1948 have been detained in the mental jails?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Yes. One Sankaran Nambudiri was detained in the Mental Jail, Cuddalore, in 1947.

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Since the aim of detention is to maintain public safety, will the Government consider the desirability of releasing this man since he will not be in a position to endanger public peace after he became mad? "

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" He was sent to the Government Mental Jail, Cuddalore, in 1947. He has been released long ago."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—" Are the Government aware that people who have nothing to do with the Communist Party and who have given undertakings and statements that they are against the Communist Party have not yet been set at liberty and consequently some of them are on their way to the mental jail? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I do not know whether any of them is on his way to the mental jail. Some applications have been received from certain people who were Communists before, recanting their previous faith in Communism. That is being enquired into."

Breach on the Coimbatore-Mettupalayam road.

* 727 *Q.*—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the jungle stream called Sanganoor pallam in Coimbatore taluk, breached its bank and had cut across the Coimbatore-Mettupalayam road at several places;

(*b*) whether the Government or the Board of Revenue have received any report regarding its breach and if so, when and what action has been taken on it;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the breach is responsible for causing damage to the arable lands and to the Trunk Road; and

(*d*) whether the Government or the Board of Revenue have received any estimate for sanction for closing the breach and putting up a flood bank and if so, when and why the same is being delayed?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (*a*) & (*c*) Yes.

" (*b*) & (*d*) The Board of Revenue has submitted a report to the Government and also an estimate for Rs. 22,000 for closing the breach above the Coimbatore-Mettupalayam road. The report of the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) has just been received and the matter is under the consideration of the Government. Orders will be issued as soon as possible."

The Madras Probation of Offenders Act.

* 728 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the reasons why " The Madras Probation of Offenders Act " is not extended to all the districts so far?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Prior to April 1946, the Madras Probation of Offenders Act was worked by the Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners Aid Society and the Madras Children Aid Society. In April 1946, the

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Government provincialized the posts of Probation Officers. It was intended that the provisions of the Act should be extended gradually to the remaining districts after gaining experience of the work. At the time of Provincialization of the posts of Probation Officer in 1946, the Act was in force in the City and in 14 districts. In 1947, the Act was extended to the Salem and the Nilgiri districts; and in 1948, to two more, viz., South Arcot and Cuddapah. The question of extending the Act to all the remaining six districts, viz., Anantapur, Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore, and South Kanara is under consideration."

Water scarcity in Thirumanikuppam.

* 729 *Q.*—SRI M. KANNIAPPAN (on behalf of Sri N. Govindaswami Naidu): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the villagers of Thirumanikuppam in Tiruvallur taluk are put to great difficulty because water has completely disappeared from the local tanks from which they used to get drinking water;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that there are many other villages in the same taluk experiencing the same difficulty; and

(*c*) what steps the Government have taken to supply drinking water to these villages?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (*a*) Yes, consequent to the failure of rains, the pond has dried up and the villagers are compelled to resort to a well half a mile away.

" (*b*) Yes.

" (*c*) Steps are being taken to sink two wells in Thirumanikuppam during 1948–49."

Alangulam Channel Scheme.

* 730 *Q.*—SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN (on behalf of Mr. P. A. Thangaswami): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Alangulam Channel Scheme in Tenkasi taluk of Tirunelveli district has been implemented to any extent and if so, to what extent?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" The proposals relating to the scheme has not yet been received by the Government. They are under examination by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation). On receipt of his final report, necessary action will be taken."

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN:—" Are the Government aware that this Alangulam Channel Scheme is a highly remunerative one? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I am not aware of it, Sir. That aspect is being examined."

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SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN:—" May I know how long it has been pending before the Government? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" We got that scheme examined. There were some objections from the ryots down below. Then we asked the Engineering department to examine again and see whether there is sufficient water which would not affect the ryots down below. They are expected to submit a report very early. As soon as it is received, we shall take action."

House-sites for Harijans in the Chingleput district.

* 731 *Q.*—SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state the number of house-sites provided for Harijans for the year 1946–47 in the Chingleput district, and the amount spent on the house-sites?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" Twenty house-sites were provided for at a cost of Rs. 582–2–9."

SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—" In view of the very small number of house-sites provided, will the Government consider the question of increasing the number? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" The Government will consider it."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—" May I know the number of applications received for house-sites in this district? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" May I know if the provision of house-sites for Harijans is being carried on in the other districts in the same way as it is done in this district? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" The procedure is the same for all the districts."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—" Am I to understand that all the applications received from Harijans for house-sites in 1946–47 have been granted? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

Number of applications for boarding grants.

* 732 *Q.*—SRI B. S. MURTHY (on behalf of Sri S. Nagappa): Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state the number of applications received for boarding grants for the last two years and how many were rejected for want of accommodation and for other reasons?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—

	Number of boarding grant applications received in		Number of applications rejected for	
	1946.	1947.	1946.	1947.
"Hindus ..	465	674	294	564
Converts ..	166	154	125	136
Total ..	631	828	419	700

"The number of sanctioned boarding grants for Hindu pupils and converts belonging to eligible communities was fixed at 350 and 96 per annum, respectively. After taking into account pupils who were in receipt of grants during previous years, new pupils were accorded sanction in 1946 and 1947. This accounts for the rejection of several applications."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"May I know whether the term 'Hindus' includes all the eligible communities?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"It includes Hindus and some of the tribal communities who belong to Hinduism or any other religion."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister who is in charge of boarding grants? Is it the Hon. Minister for Rural Development or the Hon. Minister for Education?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"As regards boarding grants to be awarded by the Labour department, I am concerned. They are disbursed through the Labour Commissioner."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that, according to Communiqué No. 7 of 1947, only Hindus from Scheduled castes are called Harijans and no converts are called Harijans?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Converts from Harijans are also eligible. This position was accepted long ago, even in 1939, during the last Congress Government."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that boarding grants are not given to applicants who reside within a radius of five miles of the hostel for which they have applied?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"There are two kinds of boarding grants. Here the question is with regard to individual boarding grants. It is not concerned with lump sum boarding grants sanctioned for hostels."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know whether an application for a boarding grant submitted to the Hon. Minister was returned on account of the delay in application, and if so, will the Hon. Minister reconsider the matter and sanction the grant to the hostel at Chodavaram (Vizagapatam district)?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"I have received the application. I have called for a report from the Collector and the Commissioner of Labour."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I know whether it is a fact that this system of individual boarding grants has been stopped from the current year?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Yes, Sir, from last year."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know whether these boarding grants are given to backward communities? And if so, for how many students they have been given in the current year?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"The Government are going to spent one lakh of rupees for the grant of scholarships to backward communities."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know whether the answers given by the Hon. Minister relate to individual boarding grants or lump-sum boarding grants?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"They refer to individual grants."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Is it not a fact that these individual boarding grants are intended to those boys who deserve help from the Government where there are no hostel facilities, and if so, why have the Government abolished the system of granting individual boarding grants?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"When there was no hostels throughout the Province, in each district, the individual boarding grants were sanctioned. Now there are hostels in every district. There are 25 to 30 hostels in some districts. Even according to the rules individual boarding grants were given to those students who were residing in hostels. Because there are a number of hostels, the system of individual boarding grants has been abolished."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Private presses engaged to print the High Court work.

83 *Q.*—SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number and names of private presses that are engaged by Government to print High Court work and Transport Department work;

(*b*) the amount of monthly bills paid presswar for having been engaged in High Court printing work from 1st January 1946 to 1st November 1947, and also the amount of similar presswar monthly bills of the Transport Department;

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(*c*) what are the rates paid and whether they are uniform or different, and if different, why; and

(*d*) whether paper is also supplied to all such private presses doing such work?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement[a] showing the private presses that were engaged to print High Court and Transport Department work and the amount of monthly bills paid presswar during the period 1st January 1946 to 31st December 1947 is placed on the table of the House.

(*c*) The private presses engaged to print High Court work were paid at Rs. 2-4-0 per page. As regards the Transport Department work, Messrs. Roxy Press were paid at the rate of Rs. 107-8-0 per 1,000 ticket books till 20th November 1947 and at Rs. 100 thereafter. No printing work was given to the other two presses, viz., Messrs. Addison & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Active Printers prior to 10th October 1947. The rate paid to them from that date is Rs. 100 per thousand ticket books. There was a variation of Rs. 7-8-0 in the rates over the period from 10th October 1947 to 20th November 1947 which is due to the fact that the old rate of Rs. 107-8-0 was continued to Messrs. Roxy Press until they agreed to the reduced rate paid to the other two presses.

(*d*) Private presses engaged to print High Court work were supplied by the Government Press with the required quantity of paper. Paper was not supplied to any of the private presses engaged to print Transport Department work.

Payment of salaries of aided elementary school teachers.

84 *Q*.—SRI M. KUMARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the steps taken and the progress made in the matter of arranging for the payment of the salaries of aided elementary school teachers on a monthly basis?

A.—Orders have been issued, sanctioning the monthly disbursement of grants to aided elementary schools with effect from February 1949.

Names of officers whose services have been lent to the Hyderabad State.

85 *Q*.—SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the services of some of the officers of the Madras Government were lent to the Hyderabad State:

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 69 infra.

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(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, the names and designations of these officers; and

(*c*) for how long their services will be lent to the Hyderabad State?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Details are not furnished as it is not in the public interest to do so.

(*c*) For as long as their services are required by the Hyderabad administration.

Books and periodicals banned in the Madras Province in 1948.

86 *Q*.—SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of books and periodicals banned in this Province this year; and

(*b*) the reason for the banning of each of them?

A.—(*a*) The following are the newspapers that were banned this year in this Province:—

(1) *Deshabhimani*.

(2) *Janasakthi*.

(3) *Prajasakthi*.

(4) *Andhra Herald*.

The ban in respect of the *Andhra Herald* has since been lifted.

(*b*) For the purpose of securing the public safety and the maintenance of public order.

Report about the Gazulalanka shooting case.

87 *Q*.—SRI K. SURAYYA: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the Challapalli Estate Gazulalanka Shooting Enquiry Report is; and

(*b*) what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government received the reports of the Committee in July 1947 and after examination, came to the conclusion that, while the villagers are to be blamed for having taken law into their own hands, the police failed to appreciate the situation in time and consequently had to use more force than was necessary at a later stage. The police were warned accordingly. The Government do not propose to take any further action.

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Salary of the second-grade Official Receiver.

88 *Q.*—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the salaries of the second-grade Official Receivers in the Presidency are not enhanced except for the minor alteration of the biennial increment of Rs. 5 into an annual increment; and

(*b*) if so, what the reason for this is?

A.—(*a*) The scale of pay of Official Receivers, II grade, before revision was Rs. 160—10/2—240—15/2—270 and the present scale is Rs. 160—5—240—10—270.

(*b*) The Government accepted the recommendation of the Salaries Committee, which considered that the rate adopted was a fair one considering the duties and responsibilities attached to the post. It was not the Committee's intention to enhance the scales of pay for every post.

Stock of khadi in the intensive khadi centres.

89 *Q.*—SRI M. KUMARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the quantity of khadi accumulated up to date in the various intensive khadi centres;

(*b*) the steps the Government propose to take to clear the above stocks of khadi;

(*c*) whether the Central Khadi Committee, Payyanur, has put forward any specific proposals to clear the accumulated stock there; and

(*d*) if so, what action the Government have taken in that regard?

A.—(*a*) The following is the stock of khadi on hand on 31st October 1948 at each of the Government centres:—

	YARDS.
Vellakoil	193,192
Avanashi	163,770
Puliankurichi	29,792
Kotauratla	63,938
Guravareddipalem	17,488
Erragondapalem	551
Payyanur	58,528
Total ...	527,259

(*b*) To fulfil the ideal of self-sufficiency, Government are endeavouring to dispose of the bulk of khadi produced in the production centre itself. The Government have decided that the balance of khadi not consumed in the centres should be used for all State purposes and indents have been called for from the various Government Departments for their requirements of cloth.

(*c*) Yes. The proposal was that the Government should take over from the All-India Spinners' Association and the South Kanara Village Industries Association, their sales depots at Cannanore and Kasaragod respectively and utilize those centres for the sale of stocks held at Payyanur centre.

(*d*) The Government have examined the question and come to the conclusion that in view of the fact that the accumulated stocks of khadi in the Government Centres will be needed for the various Government Departments, there is no need to open Government sales depots outside the Intensive khadi Centres to dispose of the stocks.

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Scale of pay of Matrons and Sister Tutors.

90 *Q.*—DR. S. SUBRAHMANIAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the present scale of pay of Matrons of the different grades in the Madras Medical Service;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that these posts carry a lump-sum allowance, free-furnished quarters, uniform and dhoby allowance, rationing and dearness allowance besides the sanctioned pay of the post;

(*c*) the present scale of pay of the Sister Tutors of various grades and the allowances drawn by them;

(*d*) the present scale of pay of the Ward Sisters and the allowances drawn by them in addition to their pay;

(*e*) the present scale of pay of the Nurses and the various allowances drawn by them;

(*f*) what the basic qualifications are of the Matrons, Sister Nurses, etc., besides their Nurses' Training; and

(*g*) how many hours of work are allotted to these various officers?

	RS.
A.—(*a*) Matron, I Grade ..	275—25/2—325.
Matron, II Grade ..	200—25/2—250.
Matron, III Grade	165—10/2—175—15/2—205.

(*b*) These posts do not carry a lump-sum allowance other than the allowances noted below. The Matrons,

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Sister-Tutors, Ward Sisters and Women Nurses are provided free furnished quarters. The rates of allowances for Matrons are—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Uniform allowance	100	0	0	per annum.
Dhobi allowance ..	3	0	0	per mensem.
Ration allowance ..	43	12	0	per mensem in Madras City.
	39	6	0	per mensem in mufassal.
Cleaning charges ..	0	8	0	per mensem.
Dearness allowance..	At the rates sanctioned by Government for all Government servants in general.			

(*c*) Scale of pay—

	RS.
Sister Tutor, I Grade ..	200—25/2—250.
Sister Tutor, II Grade	165—10/2—175—15/2—205.

Allowances—the same as for Matrons.

(*d*) Scale of pay—Rs. 150—5—200.

Allowances—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Uniform allowance ..	100	0	0	per annum.
Dhobi allowance ..	3	0	0	per mensem.
Ration allowance ..	30	0	0	do.
Cleaning charges ..	0	8	0	do.
Dearness allowance ..	At the rates sanctioned by Government for all Government servants in general.			

(*e*) Scale of pay—Rs. 85—5—150.

Allowances—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Uniform allowance	75	0	0	per annum.
Dhobi allowance ..	3	0	0	per mensem.
Ration allowance .	30	0	0	do.
Cleaning charges ..	0	8	0	do.
Dearness allowance ..	At the rates sanctioned by Government for all Government servants in general			

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(*f*) The basic qualification for appointment as Sister Tutors is 'a completed S.S.L.C.' No basic qualification has been prescribed for the other posts referred to. But, for admission to the nurses' training the following basic qualification is now prescribed:—

Women candidates—Completed S.S.L.C.

Men candidates (Harijans)—Completed S.S.L.C.

Men candidates other than Harijans—Eligibility for University course or for public service.

(*g*) Matrons, I Grade—$7\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day.

Matrons, II and III Grades—$7\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day.

Sister Tutors, I and II Grades—$6\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day.

Ward Sisters—$7\frac{1}{4}$ hours a day.

Nurses (day duty)—$8\frac{3}{4}$ hours a day.

Nurses (night duty)—$9\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day.

Compensation payable to inam estates.

91 *Q.*—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased—

(*a*) to place on the table a list of the inam estates belonging to religious, charitable and educational institutions in respect of which the Government have undertaken to make good the loss of income as a result of the passing of the Madras Estates Abolition Bill; and

(*b*) to state the amount the Government will have to pay to each of the above institutions annually?

A.—(*a*) The Government have not compiled a list of such estates.

(*b*) They have also not yet estimated the amount which they will have to pay annually to each institution.

Scheme for the development of industries.

92 *Q.*—SRI G. LATCHANNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have any schemes for the development of industries to be worked out in the coming year in the various districts of the Province; and

(*b*) if so, what they are?

A.—(*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) The Government's policy is to encourage private industry as opposed to State-owned industry. Sanction has accordingly been given for the production of heavy chemicals, paints and varnishes, soaps, cement, oils, building materials, power alcohol, sugar, paper, pasteboard, automobiles, glassware, ceramics, etc., Government-owned factories may be set up for the manufacture of iron and steel, aluminium and magnesium and petrol.

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member, Mr. T. Viswanatham, has given notice of an adjournment motion under rule 36. I will read out the motion—

> '*Under rule 36 of the Madras Assembly Rules I wish to move that the House do adjourn to discuss a matter of public and urgent importance, namely, the extreme discourtesy shown to this House in sending invitations only to a selected few but not generally to all members of the House to be present at the aerodrome to receive the Deputy Prime Minister of India, Hon. Sirdar Vallabhai Patel, on 21st February* 1949.'

" With regard to the subject-matter of an adjournment motion under rule 36, I wish to lay down certain broad and general principles that should govern it. Firstly, the matter must be an urgent one. Secondly, it must be definite. Thirdly, it must be of public importance. Fourthly, it must involve the administrative responsibility of the Government, and lastly, it should not anticipate anything that will come before the House in the near future. Now, I wish to know from the hon. Member, Mr. Viswanatham, whether the subject of this motion involves the administrative responsibility of Government. In my opinion, it does not, and I am going to rule it out of order. However, I wish to give the hon. Member an opportunity to say a few words on this point."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" I am very glad, Sir, and I thank you for the good humour with which you have put forward that proposition. The subject of the motion certainly involves an administrative responsibility of the Government, because the Chief Secretary has sent invitations. It would have been another matter if the invitations had been sent by the Hon. the Premier or the Hon. the Leader of the House in their own individual names. But here it is the Government that have sent the invitation and as such I believe that this House is entitled to some courtesy at the hands of the Government, when they have issued invitations on the occasion of the visit of the Deputy Prime Minister. It is only right that all the Members should have received this invitation and not merely a few. Therefore, it is a definite matter of adminis-
11-30 a.m. strative responsibility of the Government and I submit that they have failed in that responsibility."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I shall give a ruling."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Sir, let the Government offer their explanation."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Only if it is an order, I can ask the Government to explain.

" I have already enunciated certain broad principles. One of them is that the matter should involve the administrative responsibility of the Government. This matter does not involve the administrative responsibility of the Government. I think

allowing members to visit the Prime Minister or Deputy Prime Minister or to wait on him in deputation is governed by custom or *mamool*."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Sir, it was a public reception for which invitations were issued by the Chief Secretary in the name of the Government of Madras."

MR. SPEAKER:—" This does not involve the administrative responsibility of the Government.

" The budget is before the House and the hon. Member can move a cut motion and suggest that the Government should sponsor a Bill to the effect that all the Members should be invited. If such a Bill is passed, then the matter will become the administrative responsibility of the Government. (An hon. Member: 'Ridiculous.') Some hon. Member said 'ridiculous'. I wish to know what is ridiculous. (N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur: 'Please excuse me, Sir, I meant such a Bill will be ridiculous.') I rule the motion out of order."

III.—MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER:—" I have to announce to the House the following messages received from the Hon. the President of the Madras Legislative Council, dated the 24th February 1949:—

'(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 Hindu Religious and Endowments Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1949):—

> "*That this House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses consisting of* 30 *members* (20 *members from the Assembly and* 10 *members from the Council*) *to consider the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill,* 1949 (*L.A. Bill No.* 10 *of* 1949) *and that the following members of this House be nominated to the said Joint Select Committee:*—
>
> 1. *The Hon. Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar.*
> 2. *The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.*
> 3. *The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon.*
> 4. *Sri N. Ranga Reddi.*
> 5. *Sri K. Venkataswami Nayudu.*
> 6. *Sri S. B. Adityan.*
> 7. *Sri M. Narayana Menon.*
> 8. *Sri M. D. T. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar.*
> 9. *Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao.*
> 10. *Sri. D. Manjayya Hegde.*"

'(2) In accordance with rule 108 of the Madras Council Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1949) as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.

'(3) In accordance with rule 108 of the Madras Council Rules, I transmit a copy of the Vexatious Litigation (Prevention) Bill, 1948 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1949) as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.' "

IV.—STATEMENT *RE* BUDGET PRESENTATION.

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to bring to your notice a situation of very grave importance, namely, the functioning of this legislature which is responsible for the good governance of this Province through the Ministry. We are now going to inaugurate the budget session, probably with the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister which is no doubt eagerly awaited. I should like to point out to you the unreality of the budget session which is likely to take place. You may remember the unreality of the budget session which took place two years ago. Criticisms were offered but they were of no avail. The only occasion for the members of this legislature, particularly for those sitting in the Opposition faced with a party in power consisting of 165 members, to offer criticism is the budget session and we expect that our constructive suggestions will be implemented in the normal course of things. The election of the leader of the party which is governing the Province to-day is a matter which adversely affects the working of this Assembly. It has adversely affected us in the past and that is the reason why I am pointing it out to you now."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—" How is all this relevant now? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" When a leader of a party wants to say something, I must first hear him and then give a ruling. That is why I have allowed the hon. Member to speak."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" I submit for your consideration and for the consideration of the Government later on that it will be very opportune if the leader's election takes place many months before the budget is framed and presented to this Assembly. I assure you that we on this side of the House have no personal interest in the election of the leader. We wish the best of luck for the present Ministry. We are only anxious that the policy adumbrated in the budget should be followed up.

" I shall presently explain the relevancy of this to the budget. The budget will adumbrate the policy of the Government in financial matters for the next year. We are not certain whether the present Ministry will continue for the next year and whether the present Finance Minister will continue to be in charge of the finance portfolio. If there is change in the leadership and a reshuffling of the Ministry, all our criticisms and suggestions in the budget

discussion will be of no avail. It may be within the memory of every member of this House that when discussion on the budget took place two years ago, the Ministers themselves did not take the discussion seriously. They were busy in the lobbies, busy in the House and busy in many other places. The members also did not take the budget session seriously. The only occasion for the people of this Province to voice their grievances and make suggestions through their representatives in this House is the budget session. Times out of number you, Mr. Speaker, have been pleased to point out that the remedy for any complaint lay in the hands of the members themselves and that was to move a cut motion for criticizing the Government during the budget discussion. We are not able to change a comma or semicolan in Bills which are sometimes rushed through. I want to make a humble suggestion to the Government. Let the House be adjourned now. Let the party in power finish the election of its leader, and then the Government can proceed with the budget. Nothing will be lost by postponing the session for a few days. I say this in all sincerety, without any malice or motive, the only motive being that the Province should prosper."

MR. SPEAKER:—" This is not a point of order. The hon. Member has simply pointed out a certain thing. (Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad: 'Quite so'.) Financial matters are governed by section 78 of the Government of India Act and rules 124 to 133 of the Assembly Rules. The days for transacting financial business are fixed by His Excellency the Governor and any change in them will have to be made by His Excellency himself. The Chair has nothing to do with it. Apart from that, I wish to inform the Members that Ministers may come and Ministers may go, but the Government will continue for ever." (Cheers.)

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Sir, I am thankful to you for the indulgence you have shown in allowing me to explain my view-point. You have been pleased to point out that His Excellency the Governor alone can change the programme of dates already fixed. When I make an appeal to the Ministry through you, I mean that the Ministry should take stock of the position, bring the matter to the notice of the Governor and get the dates changed. Nothing will be lost by postponing the budget for a few days. I am not obstructive in any sense, and really I cannot obstruct the proceedings of this House. I would even go to the extent of saying that the budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister—printed copies of which are good-looking and contain a lamp at the last cover page which is an improvement on the publication of last year's budget speech—be delivered now. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'The hon. Member is anticipating me.') We can have the general discussion after a few days. Between now and the general discussion, there will be time enough for the party in power to elect a leader."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The Hon. Finance Minister will present the budget."

V.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1949-50.

Introductory.

11-45 a.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, I rise to present to the House, the Revised Estimates for the current year, 1948–49 and the Budget Estimates for the next year, 1949–50.

2. My first budget was presented last year under the overwhelming gloom cast by the loss under tragic circumstances of the Father of the Nation when the country was still reeling from the catastrophies that followed Partition. To-day, men have had time to look into their own hearts and apply in some small degree Gandhiji's message of love and brotherhood to the various problems of the country. Communal rancour has died down and considerable progress has been made in the rehabilitation of the vast refugee population. The year has also witnessed several notable events. Rajaji, who was so near and dear to Gandhiji has become the first Indian Governor-General, and we in this House may feel justly proud of the signal honour conferred on our erstwhile Premier and Finance Minister. The appointment of General Cariappa as the first Indian Commander-in-Chief in January 1949 is another landmark in our history. The festering sore of Hyderabad was cured in September last by a swift and successful operation in which the Police of Madras played a prominent part.

The guns have ceased to roar in the fair hills and valleys of Kashmir and the way is now clear for the development of friendly and cordial relations between our neighbour Pakistan and ourselves. While the fighting was on in Kashmir, I had the honour and the pleasure of conveying to the brave Madrasi soldiers there, the thanks and admiration of their fellow countrymen. The integration of Indian States so as to make them viable and progressive units is proceeding apace under the dynamic leadership of Sardar Vallabhai Patel, who was in our midst this week.

The Banganapalle State with an area of about 250 square miles and a population of ½ lakh and the Pudukkottai State with an area of about 1,200 square miles and a population of nearly 4½ lakhs were merged in this Province towards the end of February and the beginning of March 1948 respectively. The tiny State

of Sandur with an area of about 150 square miles and a population of less than 20,000 has not yet formally come into the fold, but its administration is being carried on by this Government in the name of the Ruler from the end of July 1948. The administrative arrangements for the two merged States have not yet been finalised, and for the time being, the receipts and disbursements pertaining to these areas are being shown separately in lump in the Deposit Section of the Madras budget. (The figures will be found on pages 14–15 of the Annual Financial Statement.) This, however, is purely an account matter and will not stand in the way of Government undertaking schemes intended for the benefit of the people in these areas. The future of the French dependencies in India will, I hope, be settled shortly. These areas cannot live in isolation from the rest of the country much longer.

In Burma too, the interests of South Indians were jeopardized by the Land Nationalization Bill which the Burma Government passed in October last. The Madras Government took up the issue with the Government of India and the Prime Minister promptly arranged in consultation with the Burma Government for a special deputation to go to Burma, under the leadership of the Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. But unfortunately due to the internal situation that developed suddenly and which the Government of Burma had to face, the visit had to be postponed. We hope that the External Affairs Department of the Government of India will do everything possible in the matter.

In the international sphere, India is growing in stature and dignity. The latest landmark in this direction was the convening, at New Delhi, of the Asian Conference, attended by the representatives of half the population of the world, for considering the Indonesian Problem. The Constitution of the Republic of India is gradually taking shape, though not as fast as was first anticipated. It is hoped to finalise it by the second anniversary of the Freedom of India, i.e., in August 1949.

General elections under the new Constitution are expected to be held in 1950. The preparation of electoral rolls on the basis of adult franchise has already been taken in hand and it is hoped to get the preliminary rolls printed in June 1949. A total

provision of Rs. 81 lakhs spread over the two years 1948–49 and 1949–50 has been made to cover the additional expenditure on the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections. It is hoped to recover from the Government of India part of this amount (Rs. 17 lakhs) representing the expenditure on the conduct of elections to the Lower House of the Union Parliament.

Financial affairs of the Province.

3. I now turn to the financial affairs of this Province.

Accounts, 1947–8.

The Revised Estimate for 1947–48 anticipated a revenue surplus of Rs. 255 lakhs which, it was proposed to transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund. The latest accounts of the year show that the surplus was more than double the estimated figure and that a sum of Rs. 510 lakhs has been transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund, leaving a small surplus of Rs. 2·54 lakhs in the Revenue Account. The betterment of over Rs. 2·5 crores was mainly due to certain items of expenditure not being adjusted in the year's accounts. Further details will be found in the Finance Secretary's Budget Memorandum. There was also a reduction of about Rs. 2 crores in Capital Outlay spread over practically all heads of expenditure, due mainly to the delay in the receipt of plant and machinery.

Revised Estimate, 1948–9.

4. I now come to the current year, 1948–49. Before setting out the estimated financial results of the year, I shall review certain matters of general interest or importance in the sphere of Provincial administration. In doing so, I propose also to anticipate the budget proposals of the next year, wherever this seems necessary to give the House a complete picture of the subjects dealt with.

Seasonal conditions.

5. In framing the Budget for this year, it was hoped that the seasonal conditions would not be unfavourable, but Nature has been unkind to us and we have now had a succession of two bad seasons. The rainfall in 1948 was much below normal in more than half the districts of the Province and the area cultivated was less, than in the previous year. Crops in certain districts were also affected by pests. There has been a widespread failure of crops in the districts of Chingleput and South Arcot and in parts of Tiruchirappalli, Ramnad, North Arcot, Salem,

Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. Some damage is also reported to the paddy crop in West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts owing to heavy rains at the time of flowering. The Collectors have been instructed to order suspension of collection of the kist in all affected areas and the question of granting remissions will be considered after the Board's detailed report is received. The revised estimate for 1948–49 allows for the probable loss in land revenue on this account.

Food position.

6. Hon. Members are aware that even normally this Province is deficit in regard to its food requirements and the failure of crops on a large scale has worsened the position for the current kharif year, i.e., the period from November 1948 to the end of October 1949. As things now stand, the Province has to face a total deficit of about 5·6 lakhs tons of rice and 5·7 lakhs tons of millets. To meet this deficit, the Government of India have been addressed for an allotment of 10 lakhs tons of foodgrains from extra-provincial sources and overseas. So far, they have intimated an allotment of 52,000 tons of foodgrains for January and February 1949.

Procurement, distribution and rationing of foodgrains, etc.

7. I referred in my last Budget Speech to the gradual decontrol and derationing of foodgrains in consonance with the then policy of the Government of India. The decontrol of foodgrains led to a steep rise in prices and in order to bring down the prices and to combat inflation, the Government of India decided in September 1948 to reimpose controls. In pursuance of this policy, the scheme of intensive procurement of foodgrains has been revived in all the areas in this Province, where it was originally in force. Rationing has been reintroduced in most of the municipal towns of deficit districts and is likely to be extended to other urban areas by the end of this month. Collectors of deficit districts have also been instructed to introduce rural rationing as soon as stocks have been built up. The question of introducing statutory and rural rationing in surplus districts is still under consideration.

In view of the decision to reintroduce control over foodgrains and other essential foodstuffs, the Government have decided to reconstitute the District Food Committees and the Taluk Food Committees and to revive the Rationing Advisory Committees wherever statutory rationing is being reintroduced.

Substantial quantities of wheat and millets were supplied by the Government of India during the current official year. Most of the millets were imported from overseas. They were sold in the importing districts at the prices at which locally grown millets were sold, the resultant loss being borne by the Government. Wheat and wheat products were sold without any loss.

Taking into account the increase in the cost of living as well as in the cost of cultivation since last year, the Government have fixed increased prices for foodgrains for the kharif year 1948–49. As a fillip to production, groundnut cake was also completely decontrolled from the middle of January 1949.

The control over firewood and charcoal was withdrawn throughout the Province during 1948. The statutory rationing of firewood in Madras City was withdrawn with effect from 1st July 1948, but fair price shops were functioning till December 1948 to prevent any large rise in prices.

Food subsidies.

8. Food subsidies arise by way of—

(i) sale of foodgrains, etc., at less than the cost price;

(ii) charges on account of special establishments employed in connexion with the purchase and supply of foodgrains, etc., not taken into account in fixing the sale price; and

(iii) payment of bonus to producers for foodgrains delivered by them.

In my last Budget Speech, I mentioned the paddy bonus scheme sanctioned by Government in respect of deliveries made during the period from December 1946 to December 1947. Under this scheme, one-half of the bonus was ordered to be paid in cash—to be recovered from consumers by an increase in the retail price of rice—and the other half in the shape of manures, subject to availability. Owing to inadequate supplies of manure, however, the Government ordered in 1948 that producers might redeem their bonus coupons either for manures or for cash at their option. It was originally expected that the cost of the bonus in kind would be shared equally by this Government and the Government of India. The Government of

India have not, however, so far agreed to give a subsidy for this purpose and this Government have decided to let the higher retail prices continue for some time more.

In regard to foodgrains imported from overseas and supplied to this Province in 1948, the Government of India decided to increase their share of subsidy from two-thirds to three-fourths with effect from October 1948. It has been represented to them that the relief to this Province by giving effect to the change from October 1948 would be negligible and they have been asked as a very special case to bear three-fourths of the loss in respect of supplies made to this Province from January 1948 itself.

The Government of India have also sanctioned a bonus of 8 annas per maund of foodgrains procured by Provinces and States. Credit for a sum of Rs. 1·32 crores is taken in the Revised Estimate for 1948–49 for bonus in respect of foodgrains procured during the kharif year ended 31st October 1948. A further credit of Rs. 1·91 crores is taken in the Budget Estimate for 1949–50 in respect of procurements during the kharif year beginning from 1st November 1948.

The Government of India have stated that the bonus will be earmarked for increasing food production and that they will take steps to ensure that this is done.

On the basis of the Profit and Loss Accounts for State Trading Schemes relating to foodgrains, potatoes and firewood, for each of the years 1943–44 to 1947–48, the subsidy borne by this Government works out as follows:—

Year.	Amount. Rs. Lakhs.
1943–44	16·39
1944–45	75·32
1945–46	118·13
1946–47	859·67
1947–48	199·60
Total	1,269·11

The figure for 1946–47 includes a sum of Rs. 284 lakhs paid as bonus to ryots. The cost of the bonus in that year was not passed on to consumers. The figure for 1947–48 is provisional and does not include the cost that may ultimately have to be borne by this Government in respect of that portion of the bonus which it was originally intended to pay in the form of manures.

In addition, the Government have incurred during the five years, a total expenditure of Rs. 372 lakhs on staff for procurement and rationing including the supervising staff in the office of the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies). Some retrenchment was made when of policy of decontrol was decided on, but with the re-introduction of intensive procurement and rationing, the staff had to be strengthened more or less to its original level.

Grow More Food Campaign.

9. Controls and rationing are no doubt irksome and are at best only temporary expedients for meeting the prevailing food shortage. The real remedy is to make the Province self-sufficient in regard to food. A Grow More Food Campaign has been in force from 1944 and I shall set out briefly the results achieved so far and the further measures contemplated.

(*a*) *Irrigation schemes.*—During the four years 1944–47, eighty schemes were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 140 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred was about Rs. 75 lakhs. The additional area brought under cultivation during the period was nearly 378 thousand acres and the additional production of rice was 180 thousand tons nearly. In 1947–48, 70 works were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 67·41 lakhs and the actual expenditure in the year was Rs. 16·61 lakhs. The results in terms of additional acreage and production have not yet been reported. The figures of results I have mentioned relate to both minor irrigation works and works in charge of the Public Works Department, but the figures of expenditure relate to Public Works Department schemes alone. The extent of land newly cultivated with foodcrops independently of new irrigation schemes since the beginning of the campaign up to 30th June 1948 was 169 thousand acres. The position is bound to improve when the land reclamation schemes now in progress—the Araku Valley Scheme, the Wynaad Colonization Scheme and the schemes in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area—are completed

The Government are alive to the importance of extending irrigation facilities wherever possible and a lump-sum provision of Rs. 70 lakhs has been included in the Budget for 1949–50 for expenditure on new irrigation schemes having a Grow More Food value. A list of the schemes which will be considered in connection with the utilization of this provision is given in *Appendix II* to the Detailed Budget Estimates for 1949–50. There are also the long-term schemes like the Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani, Krishna-Pennar and the Ramapadasagar Projects, which I will refer to later. The Government have also an ambitious and comprehensive programme estimated to cost over Rs. 19 crores for tank restoration and improvements to tanks, channels, spring ponds, etc. The execution of the scheme will be spread over a period of 8–10 years and a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been included in the budget for next year for expenditure on this scheme.

During the current year, the Government have revived the Tank Restoration Scheme operations which had been in abeyance since 1931. Special parties are now working in Anantapur, South Arcot, Ramnad and Chittoor districts.

One of the difficulties encountered by the Government in the execution of Minor Irrigation Schemes is the want of trained technical personnel. In order to overcome this difficulty, the Government have ordered the re-employment of retired men of the Minor Irrigation Department, who are below 60 years of age and who are physically fit. A new Overseers' course of two years' duration has been opened in the Engineering College, Guindy, and it is expected that by 1950, an adequate number of technical men will be forthcoming. Meanwhile, as an experimental measure, 483 Minor Irrigation Works in the charge of the Revenue Department in the Kancheepuram and Chingleput basins have been transferred to the control of the Public Works Department in the hope that they would receive better attention.

(*b*) *Well Subsidy Schemes.*—During the years 1944–47, a total sum of about Rs. 245 lakhs was disbursed under the several schemes which were in force before the present scheme was introduced in 1947–48. An additional extent of 92 thousand acres was brought under cultivation during these years with a total production of 42 thousand tons. The total

amount spent in 1947–48 under the New Well Subsidy Scheme amounted to nearly Rs. 166 lakhs. The addition to the cultivated area in the year was 9,300 acres with a production of 3 thousand tons of foodgrains. It is expected that a total sum of Rs. 152 lakhs would be disbursed initially as loans in the current year and a similar amount in the next year. The amounts given as loans are finally converted into subsidies after the completion of the wells and the scrutiny of the accounts. This takes some time. The amounts advanced as loans in 1947–48 will in most cases be converted into subsidies only in this year and similarly, part of the loans to be advanced in the current year will be converted into subsidies only in the next year. The revised estimate anticipates that a total sum of Rs. 150 lakhs out of the amounts advanced in 1947–48 and in 1948–49 will be converted into subsidies in the current year. Similarly the budget for 1949–50 provides for a sum of Rs. 130 lakhs to be adjusted as subsidies during the year. In addition to this expenditure, a sum of about Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in each year towards the cost of the special staff including one Collector and eight Deputy Collectors employed in connection with this scheme.

The Government of India are bearing 50 per cent of the entire expenditure on the Well Subsidy Scheme, as part of their block grant for Grow More Food Schemes.

In order to ensure that the wells sunk under the scheme are useful for irrigation throughout the year, certain conditions regarding the dimensions of the well and the depth of water therein have been laid down. To enable ryots to sink wells conforming to the new conditions, the maximum amount of subsidy admissible per well has been enhanced to Rs. 500 in ordinary localities and Rs. 750 in areas where sinking operations are particularly difficult. Up to the end of December 1948, 13,040 wells were completed, 62 new tanks were sunk and 131 old tanks repaired under this scheme. Twenty-four thousand five hundred and twelve wells (old and new) were in progress at the end of December 1948, while the corresponding number of tanks was 67.

(*c*) *Activities of the Agricultural department.*— A five-year plan of development relating to the Agricultural department was introduced last year. The plan includes schemes relating to the supply of

seeds, manure, iron and steel on a large scale, a comprehensive scheme for the control of pests and diseases of crops, a scheme for the training of Agricultural and Science graduates and fieldmen in Horticulture and schemes for encouraging mechanized cultivation by the use of modern agricultural machinery. During the four years ending 1947–48, the Government had distributed about 5·17 lakhs tons of groundnut cake to cultivators. In 1947–48, the Government of India supplied only 23,000 tons of chemical manures against 50,000 tons required according to the programme of the Agricultural department. A quantity of 10,000 tons was obtained from a Travancore Factory to make up in part for the short supply. The use of green leaf manure has also been encouraged by the grant of concessions for its removal from reserved forests. Compost making under trained personnel is being carried on in 58 municipalities and 32 panchayat boards as well as in rural areas. The quantity of improved paddy seeds distributed for bulk sowing in the Province ranges from 8,000 to 12,000 tons a year. In 1947–48 alone, 9,030 tons of paddy seeds, 101 tons of millet seeds and a ton of pulse seeds were distributed.

The quantity of iron and steel distributed by the Agricultural department under the five-year scheme up to the end of December 1948 amounted to 54,000 tons. As hon. Members are aware, a Special Engineering Branch has been set up to advise and help agriculturists in the use of machinery for agriculture, lift irrigation, etc. Up to the end of September 1948, this branch has hired or sold to agriculturists, 4,117 electric motors, 3,049 electric motor pumps, 792 petrol pump sets, 215 diesel oil engines, 324,000 feet of pipes and 35,240 tons of iron and steel for manufacturing agricultural implements. In addition, 145 tractors are being hired to ryots.

Cultivation of vegetables has been specially encouraged from as early as September 1942. It is estimated that the area under vegetables has been increased by about 12,000 acres and production by about 17,200 tons.

During the current year, the Government have sanctioned a five-year scheme for the establishment of a Banana Research Station at Maruthuvakudi in the Tanjore district (estimated to cost Rs. 1·89 lakhs), a comprehensive scheme for the establishment of coconut

nurseries in eight districts (net cost Rs. 4 lakhs) and a scheme for the establishment of fruit farms in Agricultural Research Stations. The new schemes for next year include a scheme for the establishment of several model orchard *cum* nurseries, a scheme for the expansion of agricultural research stations at Aduturai and Siruguppa, a scheme for the establishment of a Pepper Research Station in Malabar and a scheme for the demonstration of fruit products and fruit preservation. The opening of a Cattle Breeding Farm in each district is also engaging the attention of the Government.

It will be seen from the figures I have given that the results achieved by the various Grow More Food Schemes in operation in this Province are by no means negligible, though not spectacular. The schemes have played their part in enabling this Province to tide over the difficulties of the last two years which have been accentuated by a succession of bad seasons and troubles between landowners and agricultural labourers in the more important producing centres.

Central Grants for Grow More Food Schemes and Post-war Development Schemes.

10. As hon. Members are aware, the Government of India are giving block grants towards the expenditure on Post-war Development Schemes including Grow More Food Schemes. The grants are generally subject to the condition that at least 50 per cent of the expenditure on the schemes should be met from Provincial resources. Only comparatively small irrigation works which will yield results within a few years can be treated as Grow More Food Schemes and in respect of such schemes a portion of the capital expenditure will not qualify for grants, the exact figures depending on the estimated additional revenue which would be derived from the works. Credit was provisionally taken in the Budget for the current year for a block grant of Rs. 4 crores representing roughly 50 per cent of the expenditure on approved schemes. As one of the measures for combating inflation, the Government of India reduced the block grant for the current year to Rs. 325 lakhs and have intimated that the grant for 1949–50 would be fixed at a maximum of Rs. 500 lakhs. They have also stipulated that a minimum of Rs. 150 lakhs in each year should be ear-marked for Grow More Food Schemes. Credit for the grants has been taken in the Revised Estimate for 1948–49

and Budget Estimate for 1949–50. Allowing for the fact that a portion of the expenditure on irrigation schemes classified as Grow More Food Schemes will not count towards the Government of India grant, a total expenditure of something over Rs. 1,000 lakhs will be necessary in 1949–50 to earn the block grant of Rs. 500 lakhs in full. The actual provision made in the Budget is about Rs. 1,200 lakhs and even assuming that progress on some of the schemes will fall below expectations, it is hoped that no portion of the grant promised by the Government of India will be allowed to lapse.

Hon. Members will find details of the post-war development and Grow More Food Schemes for which provision has been made in *Appendices I and II* to the detailed Budget Estimates for 1949–50.

Khadi Scheme.

11. Next to food, the most important requirement of the masses is clothing, and the policy of the Government is to encourage the production of khadi, both to supplement mill-production and to provide a subsidiary occupation to agricultural labourers.

The Khadi Scheme is working satisfactorily in the seven centres selected for intensive work. Over fifty thousand yards of khadi are now produced each month at these centres. A scheme for increasing the production of khadi in the firkas selected for intensive rural development has been drawn up and it will be introduced shortly in those firkas where there is a bias in favour of khadi.

In order to ensure that the movement is not brought into contempt by private profiteers dealing in spurious khadi, the Government stated in July 1948 that no licences would be issued to private dealers and producers. But, on certain representations received from the parties affected, the Government have extended the validity of the licences issued in 1947 up to the end of February 1949. The Government have also decided to issue licences only to a limited number of private producers and dealers in areas where the All-India Spinners' Association or the Government Khadi Scheme is not in operation, provided that only genuine khadi is produced and a living wage is paid to the artisans engaged in its production.

As regards mill cloth, the policy of progressive decontrol adopted by the Government of India from

January 1948 resulted in the soaring up of prices and profiteering by the industry and trade in general. The Government of India have, therefore, reimposed control from the 1st August 1948. Under the new scheme, the responsibility of fixing margin of profits to dealers in the Province within the maximum prescribed by the Central Government and of distributing cloth and yarn within the Province has been left to the Provincial Government.

The scheme is being administered by the Provincial Textile Commissioner and the Collectors, and co-operative organizations are being used as far as possible in the scheme of distribution. Chief agency for the distribution of yarn was initially given to the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society and a loan of Rs. 300 lakhs was sanctioned as temporary accommodation to the Society.

Housing Schemes.

12. To relieve the acute shortage of accommodation prevailing in the Province, house-building societies are being organized in all the urban areas. The Government assist these societies by the grant of loans, the acquisition of house-sites and the supply of building materials such as iron, steel, cement and timber. A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs has been sanctioned in the current year for loans to building societies, while a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made in the budget for 1949–50 for the same purpose. A housing scheme for rural areas is also under the consideration of the Government. The Housing Committee constituted by the Government to examine the housing problems has made a number of recommendations to relieve the housing shortage. Steps are being taken to implement these recommendations to the extent practicable. The report of the Town-Planning Committee has just been received and the recommendations will receive the full consideration of the Government.

Medical and Public Health Departments.

13. Coming to the Medical and Public Health Departments, the various schemes for the expansion of the Government Stanley Medical College, Madras, the Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatnam and the attached hospital are under execution, as also the reconstruction of the Government Headquarters Hospitals at Tiruchirappalli, Kozhikode and Tuticorin. The expansion of the District Headquarters Hospital, Eluru, will be taken up during the next year.

A provision of Rs. 6½ lakhs has also been made in the Budget for next year for the construction of quarters for the nursing staff of the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.

The want of adequate facilities at the Taluk Headquarters hospitals has been recognized and a scheme of improving these hospitals to be linked with the general Post-war Reconstruction Plan is being worked out. A substantial provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1949–50 for carrying out various improvements including electrification, to selected taluk hospitals.

Provision has been made in the next year's budget for the opening of 30 new primary and 5 group (combined medical and public health) centres as the second instalment of the Post-war Reconstruction Plan and for the opening of 25 more centres in the selected firkas.

As regards rural areas, some difficulty has been experienced in finding suitable men to take charge of the rural dispensaries owing to the inadequacy of the remuneration now offered. The Government have now decided to enhance the subsidy given to rural medical practitioners from Rs. 600 to Rs. 900 per annum and that given to midwives from Rs. 360 to Rs. 480 per annum. The Government will also provide at their cost increased supply of medicines to all rural dispensaries.

Provision has also been made for the opening of 16 new rural dispensaries. An *Ad Hoc* Committee is now going into the question in regard to the supply of drugs, dressings and diet articles to Government hospitals and the measures to be taken for improving as well as reducing the cost of the supply.

As a part of the Post-war Plan in regard to the anti-leprosy campaign, a beginning is to be made in establishing research and survey units. Provision has been made in the budget for 1949–50 for the opening of a Provincial Survey Unit, and a District Survey Unit for South Arcot, in view of the high incidence of leprosy in and near South Arcot district.

The Government have taken under their control the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani, from the 1st April 1948. They have also provincialized the Ettapur Children's Leprosy Sanatorium in the Salem district and the Polambakkam Rural Leprosy Unit.

A programme of comprehensive improvements to the King Institute, Guindy, has been sanctioned and provision made for the manufacture of plague vaccine in this Province itself.

The campaign against malaria is being continued. Apart from the Central Organization in Madras and the four Regional Organizations at Bellary, Vizagapatnam, Pattukkottai and Coimbatore, there are now 34 Malaria Control Units working throughout the Presidency. In addition to grants usually given to local bodies for anti-malarial measures, the Government have decided to make grants to them from 1949–50 towards anti-filariasis and anti-mosquito measures. The grants will be one-third of the actual expenditure incurred in areas where filariasis is endemic and one-fourth in other areas.

In regard to tuberculosis, the following measures have been taken or approved during the course of this year:—

(*a*) Increase of the bed strength of the Sanatorium at Tambaram from 107 to nearly 500.

(*b*) Opening of a sanatorium with 100 beds at Vallam in the Tanjore district by the District Board.

(*c*) A health programme for the control of this disease in Madanapalle.

(*d*) Training in mass inoculation of B.C.G. Vaccine with the help of a foreign team of experts under the auspices of the World Health Organization.

(*e*) Establishment of an industrial colony for convalescent patients at a village near Tambaram. The foundation stone of this colony was laid by Rajaji in August 1948.

Provision has been made in the budget for 1949–50 for the establishment of a T.B. sanatorium for the South Kanara district.

Other important new schemes provided for in the budget for next year are—

(1) purchase of a high-powered X-ray unit for the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Calicut,

(2) opening of Dental clinics in the Headquarters Hospitals at Mangalore and Ootacamund

(3) provision of interim arrangement for the treatment of cancer in the Government General Hospital, Madras,

(4) conversion of the Government Dispensary at Jangareddigudem (West Godavari Agency) into a hospital,

(5) increase of the bed strength and employment of additional staff in several Government hospitals, and

(6) the training of Health Visitors.

The Government have sanctioned an increase in the bed strength of the Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras, from 110 to 210 and also the employment of the necessary staff at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh. A Research department in the College of Indian Medicine, Madras, will be opened shortly. A token provision has been made for the introduction of a course of homœopathy in the College of Indian Medicine.

The construction of temporary buildings to provide additional accommodation for the College and the School of Indian Medicine at a cost of Rs. 50,000 has also been approved.

A token provision has been made also in the budget for 1949–50 for grants to private institutions of Indian Medicine.

Water-supply and drainage schemes.

Mention was made last year of the recommendations of the Expert Committee appointed to advise how progress on water-supply and drainage schemes could be expedited. The recommendations have been considered by the Government and they have decided that the various plans of rural water-supply should be implemented within a period of 10 years and those for urban water-supply within a period of 20 years.

The Government have also decided to extend the period for the repayment of loans taken from the Government by local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes from 20 years to 40 years, so as to enable the financially backward local bodies also to undertake the execution of schemes in their areas. The total number of Urban (i.e., Municipal and Panchayat) Water-supply schemes, now in operation is 60, while the number of Municipal Drainage schemes is 7. It is hoped that more schemes will be taken up for execution next year.

As the Honourable Members are aware, the Government constituted a special Rural Water-supply Fund in 1947–8, with a contribution from Revenues of a sum of Rs. 1 crore. It is expected that about

Rs. 43 lakhs will be spent by the end of the next year. The Government have, therefore, decided to make to the Fund from General Revenues a further contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs in 1949–50.

Education.

14. The activities of the Education department deserve notice next. The policy of the Government in regard to elementary education is to extend basic education to the whole Province as early as possible and in view of this policy, they have decided that further extension of compulsory elementary education to new areas should be held in abeyance, until most of the existing schools have been converted into basic schools. The pace of conversion depends largely on the number of teachers trained in basic education available for being appointed to the new schools. The Government are, therefore, now concentrating on the conversion of as many of the existing Government training schools as possible into basic training schools. Such schools conducted under private managements are also recognized by the Education department. There are now 18 basic training schools in this Province and the budget for the next year provides for the opening of 17 new basic training schools and the expansion of two of the existing ones. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has also been provided for the acquisition or lease of lands with irrigation facilities to be used as farms attached to basic training schools A sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been provided for the construction of buildings for basic schools and Rs. 2 lakhs for the purchase of equipment. The total provision made for basic education including buildings in the revised estimate for 1948–49 and the budget estimate for 1949–50 is Rs. 17 lakhs and Rs. 35 lakhs, respectively. A scheme of adult education was introduced during this year and the budget for the next year provides a sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs for its extension.

The need for strengthening the Inspectorate to ensure that elementary schools are run on efficient lines has been felt and the budget for 1949–50 includes a sum of Rs. 1·72 lakhs for this purpose.

One of the important aspects of reorganization of secondary education approved by educationalists all over India is the scheme of bifurcation at the Fourth Form stage.

In May 1948, the Government directed that the following bifurcated courses should be introduced in

the course of the year in 50 selected secondary schools and decided that the question of extending the scheme to other schools should be taken up by stages:—

(1) Secretarial, (2) Engineering, (3) Agriculture, (4) Drawing and Painting, (5) Domestic Science and Cookery and (6) Music and Dancing.

Instruction in Teaching Practice and other subjects will be provided for, as and when necessary. In order to enable local bodies and private managements to meet the extra cost involved in the organization of the new courses, the Government have, as a special case, undertaken to pay teaching grants at three-fourths of the net cost of introducing the courses during the preceding financial year, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,450 per annum for each school, for a perid of five years from the year of introduction of the course, the question of revising the arrangements being considered at the end of the period. In addition to the teaching grant, the Government have also decided to pay a non-recurring grant to each school equal to three-fourths of the cost of equipment to be purchased for the new courses, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,700. The budget for the next year provides for the introduction of bifurcated courses in 50 more selected secondary schools.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of secondary schools with at least the Fourth Form during the last three years as the following figures will show:—

1946-7	669
1947-8	763
July 1948	804

As an incentive to Hindustani Vidyalayas under private management to prepare more students for the Hindustani Visharad and Pracharak Diploma examinations, the Government are sanctioning grants to the extent of one-half of the net cost of maintenance of the recognized schools, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 in the current year. This will go a long way to produce Hindustani teachers for secondary schools.

The staff in the Government Colleges has been strengthened in the current academic year to cope with the tremendous rush for admission. The

Government have sanctioned the construction of permanent buildings for the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. The progress is, however, slow owing to prevailing dearth of building materials. The construction of additional buildings for the Government College at Kumbakonam and the Government Victoria College, Palghat, has also been sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 3 lakhs in each case. The Presidency College, Madras, is the only Government College providing instruction in a number of courses of study including post-graduate and research work. In order to make it possible for a larger number of students to be admitted to these specialized courses, the Government directed that the Intermediate classes in that College should be transferred to the Government Muslim College. A committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman was also constituted to suggest measures for the reorganization of the Presidency College, so as to provide facilities for higher teaching and research, and the Committee has just made its recommendations. The budget for 1949–50 includes a sum of Rs. 3·16 lakhs for implementing the recommendations of the Committee. Provision is also made in the budget for 1949–50 for the employment of additional staff in the Engineering Colleges at Kakinada and Guindy, opening of the Natural Science Group in the Intermediate in the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, opening of Group I for the Intermediate class in the Government College, Cuddapah, opening of new courses in the Government College, Kumbakonam, and additional staff in the Queen Mary's College, Madras, for B.Sc., Home Science and Intermediate Arts Courses. As regards the Universities, provision has been made for special grants to the Andhra University for the construction of a boys' hostel and for a gas plant for the Erskine College of Natural Science and to the Annamalai University for its drainage scheme and for purchase of laboratory equipment.

Since 1941, the grants to local bodies for the construction of buildings for boys' schools were considerably restricted with the result that several schools were being housed in rented buildings. The policy was reconsidered during the current year and the Government sanctioned a scheme of grants to

local bodies and private managements for the construction of buildings equal to half of the cost, subject to certain maxima. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs will be disbursed towards the construction of elementary schools during the current year and a further sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for in the budget for 1949–50 for the same purpose.

As regards secondary schools, grants to the extent of Rs. 2½ lakhs have been sanctioned in the current year and the budget for next year provides another Rs. 2½ lakhs for further grants. The ban on the payment of building and equipment grants to the new Arts Colleges for men under private managements imposed in 1945 was also lifted in the course of the year.

National Cadet Corp

With a view to provide military training for boys in high schools and colleges, the Government have decided to raise a Senior and a Junior Division of the National Cadets Corps with a strength of 2,000 and 4,000 cadets, respectively. Two Infantry Battalions of four companies each and one Engineering Platoon have been raised for the Senior Division, providing for the enrolment of 1,310 cadets. It is proposed to raise in 1949–50 additional units for the Senior Division consisting of one Infantry Battalion of two companies in the Andhra University, one Independent Company and one Signals Unit in the Annamalai University and four Specialists Units—Medical, Electrical, Mechanical Engineering and Artillery—in the Madras University. It is also proposed, if possible, to raise 44 units for the Junior Division within the allotted strength of 4,000 cadets. The cost of these divisions of the National Cadet Corps is estimated at Rs. 4·56 lakhs in 1948–49 and at Rs. 15·59 lakhs in 1949–50.

Special schools.

The Government have also decided to devote special attention to the education of defective children. The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind at Poonamallee is being managed by the Government from the beginning of July 1948 on behalf of the Board of Governors and the Madras Association for the Blind, pending the completion of the formalities for legal transfer to the Government. The budget for the next year provides for the opening of new Government schools for deaf and dumb children, blind children and also mentally

defective children in addition to grants for such special schools under the control of local bodies and private managements. The Government are anxious that the valuable original manuscripts in the Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore, and the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, should be preserved and copies published for general information, and the budget for 1949–50 includes a special provision of Rs. 1 lakh for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has also been provided for grants to public libraries including the Library Authorities to be newly constituted under the Public Libraries Act.

The details of all the new schemes of the Education department provided for in the budget for 1949–50 will be found in Appendix I to the Budget Memorandum for 1949–50.

The estimated total expenditure of the Education department in 1949–50 is Rs. 9·39 crores, excluding the expenditure on buildings, against Rs. 1·43 crores in 1921–22 and Rs. 2·58 crores in 1937–38.

15. I now turn to measures relating to the general betterment of the people, particularly the rural population. As announced by me in my last Budget Speech, Prohibition has been extended to the entire Province with effect from the 2nd October 1948. This Government may justifiably claim to have been the pioneer in this far-reaching measure of social reform. This achievement has been received with jubilation all round particularly by the womenfolk throughout the Province. The Excise department is now enforcing Prohibition in Madras City and 15 other districts, and the Police department in the remaining 9 districts, pending a decision on the question of the agency which should be finally entrusted with the work.

16. As the hon. Members are aware, the Government have launched a programme of intensive Rural Reconstruction in 34 selected firkas and centres. Under this programme, 46 electrification schemes costing over Rs. 20 lakhs have been sanctioned for supplying power for agricultural, industrial, domestic and street-lighting purposes in the southern areas covering about 67 villages. Over 600 wells will be connected under these schemes. An electrification scheme costing Rs. 1·04 lakhs has been sanctioned for the Pendurthi firka in the Vizagapatnam district. Steps are being taken to accelerate

the pace of adoption of improved agricultural methods in the selected firkas. To cater to the needs of school children and literate adults, the Government are starting Central libraries with branches in these areas and so far, 23 Central Libraries and 287 Branch Libraries have been opened. Day schools, night schools, adult schools, etc., are also being started and the spread of the co-operative movement is encouraged. With a view to training workers in the principles and practice of rural reconstruction, the Government have opened two training centres, one at Tirumangalam in the Mathurai district and the other at Dendulur in West Godavari district. The budget for 1949–50 includes provision for the opening of 25 combined Public Health and Medical centres in the selected firkas. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 31 lakhs out of the Village Reconstruction Fund will have been spent by the end of 1948–49 and the budget for the next year provides for a contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs to be made to this Fund from General Revenues.

Cottage Industries

17. As I explained last year, the scheme formulated by the Government at the end of 1946 for the development of 32 cottage industries in the firkas selected for intensive rural reconstruction was found to be too ambitious. Experience has shown that a more practicable way of achieving the object in view is to start production-*cum*-training centres for a few basic industries which produce articles commonly in demand in rural areas and to place the centres under private management, so as to take full advantage of local enthusiasm. The Government have accordingly decided to help the villagers including artisans and ex-trainees to form themselves into Co-operative Societies, Partnerships or Limited Concerns, for the purpose of developing six basic industries, viz., blacksmithy, wood-work, pottery, leather goods manufacture, light-metal casting and sheet-metal work.

Government have also decided to convert the 40 demonstration and training units formed under the scheme of 1946 into improved production centres as soon as the present course of training is over in each and to hand over the tools and equipment at the centres to co-operative societies, partnerships or limited concerns that may be formed in the areas. This conversion is in progress and up to the end of 1948, the Government have approved proposals for the

transfer of 10 units to private management. It is expected that the transfer in respect of all the units would be completed by March next. Notwithstanding the transfer, the Government will help the institutions in getting raw materials, tools and appliances required by them and in marketing their products. It is also proposed to appoint a visiting team of experts to give them technical guidance.

Government are giving training to a few students each year in the manufacture of glass bangles and beads at Kalahasti and it is proposed to provide similar training facilities in Tamil Nad and on the West Coast. A Ceramic school at Gudur to train students in pottery, refractories and in glass and enamel technologies will begin to function soon, as an adjunct to the ceramic factory opened there recently. The activities of the Government Coir School, Beypore, in the West Coast, established in 1937, have now been expanded and a hostel has been attached to the institution.

18. The activities of the Government for the welfare and uplift of Harijans were considerably expanded during the course of the year. Education is the most potent weapon in this direction and in June 1948 orders were issued granting full-fee concessions to Harijan pupils in secondary schools—the system to be in force for a period of ten years. The Government further extended the full-fee concessions admissible in colleges to students studying in institutions maintained by the Universities, compensating the Universities for the loss involved. As a result, poor Harijan pupils now enjoy full-fee concessions throughout their educational career from their admission in elementary schools till they graduate from Arts or Professional Colleges. It is possible that a few managements of elementary schools are still collecting some fee from Harijan pupils at present. The Government have now under consideration a proposal to make it obligatory on the part of such managements to exempt Harijan pupils from the payment of fees. The Government have also ordered that Harijans need not produce any poverty certificate for claiming educational concessions, unless the head of the institution has reason to believe that pupils claiming the concession are not really poor. The income limits for this purpose have been raised to Rs. 1,200 per annum in the case of secondary schools and Rs. 1,500 per annum in the case of colleges.

There are in all nearly 1,200 labour schools in the Province with a strength of over 84,000. The individual boarding grants sanctioned to students in the various boarding homes under the control of the Labour department have been replaced by lump-sum boarding grants at a uniform rate with the result that more institutions have now become eligible for additional boarding grants. The additional expenditure on this account works out to Rs. 3·06 lakhs and the total boarding grants payable this year to 242 hostels in the Province comes to over Rs. 10 lakhs. Managing Committees will be formed for the efficient supervision of the working of these hostels. The Labour department is paying special attention to the provision of house-sites for Harijan families and in maintaining 8,500 wells for their use. The District Harijan Welfare Committees are being strengthened by the nomination of the respective District Educational Officers, District Health Officers and the District Superintendents of Police. The Government are also making a beginning in the constitution of Village Vigilance Committees, consisting of Harijans and caste-Hindus in equal proportion, to bring to the notice of Collectors from time to time the difficulties of Harijans with a view to their speedy removal.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee, the Government have decided to constitute a separate department for Harijan Welfare with effect from 1st April 1949. In addition to the work now done by the Labour department, the new department will pay special attention to the implementation of the five-year plan of work in the villages recommended by the Committee.

The total expenditure on the uplift of Harijans during the current year will work out to about Rs. 63 lakhs—Rs. 58 lakhs from general revenues and Rs. 5 lakhs from the Harijan Uplift Fund. This is exclusive of the loss of fee income by the grant of concessions to Harijans.

The budget for 1949–50 provides for an addition of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Harijan Uplift Fund from general revenues.

Backward communities other than Harijans.

19. Backward communities are eligible for half-fee concessions in educational institutions. They also enjoy in practice some preference in regard to grant

of Government scholarships, though no special scholarships are earmarked to students belonging to these communities. As the Honourable Members are aware, a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for the betterment of the backward communities during the current year and the Government have decided to utilize this sum for the award of scholarships to promising students of backward communities studying in the Arts and Professional Colleges including Law Colleges, preference being given to women. The question of compensating Universities for the loss sustained by them in granting educational concessions to students of backward classes studying in the institutions managed by them is now under the consideration of the Government.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1949–50 for expenditure on special measures for the betterment of backward classes.

As the House is aware, the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924 in its application to this Province has been repealed by Provincial legislation from 1st April 1948. The Government, however, decided that the work done in the various settlements in so far as it relates to the reclamation of the communities concerned should be continued. This work has been transferred from the Police department to the Commissioner of Labour.

At the beginning of the year, there were six Settlements for the benefit of these tribes, but two of them, viz., those at Bitragunta and Chintaladevi were found to be uneconomic and have been closed down. The constitution of a Provincial Advisory Committee for the welfare of backward communities is under the consideration of the Government.

Agency tracts.

To improve the level of education in the Agency tracts full-fee concessions in all educational institutions will be extended to pupils of the aboriginal and hill-tribes from 1949–50.

Thirty-seven Agency villages of the Polavaram taluk were transferred to the Plains during the year.

The Budget for 1949–50 provides for the following new schemes for the benefit of the Agency tracts:—

(1) Introduction of basic education in three schools.

(2) Opening of boarding homes in six centres for pupils in elementary schools.

(3) Opening of a high school at Venkatapuram, East Godavari Agency, with a hostel.

(4) Opening of a Veterinary touring billet at Jangareddigudem, Polavaram taluk.

It is also proposed to form two new roads in the Agency tracts at an ultimate cost of Rs. 12 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for these works has been included in the Budget Estimate for 1949–50.

Women's Welfare.

20. I drew attention last year to the setting up of a new Department of Women's Welfare to organize social service among women. The department has done useful work during the year. Besides the Central Organization and a Service Home at Madras, there are now 51 branches working in the districts. As the second instalment of the Seven-year Plan to increase the usefulness of the department, provision has been made in the Budget for 1949–50 for the opening of 10 additional branches and the training of a fresh batch in social service. I have no doubt that the new recruits will evince keen interest in their work.

Estates Legislation.

21. Under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947, the Government appointed a Special Officer with 12 Deputy Collector Assistants for the purpose of fixing reduced rates of rent on ryoti lands in estates. So far, the Government have fixed reduced rates of rent in respect of about 700 villages. The work is proceeding rapidly.

The Bill for the Abolition of the Zamindaris is awaiting the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General. Hon. Members are aware of the consummate skill and ability with which my Colleague Sri Kala Venkata Rao piloted the Bill, and I am sure the House will join with me in wishing all success to him in the wider sphere of work which he has now undertaken.

Under the Bill as passed by the Legislature, power has been taken to stagger the conversion of Estates into ryotwari areas according to administrative convenience, and the operations in any Estate will be commenced only after a notification in regard to it has been published under the Bill. The total compensation payable for the Estates which will be affected by this Bill has been estimated roughly at about Rs. 17·15 crores.

As only preliminary operations connected with the determination of the compensation payable will be

conducted during the next two years, no special provision for compensation has been made in the Budget for 1949–50.

Communications.

22. The Government have approved a five-year plan for the development of roads other than National Highways. This plan provides for works estimated to cost Rs. 5·1 crores on Provincial Highways and Major District Roads and Rs. 5·11 crores for the formation of 3,000 miles of new roads classified as 'Other District Roads' and 6,000 miles of new 'Village Roads'.

The total expenditure on communications during the current year is expected to be Rs. 261 lakhs in addition to grants-in-aid to local bodies to the extent of Rs. 57 lakhs in respect of works under their control. The corresponding figures for 1949–50 are:—

Rs. 421 lakhs and Rs. 44 lakhs including Rs. 4½ lakhs for village roads.

Irrigation Projects.

23. The budget for 1949–50 includes a provision of Rs. 270 lakhs for the Tungabhadra Project and Rs. 63 lakhs for the Lower Bhavani Project. The budget also includes a provision of Rs. 21 lakhs for the Romperu Drainage Project and Rs. 17 lakhs for the Rallapad Reservoir Project. Other important schemes for which provision has been made are the improvements to the Peddalanka Drain (Rs. 4·50 lakhs), and the drainage scheme in the Cauvery delta (Rs. 7·4 lakhs), the Tigaleru Project (Rs. 3 lakhs) and the Upputeru Scheme (Rs. 2 lakhs). My friends in Malabar will be glad to hear that the Government have sanctioned the Malampuzha scheme estimated to cost Rs. 3·80 crores and it will be taken up for execution shortly. The Krishna-Pennar Project is under investigation and provision has been made in the Budget for the purpose. As regards the Ramapadasagar Project, only a token provision of Rs. 100 has been made pending the decision of the Government of India in regard to its sanction.

Industrial development.

24. The recommendations of the Industrial Planning Committee appointed in 1947 are now under the consideration of the Government. The Industrial Finance Corporation will be registered shortly under the Indian Companies Act. The Memorandum and Articles of Association have been finalised. A sum of Rs. 51 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1948–49 and a further sum of Rs. 51

lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1949–50 have been provided for the purchase of shares in this Corporation. This Government have urged on the Government of India the need to establish an Iron and Steel Factory in this Province and have had discussions with the Steel Consultants appointed by the Government of India. The Government are alive to the desirability of starting major industries for the production of aluminium, magnesium and ammonium phosphate in this Province. In regard to the aluminium industry, the Government of India have been asked to make arrangements for carrying out the detailed analysis of the Salem bauxite deposits, in order to find out the suitability of the mineral for the manufacture of aluminium. On the request of this Government, the Government of India have also promised to work out a scheme for the manufacture of magnesium from the magnesium deposits of the Salem district and for the setting up of a pilot plant in this Province. Negotiations are being carried on for setting up an ammonium phosphate factory at a suitable place in South India as a joint endeavour of the Central and Provincial Governments. The Budget for 1949–50 includes Rs. 25 lakhs for the purchase of shares in the Ammonium Sulphate Factory which the Central Government are constructing in Sindhri (Bihar). During this year, the Government purchased additional shares of the value of Rs. 20 lakhs in the Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Travancore. The Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry were acquired by the Government for Rs. 25 lakhs and will go into full production shortly. A Hydrogenation Factory at Calicut is being set up; the revised estimate for 1948–49 includes over Rs. 10 lakhs for the construction of buildings and purchase of plant and machinery for this Factory.

Hon. Members will be interested to know that this year two more companies have been authorized to issue capital for setting up plants for the manufacture of heavy chemicals in this Province—one for the production of soda ash and the other for the manufacture of caustic soda. One firm has already made arrangements to set up a factory in this Province for the production of Austin cars; while another is making similar arrangements to establish a factory for producing Standard cars and Ferguson tractors. Necessary facilities are being provided by

the Government. The operations connected with the lignite investigation in the South Arcot district were hampered for some time for want of machinery, some of which the Government of India have now offered to provide. Samples of lignite have been taken and sent to several places for testing. With a view to expanding the sugar industry in this Province the Government have sanctioned a five-year plan for the improvement of sugarcane cultivation. This scheme envisages the starting of four liason farms at Samalkot, Hospet, Nellikuppam and Pugalur in the vicinity of sugar factory areas and the intensification of sugarcane development work, in 24 taluks in 13 districts where large areas are under sugarcane. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 11·25 lakhs which will be shared equally by this Government and the Indian Central Sugar Committee. In regard to sericulture, the Government have sanctioned the opening of a propaganda station at Venkatapuram (East Godavari Agency) for popularising the Tasar silk industry and the installation of a silk twisting plant and the starting of an experimental weaving section at the Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal. The Government have also invested more than Rs. 30 lakhs on the purchase and sale of about 120,000 lb. of Japanese raw silk. Industrial education is making headway with the establishment of eight polytechnics in this Province and the Budget for 1949–50 provides for the opening of six new Industrial Schools. Other important schemes for the next year are the establishment of a Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, the development of sericulture, the starting of a large scale coir factory at Beypore and the purchase of equipment for the Government Oil Factory, Calicut.

Electrical development.

25. Soon after the close of the war, the Government formulated a five-year plan of electrical development in this Province. The major items of this plan are the Machkund Hydro-electric, the Moyar Hydro-electric, the Pykara III Stage, the Papanasam extension, the Madras Plant extension, major transmission lines to enable the power generated at the various stations to reach interior villages and thermal stations at Mathurai, Nellore and a number of other places. All the items comprised in this plan have now been sanctioned and work on all of them is well in progress. The plan is

estimated to cost roughly Rs. 20 crores and will be completed by about 1952. The total power production of the Province will then be doubled, making it possible for cheap motive power to be provided in most districts. The Revised Estimate for this year provides for an outlay of Rs. 6·02 crores towards this scheme and a provision of Rs. 6·01 crores is being made in the budget for the next financial year. Our hydro-electric enterprises have all along paid us a fair dividend. The total estimated gross revenue from all Electricity schemes in this year is Rs. 253 lakhs and the working expenses Rs. 152 lakhs, yielding a net revenue of Rs. 101 lakhs. The Electricity Supply Act recently passed by the Central Legislature provides for a Statutory Board to be set up in each Province which will take over all the electricity enterprises. So far as this Province is concerned, this will mean that the Government will receive only the interest on the capital invested and the expanding source of revenue from electrical undertakings will be lost to the Government. The problem of tapping new sources of revenue is thus becoming more urgent.

Nationalization of Motor Transport.

26. The Government of India have passed the Road Transport Corporations Act to enable the Provincial Governments to form Statutory Road Transport Boards to administer the nationalized bus services in the Provinces, providing for the participation by the Railways, etc. The question of extending the provisions of that Act to this Province is under correspondence with the Government of India.

As the hon. Members are aware, the scheme of Nationalization of passenger bus service in the Madras City was inaugurated on the 15th October 1947, and was completed by June 1948 in stages. The total strength of the fleet now is 320 as against 239 including spares owned by private operators previously. Most of the Government buses provide for 40 per cent more accommodation than the old type of buses used by private operators. There were only 17 routes under private managements, while the Government are running buses on as many as 37 routes with a daily mileage of about 30,000. The average daily collection is over Rs. 20,000 from nearly two lakhs of passengers. Many of the routes are not sufficiently remunerative from a purely commercial point of view but are being continued for

the convenience of the public; and the entire bus service is being considered as an integrated whole for purposes of deciding the remunerative nature of the scheme. A coach-building factory was opened at Chromepet, in April 1948. The factory is also manufacturing essential articles for the bus service such as furniture, petrol tanks and time-keepers' bunks. It will take up work for outside agencies also without prejudice to the work of Government departments.

The department is making every endeavour to be responsive to popular opinion, consistent with public policy and financial soundness. Amenities to passengers are being increased gradually. The recruitment of women conductors caused some mild sensation in the beginning, but has contributed to more civility being shown towards passengers.

The accounts of the three independent commercial units, viz., the Government Bus Service, the Government Automobile Workshop and the Government Coach-building Factory, have now been prepared up to date but they have not been audited yet. As the House is, I think, eager to know the results, I am giving the figures for the bus service for the period of two years—January 1947 to December 1948 without waiting for the result of the audit.

	RS. LAKHS.
Capital Expenditure	56·74
Working Expenses (including pending liabilities, the gallonage tax on petrol consumed and the taxes payable under the Motor Vehicles Acts)	48·44
Depreciation Reserve Fund	10·35
Accident Reserve Fund, Audit Fee, etc. ..	3·26
Interest charges (at 4 per cent on mean capital).	·81
Total ..	119·60
Gross Receipts	77·19
Value of assets	56·74
Total ..	133·93
Net Revenue	14·33

The net revenue from the bus service for the period of two years from January 1947 to December 1948 was Rs. 14·33 lakhs. When it is remembered that the

nationalization was completed only in June 1948, and that the full strength of the fleet was reached only towards the end of 1948, it will be seen that the net revenue shows a fair margin of profit. Although from the administrative, technical and commercial points of view, the results so far achieved by the Transport are highly satisfactory, allowance has to be made for the unhelpful attitude of labour as evidenced by the recent strike. The Government do not intend to embark on any large programme of extension of nationalization for the present, until further experience has shown that a reasonable amount of co-operation from labour would be forthcoming. I take this opportunity for thanking again the public and the Police who so magnificently co-operated with the department during the recent strike. Thanks are also due to the students for the help given by them and to the Press for the proper lead given in the emergency.

Special Police.

27. The Home Guard organization was formed in this Province in January 1948 on a voluntary basis with a view to have a disciplined and self-reliant force of citizens as an auxiliary to the Police in the maintenance of law and order in emergencies. The prescribed strength of 1,060 has already been reached in Bellary district. Selection and training are going on in the other districts.

In November 1947, the Government sanctioned the immediate formation of four Special Armed Police Units to be stationed in different parts of the Province for the better preservation of law and order and in the interest of internal security. Two additional units were sanctioned in April 1948 particularly in view of the Hyderabad border troubles. The total expenditure provided for the six units is Rs. 64·46 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1948-49 and Rs. 57·28 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1949-50. In view of the subversive activities of the communist organizations in many districts, it would be dangerous to think of any economy in this expenditure in the near future.

Retrenchment measures.

28. The working classes cost of living index for Madras City in the beginning of January 1949 was 323·3 as against 304·5 in the beginning of January 1948.

As the hon. Members are aware, the question of the measures to be taken to combat the existing inflationary situation has been engaging the attention of the Central and Provincial Governments for some time. The measures include proposals for the reduction in Government expenditure and increase in the Government revenue. The Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee constituted in 1947 submitted its final Report in August 1948. I must apologise to the House and especially to the hon. Lady Member Begum Mir Amiruddin for not having allotted a day for discussion of the Report as promised owing to the pressure of Government legislative work. It will be some time before orders are issued on all the important recommendations and possible economies are effected. The Government have called for proposals for retrenchment of staff in all departments keeping in view the reduction of 12½ per cent recommended by the Committee. A Special Officer was appointed in September 1948 to investigate the possibility of curtailing expenditure on contingencies. His report has been received recently and is under the consideration of the Government. Meanwhile the provision for office contingencies in 1948-9 has been cut by about 7½ per cent, operative during the last two months of the year and all officers have been asked to see that as far as possible this reduced provision is not exceeded.

The Government have also issued the following instructions to all Heads of Departments:—

(i) proposals relating to retrenchment of staff should be dealt with very expeditiously at all stages;

(ii) new works which do not form part of Post-war Development or Grow More Food Schemes eligible for grant from the Government of India and which have not yet been commenced should be postponed, if possible, and such works in progress should be slowed down, care being taken to ensure that this does not result in any unprofitable outlay;

(iii) the expenditure on repairs to buildings and communications should be restricted to the absolute minimum; and

(iv) all officers should restrict touring and the transfers of subordinates to the absolute minimum.

Credit is taken in the Revised Estimate for 1948-49 and the Budget Estimate for 1949-50 for the following savings as a result of these orders:—

	Revised Estimate, 1948-49.	Budget Estimate, 1949-50.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
(a) Retrenchment of staff	10·0	90
(b) Reduction of travelling allowance and other allowances	3·5	25
(c) Reduction in the expenditure on office contingencies	2·5	25
(d) Reduction in the expenditure on works.	82·0	99
Total ..	98·0	239

As part of the campaign against inflation, the Government have also decided to impose new taxes in the next year, as I shall explain presently.

Revised Estimate, 1948-49. Summary of total figures.

29. I have now set out the salient features of the Provincial administration and the directions in which further expansion is contemplated, and I shall proceed to give the figures of estimated revenue and expenditure to be met from current revenue according to the Revised Estimate for 1948-49.

Revised Estimate for 1948-49.

	Budget Estimate, 1948-49.	Revised Estimate, 1948-49.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
(A) Revenue—Normal	50,32·31	53,38·37
(B) Expenditure on Revenue Account—		
(i) Normal Expenditure	44,07·21	47,06·33
(ii) (1) Expenditure on Post-war Development Schemes ..	4,83·26	3,85·81
(2) Expenditure on Grow More Food Schemes eligible for the Central Grant	2,98·71	2,49·86
(iii) Net outlay on State Trading Schemes—		
(a) Grain Supply Schemes ..	3,60·62	1,55·48
(b) Other Schemes ..	43·80	2,06·60
Total expenditure on Revenue Account	55,93·60	57,04·08

	Budget Estimate, 1948-49.	Revised Estimate, 1948-49.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
(C) Deficit	5,61·29	3,65·71
(D) Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund	5,62·00	3,66·00
(E) Final surplus	·71	·29

I shall not trouble the House with full details of the changes in the figures for revenue and expenditure under the various heads in the Revenue Account and the reasons therefor. These will be found in the Finance Secretary's Budget Memorandum. I shall refer only to the more important variations. The revised estimate of normal revenue shows an increase of about Rs. 3 crores as compared with the budget estimate and this is neutralized by an equal increase in normal expenditure. An increase of Rs. 157 lakhs in the Provincial share of income-tax is anticipated out of which Rs. 90 lakhs represent a provisional adjustment made in the current year towards the amount due for pre-partition period (i.e., 1st April to 14th August 1947).

The budget estimate under the General Sales Tax was Rs. 1,149 lakhs. The actual receipts up to the end of December 1948 amounted to Rs. 920 lakhs and on the basis of these figures it is expected that the total receipts for the year would amount to Rs. 1,213 lakhs, i.e., an increase of Rs. 64 lakhs. The estimated receipts under the Motor Vehicles Acts are also higher by Rs. 51 lakhs.

In regard to normal expenditure, the increase occurs under various heads, the main ones being 'Police' (Rs. 78 lakhs) due to the Hyderabad Border troubles and Communist agitation; 'Education' (Rs. 62 lakhs) chiefly under teaching grants to aided institutions and local bodies for primary education; and 'Agriculture' (Rs. 47 lakhs) due to the adjustment in the current year of the cost of agricultural machinery purchased last year. The estimated expenditure on Post-war Development and Grow More Food Schemes eligible for the Central Grant shows a decrease of about Rs. 1½ crores due chiefly to slower progress on works relating to communications other than National Highways, and Irrigation

Schemes. Under the various Grain Supply Schemes, a betterment of about Rs. 2 crores is expected owing to the credit taken for the larger subsidies from the Government of India which I have already mentioned in dealing with the food situation. Under other State Trading schemes an increase in expenditure of over Rs. 1½ crores is expected, due mainly to the adjustment in the current year of the cost of chemical manures purchased during the previous year.

Surplus o deficit.

30. The net result is that the revised estimate for the current year anticipates a deficit in the Revenue Account of only Rs. 366 lakhs, against the budget estimate of nearly Rs. 562 lakhs and the amount to be withdrawn from the Revenue Reserve Fund will be correspondingly reduced. This deficit cannot be deemed to be unduly large, if allowance is made for the fact that Prohibition is now in force throughout the Province, that a very large number of new schemes have been introduced during the course of the year, and that large additional expenditure had to be incurred on Police on account of the Hyderabad Border situation and the Communist troubles. It is just possible that when the final accounts for the year are compiled, there will be a further improvement in the Revenue Account and the deficit will be only nominal, if it is not wiped out altogether.

Capital Expenditure, 1948-49.

31. Turning to the Capital expenditure for the year, the budget anticipated a total expenditure of Rs. 10·46 crores; the revised estimate is only slightly less (Rs. 10·36 crores). But there are large variations under individual heads. Irrigation expenditure shows a decrease of over Rs. 1 crore due mainly to slower progress on the Tungabhadra Project on account of the Hyderabad troubles. This is set off by an equal increase under Electricity schemes. Similarly, a saving of about Rs. 73 lakhs on building works is offset by larger expenditure (Rs. 43 lakhs) under 'Industrial Development' and on the State Bus Service (Rs. 30 lakhs) for which only a token provision of Rs. 100 was made in the Budget.

Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government, 1948-49.

32. The estimate of net disbursements under 'Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government' shows an increase of nearly Rs. 5 crores. This is chiefly on account of the provision made for loans up to

Rs. 3 crores for the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society for the distribution of yarn, Rs. 1½ crores for loans to ryots under the Well Subsidy Scheme and Rs. ½ crore under the State Aid to Industries Act.

Loans from the Central Government, etc.

33. A loan of Rs. 3 crores bearing interest at 2⅞ per cent per annum was taken from the Central Government in December 1948 repayable in 1963. The entire proceeds of the loan have been utilized for financing Capital Outlay. No loan was raised in the open market this year.

34. The total outstanding balance of loans due to the Central Government on the 31st March 1949 will be Rs. 12·34 crores and the outstanding balance of loans raised in the open market will be Rs. 15·50 crores. The total outstanding loans will thus be Rs. 27·84 crores, which is about half a year's revenue at present. The loans advanced to local bodies, agriculturists and others and due to the Government will be about Rs. 15·54 crores. The balance in the Revenue Reserve Fund now stands at over Rs. 33 crores.

Budget Estimate, 1949–50.

35. I now pass on to the figures of the Budget for next year. The estimates for the Revenue Account are—

Revenue Account Summary.

	RS. LAKHS.
A. Revenue—Normal (on the basis of existing taxation).	51,75·32
B. Expenditure on Revenue Account—	
(i) Normal expenditure	44,94·81
(ii) (1) Expenditure on Post-war Development Schemes.	6,66·74
(2) Expenditure on Grow More Food Schemes eligible for the Central Grant.	3,56·81
(iii) Net outlay on State Trading Schemes—	
(a) Grain Supply Schemes	22·78
(b) Other Schemes	24·95
Total—Expenditure on Revenue Account	55,66·09
C. Deficit on basis of existing taxation	3,90·77

Hon. Members will find details of the figures for the Revised Estimate, 1948–49 and the Budget Estimate for 1949–50 in the Appendix [a] to the printed copy of my speech. As compared with the Revised

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 71 infra.

Estimate for 1948–49, the Budget for 1949–50 anticipates a decrease in normal revenue of Rs. 1,63 lakhs. This is mainly the net result of two factors which I have already mentioned, viz., the extension of Prohibition to the whole Province resulting in the loss of Excise revenue to the extent of Rs. 3,41 lakhs as compared with the current year and an increase (Rs. 1,75 lakhs) in the Central Government's block grant for Grow More Food and Post-war Development Schemes. The estimate of normal expenditure in the next year is expected to be less than that of the revised estimates for the current year by Rs. 2,12 lakhs. The savings anticipated in the expenditure on pay, allowances and contingencies on account of retrenchment, etc., account for Rs. 1,24 lakhs, while there is a fall of about Rs. 80 lakhs in the expenditure on 'Police' mainly on supply of equipment. On the other hand, the estimated expenditure on Grow More Food and Post-war Development Schemes debitable to the Revenue Account in 1949–50 shows a large increase of Rs. 3,88 lakhs as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1948–49. As pointed out already, this is necessary to ensure that no portion of the block grant of Rs. 5,00 lakhs for which credit has been taken on the revenue side is allowed to lapse. The estimate for Grow More Food Schemes includes a lump-sum provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for expenditure in the next year on a comprehensive scheme of tank restoration and improvements to tanks, channels, spring ponds, etc., which I have already referred to. The net outlay on State Trading Schemes, however, shows a decrease of over Rs. 3,14 lakhs, almost neutralising the increased expenditure under Grow More Food Schemes and Post-war Development Schemes. This betterment is due mainly to the larger credit taken in respect of the Government of India's subsidies for Grain Supply schemes, which I have mentioned earlier, partly offset by the absence in the next year of the arrear adjustment provided for in respect of chemical manures in the Revised Estimate for 1948–49. Hon. Members will find in the Budget Memorandum fuller details of the variations in the estimates.

Revenue Deficit, 1949–50.

36. The net result is a deficit in the revenue account of nearly Rs. 4 crores in the Budget for next year, in spite of credit being taken for anticipated economies in expenditure. This may be attributed to

the large provision for new schemes made in the Budget for next year, some of which I have set out, while dealing with individual departments.

37. The total net cost in 1949-50 of the new schemes which have been included in the Budget for 1949-50 is Rs. 370 lakhs debitable to the Revenue Account and Rs. 106 lakhs debitable to the Capital and Debt Accounts, while schemes costing Rs. 10 lakhs will be financed from the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund. The ultimate cost of all the schemes is Rs. 70 lakhs recurring and Rs. 24 crores non-recurring. A full list of the new schemes is given in Appendix I to the Budget Memorandum for 1949-50. The new schemes, the cost of which is debitable to the Revenue Account, may be classified as follows:—

	RS. LAKHS.
(*a*) Irrigation Schemes	136
(*b*) Education department *	71
(*c*) Schemes for the benefit of local bodies (excluding Rs. 15 lakhs provided under 'Education').	65
(*d*) Medical and Public Health Departments * ..	23
(*e*) Industries department (including Cinchona and Fisheries departments).	20
(*f*) Agricultural department	8
(*g*) Labour department (Harijan Uplift and amelioration of backward classes).	6
(*h*) Communications [excluding grants to local bodies included in (*c*) above]	31
(*i*) Other departments (Police, Forest, Registration, General Administration, Judicial, Jail, etc.).	19
Deduct—Additional revenue from some of the schemes.	— 9
Total ..	370

* Includes expenditure on buildings.

The provision for new schemes made in the Capital Account is Rs. 81 lakhs made up of Rs. 38 lakhs for the Irrigation department, Rs. 14 lakhs for the Education department, Rs. 21 lakhs for the Medical and Public Health departments and Rs. 8 lakhs for the Industries department. In the Debt Account, a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is made mainly for the grant of loans to local bodies for various purposes.

38. The revenue deficit could have been appreciably reduced, if the Government had refrained from

making provision in the Budget for many of the new schemes debitable to the Revenue Account. But, the Government are anxious that financial considerations should not stand in the way of developmental activities of the nation-building services which will ultimately add to the wealth of the country and be a potential source of additional revenue to Government. Moreover, as I have already indicated, the increased expenditure is largely inevitable, if the Government are to avail themselves fully of the block grant promised by the Government of India for Post-war Development and Grow More Food schemes. It is possible that there may be savings here and there in the provision made for new schemes and that the final deficit for 1949-50 will be somewhat smaller, but for present purposes, we have to proceed on the basis that with the present level of taxation, there will be a deficit of the order of Rs. 4 crores in the Revenue Account next year.

Measures to cover the revenue deficit.

39. As one of the measures for combating the existing inflationary situation in the country, the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have stressed the importance of Provincial Governments balancing their budgets without recourse to withdrawals from the accumulated reserves. The Government are also of the view that it would be a short-sighted policy to continue to cover deficits by withdrawals from the Revenue Reserve Fund, and that, with the present level of prices, the public-spirited people of this Province would not grudge shouldering additional burdens to enable the Government to proceed with the various development schemes. (Hear, hear.) The Government have therefore decided that additional taxes which would bring in enough revenue to cover the anticipated deficit should be imposed next year, and I shall indicate briefly the new measures of taxation under consideration.

The question of an Agricultural Income-tax has been under consideration for a long time. There are difficulties in introducing this tax under conditions prevailing in this Province, and taking into account also the fact that owing to various reasons the Zamindars are finding it difficult to pay even the existing peshkush, the yield from this tax in the immediate future may not be appreciable. The Government are also reluctant to increase land revenue all round, as they feel that with the prevailing shortage, there

should be no additional burden on producers of food-grains. They have therefore decided that for the time being, the exemption from the General Sales Tax now allowed on the first sale of agricultural products should be withdrawn in respect of the following commercial crops:—

(1) Coconuts and oil-seeds other than groundnuts and cashewnuts.
(2) Sugarcane.
(3) Chillies.
(4) Coffee.
(5) Rubber.
(6) Potatoes.
(7) Pepper.
(8) Turmeric.
(9) Varieties of plantain intended for fruits.

As regards groundnut and cashewnut, there is no exemption in regard to the first sale, but a purchase tax is levied at all stages. It is proposed to increase the rate of this tax by 50 per cent, i.e., from 3 pies in the rupee to 4½ pies in the rupee.

As regards tea, the first sale is already subject to a tax, but there is an exemption on all exports. This exemption will be withdrawn.

Cotton is now tax-free, and it is proposed to tax it at 3 pies in the rupee at one stage.

The Government of India are now paying Rs. 22 lakhs per annum as compensation for the suspension of Provincial taxation on wholesale trade in tobacco. The Government feel that it would be invidious to continue this position in regard to tobacco, while other commercial crops are subjected to additional taxation in this Province and are therefore addressing the Government of India in the matter.

In view of the very large increase in the value of immovable properties, particularly in urban areas, the Government consider that the owners might justifiably be required to contribute to the public revenue a portion of the unearned income derived from the sale of such properties. It is therefore proposed to levy a tax equal to 25 per cent of the increase in value from 1938 to the date of sale in respect of sales of immovable properties in all municipalities, major panchayats and the Corporation of Madras and in any other towns

which may be notified by the Government for the purpose. Where the seller had purchased the property subsequent to 1938, the 25 per cent will be calculated on the difference between the purchase price and the sale price.

Other taxation measures under consideration are: (1) levy of a surcharge at 12½ per cent rounded to the nearest quarter-anna on bus fares for Provincial purposes, and a suitable Provincial tax on public carriers of goods, (2) a surcharge of 12½ per cent on the house-tax now paid in municipalities and panchayat areas towards meeting the cost to Government on account of grants payable to local bodies, (3) a special sales-tax on electricity to be collected from all consumers including local bodies, (4) a tax on advertisements and cross-word puzzles, (5) a suitable Provincial tax on coffee-hotels, boarding houses and cinemas.

Necessary legislation in regard to the above proposals will be introduced as soon as possible. The Budget takes credit roundly for a sum of Rs. 4 crores as receipts from the new taxes under the head "Other Taxes and Duties," and with this credit the financial result is a small surplus of Rs. 9 lakhs in the Revenue Account for 1949–50.

I may say here that the various taxation measures I have mentioned are contemplated purely as an emergency measure for the year 1949–50.

Capital and Debit Heads, 1949–50.

40. The total estimated capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account (excluding the net outlay on State Trading Schemes and the net expenditure on commutation of pensions, which will be met from current revenues as usual) is Rs. 12·39 crores in the next year, against Rs. 10·36 crores in the revised estimate for the current year. The increase is mainly due to the larger provision made for the Tungabhadra Project and the provision for the various new schemes, which I have dealt with already.

Loans and advances by the Provincial Government, 1949–50.

41. Under "Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government" it is expected that there will be a net recovery of Rs. 133 lakhs in 1949–50 against a net disbursement of Rs. 623 lakhs in the current year. This is due to the absence in the next year of the special loans for the Madras Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, etc., provided for this year and the anticipated

recoveries in the next year of these special loans. The gross amount of loans provided in the Budget for 1949–50 (Rs. 685 lakhs) includes Rs. 40 lakhs for short-term advances to the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Rs. 200 lakhs to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, Rs. 100 lakhs to House Building Societies, Rs. 1 lakh to Co-operative Sale Societies, Rs. 229 lakhs for advances to cultivators, including Rs. 152 lakhs for loans under the Well Subsidy Scheme, Rs. 50 lakhs for loans under the State Aid to Industries Act, Rs. 51 lakhs to local bodies and the Madras Improvement Trust for various purposes and Rs. 10 lakhs for Government servants.

Special Funds.

42. Full details regarding the various Special Funds will be found in Appendices III to VII of the Budget Memorandum for 1949–50.

New Loans.

43. As usual, no credit is taken in the Budget for the proceeds of any new loan that may be raised in the open market or taken from the Central Government in 1949–50 to finance capital outlay and new loans and advances. The total net outlay relating to Capital Heads and loans provided in the Budget is Rs. 11 crores. The Government will decide in due course what amount they will borrow in the Budget year by way of open market loans or loans from the Central Government. The drawal from the invested cash balances will be reduced by the amount of any new loans raised.

Opening and Closing Balances, 1949–50.

44. Including Securities in the Cash Balance Investment Account, the year 1949–50 is expected to start with a balance of Rs. 1,598·45 lakhs and to close with a balance of Rs. 737·29 lakhs. In addition, there will be securities in the Revenue Reserve Fund of the value of Rs. 2,331·99 lakhs (purchase price). The Government will also hold separately securities belonging to the Sinking Fund Investment Account, the Famine Relief Fund and the Electricity Depreciation and Special Reserve Funds of the purchase value of Rs. 513·19 lakhs.

Appendix II to the Budget Memorandum gives a detailed statement of the Government's liabilities and of their assets. The total liabilities as on the 31st March 1950 are estimated at Rs. 94·68 crores and assets of the classes listed at Rs. 112·89 crores.

The excess of the assets over liabilities is Rs. 18·21 crores.

45. The broad survey that I have made in this speech will, I trust, give a fair idea of the measures undertaken and proposed by this Government continuously for the betterment of the people, particularly the villagers and the less fortunate of our brethren, the Harijans and backward communities. Last year, I dwelt on the need for substantial additional sources of revenue to the Province and referred to the amendments to the Draft Constitution of India of which I had given notice to secure this object. The financial provisions of the Draft Constitution have not yet been taken up for consideration in the Constituent Assembly.

46. The question of the formation of linguistic Provinces is still unsettled and I can only hope that the high level Committee which has been set up by the Congress will be able shortly to come to a decision that will command general acceptance.

47. Sir Archibald Nye was the last of the British Governors in India. He was relieved by the Maharaja of Bhavnagar as the first permanent Indian Governor of Madras. The seventh of September 1948 is a significant day in the annals of our Province when a fellow national came to preside over the destinies of the Province. The fact that he was a ruling Prince adds colour to the appointment and this again is a notable event. With the traditions he inherited, with the experience he acquired and with his pleasing and unassuming manners His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has already endeared himself to the people of the Province and he will guide us in the present transitional period of our stabilization and progress. (' Hear, hear.')

Before I close, I feel it my duty to express my sense of appreciation and gratitude to the services rendered by the officers, one and all, of the Finance Department. Theirs is not a pleasant task and they had to satisfy not only the Services who go on strikes sometimes but also to find the necessary money for meeting various proposals of the departments. They are keen on cutting down expenditure and seeing that our deficit is as small as possible. Mr. T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S., who was long associated with the Finance Department as Deputy Secretary and as Additional Secretary assumed his duties as Finance Secretary from the commencement of the year. He

and his Assistant Mr. Rangachari, who was in charge of the Budget, deserve special mention and I am sure Mr. Raghavan and his Assistants will continue to maintain the high standards and traditions of our Finance Department.

1-15 p.m. 48. Sir, I have now come to the end of my speech. After all, the Budget is only a rough indication of what the Ministry hopes to do in the coming year. The shape of things to come will actually depend on the active and willing co-operation that each Member of the public, high and low, accords to the Government of the day. No one is more conscious than myself and my Colleagues of the extent to which our achievements have fallen short of our own ideals and hopes. We shall always welcome constructive criticism from any Member of the House or the outside public.

Though we may ' grow weak by time and fate, let us be strong in will, to strive, to seek, to find and not to yield ' and so prove ourselves worthy of the Great Master who has gone and yet will live for ever! JAI HIND." (Applause.)

MR. SPEAKER:—" The general discussions on the Budget will take place from day-after-tomorrow."

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

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

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

' that the following twenty members of this House be nominated to the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1949 *(L.A. Bill No.* 10 *of* 1949):—

(1) *Sri A. Devanayaya Iyah,*
(2) *Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar,*
(3) *Sri K. Brahmanandam Reddi,*
(4) *Sri K. R. Karanth,*
(5) *Sri R. V. Swaminathan,*
(6) *Rajah Sir Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad,*
(7) *Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju,*
(8) *Sri K. A. Nachiappa Gounder,*
(9) *Sri M. Doraikannu,*
(10) *Sri M. Pallam Raju,*
(11) *Sri K. Bhashyam,*
(12) *Sri T. K. T. N. R. Tatachari,*
(13) *Sri V. I. Munuswami Pillay,*
(14) *Sri R. Ramamurthi,*
(15) *Sri B. Ananthachari,*
(16) *Dr. P. Subbarayan,*
(17) *Sri K. T. Kosalram,*
(18) *Srimathi K. Lakshmi Bharati Ammal,*
(19) *Sri M. Bapineedu,*
(20) *Sri N. Sanjeevi Reddi '."*

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

' that the following twenty members of this House be nominated to the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1949 *(L.A. Bill No.* 10 *of* 1949):—

(1) *Sri A. Devanayaga Iyah,*
(2) *Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar,*
(3) *Sri K. Brahmanandam Reddi,*
(4) *Sri K. R. Karanth,*
(5) *Sri R. V. Swaminathan,*

(6) *Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad,*

(7) *Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju,*

(8) *Sri K. A. Nachiappa Gounder,*

(9) *Sri M. Doraikannu,*

(10) *Sri M. Pallam Raju,*

(11) *Sri K. Bhashyam,*

(12) *Sri T. K. T. N. R. Tatachari,*

(13) *Sri V. I. Munuswami Pillay,*

(14) *Sri R. Ramamurthi,*

(15) *Sri B. Ananthachari,*

(16) *Dr. P. Subbarayan,*

(17) *Sri K. T. Kosalram,*

(18) *Srimathi K. Lakshmi Bharati Ammal,*

(19) *Sri M. Bapineedu,*

(20) *Sri N. Sanjeevi Reddi'.*"

The motion was carried.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 28th February 1949.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 83 asked by Sri G. Rajamannar Chetty at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 26th February 1949, page 12 supra.]

Statement showing the private presses engaged to print the High Court and the Transport Department work during the period from 1st January 1946 to 31st December 1947 and the amount of monthly bills paid presswar.

Serial number and name of press.	January 1946.	February 1946.	March 1946.	April 1946.	May 1946.	June 1946.	July 1947.	August 1946.	September 1946.	October 1946.	November 1946.	December 1946.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					High Court.							
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 Venkateswar & Co.	..	..	346 8 0	965 4 0	973 2 0	..	..	812 4 0	1,415 4 0	..	..	..
2 Sakthi Press	..	..	..	136 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Subhashtraveeran Press ..	..	..	1,153 2 0	2,993 10 0	2,170 2 0	2,886 12 0	665 7 0	1,581 12 0	3,468 6 0	587 4 0	3,039 12 0	714 15 0
4 Premier Press	..	..	217 2 0	958 8 0	487 2 0	626 10 0	276 12 0	486 0 0	1,046 11 0	640 11 0	997 14 0	437 10 0
5 India Press	..	..	..	..	3,333 15 0	1,710 0 0	708 12 0	3,711 15 0	362 4 0	5,182 5 0	819 0 0	..
6 Kalvi Press	..	..	..	..	535 8 0	491 1 0	362 3 0	148 8 0	387 0 0	435 6 0	293 10 0	262 2 0
7 Thompson & Co.	..	..	..	..	1,026 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	909 4 0	..
8 L. Pathy & Co.	..	..	..	..	2,039 1 0	..	..	3,286 11 0	..	7,617 6 0	..	..
9 Loyal Press	..	..	..	..	2,230 14 0	2,478 11 0	..	2,611 2 0	3,098 4 0	3,085 5 0	3,052 2 0	..
10 Good Pastor Press ..	..	..	..	..	..	494 7 0	..	..	..	527 10 0	200 13 0	31 8 0
11 Singaram Press	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,334 8 0	1,575 0 0	2,270 4 0	2,417 1 0	..	2,998 6 0
12 Pakkiah Press	..	..	..	..	..	..	249 12 0	237 6 0	1,626 3 0	586 2 0	1,265 1 0	620 7 0
13 Rathnam Press	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	644 10 0	628 14 0	..	1,224 9 0	454 3 0
14 Alamu Press	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,581 14 0	1,247 1 0	1,351 2 0	7,044 3 0
15 Lakshmivilasam Press ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,168 5 0	637 5 0	404 7 0	483 12 0
16 Dalton Press	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,174 1 0	2,353 8 0	1,200 6 0
17 Visva & Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	346 8 0	..	..

Serial number and name of press.	January 1947.	February 1947.	March 1947.	April 1947.	May 1947.	June 1947.	July 1947.	August 1947.	September 1947.	October 1947.	November 1947.	December 1947.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
High Court.												
1 R. Venkateswar & Co.	Rs. A. P. 534 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Sakthi Press	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Suthanthraveeran Press	2,974 8 0	1,690 8 0	1,596 6 0	..	2,324 4 0	2,025 0 0	2,211 3 0	..	1,146 6 0	1,282 8 0	2,355 3 0	614 13 0
4 Prema Press	482 10 0	1,237 8 0	460 11 0	672 12 0	511 5 0	631 2 0	1,345 0 0	..	1,131 2 0	..	1,538 12 0	..
5 India Press	4,108 0 0	2,621 4 0	144 0 0	4,783 0 0	3,020 10 0	1,198 11 0	2,820 7 0	147 15 0	1,517 10 0	..	1,979 14 0	..
6 Razvi Press	585 0 0	..	876 15 0	549 9 0	..	..	983 10 0	..	..	705 6 0	..	..
7 Thompson & Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 L. Pathy & Co.	..	4,409 7 0	5,641 5 0	..	2,752 5 0	..	11,988 7 0	..	..	3,478 8 0	3,745 11 0	..
9 Loyal Press	..	2,811 6 0	3,070 2 0	8,025 12 0	2,921 10 0	..	5,668 5 0	907 0 0	..	3,548 6 0	2,161 10 0	2,672 2 0
10 Good Pastor Press	47 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Singaram Press	2,813 1 0	3,321 0 0	..	3,572 7 0	4,584 15 0	..	3,069 9 0	2,315 9 0	..	3,487 4 0	..	..
12 Parkish Press	2,410 5 0	..	2,070 0 0	840 15 0	1,458 0 0	1,671 3 0	1,643 10 0	..	1,683 0 0	..	788 2 0	..
13 Rathnam Press	..	1,076 10 0	..	1,574 7 0	..	1,072 2 0	901 2 0	672 12 0	733 8 0	..	810 0 0	727 14 0
14 Alamu Press	..	..	..	8,422 14 0	7,849 2 0	2,427 12 0	5,820 3 0	2,215 2 0	2,216 13 0	2,871 0 0	1,311 12 0	2,287 2 0
15 Lakshmi Vilasam Press	..	684 0 0	829 1 0	..	..	952 14 0	825 3 0	401 1 0	..	..	564 12 0	476 10 0
16 Dalton Press	..	..	5,532 12 0	..	..	..	..	10,101 6 0	2,936 4 0	1,441 2 0	1,548 0 0	..
17 Viswa & Co.	..	..	..	..	417 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	239 10 0	..
18 Klim & Peyerl	..	..	4,092 3 0	..	1,891 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Ramu Press	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,480 4 0	865 8 0	904 3 0	837 6 0	1,255 14 0	523 11 0
20 Rajan & Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,052 7 0	635 8 0	1,184 8 0	1,020 6 0	1,318 8 0	..
21 F. Thompson & Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202 12 0
Transport Department.												
Messrs. Roxy Press	..	..	..	484 8 0	361 6 0	1,371 4 0	987 8 0	434 4 0	656 4 0	750 5 6	1,019 1 6	2,252 6 0
Messrs. Addison & Co., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,414 0 0	836 14 6
Messrs. Active Printers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,497 8 0	1,414 9 0

APPENDIX II.

[Vide Hon. Finance Minister's Budget speech for the year 1949–50, page 58 supra.]

Revenue and expenditure on revenue account of the Madras Province from 1920–1 to 1949–50.

(*See* paragraph 35.)

A. REVENUE.

Major heads of revenue.	1920–1.	1925–6.	1930–1.	1937–8.	1942–3.	1943–4.	1944–5.	1945–6.	1946–7.	1947–8.	1948–9 (Revised Estimate).	1949–50 (Budget Estimate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	59·85	4·27	6·75	18·75	1,63·50	2,92·50	3,98·40	4,31·25	4,48·05	5,35·32	8,42·22	7,89·30
Land Revenue— Gross receipts (includes portion due to Irrigation).	6,88·54	7,70·70	7,18·11	7,15·39	7,53·12	7,97·92	8,44·48	7,97·33	8,53·37	8,08·42	7,82·24	8,22·42
Provincial Excise	5,39·07	4,94·35	5,24·28	4,03·07	4,67·11	7,19·51	12,77·89	16,79·50	14,67·99	10,69·18	3,81·30	40·01
Stamps	1,78·10	2,45·08	2,34·71	1,92·69	2,17·87	2,83·74	3,21·98	3,74·20	4,37·74	3,35·92	4,47·46	4,37·82
Forest	52·69	51·81	52·69	50·46	71·89	1,16·22	1,43·48	1,43·24	1,61·39	1,82·81	1,65·88	1,48·18
Registration	30·61	38·60	31·30	33·29	49·57	75·16	66·16	69·83	75·96	78·90	86·14	86·64
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.	..	..	..	53·95	64·58	63·51	77·61	97·96	1,31·11	1,66·64	1,89·41	1,89·33
Other taxes and duties	..	..	..	2·87	1,45,48	3,22·69	6,35·02	7,28·03	8,44·99	10,29·78	14,29·20	* 18,35·47
Irrigation— Direct receipts	4·76	5·75	6·19	6·75	8·20	10·32	11·26	11·73	12·82	11·88	11·67	11·55
Deduct—Working expenses	— 27·07	— 41·54	— 52·48	— 43·44	— 41·08	— 51·79	— 66·36	— 70·00	— 79·38	— 90·24	— 1,05·89	— 90·58
Net receipts	— 22·31	— 35·79	— 46·29	— 36·69	— 32·88	— 41·47	— 55·10	— 58·27	— 66·56	— 78·36	— 94·22	— 79·03
Irrigation— Direct receipts	1·57	1·22	2·82	1·96	2·18	2·59	2·47	2·80	3·02	2·80	2·82	2·40
Interest	5·56	16·21	42·52	19·54	25·60	24·60	51·36	95·00	1,24·43	79·96	97·43	91·58
Administration of Justice	9·78	12·21	15·46	15·71	24·07	51·01	45·72	53·75	48·92	72·51	70·37	69·76
Jails and Convict Settlements	8·03	8·99	9·27	6·26	9·27	11·23	14·86	15·76	13·93	13·21	12·49	12·41

* Includes Rs. 4 crores being the credit taken on account of proceeds from new taxation measures.

Major heads of revenue.	1920–1.	1925–6.	1930–1.	1937–8.	1942–3.	1943–4.	1944–5.	1945–6	1946–7.	1947–8.	1948–9 (Revised Estimate).	1949–50 (Budget Estimate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS,	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Police	6·89	10·10	5·62	6·40	7·31	10·30	10·28	18·93	15·66	13·79	19·83	16·22
Ports and Pilotage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 47·08	..	..
Education	10·55	6·31	7·95	8·03	9·98	10·84	12·23	15·41	27·58	32·63	33·80	31·15
Medical	6·14	3·97	8·88	10·98	11·10	12·73	15·78	18·15	17·73	20·35	19·74	18·38
Public Health	2·23	1·00	1·62	3·02	3·07	4·48	4·36	6·63	5·95	5·49	8·69	5·80
Agriculture	3·66	2·70	2·97	3·37	8·52	11·87	12·08	20·73	29·98	22·50	21·81	25·14
Veterinary (*a*)	..	..	..	0·96	1·66	1·49	3·11	3·34	3·62	2·73	2·99	3·38
Co-operation (*a*)	..	..	..	3·96	3·54	3·13	5·13	7·60	7·68	8·89	10·87	8·85
Industries	19·42	11·13	7·92	16·95	29·78	44·33	67·93	59·17	60·96	72·49	93·69	1,04·38
Aviation	..	..	..	..	..	0·07	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous departments	2·93	4·41	12·49	7·06	9·58	9·95	10·55	11·02	15·09	17·14	21·36	20·27
Civil Works	10·08	9·68	24·89	23·63	36·41	45·13	21·76	48·46	66·30	1,11·27	63·04	75·60
Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Gross).	..	..	..	31·14	84·44	93·82	1,03·66	1,17·73	1,25·14	1,83·89	2,53·31	2,86·07
Deduct—Working Expenses	..	..	..	—13·61	—36·75	—43·35	—54·61	—63·88	—72·24	—1,21·58	—1,51·71	—1,78·01
Net receipts	..	..	..	17·53	47·69	50·47	49·05	53·85	52·90	62·31	1,01·60	1,08·06
Receipts in aid of superannuation.	1·70	6·35	3·62	2·57	5·42	3·49	3·79	6·03	6·46	7·39	5·61	5·60
Stationery and Printing	1·48	2·56	3·13	4·24	5·54	5·08	7·75	12·92	13·02	13·75	11·36	11·14
Miscellaneous	3·14	9·19	13·22	14·67	45·93	33·67	37·33	41·34	87·44	1,16·76	1,78·79	1,93·49
Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.	..	0·64	..	..	0·15	0·12	0·18	0·13	0·13	0·10	0·10	0·10
Extraordinary Receipts	..	17·91	..	..	..	0·01	0·16	0·18	2,36·47	2,98·05	3 32·08	5,01·47
Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,01·00	..	3.66·00	..
Civil Defence	..	..	..	..	5·15	17·83	37·93	44·62	7·22	15·45	0·27	..
Grand total	16,19·71	16,93·60	16,83·93	16,00·62	21,92·19	29,84·20	41,23·73	47,98·89	56,99·53	50,71·10	57,04·37	55,75·32

(*a*) Included under 'Agriculture' prior to 1935–6.

B. EXPENDITURE OF REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Major head of expenditure.	1920–1.	1925–6.	1930–1.	1937–8.	1942–3.	1943–4.	1944–5.	1945–6.	1946–7.	1947–8.	1948–9 (Revised Estimate).	1949–50 (Budget Estimate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Taxes on Income	1·74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land Revenue	1,85·22	38·76	29·04	26·31	25·41	23·45	25·77	26·01	27·30	28·98	37·61	34·05
Provincial Excise	26·63	47·46	46·69	33·68	32·03	36·07	46·07	51·59	53·09	59·44	75·98	76·89
Stamps	4·80	6·26	5·98	5·55	7·22	9·64	11·66	13·74	18·23	21·04	21·54	21·54
Forest	45·30	47·58	46·85	41·18	50·18	80·27	81·99	77·00	80·35	86·29	83·58	83·25
Registration	20·97	24·75	29·60	29·18	30·13	32·68	34·76	38·56	43·74	48·62	51·81	50·16
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.	..	..	..	44·12	62·00	45·67	62·00	68·19	80·66	96·47	1,00·97	95·74
Other Taxes and Duties	..	..	..	0·66	14·81	16·61	18·27	48·41	68·72	87·03	1,20·12	1,23·07
Irrigation Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept.	..	..	..	84·31	88·14	88·37	88·77	89·45	91·18	94·65	1,04·24	1,17·69
Irrigation Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	36·97	47·37	53·80	43·74	36·43	58·99	87·63	77·54	93·81	1,09·29	1,25·52	2,71·61
Construction of irrigation, etc., works.	1·39	0·80	7·61	3·60	2·87	2·15	3·44	6·11	0·63	2·59	14·51	10·15
Interest on debt and other obligations.	35·69	50·87	61·26	50·92	68·49	63·77	60·93	65·40	78·52	81·96	1,00·04	1,08·61
Deduct—Interest transferred to Commercial Departments.	..	..	..	— 99·36	—1,20·35	—1,21·99	—1,23·36	—1.26·45	—1,30·92	—1,46·78	— 1,77·56	—2,19·69
Net amount met out of ordinary revenues.	..	..	..	— 48·44	— 51·86	— 58·22	— 62·43	— 61·05	— 52·40	— 64·82	— 77·52	—1,11·08
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	..	30·27	29·22	4·38	33·55	41·42	49·26	55·90	57·00	1,42·78	69·88	75·67
General administration	24·21	2,26·79	2,83·94	2,76·77	2,82·60	3,00·51	3,14·36	4,27·24	6,14·11	5,60·39	7,05·12	6,31·87
Administration of Justice	1,18·65	96·35	1,01·25	93·50	96·33	1,05·20	1,13·74	1,28·80	1,42·42	1,45·64	1,48·82	1,41·27
Jails and Convict Settlements	28·01	30·01	30·37	23·40	44·59	64·16	62·11	61·50	65·78	79·63	90·53	81·47
Police	1,76·97	1,87·87	1,82·35	1,60·70	1,94·43	2,25·30	2,49·73	2,98·03	4,05·71	4,64·81	7,17·99	6,04·54
Ports and Pilotage	0·52	0·34	0·29	..	..	..	0·30	5·00	4·56	..	..	..
Scientific Departments	0·93	3·23	2·78	0·89	1·01	1·07	1·05	1·53	1·21	1·37	1·56	1·51
Education	1,33·00	1,87·44	3,00·18	2,57·95	2,99·08	3,18·71	3,66·16	4,59·72	5,90·27	7,03·70	8,86·63	9,38·93
Medical	44·10	59·66	97·70	94·70	1,10·50	1,30·10	1,52·62	1,80·00	2,15·98	2,38·49	2,62·53	2,54·01

B. EXPENDITURE OF REVENUE ACCOUNT—*cont.*

Major heads of expenditure.	1920–1.	1925–6.	1930–1.	1937–8.	1942–3.	1943–4.	1944–5.	1945–6.	1946–7	1947–8.	1948–9 (Revised Estimate).	1949–50 (Budget Estimate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Rs. LAKHS.	Rs. LAKHS.	Rs. LAKHS.	Rs. LAKHS.	Rs. LAKHS.	Rs. LAKHS.	Rs. LAKHS.	Rs. LAKHS.	Rs. LAKHS.	Rs. LAKHS.	Rs. LAKHS	Rs. LAKHS.
Public Health	23·78	33·15	35·06	44·07	34·74	28·69	41·94	54·48	87·37 (c)	1,90,51	94·63	1,00·18
Agriculture	21·92	30·07	45·19	21·07	32·78	38·29	48·11	74·06	1,05·70	1,16·93	1,93·10	1,36·24
Veterinary (*a*)	..	..	..	12·42	12·80	15·70	20·09	23·64	26·95	31·81	45·87	43·64
Co-operation (*a*)	..	..	..	13·38	16·01	17·54	22·04	30·93	44·33	42·69	57·77	61·32
Industries	14·47	17·36	23·13	25·45	52·92	47·55	65·14	72·49	97·78	1,12·75	1,53·58	2,56·07
Capital outlay on Industrial development.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·10	..	·02	·17	..
Aviation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Capital outlay on civil aviation ..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Departments ..	6·29	15·27	29·84	20·16	26·38	29·60	40·15	71·93	87·49	1,19·81	1,15·53	1,22·27
Civil works	1,10·90	99·50	2,36·35	1,24·13	1,62·23	1,46·70	1,52·72	2,81·65	3,91·30	4,64·01	5,26·47	7,15·43
Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	..	..	..	14·03	31·33	32·69	33·86	35·96	39·45	49·94	70·91	97·24
Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	..	..	..	..	1·32	1·03	1·48	1·13	2·32	2·91	—1·13	—3·86
Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Famine	0·45	6·42	3·00	3·50	36·72	1,92·04	3·53	6·32	20·39	3·80	3·70	2·41
Superannuation allowances and pensions.	38·01	57·34	69·30	91·72	1,16·12	1,22·94	1,30·60	1,38·19	1,42·97	1,57·65	1,59·14	1,65·01
Commutation of pensions ..	..	..	9·56	10·09	2·50	2·91	2·28	3·59	2·68	1·83	3·30	4·50
Stationery and printing ..	24·24	16·95	24·94	22·31	31·67	39·58	29·30	43·07	51·66	49·42	85·40	78·99
Miscellaneous	6·44	11·12	4·40	4·45	41·82	82·42	82·20	1,52·66(*d*)	5,21·98	1,19·30	2,04·43	1,46·16
Extraordinary charges ..	..	..	..	..	0·04	3,62·59	3,04·58—	1,60·37	14,35·40	1,68·50	4,40·66	1,38·15
Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	71·00	12,36·00	17,31·00	..	5,10·00	..	..
Civil Defence	..	..	..	..	1,07·79	2,30·72	2,01·90	1,62·64	38·77	20·29	1·12	..
Contribution to the Central Government by Provincial Governments (*b*).	3,48·00	2,21·98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.	..	0·26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	14,79·60	15,95·23	17,89·68	15,82·96	20,66·63	29,84·14	41,23·18	47,98·74	56,98·89	50,68·56	57,04·08	55,66·09
Revenue Surplus ..	1,40·11	98·37	—1,05·75	17·66	1,25·56	0·06	0·55	0·15	0·64	2·54	·29	9·23

(*a*) Included under 'Agriculture' prior to 1935–6.
(*b*) Represents annual contribution payable to the Central Government under Devolution Rule 18.
(*c*) Includes Rs. 100 lakhs transferred to the Rural Water-Supply Fund.
(*d*) Includes Rs. 400 lakhs transferred to the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 28th February 1949.

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.

Reduction of rents in zamin villages.

* 733 *Q.*—M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether in the matter of reduction of rents in zamin villages, the instructions contained in Act XXX of 1947 are being carried out, namely, fixing of the rent at the rate of assessment prevailing in the neighbouring ryotwari villages, taramwar; and

(*b*) whether in some of the zamin villages in Chingleput district rents have been arbitrarily fixed at a low rate contrary to instructions contained in the Act?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) Yes. The provisions of the Act are being carried out.

"(*b*) No."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that before fixing rents, objections are called for and heard by the officers concerned?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The procedure that is prescribed in the Act is strictly followed."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Is it not a fact that rent fixed in certain zamin and inam areas is not favourable to the ryots and the rent recommended by the Special Officers appointed for the purpose has been increased by the Government?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is it in Chingleput district?"

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"This is a general question which applies to Chingleput district also."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I cannot possibly answer a general question like this. But if my hon. Friend puts a specific question about any particular case, I will be able to answer."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"May I know how long it will take for the Government to fix these rents according to the Rent Reduction Act inasmuch as rent collection by the zamindars has been stopped in the Chingleput district?"

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is being done very expeditiously, Sir."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In zamindari areas where rents have been lower than the ryotwari assessments, how does the Government bring about an adjustment? Does the increase of rent in such cases also come under reduction of rent?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I would call the attention of the hon. Member to the Act which provides for such cases."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that objection petitions filed by interested parties are not heard by the officers concerned and the rents are arbitrarily fixed and in several cases they have been reduced to below the level prevailing in the ryotwari areas?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The objections that are filed are examined by the Special Officer and in turn by the Board of Revenue and the Secretariat and final orders are passed by the Government."

MR. L. C. PAIS:—"May I ask whether the Government have got any idea of reducing rent in ryotwari areas?"

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"Is it not a fact that in some zamin areas the rents are being increased instead of being lowered?"

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, sub-clause (*a*) of the question is of a general nature and it relates to the whole Province. Only sub-clause (*b*) refers to Chingleput district. Therefore, can I put a question of general nature?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"But the Hon. Minister is not prepared to answer a general question. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to consider cases where objection petitions have been filed but the officers concerned have not examined them but fixed the rents arbitrarily?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I do not accept the proposition of my hon. Friend. Any objection petition that is filed is examined by the Special Officer and is forwarded along with his views to the Board of Revenue who in turn examine the matter and send it on to the Government who finally pass orders. If there are cases where such procedure has not been followed, I should like the hon. Member to write to me about them, so that the Government may take action."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"In view of the fact that there has been widespread failure of rain and remission of

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land revenue has been ordered in ryotwari areas, will the Government consider some means of reducing the land revenue in the zamindari areas also?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is an Act already passed by this House and that is being implemented."

Construction of a masonry retaining wall to the Palar river spring channel.

[* 734 *Q.*—MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."]

MR. T. J. M. WILSON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a proposal to construct a masonry retaining wall to the Palar River Spring Channel of Ozhalur village in the Chingleput district; and

(*b*) whether it has been sanctioned?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"(*a*) & (*b*) Yes."

Alleged atrocities committed by members of the Black-Shirt and Dravida Kazhagam.

* 735 *Q.*—SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any mahazar alleging certain atrocities committed by the members of the Black-Shirt and Dravida Kazhagam;

(*b*) if so, what action the Government have taken on the same; and

(*c*) what preventive measures the Government have under contemplation?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) The Government received a mahazar from the Salem Brahmana Seva Sangam in December last making certain allegations against the members of the Dravida Kazhagam.

"(*b*) The allegations contained in it were vague and no action could be taken on it.

"(*c*) The Government do not contemplate taking any special measures in this connexion."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"As a preventive measure, will the Government consider the desirability of keeping the Black-Shirt prisoners in one of the North Indian jails so that they may feel the necessity of learning Hindi?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Mere transport of prisoners from this Presidency to North India where the climate may not suit them is not quite desirable."

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DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government will not take the necessary steps to stop the vile attack directed against the Brahmans in *Viduthalai* and similar papers?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"All these articles are certainly examined by the Government and if any action should be taken against them, that would have been taken already. But they do not come under the purview of the law and we are unable to take any action against them."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"While the Deputy Prime Minister was in Madras, he made a pointed reference to certain writings in the local papers and said that the Government should take strong action to put down such writings. May I know to which papers he made reference?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If necessary, we would make a reference to him and get the names of the papers which he had in mind."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Am I to understand that these yellow journals are being conducted by the Black-Shirts?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Not all of them, Sir."

Supply of electricity to village wells in Pogalur.

* 736 *Q.*—SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps were taken by the Electricity department to carry out the orders in Memo. C.S. No. 6627/25825/47, dated 20th October 1947, of the Superintending Engineer, Pykara Electricity System, Coimbatore, to supply electricity to village wells in Pogalur in Avanashi taluk after receipt of the security deposit;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the village farmers of Belladi, Annur and Kumarapalayam (Avanashi taluk), who had applied for current subsequently have already been supplied with electric power to their wells;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the village munsif of Pogalur village has appealed to the Premier of Madras; and

(*d*) what action is proposed to be taken on the petition sent to the Premier of Madras, regarding the supply of current to the 43 wells in the village of Pogalur in Avanashi taluk?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"(*a*) Necessary agreements have been taken by the officers of the Electricity department from the parties in the village to whom electric supply has been permitted and the scheme will be taken up for execution in the order of priority of similar schemes pending execution in the area.

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"(*b*) Two schemes, one at Annur, a village in Palladam taluk Khadi centre, and another at Belladi are under execution. In view of the present acute shortage of materials and in accordance with the policy of the Electricity department to serve the maximum number of consumers with the available stock of materials, these two schemes have been given higher priority than the scheme for Pogalur village as the two former schemes involve not more than one mile of H.T. line each as against 2·75 miles of H.T. line required for the Pogalur scheme.

"(*c*) & (*d*) No petition addressed by the village munsif, Pogalur village, to the Hon. Premier was received by Government. But two petitions submitted by the village munsif on 24th March 1948 and 10th July 1948 to the Hon. Minister for Agriculture and Hon. Minister for Public Works respectively were, however, received and the petitioner was informed in September last that the schemes for extension of supply of electricity to the Vadavalli and Pogalur villages was expected to be taken up in about six or seven months, provided no other scheme requiring a higher priority came up in the meanwhile. It has since been reported that there are four other similar schemes sanctioned earlier, awaiting execution in the area, and that the scheme for extension of supply to the wells in Pogalur village will be taken up by the Superintending Engineer, Pykara Electricity System, in about six to eight months time."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER:—"In view of the widespread demand for electrical energy for pumping water for irrigation purposes, may I ask the Government whether they have put irrigational interest above all other interests?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir. We are giving priority for agricultural purposes."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"May I know who maintains the priority list and who checks it so that it is not altered now and then?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The priority list is maintained by the Electricity department and whenever they deem it necessary, they do alter it."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER:—"Is it not a fact that after the applications of the villagers of Belladi, Vadavalli and other villages were received, some other interests were supplied with electrical energy, namely, some industrial concerns?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"It may be so, Sir. But one or two industrial concerns are supplied with power and sometimes industrial concerns which make agricultural implements are given priority. Also it is determined by the question of the distance of the connexion that has to be made."

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SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" May I know from when this priority list has been started and whether it has been in vogue since 1945 or 1946? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I cannot say accurately whether the list was started in 1945 or 1946. It has been in vogue for some time ever since the demand for agricultural purposes has grown."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" Is the Hon. Minister definite that all the applications are in the list? What is the machinery to check and see that all applications are registered? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I should not be expected to tell the hon. Member definitely whether all the applications are in the list. But if the hon. Member would draw my attention to any omission, I would look into it."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMY MUDALIYAR:—" In view of the acute food shortage, may I ask whether the Government will keep in abeyance all schemes requiring power-supply other than agricultural and irrigation schemes and see that the schemes that have been sanctioned are executed very early? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" While we are giving every priority for agricultural purposes, I cannot accept the suggestion of the hon. Member in the interest of the general economic development of the Province."

Change of drivers in Government buses on 25th January 1949.

* 737 *Q.*—SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some buses in the Madras City were driven by some red-turbanned strangers on 25th January 1949?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" If the hon. Member refers to Police drivers the answer is in the affirmative."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" May I know why the services of the police were requisitioned on that day? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Because the workers so suddenly struck work."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Will the Hon. Minister convey to the red-turbanned strangers the congratulations from the Opposition for the wonderful service they did in the emergency? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I will certainly ask the department concerned to convey it to them."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" May I know whether these drivers were all duly qualified and possessed the driver's licence? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Yes, Sir."

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M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" It was suggested that persons knowing driving may be recruited as constables so that they may take to driving in times of emergency. May I know whether the Government are acting on that suggestion in recruiting constables? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We have enough constables to man these Government buses if occasion arises. We would see that in future recruitment is made on the basis of this qualification also."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" Are the Government aware that a number of these red-turbanned gentlemen who drove the buses on that day did not possess a driver's licence and as such, a number of accidents occurred and much damage was done to the buses? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not think any accidents took place in the streets of Madras when the police people were driving the buses. With regard to the question whether they had driving licences or not, my information is that they had licences. Even if they had no licences, it is perfectly right that they should have manned the buses."

SRI M. KANNIAPPAN:—" தலைவர் அவர்களே, பல டிரைவர்களை வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்களை மறுபடியும் வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்வார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—" இதைப்பற்றி நீங்கள் தனியாக கேள்வி போட வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது கேட்டிருப்பது சிகப்பு தலைப்பாகை டிரைவர்களைப் பற்றி கேட்டிருக்கிறது."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Are the Government aware that there were a number of accidents when the police were driving the buses? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" It has already been answered that there were no accidents."

Strike of the Government Transport workers.

* 738 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps the Government have taken to prevent the bus strike on 20th January 1949 in addition to issuing a warning to the employees; and

(*b*) what the demands of these employees are?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Government's Press Note, dated 19th January 1949, on the subject which sets out the demands made by the workers and the extent to which those demands have been met by the Government."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" As there are some more drivers yet to be reinstated, in view of the fact that the workers who went on strike have tendered an unconditional apology to the

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Government and declared that hereafter they would not resort to strike, may I request Hon. Minister to consider the desirability of reinstating all the drivers who have been dismissed?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is going away from the main question."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"While I appreciate the change of attitude on the part of the workers, we will certainly consider whether we can take back all of them or whether some of them can be taken back immediately."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know the difference in the wages paid to these workers by the Government and by private agencies?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think there is any difference in the wages paid. They are paid according to the award of Mr. Venkataramanayya."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Will the Hon. Minister recognize this fact that it is very necessary, in view of the accounts published after nationalization having shown profits, to announce a positive policy for labour instead of merely calling for their co-operation?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have to wait and see what their attitude will be hereafter. We welcome the change of attitude on the part of the City bus workers. As regards the districts we should like to know where exactly we stand *vis a vis* labour. In view of the fact that we are uncertain about it, as I mentioned in my budget speech, we do not contemplate further nationalization in the near future."

SRI M. KANNIAPPAN:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, சென்னையில் நடந்த bus strike-ல் எவ்வளவோ bus drivers பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களை மறுபடியும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவதாக ஏதாவது யோசனை இருக்கிறதா என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Certainly we will examine all the cases of people who have not been taken back. As far as possible we will try to accommodate."

Allotment of yarn for the Salem district.

* 739 *Q.*—SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of licences granted for the distribution of yarn, both for wholesale and retail in the Salem district;

(*b*) the total number of bales of yarn allotted for the Salem district; and

(*c*) the number of bales allotted to each wholesaler and retailer?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"(*a*) Seventy wholesale and 224 retail.

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"(*b*) Six thousand three hundred and thirteen bales for the three months from October to December 1948 or about 2,100 bales monthly on an average.

"(*c*) About 16 and 6-1/3 bales respectively per month on an average to each wholesaler and retailer."

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAN:—"Sir, எத்தனை சில்லரை வியாபாரிகள், அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த quota-ஐ குறித்த காலத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வில்லையென்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தெரியுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"வேறு பிரசனை போட வேண்டும்."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"Are the Government aware that the weavers find it difficult to get yarns of 40 and 60 counts?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"In some areas there are weavers who exclusively weave finer counts. Their availability is limited. We are trying to do our best to supply the finer counts. So far as 40's are concerned, I do not think there is any difficulty in the supply."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Are the Government aware that one and the same person is granted the wholesale and retail licence?"

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

Alleged delay in sanctioning the teaching grant to the panchayat boards.

* 740 *Q.*—SRI P. VENKATARAMA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the teaching grant to a majority of the panchayat boards is sanctioned by the Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Local Boards only six or seven months after March;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the resources of many panchayat boards are so slender that they are unable to disburse the pay of their teachers regularly every month though the Presidents have been instructed to that effect;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that representations from Unions of Panchayat Board Teachers have been received for early sanction of the grant;

(*d*) what action the Government have taken in the matter of alleviating the distress of panchayat board teachers; and

(*e*) whether the Government propose to instruct the Inspector of Local Boards for sanctioning teaching grant to the panchayats on the basis of the number of teachers working on the 31st March every year and verify the teaching grant certificates afterwards and adjust the teaching grant accordingly before the end of the year?

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"(*a*) *to* (*e*) Grants are sanctioned after the teaching certificates are furnished by the panchayat boards and as soon as forms are received by the Deputy Inspector of Local Boards. Most of the panchayat boards are poor and are unable to disburse their payments and cases have been brought to our notice that there have been delays in the payment in the panchayats. Instructions have been issued to the Deputy Inspector of Local Boards and presidents of panchayat boards to avoid delay of payment to teachers and to see that teachers are paid their salaries regularly. The Government are looking into the matter to devise measures for more regular and prompt payment."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the difficulty experienced in regard to payment of salaries by the district board and other difficulties, will the Government consider the advisability of taking over education from the district boards for the purpose of expansion?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"This question does not arise, Sir. No difficulty has been felt with regard to payment by district boards. The difficulty that has been pointed out is about panchayats, which is fairly true. The Government have invited the views of the Inspector of Local Boards as well as the Director of Public Instruction so that the difficulties may be met and payments may be made in time."

Issue of new permits to run buses.

* 741 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Central Road Traffic Board has passed orders that in certain districts no new permits should be given to run buses; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that in spite of such a direction by the Central Road Traffic Board, the Regional Transport Authorities are freely granting new permits in certain districts, such as Guntur, etc.?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*) Owing to shortage of petrol and charcoal the Transport Commissioner banned the issue of new permits in all the districts. The ban has since been lifted in certain districts and the question of lifting it in the remaining districts is being considered by him.

"(b) The Regional Transport Authorities are free to grant new permits in the districts in which the ban on the issue of new permits has been lifted and Guntur is one of them."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"May I know what are the other districts where the ban has been lifted?"

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They are East and West Godavari, Kurnool, North Vizagapatnam, South Vizagapatnam, Krishna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tirunelveli, South Kanara, Malabar, South Arcot and Guntur."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"Is it a fact that the Government have allowed the existing fleet owners to grow enormously rich by having stopped the issue of new permits in Salem district for a long time?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It may be that due to non-issue of permits, some of them have made some money. But the position was that there was no petrol or charcoal and necessarily we could not issue new permits."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"May I know why the ban has not been lifted in the Anantapur district?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Because the charcoal position is not quite free."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"In view of the improvement in the petrol position, will the Government consider the desirability of removing the ban in the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The matter will certainly be considered in consultation with the Collectors and the Forest Department."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"Are the Government aware that the big fleet owners are being encouraged by giving more permits even now?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know. The Regional Transport Authorities and the Central Road Traffic Board are the authorities for issuing these permits. Till yesterday the Government had no power with regard to the decisions of the Central Road Traffic Board."

N. MUHAMMED ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I cannot understand why exceptions should be taken to fleet owners growing enormously rich? Is it the policy of the Government to consider that it is a sin to grow enormously rich?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Provided they pay their taxes including income-tax, it is not a sin to grow enormously rich."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the intention of the Government to nationalize bus transport throughout the Province . . . (Interruption) is it the intention of the Government to encourage private enterprise so far as bus transport is concerned in the mufassal?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Yes, Sir, Private enterprise is always encouraged till we nationalize."

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SRI P. NATESAN:—When private fleet owners are reported to be growing enormously rich, how is it that the Government, the biggest fleet owner, is not able to make it a better paying proposition?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Some say that we are making enormous profits and in my Budget speech I have announced that we have made a profit of over 14 lakhs of rupees within the short time. I think it is not a bad amount either."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware that in certain districts certain routes are the monopoly of certain bus owners and will the Government issue a direction under the new Act that this monopoly of bus routes should be broken and new-comers should be given a chance?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Instructions have already been issued that as far as possible there should be no monopoly of any route and that new-comers also must be welcomed."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Are the Government aware of the deterioration in the condition of the buses of private owners and their unwillingness to improve them in view of the Government's indecision with regard to nationlization?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"This indecision is inevitable because we want better co-operation from labour. We also want more technical personnel to man the Government buses in the mufassal. So some indecision is inevitable in the matter."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"In view of the incapacity of the Government to nationlize immediately, will they come out with a statement assuring the fleet owners that they will not be able to nationalize further for so many years and that in the meantime the existing owners of the fleet should keep their fleet in good condition?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not accept the premise of the hon. Member. No further instruction is necessary because a large number of applications are being received by the Regional Transport Authorities for various routes in the district."

1-30 p.m. SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Sir, in view of the fact that the Government are re-constituting the regional transport authority, is it reasonable to allow the existing outgoing authorities to issue permits at their will and pleasure?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Out of the three, one may or may not be re-nominated. But the District Collector and the District Superintendent of Police are already on the Regional Transport Authority. Until a new committee is constituted, the old committee should be able to function as usual."

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SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that while seeking the co-operation of labour, the Government are only using the *Raja danda* (i.e., the Police stick) rather than satisfy the demands of the workers?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is neither the *Raja danda* nor the lathi of the Police that has prevented labour to co-operate fully with the Government. We have met all reasonable demands of labour so far."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Arising out of the reply that there is a ban in Anantapur district, where there are forests, how is it, Sir, in West Godavari district, where there are no forests, there is no ban?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There are agency forests. The Forest Department is alive to the situation there, and they have made the report that there need be a ban in Anantapur district."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to say whether the labour employed by Government on their own fleet is more perverse than the labour employed by private agencies, and, if so, why should the Government be afraid of this labour when private agencies are not afraid of their labour and they go on with their work?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"After all private agencies keep only a small number of workmen, and even if one set of workmen go on strike, the other set of workers are not affected by it. But in the case of Government transport, we know it is a concentrated organization, and if they decide on strike, the whole organization goes on strike causing dislocation to traffic."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the fact that Government are not thinking of nationalizing bus services in the Province now, may I ask whether it is not advisable for the Hon. Minister to fix a definite date, say, five years or ten years during which Government will not think of nationalizing buses in order that they may give security to those private agencies so far as the running of buses is concerned?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We expect conditions in the Province to improve in the very near future. In view of that, I do not want to mortgage the future by any decision."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the great rally of public support on the position taken by Government in the recent bus strike, does it not follow that the Government policy of nationalization of bus transport has got the public support, and that nationalization should be extended to other places in the Province?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I once again thank the public opinion that has rallied round the Government

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during the strike period. But more public sympathy will not put the buses on the road. We do want the helpful attitude of the workers."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"As there is a large volume of opinion against encouraging fleet owners, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to give instructions to the officers concerned that hereafter co-operative concerns coming forward to run buses should be encouraged?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The mere fact that one is a co-operative society or union does not entitle it to run buses. Each application is considered on its merits by the Regional Transport authority, wherein the District Collector, the District Superintendent of Police and other non-official members are represented."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Indecision! That is the most damaging confession on the part of this Government. Will they at once decide on the question of nationalization? Does the Hon. the Leader of the House know that it has become one of the most wonderful jokes of the day to speak of nationalization when the Government have no funds, no officers, no training, no experience, and nothing of the job." (Laughter.)

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister said with regard to nationalization that the Government are not willing to mortgage the future. Does it mean that the Hon. Minister is not interested in the interests of private operators who have already invested huge capital in running these buses?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is certainly our concern to see that private operators are not put to any loss. Hence we give them adequate compensation whenever we nationalize and take over their routes."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the general complaint against the regional transport authorities and also the Central Road Traffic Board in the matter of granting new permits, will the Government draw up a set of rules for the guidance of these transport authorities so that they may not wait till matters reach the appeal stage?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Central Road Traffic Board is the co-ordinating authority, and it will hear all first decisions of the Regional Transport Authority. Complaints, of course, are there and we cannot help them."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"With reference to the grant of permits to private bus owners, may I ask whether the Government are aware that great inconvenience is caused on account of there being only one Regional Transport Officer for a group of districts, and, if so, what steps the Government propose to take to have one Regional Transport Officer for each district?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Whether we should revert to the old policy of entrusting the whole work to the District Superintendent of Police or the present regional transport officers should be retained, was considered some time ago, and we thought that the present state of affairs may continue, and we may watch the work of the regional transport authorities for some more time. Otherwise, we will have to revert to the old policy."

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SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"In view of the fact that petrol position is now easier, and greater quantities of petrol are available, will the Government consider the desirability of giving permits to more petrol buses throughout the Presidency?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That is being done even now as far as the petrol position permits."

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAN:—"Sir, யோக்யதாம்சமும் பொறுப்பு முள்ள பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் மனுச் செய்துகொண்டால் அவர்களுக்கு permit கொடுக்க முடியாதா என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The claims of backward community cannot *ipso facto* be considered by the Regional Transport Authority. As I said earlier each application will be considered on its merits."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government are even now partial to the fleet owners and prefer them to new entrants, and for that reason they even interfere with the decision of the Central Road Traffic Board?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, it is a very difficult question to answer. There are the old operators. They have gained considerable experience on the roads. They have their workshops, they have their technical personnel, and they have the necessary experience. To replace them by new entrants is not quite easy, nor is it desirable."

The Dhar Commission's Report.

* 742 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Madras Government have informed the President of the Constituent Assembly that they do not accept the recommendation of the Dhar Commission's Report on Linguistic Provinces?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"The answer is in the negative."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Will the Government be pleased to say whether, before they gave evidence before the Dhar Commission, they communicated their reactions to the Government of India or the Constituent Assembly?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think, Sir, that we gave any evidence before the Dhar Commission when it came to Madras."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, when the authority of the Commission and the validity of the report

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was questioned, the Government stated that the recommendations were not recommendatory, but they were only of an exploratory nature?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Not this Government, Sir."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, when the questionnaire was issued by the Commission, this Government submitted their answers to that questionnaire?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, information was called for by them, and we supplied the information."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"In view of the fact that the Dhar Commission has favoured that Madras City should be constituted as a separate Commissioner's Province by which people of Tamil Nad were alarmed, will the Government consider the desirability of writing to the President of the Constituent Assembly that this Government is against the idea of constituting the Madras City as a separate province?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not considered necessary that this Government should be pressing the Government of India in this matter."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the Madras Government have addressed any communication to the Central Government on the Dhar Commission's Report after it was issued?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have stated already that the answer is in the negative."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"With reference to the answer of the Hon. the Leader of the House that the Government supplied some information to the Dhar Commission, may I ask him to remind himself that they (Government) did submit a memorandum in reply to the various questions."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am not quite sure whether it is a memorandum or supply of some information. A separate question might be put."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Cabinet has considered this Dhar Commission's Report after it has been published, and whether they came to any opinion, and, if so, what opinion have they come to?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Government did not consider the Dhar Commission's Report at any stage."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that Madrasis have stated that they refuse to be exploited both by the Andhras and Tamils, and therefore they want a separate province for Madras?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is quite possible; I do not know."

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SRI K. LINGARAJU:—"Will the Government be pleased to give an opportunity for this House to express its opinion on the Commission's report?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If the Hon. Speaker allows, it may be done during the general discussion of the budget, because anything can be spoken during budget discussion."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the reply of the Hon. the Leader of the House that the Government did not consider the Dhar Commission's report at any stage, may I ask him whether the Government did not think the report of sufficient importance for them to consider it?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"When the Constituent Assembly of India or the Government of India wants that we should consider the report and give them the opinion of this Government, perhaps, that will be the time for the Madras Government to consider."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Is it not a fact that this Hon. House has passed a resolution favouring the formation of inguistic Provinces, and, if so, why have not the Government considered the report which is against the unanimous decision of this House?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We are all aware of the resolution passed by this House and the Government of India are also aware of the resolution. Perhaps the Dhar Commission also was fully alive to this resolution. In spite of all that they came to that conclusion. We did not think it worthwhile to consider it and make protests or representations to the Government of India at that stage."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the so-called nationalism and provincialism have created an inter-national, national and provincial tension, disintegration and disunity?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That is one opinion, Sir."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Are the Government aware that silence on the part of the Government in giving its views on the Commission's report may be construed as an acceptance of the recommendation of the Dhar Commission?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Silence may mean acceptance in certain other cases, but not in this case."

Issue of licences to wholesale cloth dealers by the Collector of Vizagapatnam.

* 743 *Q.*—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Collector of Vizagapatnam held a meeting of the District Members of the Legislative Assembly to decide the list of licensees for wholesale cloth dealers and whether the selected names were put on record at the meeting;

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(*b*) whether any changes were subsequently made in the list by the Collector, and if so, for what reasons and whether in making the change the Members of Legislative Assembly were consulted;

(*c*) whether dealers were selected from the same place, counting one for one lakh of persons or whether they were selected from local places in the relevant areas; and

(*d*) whether two wholesale dealers were selected for Narasapatnam and Anakapalli taluks which have less than two lakhs of population each, while for Veeravalli taluk only one was selected although the population was about 2 lakhs 50 thousands?

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

" (*b*) Nine changes were made in all out of a total selected list of 38. The changes were made because some of the dealers originally selected were found to have had a bad record, or were found to be not entitled to selection on the basis of their turnover. Some had to be excluded because they were already selected as dealers in yarn. In a few cases the changes involved merely reallocation of areas. Members of Legislative Assembly were not consulted by the Collector in making these changes. It will be recalled that under the Government orders the responsibility for making the final selection rests with the Collectors.

" (*c*) The principle of selecting wholesalers at the rate of one for every lakh of population was adhered to. Local dealers were selected as far as practicable. In a few taluks where suitable local applicants were not forthcoming dealers from other taluks were enlisted.

"(*d*) According to the 1941 census the population of Narasapatnam is 177,000 while that of Anakapalle is 202,000. On the basis of these population figures two dealers were selected for each of these taluks. The population of Veeravalli taluk is 259,000 and the number of wholesealers selected for this taluk is not one, as supposed, but three."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I just ask what was the time that elapsed between the Collector first making the selection and the time when he changed the list? "

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

11-45 a.m. SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know the names of three wholesales who have been selected from the Veeravalli taluk? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Notice Sir."

SHAH ALAM KHAN SAVOI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I know who is the ultimate authority in making the selection, whether it is the Collector or the Government? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The Collector does it with the approval of the Government."

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SHAH ALAM KHAN SAVOI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Arising out of the answer, may I know whether the Government has not interfered in the selection made by the Collector, after consultation with the local legislators? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Wherever the Government felt it necessary, they had to interfere."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I ask the Hon. Minister, Sir, whether it is not a fact that in many of the districts of this Province, many M.L.As. have personally informed and also written to the Collectors about their recommendations in the matter of selection which were not accepted? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" That is why I just answered to a previous question that in such cases, the Government had to listen to the M.L.As. and if we found that it was not right on the part of the Collector, we took up the matter with the Collector and corrected him."

SHAH ALAM KHAN SAVOI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I ask whether the Hon. Minister has not made a statement on the floor of the House while explaining the textile control policy that in the matter of selection of these wholesale dealers, the responsibility is fixed on the Collectors ?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I make that statement even now ; but that does not take away the powers of the Government to interfere and to see that justice is done."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" With reference to the answer regarding the discovery of bad character, has not the Collector got a list of such persons when the legislators meet him and make their recommendation? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" If he had these records, he would never have selected such persons. That is why I pointed out that he had to make certain necessary changes afterwards. "

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" Government have made wide publicity that legislator will be consulted and when the lists have been drawn with the consultation of those legislators, is it not an insult to the members if Government go on changing them without reasons? May I know whether Government interfered in order to insult the legislators ?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The hon. Member has really misunderstood the whole position. Government orders in this matter were clear. It was stated even in the first order that Collectors will be held responsible for the selection."

SRI P. KANDASWAMY PILLAI :—" From the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know what is the reason to authorize the Collector to overthrow the bulk of the advice given by the

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representatives of the districts? Practically, the people in the districts are of the opinion that the Government are generally overthrowing the advice given to the Collector by the legislators and have authorized him to do in his own way and to select licence holders from people who were fined, dismissed or put in jail for their misconduct in the trade."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It has to be remembered that the Collector is the administrative authority to carry on this administration and unless he is given the power to have a final voice in the matter it would be very difficult to carry on the administration. It is necessary in the interests of the people that the administrative head of the district should have the voice in the matter and the whole idea was that the legislators should give him the necessary advice in the matter."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I inform the Hon. Minister that it would have been far better in the public interest to have a definite policy in respect of this matter instead of changing it from time to time, one time saying that the Collector is responsible, another time saying that the Members of the Assembly are responsible, and on a third time saying that the Government is responsible?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Government have not at all said so. It is only hon. Member's imagination that is working."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"In view of the fact that the hon. Members of the Legislature are concerned with the policy of the Government and not with the executive actions of the Government will the Government revise their policy and put down a suitable scheme for the allotments of these permits or licences, and to make the appellate authority to be the Government or the Board of Revenue in cases of hardship?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The position is that there is no trouble about the scheme with regard to licences. Till now we have had no trouble about this matter. If necessary, the suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered."

Number of Communist ladies arrested in the Province.

* 744 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Communist ladies arrested so far in this Province and detained under the Public Safety Act; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that some of them have been arrested and detained because their husbands are Communists and are still underground?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) Six.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative."

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MOHAMED SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Since the matter of detention is under the control of the Government may I know whether Government are satisfied that they are not detaining persons simply because they are the relatives of some Communists?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The assumption of the hon. Member is utterly wrong. Government can detain anybody only after satisfying themselves that there are proper grounds for such detention."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Are there any instances where husbands have been arrested because their wives have been Communists?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The question itself is wrong. No wife has been arrested because her husband is a Communist nor the wife arrested because the husband is underground."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In the interests of future peace, will Government take care to see that wherever Communist ladies are arrested, they are kept away from Communist gentlemen?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is no class of members of the community called Communist gentlemen (or) Communist ladies. Women are kept in women's jail and not with men."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether it is not a fact that these ladies have been arrested because they have been well-known as aggressive Communists?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They were arrested because in the interests of law and order, Government were satisfied that their detention was necessary."

Medical facilities for workers in factories.

* 745 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there are no medical facilities for workers even in factories where there are more than 100 labourers?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"No, Sir. Some of the factories have dispensaries and some others give free medical aid to workers."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the Government would see to it that in a factory or in a place where hundreds of workers are employed, there are sufficient facilities for the workers."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Two medical officers have been conducting a survey of the medical facilities now available to industrial workers in the Province. It is expected that such facilities as are now available to employees under the State Insurance Act, will be available to industrial workers."

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Detenus kept in solitary confinement in jails.

* 746 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether any of the persons detained under the Public Safety Act are being kept in solitary confinement in jails?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" None. "

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In view of the answer being given by the Hon. Minister for Agriculture, may I know since how long, the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon is having this portfolio and whether he is in a position to deny the fact that some persons detained under the Public Safety Act are kept in solitary confinement in jails for some time? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" No, Sir. No person has been under solitary confinement."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Is it a fact that some Communist prisoners in some jail in Rajahmundry in Andhradesa have escaped because these Communists were given certain facilities that are not given to other prisoners? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" After the escape of some communists from the Rajahmundry jail, the privilege that was previously given to them was withdrawn and they are now locked up in the nights after 9 p.m."

Number of wells sunk in cheries in the Chingleput district.

* 747 *Q.*—SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of wells sunk in cheries in the year 1946-47 in the Chingleput district;

(*b*) the number of wells budgeted for the year 1947-48; and

(*c*) when the allotment of wells for 1947-48 was intimated to the Collector?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" (*a*) Eleven.

" (*b*) Fifteen.

" (*c*) Sanction of the allotment of funds for 1947-48 was intimated to the Collector of Chingleput early in May 1947."

SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN:—" May I know whether all the public wells which are being used by the Caste Hindus are thrown open to the Harijans in the Chingleput district? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" Notice, Sir. Harijans are legally entitled to have access to all the public wells."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—" May I know the number of applications from these neglected people, the Harijans, for grant of well subsidies and other well facilities for drinking water."

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" Notice, Sir."

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Bus strike in the City.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that bus traffic in the City of Madras came to a stand-still on the evening of Monday, the 24th of January 1949;

(*b*) if so, what the reasons are; and

(*c*) what arrangement the Government propose to make to see that the passengers are not stranded?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (*a*) *to* (*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Government's Press Note, dated 2nd February 1949, on the subject. "

Housing accommodation to Harijans.

* 749 *Q.*—SRI G. SANYASI RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Government to help the poor Harijans who are suffering a lot due to lack of housing accommodation? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" The Harijan Welfare Committee has formulated a five-year plan for Harijan Welfare in all directions, including provision of houses to the Harijans with the help of House Building Co-operative Societies for the starting of Harijan colonies. The recommendations of the committee are under the consideration of the Government. "

Transfer of teachers of Labour schools in the Tanjore district.

* 750 *Q.*—SRI M. MARIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the teachers of the Labour schools in the taluks and villages of the Tanjore district have been remaining in the same schools for many years; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government have considered the desirability of transferring the teachers from one school to another within a period of one to three years?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" (*a*) Only a few teachers are remaining in the same schools for more than three years.

" (*b*) Generally teachers are allowed to continue in the same schools on grounds of administrative convenience. "

SRI M. MARIMUTHU:—" தலைவர் அவர்களே, தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் தாலூகா முதற்கொண்டு கிராமாந்திரங்கள் வரையில் ஏற்படுள்ள லேபர் பாடசாலைகளில் ஒரே டீச்சர்கள் ஒரே பாடசாலையிலிருந்து வருகிறார்கள். ஒரு வருஷம் முதற்கொண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்கள் வரையில் அதே பாட சாலையிலிருந்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அப்படி இல்லாமல் அவர்களை மாற்றுவதற்கு ஏதாவது யோசனைகள் உண்டா என்பதை கனம் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற மந்திரியவர்கள் சொல்லுவாரா என்று கேட்கிறேன்?"

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THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" If it is translated, I will answer."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMY PILLAY:—" The Hon. Minister says that if the question is translated, he will be in a position to answer."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member may put a separate question. Questions are over."

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* SUPPLY OF COTTON TO TEXTILE MILLS.

MR. SPEAKER:—" Sri R. Kuppuswami has given notice of an adjournment motion under rule 36. This is the motion:

> '*I desire to move the following adjournment motion of urgent public importance under Rule 36, namely, the failure of the Government to supply cotton to the textile mills in Coimbatore and the resultant threatening of the mill owners to close the mills and its consequence of throwing textile labourers without employment.*'

I have already said that the hon. Member is anticipating. Now, there is going to be a general discussion on the Budget. The hon. Member can take that opportunity to speak on the motion and the Hon. Minister will also reply. Therefore, I do not understand the necessity for an adjournment motion. If he wants, I will give the hon. Member the first opportunity when the Budget is taken into consideration and the hon. Member may speak on that subject."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" Sir, the point is this. The hon. Member wants to emphasise and to draw the particular attention of the members of this House and also the Government through his adjournment motion whereas during the Budget, we may have only a stereotyped discussion and the hon. Member may get only a stereotyped reply. Therefore, the idea of the hon. Member in bringing forward this adjournment motion is that this subject should be discussed at length now and this may not be possible during the Budget discussion."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I would suggest to the hon. Member to speak on this subject when he speaks on the Budget during the general discussion."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" I am afraid, Sir, that on that occasion he may not be able to draw the particular attention of the Government to this particular aspect of the question."

MR. SPEAKER:—" If the Government turn a deaf ear, the Chair is not responsible for it, but it is the duty of the Hon. Minister to reply to every point raised by hon. Members."

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SRI P. NATESAN:—" At least so far as Madras is concerned, because there is such a big majority, they do not bother about the opposition. Now, especially when a member of their party has come forward with a motion like this, it is very important that it should be discussed in the House and treated as an adjournment motion."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Sir, I want to make a further submission. The subject of Industries may not be reached at all and the subject of Agriculture also may not be reached and it may not be possible for the hon. Member to refer to cotton. There is another matter to which you were pleased to refer and that is about a happy situation arising in the House when the Hon. Ministers would be present here, listen to the discussion and reply to the debate. But, Sir, it has been the unfortunate experience in this House during the previous Budget discussions that Ministers do not sit in the Assembly when criticisms are made against their departments and we used to find only the Hon. Finance Minister sitting, listening to the debate and taking notes and replying to the various remarks made by hon. Members. He could only confine his reply to certain financial aspects and not with reference to the useful remarks that may be made by members of the House in respect of other departments. Sir, something should be done. Each Minister should make a short reply at the end of the discussion or as it was done in the past when Members of Council used to reply to every one of the points raised during the general discussion after consulting the Ministers in charge of the portfolio. Supposing a remark is made against the Minister for Agriculture, he will give a short note to the Hon. Finance Minister who makes a general reply on behalf of all the Ministers. I raise this point because you were thinking of a happy position of the Members speaking on the question of cotton during the general discussion and the Hon. Minister giving a reply on behalf of the Government, but I submit that the situation would not permit of such a happy position. I therefore submit that it will be useful if the Government accept the motion for adjournment and have a two-hour discussion to-day."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I am afraid I cannot change the dates allotted for Budget discussion, because it has been fixed already."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" I leave it to you, Sir, to decide, but I think it will be very useful to have a discussion specially on cotton."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Independent Group doubts whether the Agricultural Demand would be reached. Certainly we shall try to give Agriculture the top priority and have a discussion early and during the general discussion also, the hon. Member may raise the point and we can meet the arguments that may be put forward."

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MR. SPEAKER:—" May I know whether the hon. Member, Mr. Kuppuswami, is pressing the motion."

The motion was not pressed.

III.—PRESENCE OF MINISTERS DURING GENERAL DISCUSSION.

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I with your permission repeat the request that I made last year that every one of the Hon. Ministers should be present here in the House to listen to the general discussion of the Budget. That is one thing.

" Secondly, Sir, I would also request, through you, that when Hon. Ministers move motions for the Demands, they should tell us what they have done during the year and what they propose to do in the coming year and what their policy or programme is going to be for the forthcoming year. Sir, unless we know what they have done in the past and what they propose to do in the future, the whole discussion on the Demands will become unreal. Therefore, my submission is that it is not the responsibility of the Hon. the Finance Minister alone to be present here and listen to the debate or reply on behalf of all the Ministers. I understand that in the Central Legislature also a similar request was made and it has been granted. I think it is very much better if these Hon. Gentlemen do hold themselves responsible for their respective portfolios and tell us what they have done, what their achievements have been in the previous year and what their achievements are going to be in the future."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, I have already made a request to my Hon. Colleagues to be present here as far as possible during the general discussion of the Budget and I am sure they will all be here. Apart from that, the Budget speech is a lengthy document and it gives a fair summary of what has been done last year and what is proposed to be done next year. Also the Budget Memorandum prepared by the Finance Secretary gives details of the various Demands which will be moved by the Ministers and I am sure they will satisfy hon. Members and if any Hon. Minister wants to explain any particular point, he will explain it while moving the Demand."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" What about the Hon. Premier, Sir? "

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" I wish to know, Sir, whether the order of the Demands is going to be changed. I wish particularly to draw your attention to the fact that the Demand under Medical had not been taken up for the past two years."

MR. SPEAKER:—" On the question of change in the order of Demands, I may point out that till Thursday next, that is, for

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four days, we shall have general discussion and from the 10th March we are going to take up discussion on the cut motions. In the meanwhile, I shall have a discussion with the Leaders of the various groups on this question and after coming to a decision, I shall announce the change in the order of the Demands."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I suggest the hon. Lady Member also be invited for discussion of the question."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" Sir, the Hon. Leader of the House said that the Government have already made the position clear in their Budget proposals and that there is also the Finance Secretary's Memorandum to which hon. Members may refer if they want any information. But, the real point is hon. Members would like to make certain suggestions or give some advice to the Government and they would like the Minister concerned to be here to hear the views they put forward and reply to the suggestions or advice made by the members."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" When we take up the cut motions on the Demands, certainly the Ministers concerned will be present in the House and reply to the debate, but during the general discussion I would like hon. Members to confine only to the general and broad principles underlying the various demands, instead of going into meticulous details. So, Sir, at this stage, only the broad principles should be discussed."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" In view of the fact that the fifty-seven-page speech of the Hon. Finance Minister deals with the policy of the Government in respect of many departments, it is absolutely necessary to refer to each department and so every Hon. Minister should be present here to listen to the debate. Otherwise, it is a disrespect to the entire House."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" May I know, Sir, whether it applies also to hon. Members of the House—I mean, they should also be present throughout? " (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—" Regarding the General Discussion, I would like to fix a time-limit for speeches."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" What about the other points that have just now been raised."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We shall try to comply with the wishes of hon. Members as far as possible."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I propose to allot half-an-hour for Leaders and twenty minutes for other Members."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Sir, apart from the question of fixing a time-limit several members want to take part in the general discussion, and would like to speak at great length. If only 20 minutes are allotted, it may not be sufficient and moreover

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this kind of racing against time is not really conducive to any free and frank discussion. I would suggest, Sir, let everybody have chance."

MR. SPEAKER:—"How is it possible?"

*SRI T. VISWANATHAM: —"What I am submitting is it will be possible if you give them time to speak on the first two days when all those who want to speak at great length would have finished and those who could speak for a shorter period will come next. (Interruption.) I am very sorry I am not clear apparently. After all, even if time is given, it is not to be assumed that everybody would talk one or two hours but only some members would take some extra time. I therefore submit, Sir, that 20 or 30 minutes need not be fixed, but you may watch the discussion to-day and tomorrow and if necessary you may exercise control and ration the time on the third and the fourth days."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not possible. Even at the outset, I would like to fix a time-limit because I have to satisfy 212 members less the Ministers and the Speaker."

IV.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR 1949-50.

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, the occasion of the Budget discussion is about the most important piece of business with which not only this Legislature but also this country is concerned. But, the Assembly and the representatives of the public in the Assembly have, as a matter of practice, very little or practically no opportunity to change the policy of the Government with reference to any particular measure, or Bill or any enactment with which they come forward in the Assembly. The only occasion when really members of the House can express their opinion on the policy of the Government is the Budget when every one of the members present here and the public expect that the discussion should be real, but it is a pity and it is a matter for regret that the discussion may not be real because,—not that the Ministers will not be present here to hear the debate, thanks to the assurance now given by the Hon. Finance Minister who is naturally, anxious to do his best as the Leader of the House and we shall have the Ministry present here—but the Government have no money as we could see and that is the main point that has been made out in the entire Budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister. Though, Sir, the Ministry may not agree with some of the suggestions made by members of the House, they may not be able to carry them out since they have no money to carry out many of the schemes with which they may even agree.

"Sir, we are glad that the Government have shown a sense of great realization with regard to the urgent and important problems that are facing them, namely, food, clothing and housing. But, what they have done in regard to these is the next question I have to ask. On going through the many pages

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of the Hon. Finance Minister's lucid speech, I feel that it does not carry much conviction with regard to the success that may attend his attempts to solve the problems relating to food, clothing and housing. Mere paper and print will not do. That is my submission, Sir. They have not been able to do enough in this direction even if they wanted to do enough and it is because they have no money. That is my answer. Of course, I am not belittling what the Government have done and what the Hon. Finance Minister has attempted to do sincerely, but I have only a sense of great pity for them at this moment, for in spite of their best wish they are not able to translate their wish into action. If we take into consideration the provision of a crore of rupees for housing, I may say that they cannot touch even the fringe of the problem, because many many crores and very many schemes are necessary. I shall not take up the time of the House except to mention that many hon. Members may like to speak on the subject with more authority on some of the subjects. 1-15 p. m.

"Sir, with regard to cloth, I should like to ask the Hon. Minister for Industries, who is in charge of clothing, one question. What has he done to provide cheap utility cloth for the poor man? Has the Hon. Minister in charge of Industries made a real attempt to solve this vital problem in which everyone in this House is very much interested?

"Sir, with regard to the subject of food, questions like subsidy and other things are mentioned in the Budget. It appears some attempts are made with regard to the 'Grow More Food Campaign' and other schemes. Here, again, I have to say that still the question of food presents a very serious problem in the coming year. While I am on this question of food, I must necessarily bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister in charge of Food, who is absent here, that the deficit areas were suffering very much when decontrol was first introduced but now when control was re-introduced, there is deficit of rice in the rural areas. I should say that rationing should not be introduced in the rural areas. If there is only enough supply in the relief shops in the rural areas, it will be enough for them and people will adjust themselves according to local conditions. Sir, I am not an expert on rationing. It is only a suggestion I have given. Rationing in the municipal areas alone will do for this purpose. (*At this stage, Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin occupied the Chair.*)

"Now, I should straightway pass to the question of what provision the Government have made for other schemes. I should characterize it by saying that, because of the lack of money, they have not been able to provide anything appreciable. Madam, I particularly want to speak about Education. I request the Chair to send for the Hon. Minister for Education as he is not here."

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—"The Hon. Minister for Education is here."

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RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" I am sorry, Madam, the Hon. Minister for Education has temporarily crossed the floor! "

SRI P. NATESAN:—" May I submit, Madam, the Hon. Minister for Education is, for the present, outside the House."

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—" The Hon. Minister for Education is in the House. "

SRI P. NATESAN:—" The bench on which he is sitting is not a part of the House."

THE CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—" I request the Hon. Ministers to be in their seats during discussion."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Madam, I am going to indict the Education department, in this discussion. I am going to tell the Hon. Minister for Education that in spite of his attempts to get more money for his department from his colleague, he has failed to my knowledge. The Hon. Finance Minister referred, in high style, to the provision of nine crores of rupees for education as against two crores spent in 1921. I should like to assure the Hon. Minister that the two crores spent in 1921 is five times more valuable than these nine crores spent to-day, if you take the inflationary conditions into account as they exist to-day. Therefore, this provision of nine crores for education is a small allotment when compared to its requirements. Provisions for new schemes in the field of education are very meagre. I think, there will come a time when hon. Members of this House will ask for a statement from the Hon. Minister for Education with regard to the allocation of money in the various parts of this Province. I am rather doubtful of the impartiality of the allocations made for different areas in the province. For saying this, let no one mistake me. I am a man who believes that there should be no separation of Tamil and Andhra areas. There should be a joint province. Because of the strong view I hold on this matter, I am not concerned about the allocations made to Tamil and Andhra areas.

" Now, Madam, let me come to the question of higher education. I submit that higher education is absolutely necessary even to promote primary and secondary education. Without efficient teachers, it is not possible to have higher elementary education. So, higher education is a necessity. You have to provide for universities and colleges. The provision made for universities and colleges is not worth mentioning at all. In this connexion, I must refer to the provision of 20 lakhs made for the Arts College, Rajahmundry. Sir, I only say that more money has not been provided for other colleges and universities. There are three universities in this Province and grants should be shared equally between them. But even in the matter of grants to these institutions, they are not liberal. They have given only half-grants to them. The same is the case with regard to aided schools. I once again say that the money provided for higher education is very meagre and I do

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hope the Government will come forward with a Supplementary Demand so that they can allot more money for universities and colleges.

" Madam, while I am on this question of education, I should like to mention the reference made by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech about the industrial schools. While we are glad that so many industrial schools have been started by the Industries Department, still these industrial schools would not do. It is necessary that higher technological education should have the support of the Government and I do not see any big provision made for technological education in the coming year.

" Madam, let me come to the vexed subject of medium of instruction with which the Government have been tinkering—I venture to say—for the last two years. The question of English is an important point. It is no shame to say that our country has lost nothing by having English as the medium of instruction. But I am not one who is against another language becoming the national language of India. As the Prime Minister of India has stated, you cannot force a language on the people of this country. The common language of the country must grow of its own accord. It may take years, decades and centuries to grow. Do not throw away the good things. English has been good; English has helped you. We have been accustomed to the British courts and under the British jurisprudence we have progressed. Our minds and the legislator's mind have all been trained in that line and I do not think we have anything to lose by continuing the English language. In fact, English has been used in the colleges and universities and also in schools. I submit that, for many many years to come, English has to remain as the medium of instruction in the universities and colleges. I am not one who is less enthusiastic about one's mother-tongue. In the international conference, English is most profusely used and our politicians have got to speak English. Let students study Indian languages and a smattering of English too in schools. Madam, let me express the hope that the Government will not lower the standard and quality of our education.

" Madam, while I am on this question of education, I am pained to make a reference to the Government's mistake, I should say, of not having practically a Muslim College for the Muslim community. We are still living in this country as communities. We have not come to the state of one community in India. Is there anything wrong in developing the culture of all the communities? The Muslim College, with its great traditions behind it, has been giving a great lead to the Muslim community and vast hopes have been raised in their minds. In the Muslim College, even non-Muslims were admitted. Therefore, I do hope that prestige will not stand in the way of the Government reviving and conducting the Muslim College. I feel that it is the duty of this House to see that the grievances of Muslims are redressed in this matter.

" Madam, I should like to make a passing reference to the Industrial Finance Corporation for which the Government have

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allotted another fifty lakhs of rupees. I am really happy that the Hon. Minister for Industries made an amendment to the State Aid to Industries Act for this purpose. I wish he had come out with a separate enactment. Though I am glad that nearly a crore of rupees has been given to industries, still I think it is absolutely necessary that the set-up of the Industrial Finance Corporation should be fully known to the House. I should like to know from the Hon. Minister in what manner he is going to take the House into his confidence with regard to the set-up of the Industrial Finance Corporation. It is better that the Government come forward with a resolution or a scheme before this House for contributing this additional sum. While doing so, the Hon. Minister should come forward with a full statement so that the set-up of the proposed Industrial Finance Corporation may be above suspicion in the minds of the public. I have no doubt the Hon. Minister for Industries will bestow greater attention and take the House into his confidence in this respect. He must do this before the proposed Corporation is registered as a company with a set of directors and before its constitution is framed.

" Now, let me come to the question of nationalization. Madam, nationalization is a thing which cannot be attempted and encouraged in every industry. It has its own restrictions. Only in certain industries can nationalization succeed. At present the Government do not have technical and managerial people. The Deputy Prime Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, when he was here recently, went to the full extent of explaining the implications of nationalization and how nationalization can be attempted in certain fields and how it cannot be attempted in other fields. I want to know how is it that, when the Government of Madras want to heed to the advice of the Government of India in certain matters, they do not heed to the advice of the Deputy Prime Minister of India on this vexed question of nationalization. Even the small experience of the Motor Transport has shown them that it is not possible to extend it to the rest of the Province. So it is not an easy thing. So also is the case with the electrical undertakings started by the Government like the Pykara and Mettur Hydro-Electric Systems. Even certain companies find it difficult to manage these electrical undertakings. Therefore, the question of nationalization is a vital matter so far as the exchange market is concerned. What is the use of this talk about nationalization without actually putting it into effect? I would ask the Hon. Minister to read once again, if not twice, Mr. N. R. Sarkar's beautiful speech made on the floor of the
12-30 p.m. Bengal Legislative Assembly in which he regrets the lack of buoyancy in the market and that this is not the time to levy new taxes but that there should be less taxation.

" I should like to bring to the notice of the Government the realistic view taken by the able Finance Minister of Bengal—a businessman and a politician in the real sense of the term—that, if you want more business to be started from the point of view of capital being available for it, you ought to give more buoyancy

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to the market. The way in which nationalization is talked of and your refraining from giving specific information about certain particular departments, whether they would come under the nationalization scheme of the Government or not, has tended to depress the market and also make capital shy. I suggest that the Government must come to a particular decision on the industries to be nationalized and they should come forward openly saying that in the provincial field, they will nationalize such and such industries and the period within which they would be taken up. They would really help themselves in many ways. They must have understood from their experience of nationalizing the motor transport and the electrical undertakings that it is not possible to nationalize the whole lot of industries in the Province. So, it is necessary to mention a time-limit. They must also see that during this period the private undertakings managing the industry do it efficiently and re-equip from time to time, which they are not now doing as they are afraid of the talk of nationalization.

" Madam, the one common vein pervading every paragraph of the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister is that there is no money; at every stage you find it said so. I shall leave to my hon. Friend Mr. Kothari the question of loans. It is amusing to some of us to read that he expects some loans but that if loans are not forthcoming, he will take a loan from the Revenue Reserve Fund, which he does not want to touch for any other purpose. The fact that he has mentioned as an alternative the taking of a loan from the Revenue Reserve Fund shows that he is doubting the success of his loans; it is quite evident.

" In the paragraph dealing with fresh taxation measures, he starts by saying that he has implicitly obeyed word for word the advice of the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India regarding the inflationary conditions. I should submit to the Hon. the Finance Minister that he should read again and again and very carefully too the situation with reference to the economic and financial implications of the measures in the light of the inflationary position of the country. Let him remember that what the Government of India said was not translated into action by him; the advice of the Government of India is clear and simple: You should frame your budgets in such a way as not to throw away money and then land yourselves in deficit. It is not as if that they said that you should cover your deficit by taxation measures. On the contrary you must adjust the budget by not throwing away items of revenue merely on ideological considerations. They plainly told the Madras Government that they must go slow with Prohibition. But unfortunately you have not heeded that advice but now you say you are taking the advice given by them. I should like to submit that from the interpretation of the English language I could give, they said that you should not throw away your revenues and get an unbalanced budget. Had you heeded their advice in the matter of going slow regarding Prohibition, not only would there be no deficit but lot of money which you could utilize for other purposes. I would submit to you,

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Madam, that if the Finance Minister had followed the advice of the Government of India, he would not be merely paying an empty tribute to the former Revenue Minister but would have translated it into action. He has paid no doubt a well-deserved tribute to our esteemed friend Sri Kala Venkata Rao for the arduous labour that he has put on the Zamindari Abolition Bill for two years but with all that, the words are all empty words, because it is said in the next paragraph that the preliminary investigation in the zamindari areas will take two years and only seven hundred villages out of the thousands and thousands of villages had been tackled. I submit the Government have befooled the ryots of the country; they have not stood by them; they have merely deluded them; they passed an enactment, no doubt, but they did not mean business and they did not intend to give money to the zamindars.

" The condition of the zamindari areas is appalling. I am not speaking of the zamindars in this connexion who are going to get 17 crores of rupees—if all these formalities are gone through—but I am concerned with the loss of income to the country by the neglect of cultivation in those areas. The zamindars are not interested and the Government are not looking after them nor do the ryots because they have not yet become full ryotwari pattadars. No doubt some sort of cultivation is going on. The tenants are not paying their rents to the zamindars who in turn are not able to pay peshkash to the Government and the irrigation sources are not looked after. No one is interested with the result that the zamindars are not benefited, the ryots are not benefited and the Government are not benefited. I am not bothered about the question of payment to the zamindars; let the Government say that they would pay them two and a half years from now, but I would urge upon the Government to take over the *maramat* so that the production may be stepped up. You are not now getting it in the zamin areas; cultivation is not properly done. I feel that the Government have failed in their obligations to the people in not having carried out their public statements and announcements. I am sorry to note that for two years nothing is going to be done with regard to the zamindaris and I say, if you had husbanded your resources properly, there would be no difficulty in taking over the zamindari areas and easing the appalling conditions existing there at present.

" Last but not the least, let me address my remarks to the contemplated taxation measures. I will not take up much time on it as there are other hon. Members who will deal with it. Instead of congratulating the Hon. Finance Minister on the small deficit of four crores of rupees, which after all may ultimately turn out to be a surplus, I say, Madam, that I would like to express to him my profound sympathies in that he has by this spoiled the name of the Government, the name of the Ministry of Finance, and has sold away the good name of Madras for its financial stability. It is absolutely unnecessary to have such a long list to cover a deficit of four crores which might have been obtained by other means. He approaches this question having in view the

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inflationary conditions of the Province in the hope that it would ease inflation. He is taxing essential items and food articles; inevitably, it will increase the cost of foodstuffs and when the prices soar up for whatever reason, it will only increase inflation rather than cause deflation and the object he has got in view will be defeated and he will not achieve his purpose. If he wants to tackle inflation, this is not the way.

" With regard to the 25 per cent of the difference in the value of landed property on sale and the purchase price or the value of the properties in 1938, I feel it is an unworkable proposition. I wish to urge upon this House that the proposal is not only inadvisable but also inappropriate. I am not going to raise the question of *ultra vires* or the legal validity of the measure though it may be contended that it is of a nature of an income-tax on the sale of properties and it will amount to the levy of income-tax by the Government. On the question of its usefulness, I may say that he will not be able to get much money; already the market is getting tight and money transactions are not going through and there is no likelihood of its being brisk as it used to be.

" With regard to the surcharge on house-tax, I want to urge upon the Government that the Government is not a municipality. No doubt, we are giving loans and subsidy but by this what you are giving by one hand, you are taking away by the other hand. Or just like Pakistan, you need not give any money but create little units so that they run themselves and you need not in high style say that you are looking after the municipalities.

" With regard to the surcharge on electricity, it is only adding to the consumers' liability.

" With regard to the tax on advertisement, this is a measure copied from other Provinces. "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Where is it done? "

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Even if it is not and is an innovation of the Madras Ministry, is it not a fact that the newspapers are already paying sales tax? While it is so, I do not think it is equitable and fair to impose another tax. I suggest that you have one of the two, whichever you prefer.

" I am making these suggestions as the Hon. Finance Minister has stated that in course of time he would be bringing in legislation to give effect to these proposals. I hope there is time enough for the Government to revise and give up some of them; it should not be a matter of prestige for the Government or for the Finance Minister. Of course he has stated that it is an emergency measure which only shows that the Hon. Minister realizes the unjustifiableness of these taxes and that is why he says in a mild way that they are emergency measures. We also know by experience that a tax once levied, be it as an emergency measure or not, becomes permanent whether he is in office or somebody else is. Therefore, we cannot take the word 'emergency' in the real sense of the word. There is plenty of time for the Government to think over

and revise their policy with regard to these taxation measures and I hope they will be able to announce that they have dropped some four or five or half a dozen of them in order to make the people feel happy and much relieved. If, Madam, I had not been able to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister at the beginning of my speech, I end by saying that I shall be happy to congratulate him in the near future when he comes forward and makes a statement that he has revised his policy regarding the taxation measures and has given up half a dozen of them. Any congratulations given before that time would be empty and would not convey the real feelings of the people but the time will be when they find that the Government and the Hon. Minister are really alive to the feelings of the people and the hardship of the people and as a result of it, they have reconsidered their policy and revised it with a view to bringing good to this country."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Madam, it is the usual practice in a budget debate to congratulate the Hon. Minister. But if I were to do it now, I would be deceiving myself, deceiving the five crores of people of the Province and deceiving the Government and also the Hon. Finance Minister. On what has the budget been centred? It is centred exclusively on the fresh taxation proposals. I may say not only on behalf of my party but also of the people of this Province on whose behalf I claim some representation, that the Hon. Finance Minister deserves a good deal of condemnation for the proposals which he has brought in.

12-45 p.m. "Let me try to explain one or two aspects of the budget. In the first place, the Hon. Finance Minister should know that the taxation level of this Province has reached its maximum, for taxes were growing year after year for the last few years. So the people of the Province were eagerly waiting to see whether he would give them some relief. But far from that, though, of course, in his usual smiling way, he has given them taxes on twelve or thirteen articles. Madam, here I would deal with some of the aspects of that taxation. First he has proposed a sales tax on certain articles like coconuts and sugarcane. In the past, certain concessions were given to them. I do not want to go in detail into them. But may I remind him, with those concessions, already the index figure of the cost of living has risen to 304, and if fresh taxes are to be imposed, the cost of living would rise still more. So, instead of fighting inflation, the Hon. Finance Minister would only contribute to the causes for further inflation.

"Now, what is the next taxation that he has proposed. It is to levy a tax equal to 25 per cent of the increase in value from 1938 to the date of sale in respect of sales of immovable properties in all municipalities, major panchayats and the Corporation of Madras and in any other towns which may be notified by the Government for the purpose. In this connexion I want to say one thing. There seems to be some misunderstanding in the matter. Because it is not clear from the budget speech what the intention

of Government is. There are some people who seem to think that the proposal is to have retrospective effect. I want to know from the Hon. Finance Minister whether it is to have retrospective effect or whether it will have effect only from the next financial year. If it is his intention that it should have retrospective effect, I may assure him that he would get not a single pie. The price of property will be very much what it was in 1938, if only you calculate it, as it has risen only in keeping with the prevailing price of building materials and other things. Therefore, it is no good suggesting to take away a part of the unearned increment. As soon as this measure is proposed to be given effect to you may take it from me, all transactions of property will stop automatically. In this connexion may I bring to your notice what happened when the Government of India passed the measure insisting on the production of certificate of payment of income-tax on property before a property was sought to be alienated? You should remember that as soon as that measure was passed, sales of property stopped in this Province as well as in others. Therefore, when the Hon. Finance Minister says, 'I am going to take away a portion of the unearned income on property,' all transactions will stop. Or they will so arrange things, that they will negotiate in private and pass a fair portion of the money in private and bring out the balance purchase money only in the open market; and thereby Government will lose much by way of stamp fees. With regard to tax on coffee hotels and cinemas, may I ask him, where is the necessity for it now? Let me here put a simple question to him. What is the reserve fund of 33 crores for? The Advisers' Government who built it up said, when they began it, that it was only intended for meeting exigencies of deficit. I say, such an exigency has arisen now; and it is well that Government draw from that fund for the present deficit of 390·77 lakhs, or roughly four crores, and then say they have given us a balanced budget.

"In the budget estimate for 1948-49 Government have taken credit under Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund for 562 lakhs but in the revised estimate for 1948-49 they have taken credit only for 366 lakhs. Madam, I do not wish to go into details here. But I want to ask the Hon. Finance Minister, who contributes to this Reserve Fund? May I remind him it is the poor people who contribute to it. Now what is the sanctity attached to a balanced budget? He says that the Government of India have said that there should be a balanced budget to fight inflation and the Reserve Bank have told them that they should fight inflation. Madam, I may tell you whenever it suits Government they take shelter under the Government of India or the Reserve Bank of India. What happened when they rushed with Prohibition or with the Zamindari Abolition Bill? What did the Government of India advise them? Did they adopt their advice? No; because the Government of India advised them not to rush with those legislations. Their advice did not suit this Government, and so they did not adopt it. I do not understand the sanctity which the Hon. Finance Minister attaches to a balanced budget. How is the Bengal budget? How is the Bombay budget? They are all deficit budgets. Most of the budgets of the other Provinces that are yet to come will

only be deficit budgets. There is nothing wrong if the Hon. Finance Minister takes something from the Revenue Reserve Fund. My point in insisting on this is, you say the new taxation measures are necessary to fight inflation. Please excuse me when I say, the Hon. Finance Minister does not know what inflation is, when he says that the new taxation proposals are intended to fight inflation. He is only doing things which will tend to increase inflation. I wish he consults some economic expert in the matter. To-day he belongs to a party which is in power. To-morrow he will have to go to the public to explain himself. Therefore, I say, please consider what you are now doing. It is not for the mere sake of opposition I am saying this. People are tired of taxation. To-day they may be in power. To-morrow they will have to face the people and meet them in Waterloo. We want you to be in the Treasury Bench and do good to the public in your own interests."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"You come over and take up office."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB: "No, we will always be in the Opposition. Now having said so much about taxation measures, I feel, I would be failing in my duty if I do not say a few words on Education and Retrenchment. The Hon. Finance Minister says by a manipulation of figures that by carrying out the retrenchment proposals he could save a sum of Rs. 239 lakhs. I may tell you, it is not such an easy affair to ask people who have been working for the last four or five years to quit. It will mean you will be adding to the discontent of those people. Already educated people are going about in search of jobs. They are not able to get even Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 or Rs. 45 a month. Therefore, if you ask that $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the personnel should be retrenched all round simply because the wonderful Retrenchment Committee you set up has recommended it, you will be running a great risk. They will create more trouble and anarchy. It is the educated, the intelligentia that will swell the ranks of the discontented and create trouble. So Government should be very very careful in what they do in this direction.

"Now, Madam, with regard to the other general features of the budget I wish to say a few words. I find some amount has been earmarked to khadi scheme, rural reconstruction or development of village industries. These are all pet theories or fads of the Government. I say, if you really want khadi to be developed, why force it down on the public? Why do you impose it on them? I do not want to wound your feelings; but I do not know why Government should impose their views on the people. Right from the year 1936 one sees khadi being given a grant, and yet it has not produced good results. I know the Hon. Dr. Gurubatham has said that khadi is not popular here and there. Firka development is merely development on paper and nothing tangible has been achieved so far. Madam, it is here that the Government can retrench. It is here the Hon. Finance Minister can get a good slice for the budget.

"My Hon. Friend Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar gets a sum of Rs. 939 lakhs for Education. It is because it is given to Education, that nobody takes any objection. But it is important to see whether he is making good use of it. For there is protest all over the Province that Education is being mismanaged. He has published a small booklet about the reorganization of education. We have been all along asking for a day to be allotted to discuss it here in the Assembly. But the Leader of the House somehow has been managing or manœuvring to see that we did not get even a single day to discuss it, although the subject found a place in the agenda for several days. (Laughter.) A sum of Rs. 583 lakhs is to be given for primary education. I wish Government go deeply into the matter before they allot such a huge sum. For, it is not easy to spend Rs. 583 lakhs on primary education. What happens generally is, boys come up to fourth class and simply stop there. They do not go up to the higher classes. There should be a thorough inquiry as to how the sum should be properly spent. 1 p.m.

"Madam, we have heard so much about the industrial development of the Province and Ministerial pronouncements in that respect. The Hon. Finance Minister has allotted certain sums of money in the next year's budget for the industrial development of this Province and he has given a paragraph in his speech as to what sort of industries are likely to be started and how the Government are going to help such industries by taking up shares, etc. But I should like to ask him one single question, whether there has really been any industrial development at all in this Province. Whatever schemes or whatever policies are adumbrated, they are only on paper and we do not hear anything more about them.

"Madam, in this connexion, I should like to refer to the Andhra Paper Mills which the Government have recently purchased. I do not propose to go into the details of the matter, because I will have occasion to deal with it under the Industries Demand in greater detail. Madam, the Government have spent a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for the purchase of the Andhra Paper Mills. Of course, I know the feelings of my Andhra colleagues in this matter, but whatever that may be, I should like to know whether the Government will be able to work the mills successfully at a time when there is so much of competition because of the foreign imports of paper into this country. These foreign papers are simply being dumped not only into this Province, but also throughout the whole of this country. Perhaps the Hon. Ministers for Industries and Finance have not known the paper position in this country. When foreign paper is being sold at very great competitive prices, I do not know how the Government are going to run the Andhra Paper Mills successfully and whether they will be able to make any profit out of it. I, therefore, feel that the Government should go into this matter very carefully; otherwise all the money that is spent on its purchase and on its working would be a waste.

"Then Madam, let me come to the question of the abolition of the zamindaris. My hon. Friend the Raja of Chettinad has drawn the attention of the House to it very forcibly. On the one

hand you have said that you are going to abolish all the zamindaris, that you are going to implement the legislation which has been passed recently and that you are going to bring it into effect as soon as possible; but on the other hand, we do not find that even a Rs. 100 token provision is made for it in the next year's budget under that head. I submit, Madam, that this is going to be a very bad precedent. You have taken powers under the Bill to abolish the entire zamindari system. So far so good. But why have you not made any provision—not even a token provision of Rs. 100—for it in the budget? If you are going to take over the entire zamindaris into your hands immediately and say that you will pay the compensation at any time which is convenient to you, then I submit that you will not have any reputation with the public.

" Madam Deputy Speaker, I should like to refer now to one other matter which I am sure my hon. Friends opposite will also appreciate. I never believe in the theory that the minorities should go to the majorities and ask for charities. We, Muslims, have never asked for charities from the Government. Madam, in this budget, I find that a greater part of the sums allotted has been for Harijans and Harijan uplift. I have not the slightest objection to even something more being spent for that purpose. But I find that the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi has been so good and so considerate to the backward classes of the Hindus and the Non-Brahmans only. I ask him whether he has done anything in the budget either for the Muslims or the Christians, although they also belong to the backward communities. On behalf of the Muslim community and also on behalf of my Christian friends, I must say that nothing has been done for either of these two communities. After all we have never asked for any great thing from this Government. What we have asked is that at least we should be given some concession in the matter of education. We have asked that the Muslim Women's College, which was started exclusively for the education of the Muslim women, should be allowed to be kept on for at least five years. But the Government have not only allowed non-Muslims to be admitted into it, but they have also abolished it since. My hon. Friend the Raja of Chettinad has also drawn attention to this matter. I submit, Madam, even after the Government have entered into a solemn agreement and even after they have issued a communiqué that they would not interfere with the management of that institution, the Hon. Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar has abolished that institution, simply because the word ' Muslim ' has been found in its name.

" Madam, let me not re-count in detail the experiences of Muslims during the past one year, because it was a very bad period for them, and if I begin to deal with them, I will have to touch some of the Members of the Treasury Benches. But I must say this, Madam, that a number of Muslims in the Province have been arrested in the course of the last one year. It is an old story and I shall not narrate it in any great detail here.

" Madam, I should like, in this connexion, to draw your attention to the fact that we have not been given proper representation in the services. What is our position to-day? Not only the ratio

of the Muslim representation in the services has been reduced from 3 out of 12 to 2 out of 14, but the entire recruitment of Muslims in certain branches of the Government departments has since been stopped altogether. I shall take up this subject in greater detail, when we come to the appropriate demand, but now I only want to make a passing reference to it.

" Madam Deputy Speaker, as the time allotted to me is short, I am not able to cover all the points on which I wished to speak, but this much I must say in conclusion. I want the Government just to think for a while on the condition of the Province in the year 1946 when the present Congress Ministry assumed power and compare it with the conditions obtaining to-day. After all, during the whole of this period, when the Congress Ministry has been in power—whether headed by the hon. Mr. Prakasam or by the Hon. Mr. O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar have the conditions in the Province been in any way improved? You have imposed so many unbearable taxes on the people, because there is no organized opposition to the Congress Party in this House. The Hon. Leader of the House may say, ' You can challenge '. But what is the use? You have got the entire Press behind you and the entire support of the M.L.As. But you go to the country and ask the ordinary man-in-the-street about his opinion of your regime. Ascertain the views of the people yourselves, or through your own agents about your administration. What do people say in trams, in buses and sometimes in the lobbies of this Assembly and everywhere outside? Then you will know what they talk about you and what they say about the manner in which you are handling the administration of this Province and the way in which you are spending public funds and how you are trying to tax the people. If you take the budget of this year, you will find that the proposals for additional taxation alone come to about 25 per cent of the existing tax. If these taxes had been imposed during the Advisers' regime on the people of this Province, there would have been a wholesale condemnation by the very people who are now adorning the Treasury Benches. Simply because to-day you are in power and simply because people have put their trust in you, you think that you can do whatever you like. If you take a referendum or a plebiscite on your taxation proposals, I can tell you that about 95 per cent of the population will be against you.

" In conclusion, Madam, I offer my sincere advice to the Hon. the Finance Minister. If you want to serve the people, if you want to serve the country, please take away these taxation measures. Nothing will be lost by drawing this deficit of Rs. 4 crores from the Revenue Reserve Fund. But if, on the other hand, you persist in your proposals, you will be creating a very bad situation not only for the people of this Province, but also for yourselves. Therefore, in the name of the public, I once more beseech you, and once more appeal to your good instinct to desist from these new taxation proposals. Give the public a chance. Let the Government effect some retrenchments here and there, and see how the deficit could be met. If, in spite of this advice, you still persist and come forward with a very smiling face in the month of April or June

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with your fresh taxation proposals, then I am sure every Member of the Opposition will try to challenge you and see that these measures do not see the light of day.'

SRI C. M. KOTHARI: "Madam Deputy Speaker, I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for the lucid exposition of the figures in the budget, not only of the revenues and expenditure, but also of the investments of capital and loans, and for the efforts he has made to cater to the needs of education and irrigation. But, Madam, he has shown the conservatism of an orthodox financier at a time when orthodoxism should have been avoided. We have been told in the budget that there is a deficit of about Rs. 3·90 crores in the year 1949-50 and the Hon. the Finance Minister admits that by small savings here and there this deficit could be reduced to a large extent. 'It is possible' he says, 'that there may be savings here and there in the provision made for new schemes and that the final deficit for 1949-50 will be somewhat smaller.' Madam, I am quoting this from page 50 of the budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister. If the optimism of the Hon. the Finance Minister is correct, if the belt is tightened a bit and if the loopholes are all stopped, then I feel that there will not be any deficit in the budget of next year. Usually, Madam, the Finance Minister has an orthodox way of putting too much on the expenditure side so as to reduce the income. After all, what is this deficit of Rs. 3·90 crores, for a province with an income of 55 crores, which comes to only 6 per cent or even less? And is this the way in which the country is to be loaded with taxes at a time when depression has set in and is it proper that for a small deficit of less than 5 or 6 per cent, this additional taxation on the heads of the poor people should be levied? The poor for whom the Government have been saying that they are having so much sympathy, the poor for whom they have always been caring so much, are going to have a cut in the budget of their kitchen. The Hon. the Finance Minister has been pleased to say in his budget speech that for checking inflation these taxes are resorted to. I say, Madam, that it is a camouflage. It is something like increasing inflation by increasing the cost of living. If you are going to levy sales tax on the necessities of life, what will happen? The budget of the poor will become poorer, because they will have to strain more to make both ends meet and the budget of the middle and the richer classes will become greater, because they will have to spend more and so the inflationary tendencies are bound to continue. We are told that the Central Government and the Reserve Bank have advised that the provincial budgets should be balanced and that is why the Government have resorted to this taxation. Madam, I should like to ask the Hon. the Finance Minister whether this is the construction to be put on the Central Government advice? No. On the other hand, I should think that their advice means that the Provincial Governments should curtail their ideological programmes and balance their budgets, without resorting to fresh taxation. I would even go further and suggest that just like the previous Central

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Government's budgets, the deficits may be carried over a period of five years, because we are living in bad times. There has been a paucity of rains for the last two years and that is why our revenues have gone down. Is it not possible that we might have good rains next year and is it not possible that our revenues might go up, in which case our deficit would be turned into a surplus. Therefore, Madam, I suggest that there is no necessity for covering this small deficit of Rs. 3·90 crores to-day by means of these additional taxes.

"Madam, we are asked to bear this extra-taxation by way of sales tax on a number of articles which are the bare necessities of our daily life, such as chillies, potatoes, tea, coffee, pepper, and turmeric, etc., But may I point out that the principle of taxation should always be that it must be borne by those who can afford it? Are these taxes such as can be borne by the poor whose interests we have at heart and for whom we are working? I say, 'No', Madam. I feel that the taxation proposals are such that their burden will only fall on the shoulders of the poor. One of the main items of taxation is the withdrawal of the exemption from the sales tax on tea and coffee. Madam, I hope that the Hon. the Finance Minister would have read a leading article in the columns of the leading financial newspaper, viz., 'the Financial Times' which stated that the tea industry is now in the clouds of heavy and serious depression. A couple of years ago, the tea market was a sellers' market. To-day it has been converted into a buyers' market. We must not forget that tea is produced not only in India, but also in Ceylon, in Indonesia, in Formosa, in Netherlands, in British East Africa and in a number of other places.

"Our production of tea is only 50 per cent of the world's pro- 1-15 p.m.
duction. If we add to the burden of prices a sales tax, Madam, the consumption of Indian tea in the foreign markets will go down and the future generation will say that this Ministry added to the burial of the Tea industry. Madam, as regards tea, I have also to submit that it pays a heavy tax of four annas to the Central Government per pound, i.e., they put an excise duty of three annas per pound and one anna per pound on all exports of tea out of India. Added to that this sales tax of one and a half per cent will make us lose our markets in the world and the grip on the purchaser. I submit that tea is a commodity which has to be protected for the sake of this Province from the additional burden of a heavy tax.

"As regards coffee I am sure that the Members of the Treasury Bench will agree that it has already become very costly and any additional burden on coffee will surely be resented by the poor man because it is his only drink. We have prohibited the poor and the middle class man from using any exhilarating drinks by way of intoxicants and the only refreshing drink that the poor and the middle class men have now is coffee. If we are going to make even this costly, then he will have to reduce his consumption.

"As regards the sales tax on cotton at three pies per rupee at one point, I hope the Hon. the Finance Minister has given serious

consideration to its implications. On an average one bale of Cambodia cotton of 784 lb. costs Rs. 850 to-day. Now that 784 lb. when converted into yarn comes only to 600 lb. Even in normal times nobody gets more than Rs. 60 profit for the 600 lb. of yarn. No manufacturer is able to make more than that. Out of this Rs. 60 either the agriculturists or the industry will have to pay Rs. 12-8-0 which will come to nearly 20 per cent on the gross profit of the industry. Madam, I ask, 'where does this cotton grow?' It is grown mostly in the Tamilnad, in Salem, Tiruppur, Tirunelveli and other districts, whilst the Andhra districts have got very little of cotton. And also, the Tamil districts have all the cotton mills, whereas the Andhra districts have no cotton mills. Is it the desire of this Ministry, Madam, to say that this small industry which was set up in 1925 and which had a very bad time from 1925 to 1935 should be so subject to a tax that it might have no existence at all? If we remain beknighted because of our policy of taxation in respect of the cotton mill industry, I feel, Madam, the blame will lie on the Government of 1944-49. I am saying this because we have lost golden opportunities many times in the years 1944-45. We did not take the 320,000 spindles offered to us which would have given a large production for our country. Added to that, this taxation which is very heavy, Madam, will surely put the cotton textile industry to a great disadvantage. I hope, when a Bill is introduced, in the Select Committee, the Hon. the Finance Minister will look into the grievances of the textile industry.

"There is one point, Madam, which requires elucidation and men with the best knowledge of the English literature have not been able to find out what is the mental reservation of the Hon. the Finance Minister. On page 52 of the budget speech, it is stated that he has been thinking of a betterment tax of 25 per cent of the increase in value of properties from 1938. Some have been interpreting that it is only a tax from 1949. I have been feeling that the interpretation may also be that the betterment of a property from 1939 to any year up to 1949 will be liable to taxation. I hope Madam, the Hon. the Finance Minister will make it clear and make us heave a sigh of relief by saying that this betterment tax will only be from April 1949.

"Coming to loans, Madam, I find that the Hon. the Finance Minister has been diffident about the raising of loans in the open market. Reading between the lines one finds that either he will indent from the Central Government or he will draw on the reserves for the purpose of loans. May I submit, Madam, that I feel that the doctrinaire principles which have been adumbrated by this Government are the root cause of the loans not forthcoming for the Government of the country. We are having a very shy capitalist who has withdrawn his capital or there is no capitalist in the country who is prepared either to give to the Government or to any one or to plough back on the industry. The country has lost more than Rs. 1,000 crores during 1947 up todate. The country has to submit itself to this heavy drain because of the heavy taxation and because the doctrinaire principles of the

Government have completely made the country lose confidence in respect of capital. Naturally under such conditions money does not flow for the Government securities or for loans. They have bargained for this depression. It is they who have brought this acuteness and if their loans are not successful naturally the Government have to pay for it and they are paying for it by way of a loan at 4½ per cent from a foreign Government in dollars.

"Madam, we are told by the Hon. the Finance Minister that the imposition of these taxes will be only of a temporary character and that they will cease to operate after a year. I wish I have confidence in the Hon. the Minister for Finance, but I am doubting it because history has been quite otherwise than what he has been pleased to tell us. Many promises are given not only on the floor of this House but also on the floor of the Central Assembly which are either broken on grounds of emergency or some reason or other, or those who gave the promises were not available the next year. I for one feel, Madam, that we will have the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi in our midst in 1950 when I on the floor of this House could remind him of his statement that there will not be these taxes which are imposed this year because they are only of an emergency character. I wish also to state, Madam, that this emergency character impositions are not liked by the country because, the country always feels that once they begin as an emergency they continue as permanent.

"Madam in the budget a number of amounts which should have gone to the capital account are drawn from the revenue. If the Hon. the Finance Minister challenges me, I would say that 11 crores have been mentioned as capital account. I for one trained to mercantile usage of balance sheets and profit and loss account do not mix up the capital account with the revenue account as the Hon. the Finance Minister has been pleased to do. If the mercantile usage had been adhered to and the method of preparing the profit and loss account according to the mercantile method had been adopted by the Hon. the Finance Minister I feel that there would be a surplus in the budget and not a deficit. I also feel, Madam, that this kind of accounting is restored to in order to create a secret reserve so that whenever a particular department wants more, without recourse to the Assembly and facing a Rs. 100 taken cut, the same could be easily given.

"Coming now to the Industrial Finance Corporation, Madam, I welcome this Corporation and the provision of a capital of Rs 1 crore which will be given to this Corporation. But I do sound a note of warning that no political patronage or no patronage of any kind should be given in respect of this Corporation or in respect of the Board of Directors of the Corporation. Let me hope, Madam, though we are unaware of the constitution of this Corporation, that tried industrialists and businessmen will be taken in the Board of Directors. The progress of this Corporation will be carefully watched and it will be the forerunner of many such great schemes. I convey my best wishes to the Hon. the Minister for Industries that this Corporation should grow from strength to strength and

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that it will be so strong and its progress so great that the country will never have to say that the moneys were utilized for purposes other than those for which they should be.

"Before I close, Madam, let me appeal to the Hon. the Finance Minister that he will let go some of the taxes which will be a drain on the pockets of the poor who cannot afford these taxes. I again congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister for the lucid exposition of the figures, though I am not convinced that these figures tell the true story of the balance sheet and the profit and loss account of the Government of Madras. I, as one given to mercantile usage, still feel that there will be a surplus instead of a deficit. Let me hope that if after all there is any secret reserve, the same will be utilized for the good cause of the country."

(Sri N. S. Varadachari rose up.)

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member, Mr. Varadachari, can speak after lunch. The House will now adjourn to meet at 2-30 p.m.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(The Deputy Speaker was in the Chair.)

*SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, while I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on his suggestion at the end of his speech that he would welcome constructive criticism, I propose to say a few things which I hope he will bear with, and not interpret them in any other fashion. The impression that this budget gives me is that of a miser sitting tight on his cash chest. We started with a revenue reserve fund of Rs. 30 crores in the year 1945-46, and afterwards we were told year after year that it would not be enough to make up the deficits, because we were introducing prohibition. Year after year our spending capacity did not develop at all, and to-day the reserve fund stands at the figure of Rs. 32 crores plus an unspent balance of Rs. 3 crores. My chief criticism of Government is not that they are extravagant, but they have allowed their spending capacity not to be developed at all. The success of Government depends on their spending capacity. Analysing the budgets of the last three years, I may put the position briefly as follows. Rupees 50 crores is our normal revenue. Rupees 45 crores is our normal expenditure. There is a paltry sum of Rs. 5 crores left for what are called development schemes in general. Now, let us see how we have developed our spending capacity after three years in the administration. Take the post-war development schemes or any other development schemes for that matter. I suggest that we have become stationary. We are almost reaching the point of anxious stagnation. I present the following figures to the Hon. the Finance Minister to look into. Take our expenditure on buildings. We always budget for a large figure, but we have never been able to spend that sum within the

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year. In 1946-47 we budgeted for 112 lakhs. We revised it to 43 lakhs. In 1947-48 we budgeted for 155 lakhs and revised it to 65 lakhs. In 1948-49 we budgeted for 164 lakhs, and revised it to 89 lakhs, and actually spent only 60·94 lakhs. For 1949-50 we have put the figure at 167 lakhs and then I do not know what exactly will be spent during the year. The figures for irrigation show a little better reading. It is 237 lakhs budgeted, and 198 lakhs actuals. It is 209 lakhs budgeted and then revised to 231 lakhs. The actuals are 216 lakhs. In the last year the budget was for 283 lakhs, and the revised estimate was 280 lakhs. The actuals are yet to be known. We have now budgeted for 338 lakhs. I do not know whether we are going to spend as much money. Let me take the highways. The figures are as follows. For 1945-46 it was 226 lakhs. The actual amount spent is very unsatisfactory, even though the percentage is about sixty. For 410 lakhs budgeted last year, the revised figure is 260 lakhs, and then the actuals are yet to come. For this year, we have budgeted for a very large figure. This is the way we are putting up the budget. No doubt I understand the difficulties. It takes time to organize. It takes time to get the equipment and the machinery for the purpose. But I say that we are moving very slowly. We have almost come to dead stop. I feel as though we are bound hand and foot, and are unable to make progress. Let us improve, for Heaven's sake, our spending capacity. We have to increase staff. We must think in the direction of increasing the staff, increasing efficiency and increasing the outturn. Estimates do not satisfy the people. What we want is not a post-dated cheque, but encashment now and here. We are asked to be patient and forbearing. Yes; we are to be patient. I quite see the point. But we must develop somehow or other. Take the food policy here. Under the grow more food schemes we have spent Rs. 20 crores in the last five years. The Hon. Minister gave the figures as Rs. 12 crores by way of subsidies and Rs. 350 lakhs as staff expenses. He has now put another Rs. 386 lakhs in the revised estimates for this year, and added one crore more which he hopes to spend this year on the Food Department. Now, it will be about 20 crores in the last three years. We gave Rs. 4 crores for wells. Do we know how much land has been brought under additional cultivation or have the wells really helped to raise a second crop on lands which were raising only one until recently? How much more of foodcrops have been added? I would like to tell you one thing more, which is scandalous. Under the grow more food schemes, last year, two lump sum provisions were put down. I raised a voice of protest against these provisions during the Prakasam Ministry. One provision is for Rs. 38 lakhs and the other is for Rs. 32 lakhs. Not a pie has been spent from either of these provisions. Would the Government come and explain why such large amounts were provided for, if they had no plans or programmes? I say the difficulty is that we have no definite plan. We have no definite programme. Everything is indefinite and indecisive. We must shape things properly in order to give

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definiteness to our plans. Quick execution of plans must be assured. I would suggest to the Hon. Minister to constitute a committee in order to devise ways and means of increasing the spending capacity of this Government.

"Let me now come to the revised estimates of this year. Revised estimates are not to be put in this way. The Hon. Minister takes credit for $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent retrenchment. A lump provision is put in the budget. It is a very bad procedure. When did the instructions go out—after the revised estimates were published or before? How did he know that $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent retrenchment would actually be effected? When did the instructions reach the heads of departments and from there were transmitted to the mufassal? Do not make such figures hereafter, because the public ought to know exactly what will be the savings for the year, if retrenchment is thought of. In fact, my mind works against retrenchment in certain directions and in favour of retrenchment in certain others. We have not improved our spending capacity. Yet we want to retrench and retrench. Do we want to keep guard over our cash chest lest some intruder should come and put his hand into the chest and take away the money? That is not the way to administer the finances of this Province. Let me also say another thing. You take credit for 29 crores on account of retrenchment in the next year's budget. This is also a lump credit. It is against all canons of sound finance to take credit like this when your plans are yet taking shape and you do not know definitely what your savings will be. Your budget in other directions is all right. The figures are balanced and the deficit is not much more than what you anticipate. But you cannot congratulate yourself on such figures which give room for charges of wrong budgeting and wrong procedure. Let me take the post-war development schemes to which I have already referred. In the last year's budget you spent 280 crores as against 6·35 crores guaranteed to you by the Government of India. There is a dead loss of 3 and odd crores. Whose mistake was it? If you were not ready with your plans, why did you put these inflated figures in the budget? Why do you not show a proper estimate of things and say 'well, we are still a child and we cannot spend; we cannot eat more than what we can digest'? Let us so put our budget into shape that it will represent the real state of things. I cannot be content with saying let this Government go on running the administration, collect taxes from all and sundry, and pay the staff in the various departments. That is not what we came for. We came for large schemes of social work and social amelioration. I know the difficulties. But let us find out—if we have not already found out—ways and means of expanding our programmes for spending money quickly, and not merely quarrel with the Opposition saying 'we do not want taxation; we will keep quiet at this level of guarding the cash chest.' Why is it that the spirit of the miser has caught you all? In fact, you ought to be broad-shouldered. You should shoulder greater responsibility, and quicker responsibility at that, and show ready results though not spectacular.

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"Let me now come to new taxation proposals. I welcome the taxation—strangely enough I welcome it. I am one of those who believe that a Provincial Government like Madras cannot be run on Rs. 50 crores. It must at some time or other—in the near future—be able to earn Rs. 70 crores. You recognise the need. Your earning schemes have made money. They have demonstrated their earning capacity in the City Motor Transport. I challenge the best commercial magnate in this City to examine the accounts. Is there any firm which sets aside Rs. 10 lakhs for depreciation on a capital of Rs. 50 lakhs, and another Rs. 3 lakhs for accident fund? Then it makes provision for payment of all the taxes, and earns a magnificent and handsome dividend of 20 per cent on the investment, namely, Rs. 12 lakhs. Your nationalisation was complete only in June, and the estimates must be taken as only for one year and not for two. If that is so, why do you feel so shy and so timid? I suspect—I do not suspect the Hon. Minister—influences are being brought to bear on this Government not to go ahead with this programme. If Government is less efficient than private people, then private people must have been plundering this country during the past. They must be making more money. They must be setting aside all that hoarded money.

"Then what about your attitude to labour? I put a question this morning. You said 'we are feeling shy because labour is not co-operating.' What is your policy towards labour? You ask the industrial magnates to share their profits with labour. But are you sharing it with labour? You have made profits. Why don't you share it with labour? I give you a positive programme. Tell labour that one-third of the profits of nationalisation will be set apart for their welfare schemes, one-third for the improvement of roads, and the other one-third will be allotted to the general revenues. I tell you, then if there is a strike you would have gathered more moral force behind you, and no strike would be possible in motor transport. 2.45 p.m.

"You have the Police, you have the Army and you have the force of public opinion behind you. I cannot, for the life of me, understand the timidity of the Government.

"Coming to new taxation, why do you announce it with a cold shiver in your budget? Do you feel so weak? You say, it is an emergency taxation. When you want to tax, we must know the spending capacity. That is the condition for any new taxation. Why do you fight shy of the public? Come out boldly with a plan of taxation. Your plan of taxation as mentioned in the Budget speech is almost like a questionnaire to an economist. It is like asking, which tax do you choose, whether it is chillies or sugarcane or this or that. Here I will give you a constructive suggestion. Get the scheme examined by a Committee. I would also suggest another bold policy. Abolish the existing land-tax. Levy only four annas per acre and make the land come under State ownership. Then levy a sales tax on the first sale of all primary produce including paddy. If you do so, then the poor people will

be exempted and those people who have large surpluses—the rich landlords to whom you want to make a gift under the Sugarcane Act—such people will be affected by this tax and they will have to pay rightly for the good of the country. That is the way to avoid inflation. Do not raise the bogey of inflation at every stage when you want to tax the people. As I said, boldly abolish the land tax. Then levy one good sales tax. That sales tax will be applicable to all commodities except in cases where the imposition of such a tax will be detrimental to the interests of the trade. Then, your problem will be solved. Nationalise the transport, by all means; but choose one tax abolishing the land tax. It will be welcomed throughout the country. If you do this, then I say, you will have a stable finance and you can go forward with big programmes. You will have the necessary money and you need not have any quarrel in the Cabinet about putting one thing first, second, third and so on, according to priority. If you adopt this policy, there will be enough money to meet all your plans.

"Again, you say, when coming forward with new taxation, that it is only for an emergency period. You are calling it an emergency measure. What is the emergency? I visualise no emergency. If you add a surcharge on the existing tax to meet an emergency for a particular period, then you can call it an emergency tax and then you can remove it the next year. If you have taken a surcharge on electricity, you could call it an emergency tax and then you could remove it the next year. But, how can you have an emergency tax on unearned incomes? It is not a good plan. Prepare a good plan, examine it carefully, and then you will have the money. You should not shiver in your shoes. You are strong, mighty and powerful. When you are so, why cannot you go about your taxation according to a bold plan? This kind of taxation on emergency basis will expose you to several charges. But, my alternative, which is a constructive plan, will work and will work well. I want, if possible, the Finance Minister to have a Taxation Enquiry Board on a small scale with reference to our own Province's needs. Perhaps, then, he can have a long-range plan instead of keeping content with one or two or three years. If you are looking forward to the prosperity of the country, you should have such a plan. (Interruption.) You call it mortgage. But, I do not call it mortgage but I call it planning for the future.

"I see that the budget is like a show-room with very tight windows, very good painted windows, with fine advertisements, but with no wares to sell, and with a lot of drowsy salesmen. That is the impression I got from the budget. It is a colourless, bloodless budget, and its only features are its objectionable features, without plans. We have already abolished many things. We have abolished the drink; we have abolished the zamindaris. I welcome the Zamindari Bill, but I am anxious to know the manner in which the Bill is going to be given effect to. That remains to be done. After the abolition, we must put to test our constructive work, our constructive talent and constructive energy. We must show we can keep pace with the times. We must learn to walk swift and run swift like a good steed attached to the state coach. The public want and expect us to go ahead with constructive work. That is where I say, we are sadly lacking."

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, at the outset, I congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance on the budget he has presented and we see that the financial position of the Province as a whole as put by the Hon. Minister is quite sound. But, I can however offer a few criticisms and suggestions. In my humble opinion, the budget does not go far enough. First of all, I have a feeling that there is really no seriousness about the budget discussions in this House, not for the reason which was advanced by the Leader of the Independent Party the other day, but for another solid reason, namely, that the budget is a farce. By the end of the next year, a number of items are passed week after week and month after month, which do not come before the Legislature. If you open your memorandum of the previous year, they are not there at all. I am going to illustrate this point. What happens is this. Those items which are not found in the budget memorandum are not followed up at all at the end of the year and there is no scheme here to know the various items as all these are being passed from time to time at the end of the year without coming to the Legislature. Then, what is the use of having a budget of this kind in which discussions cannot be serious at all? I shall illustrate this and give a few specific instances. This morning I read in the papers that certain monies have been allotted on Education for building grants and the Hon. Minister has promised a sum of Rs. 65,000 for a particular institution as building grant. I do not question that. But, if we see last year's budget memorandum, it is not there. Even in the present budget memorandum, I do not see it."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"May I correct the hon. Member that it is in current year's Part II schemes of the budget?"

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—"I shall be thankful if the Hon. Minister can say where I can find that item in the budget memorandum. It is not there, I can tell him."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"If I remember correct, the provision is for two colleges, that is, two buildings. The hon. Member is thinking of one of them."

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—"I do not know whether the Hon. Minister refers to usual lump-sum grants provided as building grants for colleges."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Quite so."

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—"I will give another instance. For example, in the irrigation schemes for Malabar—of course, it is a very good scheme—the Hon. Minister for Public Works has

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placed nearly 224 lakhs of rupees for one scheme. I do not see this mentioned in the budget memorandum. That is what I read in the papers."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I think they are mentioned in last year's budget memorandum."

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—" If that is so, there would not have been any complaint which we read in the papers. The papers complained that the Palghat scheme has not been included in the budget. There was agitation and resolutions were passed. I do not think they are so foolish as to publish this if they found it in the budget memorandum."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" But, under the procedure set down, it had to go before the Standing Finance Committee and there was some delay in sanctioning it and that is why there was criticism."

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—" I am rather surprised at the statement of the Hon. Minister. When once an item of expenditure is placed before this House and is passed by this House, no further sanction of the Standing Finance Committee is necessary. It is only urgent schemes for which no provision has been made that should go before the Standing Finance Committee. From time to time, supplementary demands are passed by this House and I would ask the Hon. Minister on the Treasury Bench whether it is not possible to bring before the House such items in the course of the year."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" They will be brought before the end of the year."

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—" That is not the correct procedure, Madam. To sleep through the whole year and to pass very many schemes which have not come before the House for sanction and to explain the expenditure already incurred at the end of the year is not the proper way to deal with this House. The House does not know anything whatsoever about these items on which expenses are incurred. I can understand, if there is an earthquake or some such emergency which cannot be foreseen. But, Sir, you incur expenditure of several crores and place them before the House at the end of March after the expenditure has been incurred already. That means, so many other items, which are sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly are given the gobye . . . ."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" I would refer the hon. Member to item 66 on page 159 of the budget memorandum, which refers to the building grant of Rs. 1,50,000."

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—" I had anticipated this sort of reply. But, there it is not mentioned what are the colleges to which these building grants have been made and what grant has been made to individual colleges. It is like saying that the

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Hon. Minister for Education has got sanction for one crore and ten lakhs of rupees for education and that such an amount is placed at his disposal to be dealt with in any way he likes. Therefore, I say, if you give building grant to a particular institution, that institution must be mentioned in the budget. Then only it should be passed by this House, because the House will know whether the institution is a good or a bad one. You should not come and say, I am given five lakhs or ten lakhs and I will give the grant to whatever institution I like.

" Then, Sir, the next question which is really objectionable is the question of lump grants. It is highly objectionable. For example, it is stated that for tank restoration schemes, they have provided a lump grant of 100 lakhs of rupees nearly. We do not know what those tanks are which are going to be repaired or in which districts they are situated. The money that is sanctioned as lump sum is placed at the discretion of one Minister so that he can go on spending it from time to time. No doubt, the evil was started when we were in office and then lump-sum grants, say, 100 lakhs for this and 400 lakhs for that item were placed. I still remember that objections were raised at that time. But, it does not mean that year after year we should go on with this kind of lump-sum grants. The House must know even the smallest item on which this money is spent so that it can make the right criticism ultimately when the Government get them in the budget. We will have to know what are the tanks which are restored in the last budget. If the Hon. Minister turns to pages 126, 129, 136 and 149 of the budget memorandum, he will find a number of lump-sum grants like this. It is not fair either to the Minister concerned or to this House. This sort of giving lakhs and lakhs and crores of rupees to the Ministers as lump-sum grants so that they can do what they like with them is not the proper procedure because there is no scrutiny and there is no scope for offering criticism.

3.0 p.m.

" Then, I would like to submit, Madam, another thing which I pleaded last year and still plead this year also with greater emphasis and that is about the sort of equitable distribution between the various units. What happens now is this. Whichever department is ready with schemes, that is included in the budget. As pointed out by one of my predecessors, there should be a definite plan in regard to these matters, that is to say, we shall spend so much for irrigation for the next five years or so. No doubt, in regard to communications, there is a five-year plan. But, has it ever been placed before this House? I have never seen it and I do not know what it is going to be with regard to my district. It would have been fair if it had been placed for discussion in the Congress Party or at least the members belonging to each district could have been consulted about their views in the matter. Simply the Public Works Department put up schemes—we do not know to which rivers they are going to put up bridges and what communications are going to be made—and they are included in the budget and a five-year scheme involving several crores of rupees

is passed by the Government. Perhaps I am mistaken and I shall stand corrected. I want to know whether it was ever placed before this House for our criticism and suggestions. I always grant that in a Parliamentary form of Government, the Government has the final voice in such matters, because each one of the departments would like to have money for its own schemes and the Government can decide fairly for all, but it is not good to have plans like this which do not go before the House. How are the members to know what they are?

"Madam, I was suggesting that we would like to know so far as each district is concerned what schemes have been put up. It is not after all difficult because I am told that with an expenditure of about a thousand rupees it is possible to have a district budget so that we may know exactly how much is going to be spent on certain areas. That is but natural to expect where representatives of three or four linguistic areas are forced to be here and as the Sardar has pointed out we should continue, until such time as we separate, without any mutual bickerings. In Bombay they have got a scheme. There also there is Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka and all of them are not of the same size. Similarly, here we have the Andhra area, Tamil area, there is the small Kannada area and my big brethren from Malabar and for all these, what I say is, until such time as we have to wait for separation and remain here, we should be given an opportunity to have a look at the budget and know what it is. There should be some equity in all these matters. At any rate, I suggest this may be done in the future. That is my request to the Government, Madam.

"Then, coming to the budget proper, I am not satisfied that in any of the points which are essential they have done the right thing. First and foremost which seems to be the greatest need is the decentralisation of the Government. As far as we know there is an attempt to take power in anything. Centralising the Government so that a few Ministers can rule the whole Province from here is wrong. It was done by the Britisher, who is a foreigner and we accused him of it and even to-day, nearly three years after, what have the Congress Government done? I can place before the House several instances, because I have known the conditions in the districts. Particularly, I have a grievance that in the last two years after the district boards have been abolished, the Hon. Minister has not been able to find a satisfactory village panchayat. I have heard him talk once a way or once in two or three months saying that Madras City is going to be extended in one or two years—a wonderful performance—nothing has been done actually in regard to village panchayats. I say the crying need of the hour is, we must have strong village panchayats and we have to establish them at the earliest possible moment. The existing panchayats are 10 or 12 years old and it is idle to say that it will take two years to put them on a proper footing. District administration is still worse. Take the case of my own district. The Highways department has taken away some of the best roads. I would request the Hon. Minister, when he has time, to go with me and tour the

district with me and I am sure he will realise that the panchayat roads, district board roads and the Highways department roads are all in a worse condition for the last two or three years. I have known that previously the district board engineers, with some check from the Government, were at least looking into these things. To-day, now that they have been taken over by the Highways department of the Government, there is no check, and though much money is spent on them, the roads are positively bad.

"Again, take the condition of the schools. One man who is the Secretary of the district board is running the whole show to-day. It is all very bad. Only recently about fifteen days ago, I visited a higher elementary school and I was told that in 1947, an order was passed for the removal of tiles damaged by heavy rains. The cost estimated was Rs. 135 and though it is now two years since the order was passed, nothing has been done, and the windows are shaky. Who is to look to these matters? The Collector is too busy with his other items of work. At least if the members of the board were there, they would have done something. Therefore, Madam, this attempt to rule from the centre is very wrong. I know there are factions in villages and I am not unacquainted with them. I feel that local people are better than people ruling from Madras and there is no sympathy for the people at large.

"As regards the other points, I wish only to go through them cursorily, because I have no got much time at my disposal. We have had reports dealing with industries for the last six months, but yet nothing has been done. They are still under the consideration of the Government and there has absolutely been no progress at all. There is reference only to the starting of two or three hydrogenation factories. Is it a wonderful thing? Is it constructive work? When we ask what is going to be done in the next year in regard to bauxite and aluminium, there is nothing about them. Then in respect of cottage industries, it is again a poor show, Madam.

"Now, in regard to Housing and Town-planning, it is at least one year, or rather ten months, since the report has been ready. Has anything been done? It is said that in Madras City alone nearly 130,000 houses are required and more so in other parts of the Presidency. Has anything serious been done at all? Though lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been provided for the scheme, I dare say at the end of the year much of it will come back.

"So, Madam, you may take any other point. For instance, in regard to the food question, I am very sorry that it is one thing which will break the necks of people. It is very bad administration. If the Hon. Ministers for Food were here I would like to say more things. Recontrol has come now, but has he ever taken the House into confidence? Are we all such dunces that we cannot give suggestions to him? If the old system had been going on for the last five years we shall not have this trouble. I am very sorry

that Members of the Treasury Bench do not at all take any suggestions from us, but spend much money on their schemes. Take for example, the question of industries. How many reports we have had? Does it take six months to give effect to the recommendations? Are there not notes already in the departments? But to come and say that nothing could be done so far, is hardly fair.

"Madam, I was referring to Food administration. The whole thing has to be overhauled, I mean this doling out 4 oz. which is given in the rural areas after the control came in. For a long time, it was 6 oz. in my district and later on it was increased to 8 oz. and people had to be fed on this ration. Apart from the purely feeding point of view, which is not the proper point of view, what justice has been done to the people? I do not think we shall be saved if this sort of maladministration in the Food department is going to continue like this. There is too much of wastage and we are told the overall shortage is from 1 to 7 per cent. I can tell you from my experience of the godowns in my district that there has been a wastage of more than 10 per cent and 10 to 15 per cent of black-marketing. People have been prosecuted but then comes an order from here to stay prosecution. There are cases in which there have been contemplated prosecutions. I have heard of actual prosecution but not contemplated prosecution. They come here to the Ministers and then the prosecution is launched against the store-keeper of a co-operative society and against two merchants who black-marketed for him and then the one against the store-keeper is stayed because the gentleman has got a vote and the case against the two purchasers is going on. In another case in Udipi where 1,000 muras of rice is involved, the contemplated prosecution is stayed. So, Madam, what is the good of talking big about black-marketing and anti-corruption when such things are allowed to go on. I can give any number of such instances and I shall do so when the proper occasion to do so arises.

"I am sorry, Madam, I have to request you to give me two or three minutes more. Coming to the question of education, I have no doubt the Hon. Minister for Education means very well, but let him also think we too have got an ounce of brain in us. If we ask about one thing, he goes on with his Secondary Education Reorganization Scheme. I have got experience of the schools in my own district where I have tried to see things for myself. Does he not believe in taking this House into his confidence and has he not got the necessary times for doing so?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"It has been before this House for the last six months but no time was available for its discussion."

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—"I would only ask him, would he not have been benefited if one or two days were allowed for its discussion. I am very sorry to state there are not very many good

things in it. If they had started some agitation it would have been very good, but they have done nothing so far. The books are not there and nothing in fact is ready and the whole scheme has been hatched in haste. I would say this. Should he not, being in charge of a popular Government, the Congress Government, be expected to give proper attention to give education its proper place, even by rationing of studies as they do in the case of rice by giving at least 4 oz. or 6 oz. I would have expected him to start a few colleges so that everybody who wants to study may have an opportunity of doing so. On the one hand, Government say, no physicians, no doctors, because their number is very small and because there are no engineers they could not take up the Tank Restoration Schemes. Leaving alone the question of rationing it, when people want to read and take to education, is the Hon. Minister not going to increase the number of colleges. If the Government are sincere they could ask the institutions to have double shifts and if anybody obstructs he may be removed. Though this is not the time to ask for the same amount of equipment and buildings, yet you have got many more boys and girls if you mind, but if you want to go on with the old system of rationing of studies by saying one seat to the West Coast, one seat to Tamilnad and so on, by all means you are welcome to go on as you like.

"I would like, Madam, to refer for a minute to the question of land tenures. To say even after the passing of the Zamindari legislation that till after two years nothing will be done, will only lead to confusion being created and nobody knows what rent has to be given and one has to go through the Gazette to find out what rent has to be paid. It is all chaotic. Have they held out any hopes that they are going to do something for the whole Province. You talk of food on the one hand and do not put the peasantry on its proper footing. It is neither good nor fair to anyone.

"Madam, I do not wish to take up more time of the House except to say a few words about retrenchment. The report is already there. The Committee recommended a saving of Rs. 400 lakhs by way of retrenchment. I say it will come to even more than that. But, even the recommendations of the Committee have not been given effect to. It is said that the report is under consideration. For how many months should it be under consideration? Cannot any Member of the Treasury Bench read it in two or three days, consult the opinion of the heads of departments, sit together and decide the matter? On the other hand, what is said is, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent cut in all departments. I say, it has no meaning whatever. Taking the question of the Secretariat of the Legislature, I am told that from 1937 there has not been a single additional hand and yet you ask them to reduce the establishment by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There are other departments which have increased by 400 per cent. Therefore, to treat all the departments alike is not fair. It looks as if you do not go through the question in a fair and equitable manner.

3-15 p.m. "Madam, I would say lastly that with regard to taxation, it is my humble opinion that it is not good to tax unnecessarily. Do not go on taxing every time. Such an emergency is not there. Because the Government of India give a lump sum of 500 lakhs of rupees, it is not necessary that we must also spend it. That is the whole trouble about budgeting. I say it is a waste. Because somebody gives eight annas in a rupee, it does not mean that we must spend it. In to-day's morning papers, I saw that the Government have ordered 1·62 lakhs of rupees for the Well Subsidy Scheme. The gentleman in charge of this scheme says that he is going to spend the whole amount by the end of this year. Can you imagine what sort of spending that is going to be? These are some things which you have to carefully look into."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR: "Madam, Deputy Speaker, the Budget reflects and represents the policy of the Government and it has been said that the personnel of the Ministry may change but the policy of the Ministry goes on as the Congress Government are in power. But the more I think about that statement, the more I feel that when that is applied to the Ministry in Madras, it is more fantastic and the more I think about the administration that we have carried on and about the work we have done during the last year, the more I feel that we are having a Ministry consisting of personalities with no policy. Madam this very Ministry came into existence on account of persona jealousies and domestic quarrels. Ever since we came into this House, we have seen how meekly and submissively the hon. Members belonging to the Congress Party of this House have submitted and allowed themselves to be deluded and opposed and followed completely contradictory polices and programmes in this House. This is what Mr. Prakasam said in this House. He said that he was ousted out of his office not because his administration was defective and bad but because he could not please somebody high in the Provincial Congress Committee and that he could not continue to be in the good books of somebody as he could not take somebody into his Cabinet.

"Sir, it has been said that even if the Ministry changes the policy continues. But here that is not a fact. Before Mr. Prakasam went out of office, he introduced--what appeared to be--a ridiculous textile policy. The whole country was opposed to that textile policy but what did this House and the hon. Members on the Government side do at that time? They simply submitted and acquiesced in that policy. But on a fine morning the whole thing was changed. Mr. Prakasam went out and Mr. Seetharama Reddi came in. If Mr. Prakasam had been ousted out of office because of his defective and bad textile policy, I would have certainly congratulated the hon. Members belonging to the Congress Party but that is not the case. The opposition to that textile policy came only from the Opposition benches and not from the Congress side. So, Mr. Seetharama Reddi came in and changed the entire textile policy advocated by Mr. Prakasam when he was in office.

Mr. Prakasam had declined to have the spindles the Central Government had offered to this Government. But Mr. Seetharama Reddi got back those spindles and flew to Cannanore to start, what is perhaps the biggest textile mill in Cannanore. What did my hon. Friends belonging to the Congress Party do? They simply submitted to the textile policy of Mr. Seetharama Reddi without a murmur. I congratulate my Hon. Friend Mr. Seetharama Reddi on his bravery and courage in delivering a blow to the Prakasam policy. Madam, if they can search their hearts and tell us whether the same policy which this Ministry followed in office continues to-day, I shall be very grateful. I want to know whether my Hon. Friends on the Government benches are concerned only with Mr. Prakasam remaining in the Cabinet or the Premier continuing in his office or Mr. Gopala Reddi coming into office. Madam, I want that there should be no change in the present policy even if there is a change in the Ministry and I do not want that my hon. Friends should be concerned with personalities in the Cabinet.

"Madam, here is another example where there was a change of policy. When Mr. Prakasam was in office, he laid down certain policy with regard to the Zamindari legislation and that policy was accepted by the hon. Members belonging to the Government party. But when he came out Mr. Kala Venkata Rao walked in and formulated his own policy by including inams in the Zamindari legislation. He also changed the compensation scheme as proposed by Mr. Prakasam on the 1802 level. My hon. Friends belonging to the Congress Party swallowed the whole thing and accepted his policy."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member has also swallowed many things. You had believed in the two-nation theory advocated by the Muslim League but now, have you not given it up."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—"That is completely a different matter. I am not speaking about my policy. Because the Government have stated that the change of Ministry does not mean the change of policy, I had to say that that is not the case. Their policies have also changed along with the change in the Ministry, and the hon. Members on the other side faithfully, ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly gave their approval to polices which are completely contradictory to each other at various times. I beg of my hon. Friends that they should evince more concern in what their favourites do on the Treasury Benches rather than with the personnel of the Cabinet."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What is this homily about the Congress members." (Interruption.)

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Order, Order. The hon. Member must criticise the schemes that are put forward. It does not matter who is sitting on the Treasury Benches. Let the hon. Member speak on the Budget."

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P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, the Hon. Leader of the House was suggesting that we could say anything on the Budget and I thought that the policy of the Government would come in for criticism.

"Madam, while I was listening with great attention to the Hon. Finance Minister's speech he so generously explained to us in great detail every aspect of the budget I was anxiously looking for one explanation and one statement about the affairs in this Province and the one thing that did concern the life of the people was the amount of individual freedom and liberty that was allowed to the people of this Province. I was expecting that he would give us a statement of those people who had been arrested and detained without trial and of those people convicted under the various laws of the Province. Madam, in a number of places, section 144 is still in force and in my humble town of Calicut, section 144 is in force from the very beginning when this House began to function. It is there even on this particular day and it has been there for a record number of days and it was also there in those dark days of 1942. In this connexion, I must remind my Hon. Friend, the Minister for Law, Mr. Madhava Menon, that he has completely misunderstood what Mr. Attlee stated in the House of Commons. Mr. Attlee was not trying to give guidance to this Province. He was asked whether the British Government would reproduce in the United Kingdom certain laws that are in operation in the various Provinces of India. He said that such an act would be considered as dangerous by the people of the United Kingdom. Madam, we are independent people and we want the same independence as is enjoyed by the people in the United Kingdom.

"Madam, I now come to the taxation proposal. I am of the humble opinion that this taxation policy is in total confusion just now and the anxiety of the various departments just to balance their budget seems to be completely blinding them to the fundamentals of the taxation policy. This confusion has become more confounded by the same departments taxing the same sources of income without consulting each other or taking notice of each other.

"For example, the Government have proposed to levy a surcharge of 12½ per cent on the house-tax. Madam, the property owners have to pay more than 20 per cent of their income for house-tax and in my town, Calicut, they are paying about 23·6 per cent of their income for house-tax. In addition, there is the income-tax. While calculating the income-tax, the property income as a whole is taken into account and the municipal tax, though it is met from the property income, is not excluded in calculating income-tax. It is but fair that the Government should deduct the municipal tax from the income for the purpose of income-tax calculation. Last year Sri R. K. Shanmugham Chetty, while he was Finance Minister, brought a Bill to set this right but he had to balance his budget and so matters were left where they were and nothing was done. So also our Finance Minister says that he has to levy some taxation to balance his budget. I want to know on what basis this surcharge is going

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to be levied and if it is levied, the municipal tax must be deducted from the property income for the purpose of income-tax. In this connexion, I would like to challenge him to prove that a man having a property income of one lakh of rupees is getting more than Rs. 12,000.

"Madam, the Government have also proposed to levy a tax equal to 25 per cent of the increase in value from 1938 to the date of sale on immovable properties. This is very unfair. This difference between the purchase price and the sale price has already been covered by way of the capital gains tax of the Central Government. If this Government also propose to tax on the same item, it will cause great hardship to the property owners. In other words, it will mean that there will be double taxation on the same source.

"Madam, there is also provision for the levy of a surcharge at 12½ per cent on bus fares, which is also unfair. The people were expecting that by the nationalization of motor transport the bus fares would go down. But now that hope has been shattered. The Hon. Minister has already stated that he is getting a profit of 14 lakhs through the motor transport and I do not know why he should levy this tax at all.

"Madam, the Government are also going to levy a special sales tax on electricity which is again unfair to the consumers. In my town, the consumers are paying 6½ annas for one unit of consumption.

"Now, I come to the proposal to include coconuts in the category of commercial crops and to levy sales tax on this item. It is more sickening to see that this item is the first item in the list of commercial crops. Madam, I come from Malabar and the prosperity of my district is always dependent on these coconuts. As far as the coconut industry is concerned, this tax will certainly affect my district.

3-30 p.m.

"If you know the conditions of the coconut industry in my part of the district, you will find that it is by no means on a scale that is carried on in Ceylon. Coconuts are cultivated in small plots of land, a hundred or two hundred acres of coconut gardens and the growers would not be liable to sales tax for they would have to put in a turnover of Rs. 10,000. I feel small gardeners would not have a total yield of Rs. 10,000 and after all the income from this source in my district would be quite negligible and I would request the Government to delete it. It would be a great harassment to every one of these small gardeners to be pursued by the Commercial Tax Officer for accounts to show whether they had a turnover of Rs. 10,000 or not. I would, therefore, request the Government to delete that and pepper. I believe that is also the speciality of Malabar, but I will not say of pepper what I have said regarding coconuts.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Kothari, referred to it and I would still further support him. He said that you must give a mercantile basis and that you cannot mix up revenue expenditure and capital

expenditure. If you just remove the expenditure on Post-war Development, the six crores of rupees for it will leave us a surplus of two crores."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI: "But the Auditor-General would not allow us to do that."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR: "At least we have it that it is a practical suggestion. The reserve fund was created to meet such things. The Advisers, when they raised the sales tax from eight annas to one rupee, promised to the people that if you pay this one rupee now, you can avoid taxation after the war because this fund is created for Post-war Development Schemes and you need not suffer for it then. That promise was published then and a Press Communiqué was issued then but these have been completely forgotten by the Minister who says that Post-war Development Schemes must also be financed from the revenue account.

"Mr. Karanth suggested that in the matter of budgeting, there must be some territorial adjustment and you will not misunderstand me, Madam, when I say that as a result of historical circumstances my district is being administered from a place four hundred miles away from the headquarters of my district, Calicut, and it has been almost neglected by the Government. It is not a statement that I, myself, am making; only fifteen days ago the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon was given a challenge by the President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee at Ponnani to show that Malabar has not been neglected by the Government. Of course the Hon. Minister said that it has not been so. But I would invite the Minister to my part of the district; there is one irrigation scheme on which the Government of Madras are spending Rs. 16 per annum somewhere in Palghat taluk. I must congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister on his having introduced the Malampuzha scheme and even that has come very late. The constituency which I represent, the headquarters of the Malabar district, is in an indescribable condition. Ever since I was returned to this House, I have pleaded that we might be given two pumps but the water and drainage schemes are still there though I requested the Hon. Minister for Health in 1946 for them. The roads are in a rotten condition and are the dirtiest in the whole of the Madras Presidency. I would very much wish the Hon. Minister to make a territorial adjustment in the matter of expenditure so that the poor district of Malabar gets a fair share of the revenue."

*SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, speaking on the Budget every year and repeating the old slogans, old complaints and old demands have become almost monotonous and if at least a few things had been done, it would have been very useful. Exactly last year, we made so many demands and complaints but not one of them has either been included or taken note of up till now. So, I think it would be enough if I merely cut out the Assembly proceedings of last year and read the same old speech. I feel this business has become as monotonous as the election of the Leader of the Congress Legislature Party and I even wish that the

Budget session might be held once in three years so that we might complete the work included in one budget before we pass another. My hon. Friend Mr. Varadachari was referring to the abolition of the zamindari scheme; but I am not interested in the Zamindari Bill because there is not one zamindari in our area and we, poor people from Rayalaseema, cannot afford to come all the way for races for wasting our money. I am sorry to say that there is not one small scheme that will be useful for our areas up till now. Last year, Madam, a lump sum was set apart and they said that they would spend a good portion of that amount for Rayalaseema irrigation works. But now not one per cent of the amount allotted for minor irrigation has been spent and I am afraid this year also the same thing will happen. So instead of merely alloting a lump sum and trying to satisfy the people, I suggest that specific works must be mentioned and they should be taken up immediately. The Hon. Minister for Public Works promised that he would take up one scheme in Anantapur district; now the investigation is over and I wish he had included it at least in this year's Budget. It is the Upper Pennar and Upper Kumudhavati scheme. Though they are not included, I have some confidence that the amount would be found from the lump-sum grant and the work would be taken up seriously. On the subject of subsidy for the sinking of wells, a great portion of the amount, I am afraid, is wasted; there is no sufficient check and the result commensurate with the amount spent is very poor indeed and I wish the amounts could be usefully spent and the wells completed before the end of the year so that a larger acreage can come under cultivation and more food may be grown.

"About the new taxation measures, I agree there must be taxation but the richer people should be taxed instead of the ordinary poor man. Regarding the $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent tax in respect of property in municipal or panchayat areas, even poor people own bits of land and if by some chance the prices have gone up and they get a few hundred rupees, I wonder why they should be taxed and why along with the richer people they should share the burden. The same argument holds good with reference to the bus fares. It is the poor man that travels in the buses and bus fares are already heavy and I am asking, Madam, why there should not be a property tax. Mr. Varadachari suggested the taxation of agricultural goods. That also may fall upon the poor man as even the poorest of them sells a proportion of his produce, after reserving something for his food, for paying taxes and for other purposes. So the poor man will have to bear the burden. Instead of that I would suggest a tax on property so that the entire burden will fall upon the richer people and say a rupee for a thousand will not after all be much for a rich man. In that way we would be able to raise crores of rupees and it would be available for financing so many of our nation building activities.

"I am particularly very pleased and I am in entire agreement with the remarks of my hon. Friend Mr. Karanth when he suggested a territorial distribution in the matter of spending amounts.

Our area is completely neglected. Ramapadasagar and other schemes have been mentioned by the Hon. Minister in his speech and they are all either in the coastal districts or in Tanjore or Tiruchirappalli. It is unfortunate there is not even one scheme in Rayalaseema districts. It is rather indecent to be telling the same things over and over again about Rayalaseema; but what is to be done? We have to keep on and we will be repeating them until we get united and our voices are heard in powerful quarters. I wish that friends from Rayalaseema districts take this opportunity of putting forth their demands in a united manner so that any Minister dare not neglect them. I have been trying all these three years but nothing has been done; with any self-respect, there is no purpose in continuing as members of the Legislature and members of a party and though we cannot resign, we will all make matters felt by the authorities and then if we cannot be of much use, get out of this Legislature. We cannot think of bigger projects and we wish that a major portion of the amount set apart in the lump-sum grant should be utilized for irrigation schemes and electrical schemes in Rayalaseema. The Krishna-Pennar scheme cannot be of much use to us. It might be said that it will be of benefit to the whole of Rayalaseema but it is only some portion of it that will be benefited, in Kurnool and Cuddapah, and 70 to 80 per cent of the water will be taken away to Chingleput and Nellore and other districts. Then there is the minor irrigation business. If they are not really capacle of doing it, let them at least appoint a committee and let them leave the things in our hands and we shall manage it and we shall show that we can manage it and within five years the whole of Rayalaseema districts which are supposed to be famine-stricken can be made self-sufficient and it will not be a burden on other parts of the Presidency. Do something so that it might be of benefit to the people; give us the fund set apart for the purpose and leave the matter of minor irrigation schemes to us and we will manage it. The things mentioned in the Budget are practically of no use and will not help us and I am afraid we will have to think of ways of making our voice most effective."

3-45 p.m. * SRI T. VISWANATHAM: -" Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am very thankful that owing to the paucity of speakers, I have got a very early opportunity, notwithstanding the attempts to the contrary by others. I have heard some members say that a feeling of oppressiveness has grown. Those who have supported the Budget and those who are in opposition have almost all of them criticized the Budget. Although the words were in support, the criticisms were somewhat severe. But this kind of trouble arises when free and frank discussion and an opportune discussion in proper time of the various schemes formulated and various pieces of legislation introduced by the Government do not take place. But, whatever that may be, I would not be true to myself if I do not also draw the attention of the Hon. the Leader of the House to a sense of great oppressiveness that is prevailing in this Province. It is all very well to read his Budget speech. It is all very well

to go through the various figures that are nicely printed and the sentences that are nicely written and the book that is nicely printed. Within the Province as we go about, there is something in the atmosphere which oppresses most of us. We are not in a position to explain to our constituents or to the people various things which are agitating their minds. What have we done in order to further the housing programme, to alleviate the position of the mere worker and the mere peasant, to alleviate the position of the under-tenant and the agricultural labourer and to the tiller of the soil who has had absolutely no right and who forms, of course the majority of the cultivating population, of this Province? These things oppress us. While these things possibly could be explained by various administrative difficulties, there is another factor which also oppresses a good number of us. As we go about in the Province, certain difficulties are presented to us and when we meet officers—I am not disclosing any secret and I want to draw the attention of the Hon. the Leader of the House to this fact—even a good number of them are oppressed. They are not able to do their work and some of them have ceased to have interest. Why? An experienced engineer here, an England returned gentleman of superior qualifications, has told me this, when I questioned him, ' Why do you take so much time to expedite the irrigation schemes or the preparation of plans and estimates.' I had always a complaint against engineers that they are very slow, that they are not alive to the necessities of the present situation and the demands of the people, and that particular engineer told me, ' You do not know our difficulties. We are, after all, paid servants of the Government.' Our first and most important step of investigation is to see whether those who made their petitions or who sent their applications, are those who have got the ear of the Government. Much time, Madam, is lost in understanding whether the applicant is a ministerialist or not. If the applicant is a ministerialist, even if the water does not go up the canal, the gentleman said that he will have to write that the water can go up to a higher level. That is the position to which they have been reduced. Madam, I would not be true to myself if I did not disclose this particular fact to the Members of the Government. They may not know because the officers themselves will not be able to tell them even when they see them in their district tours. They are in a difficult position. They have no means of approaching the Ministers and explaining to them their own difficulties. And this is what is happening in several places. Everywhere the officers are under a sense of oppression and I am probably not after all disclosing a very secret matter, because some months ago we had a circular from the Hon. the Premier that officers of this Province should not be interfered with in their executive and administrative capacities by non-officials. But still it looks to me that it is very necessary that the Hon. Ministers must realize the present position and that they must take all steps in the interests of this Province and in the interests of the fair name of this Government and of the party to which we have the honour to belong, that such oppressive atmosphere is removed from this Province.

"Madam, several friends have spoken about the various things which cause this oppression. One of those causes is the way in which these permits, licences and other things are administered in this Province. It was a woeful day when as a war legacy this Government had to continue these controls and issue permits and licences for several things. I am one of those who believe that the best form of Government is that which governs least and the war emergencies having gone, all these controls should go. But I would not like to go into the details at this stage. The very fact that the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, the Executive of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and even the President of the Indian National Congress have had to say something about the administration of these permits and controls shows the ill-repute to which some of the actions of the Government are leading them. I dare say that they themselves are reading the newspapers and that several people are coming and telling them these things. Therefore, I would ask them to see if they cannot devise other methods of distribution of this patronage of permits and licences. Take for example, such a small thing as the cement or steel control. One day a question was put to the Hon. Minister for Industries whether 'when the Government grant ten tons of cement, they have got any method to find out whether those ten tons are actually used by the person himself?' The Hon. Minister's reply was 'I take it that the person asks only for what is required and being a gentleman, he uses it himself.' Now for two years we have seen this gentlemanliness and may I submit to the Government that they should take greater care in the distribution of these permits and licences and also see that the quantity of cement and steel, are given to persons after being satisfied that they are really required and that they are actually used by them? Otherwise I may submit to the Hon. the Leader of the House—because, being an official, he has not the opportunity of knowing what exactly common people talk about these things—that he should devise some ways whereby the executive and the Ministry in particular gets rid of this responsibility of distribution of these various things.

"Last year, during the course of the Budget debate, several other criticisms were made. But all the evils which were talked of then have only been aggravated during the course of the year. Most of the persons referred then to the great crusade started against capacity and merit. During the course of this year, this crusade has only been intensified. Ever since this Government came, there was even a greater crusade against civil Courts and this year, the year 1948-49, has seen that crusade in its most intensive form; the greatest number of Bills were introduced and passed into Acts on the floor of this House ousting the jurisdiction of civil courts and depriving ordinary citizens of the ordinary redress which is available to citizens in courts of law and then transferring to the executive great and summary powers. It is all right to-day for us to pass legislation because we have got the majority to do so. But we must also see a little ahead. We must look into the future and consider what is it that we are doing when

on the floor of the Legislative Assembly, we come forward with Bills taking power and concentrating power in the hands of the executive. This reminds me of the great promise of the Government to separate the judiciary from the executive. Still, it is at the stage of token grant and I do not know whether, with this great love of concentrating all power in the hands of the executive, this separation will come after all.

"Then, talking about controls, we are reminded of food and it is good that the Hon. Minister for Food is here. I am glad he has come from Vizagapatnam, but he has not seen the conditions of Vizagapatnam. He has gone to a place where the conditions of Vizagapatnam are not reflected. He went to perform a function in that place where nothing about food scarcity will be heard. (Interruption.) I am not so bad as to say that Dr. Rajan goes only for tea parties. I reserve that kind of criticism to some other friends. Vizagapatnam is a deficit district and we have been asking for one irrigation scheme. I was glad to hear Messrs. K. R. Karanth and N. Sanjeeva Reddi when they emphasized that these schemes must be worked on a district or territorial basis instead of working them on a provincial basis and in the process forgetting several districts and territories. Vizagapatnam can be made a self-sufficient district if the Vamasadara Irrigation Scheme is completed. It would cost only one crore of rupees according to present estimates. (Interruption.) It would go even to two crores as a child grows into a man. It started with 80 lakhs, then went on to one crore and it will even go to 5 or 10 crores, if it is not carried out in time. The scheme will benefit one lakh of acres of beautiful virgin soil, nearly 14 miles alongside of the river. But the preliminary investigation has taken three years. If the scheme is completed, there will be an advantage in the administration of the Food Department because the district will be self-sufficient and from Chilka lake down to Madras, the various transport arrangements of the Food Department will become easy. The whole block north of Madras will become a self-sufficient area and all the attention of the Food Department that is diverted now to a single district, that is, Vizagapatnam, can be bestowed on the other districts. The work of the Food Department will become easier. But yet 4 p.m.
this scheme is not attended to. What happens? Although we are in the Vizagapatnam district, which is a deficit district, north of it lies Orissa Province, which is absolutely a surplus area and south of us lies the Godavari district, which is famous for its surplus, and yet what happens is, on account of the policy of Government, which the Hon. Food Minister is not going to change in spite of repeated representations, the food that is grown in East Godavari district is not allowed to enter Vizagapatnam district, and the Central Government do not allow the food raised in Orissa to be imported into Vizagapatnam district. And we are asked to be content with four ounces of rice per day. Every statement from the Food Department tells us only that ordinarily India is a deficit country and Madras Province is a deficit province, and that it is five to six per cent deficit. Every year Government are printing a three or four

pages pamphlet on Grow More Food Campaign and lay stress on the fact how three lakhs of acres more have been brought under plough? And yet what happens? On account of the management of Government, the five or six per cent deficit has to-day become 40 per cent deficit in food. I request the Hon. Food Minister not to simply read the report that a few of his officers might send him from the East Godavari. For there are a set of officials who are interested in retaining controls. We want the Hon. Food Minister to go into the matter fully. For he says, 'if we allow food to move into Vizagapatnam from East Godavari district, East Godavari district also may become a deficit district.' Madam, this is not an argument which anybody can understand. Therefore I would submit to Government to remove this restriction and control and allow free movement of foodgrain throughout the Presidency. Only by this means can the price of food be reduced and food may be made available to the ordinary man. To-day a bag of paddy costs Rs. 72 in Vizagapatnam, while the same thing costs only Rs. 30 in Kakinada. The town of Tuni situated on the Tuni river is situated on the border Vizagapatnam in East Godavari district. On the Godavari side of that river a bag of paddy to-day costs Rs. 36 or Rs. 37, while on the other side (the Vizagapatnam district side) the same thing costs Rs. 74 or Rs. 75. I want the Hon. Food Minister to draw a lesson from this fact, and not merely repeat, 'if I allow imports into Vizagapatnam district from East Godavari district, East Godavari will become a deficit area.' Vizagapatnam district officers want this ban to be removed; they are also your officers. So make Vizagapatnam a little more happy. Our unhappiness is not unavoidable. It lies in your hands. Therefore do it for the sake of 40 lakhs of people of Vizagapatnam.

"Madam certain great things were done during the course of the year. The programme of Prohibition was completed and the Zamindari Abolition Bill was passed. In spite of its defects the zamindari abolition is a great piece of legislation. The Government can also take credit for starting the Industrial and Financial Corporation. No doubt these are great things. But these are not enough for the common man. What have we done for the common man? Of course it may be said that the Government have paid him attention; that provision for sales-tax on chillies, pepper, turmeric and plantain has been made, that the common man was deprived all these years from contributing his higher quota to taxation but now he has been given due attention. (Laughter.)

"Madam, here, I may be allowed to submit, representing municipalities in this Province, that the surcharge of 12½ per cent on house-tax is not certainly welcome to municipalities. Only from the 1st of October last, we have raised our property-tax in all municipalities. I dare say, the Hon. Leader of the House is aware of it. Government themselves fixed varying rates and in Vizagapatnam the rates have been raised nearly by three times. On the top of this, you come and say to-day, 'give us 12½ per cent surcharge on your house-tax.' Of late, the Central Government,

the local Government, municipalities and local boards are all increasing the tax day by day. But the people must have the capacity to give. The 12½ per cent surcharge must be stopped, as also the four or five additional taxes proposed. Instead of the new taxation, having regard to the success of experiment made on the nationalization of motor transport in the City of Madras, please extend it without any compunction to the entire Province, and thereby you can have a revenue of five to six crores to balance your budget."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"If I have exceeded my time I resume my seat."

*N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, this is not a good budget, and nobody expects a good budget when the conditions in our country are bad. Definitely it is not a bad budget, and nobody will deny Government extraordinary sources of revenue to meet extraordinary emergencies. (Laughter.) Now, Madam, Deputy Speaker, I see our friends smiling. I can understand Mr. Hameed Khan smiling; but I cannot understand the Leader of the House smiling. (Laughter.) For we are to-day on the edge of a volcano. What is the situation that we have got in our country? Dum Dum has given us the warning! And I believe that we have got to take stock of the situation. This is not a moment when we should display what has been said of Nero, that he was found fiddling when Rome was burning! I would say, this is not the occasion for speech but for action. Because I know that the Government of the day have got to secure the maximum support possible to meet the extraordinary situation in which they are placed to-day. I would therefore say, representing as I do the largest minority in this country of 45 million Muslims, as a member of the Muslim League Party, as a member of the Opposition, as a citizen of India, I say, 'bury the hatchet, let by-gones be by-gones; let us bury our past memories, let us act in the living present with heart within and God overhead. I know many nationalist forces are to-day combined to play ducks and drakes with the fortunes of our freedom, and so, it is but necessary that we must combine all the spiritual forces in the country and present a united front to meet that menace and wipe it out from this country, from this continent and from this world! To-day our enemy number one is the Communist. It is not the word of the Government that I am trying to echo, it is the word of Allah, it is that of God when I say that we have to wipe out that enemy from every village, every district and every province of our land if our country is to be preserved from materialism. It is in that spirit we have got now seriously to think of our future. I know our friends have not understood this problem quite seriously. Otherwise you would not have heard to-day one member after member speaking and speaking for his village, for his district or for his part of the

Province. This is not the time for bickering, this is not the time for quarrel, this is not the time for disorganization. We have all had enough of problems. We must now think ahead and see that we have enough capacity to meet the menace of Communism which only the spiritual forces in us can dispel. One country after another in the East is falling a prey in the onward march of Communism. I feel if we have foresight and combine together we can stem the tide of Communism and save the country and the world from this menace. I see from the reports of occurrences in different parts of the Province that it has become not a mere nuisance but a poison. The Leader of the House got excited this morning when my friend Mr. Hassan Koya was speaking and he said, 'you (Muslim League) have swallowed many things.' I say, 'Yes, we have'. You must be proud of it; you must be grateful to us for that. We are proud of it because that is in the interest of the country; that is in the interest of freedom! And here let me say this, and I say what I mean and I mean what I say. I ask you, are you going to swallow this poison of Communism? This poison is like canker, eating into the very vitals of society, destroying everything, destroying our very existence itself! For that, all of us should combine together. I tell you, when I say that, it is not for power, it is not for Ministry, it is not for politics I say this; it is from the inner urge, it is the soul of a people that speaks, when I say, we shall join together to destroy the poison of Communism and give it no quarter in any part of the Province to stay. It is in that background I feel the time has come for us to join together. I appeal in the name of humanity to our Congress friends, 'please forget your differences to preserve the freedom we have got'. Let there be no difference on the score of linguism or racialism. At least for five years let us work together and preserve freedom and then there will be time enough for our quarrels and our demands. But to-day the problem is 'Preserve Freedom *here and now*.' Now or never! Let us work together without seeking any reward, without any desire for pelf or power, without pride and prejudice, and let us bury the past, bury it for good and forge the future, of which humanity may be proud, eternally proud, and say that we solidly formed a mighty force spiritually to destroy Communism to win for the world the four freedoms, of which naturally as a minority I value most freedom of worship and freedom of association. For what are the Muslims asking for? We are not encroaching on anybody's right; we are not denying anybody his right for worship; we do not want Ministry; only a fool will ask to-day to be in the Ministry (Laughter) and to be in the Ministry. Damn it, dash it, it is nothing but an idiot's delight in a fool's paradise. We want the right for self-expression to defend our educational, cultural, religious and social rights as a self-respecting community of 45 millions. (Hear, hear.)

"Madam, the country is going to rack and ruin and I want everybody in the country—both Hindus and Muslims—to stand

united. I cannot understand why the Sikh Leader, Master Tara Singh, should have chosen this opportunity to hold aloft his *Kirpan* and to stand against the Government of India. I cannot understand why the Hindu Mahasaba and the Aryasamajists and the R.S.S. are still thinking and saying that the Muslims should be deprived of their rights of citizenship in this country. Madam, I can only say, that 'they know not what they are speaking about'. We, Muslims, are a world force, spread all over the world. We are here in India, we are there in China; we are in Burma, we are in Pakistan and in fact we have been and we are in every part of the world for centuries together and therefore we are right in saying that we are a world force. (Interruption.) No doubt we have asked for Pakistan. Like brave heroes we fought for it and won it and we are proud of it. And there we stopped. Thus far and no further! This is a country which we have adopted and we are going to have our graves here."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"India is only your adopted mother, is it not!" (Laughter.)

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, this is a country which we have adopted and in which we are going to have our graves and your graves as well (Laughter). But I do not want this country to be the grave-yard of our reputation. We want to give proof that we shall combine all our spiritual forces to combat the evil forces that are at work and to preserve law and order in this country. It is not by the fiat of the State, nor by the edict of the Government nor by creating fear in the communities that you can preserve law and order. There is in every man that innate sense of justice, that reverence for the law of God, that innate desire for peace, which invokes respect for law, authority and freedom. It is for that reason, Madam, that I feel that all our friends—on that side as well as on this side—and all over the country must forge unity amongst themselves—I mean the unity of hearts. It is no use simply trying to say, 'I have scored a point here or you have scored a point there.' That is not the way for lasting unity. That is not the way we are going to save and preserve our freedom or to attain our salvation.

"Now, Madam, Deputy Speaker, this problem of meeting the menace to the spirit of man is the budget of budgets, which the Hon. Leader of the House in his usual light-hearted manner can never understand. I see him smile, but I am afraid that he will lose the freedom of this country, if he is to be in that frame of mind. 'What is a budget after all, but mere facts and figures?' That is probably his view of the budget. But that is not the way to look at the budget. You have got to deal with public opinion which gives you sanctions, which gives you a place here and which makes you run the administration. That public opinion to-day is in disorganization. That public opinion to-day is practically in a state of flux. I know your difficulties. I can understand them. I lend my ears. Hear what people talk in the buses,

in the tram-cars and everywhere; they speak about their difficulties and the difficulties caused to them by the Government. Even I have my own difficulties to speak about and so also every hon. Member of the House has his own difficulties, including you, Madam, Deputy Speaker!" (Laughter.)

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Member comes to me, I will tell him my difficulties." (Laughter.)

*N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"But the question is, Madam, if the worst comes to the worst, we know that even in this zero hour of the Congress history, it is the only organization that will be able to preserve the forces of law and order and maintain peace and freedom in this country, if it wants to. But the question is, whether it wants to. (Laughter.) And I daresay that it wants to. The point is that we to-day want this Congress organization not to be in disorganization. (Laughter.) We want this organization to run the Government by securing the co-operation of all the parties in the country, not on the terms of the Ministry—Damn it, dash it (laughter)—but on terms of love and goodwill."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I do not want the hon. Member to repeat those words very often; they are unparliamentary."

*N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"'Damn it' does not mean that I refer to this Ministry. I refer only to our attitude towards office.

"Madam, all scriptures have decreed, 'that man does not live by bread alone'! And in politics let it be understood that he does not live by ministry alone. (Laughter.) It is in that spirit and not in the spirit of any temporal or governmental power, that we should take stock of the present situation. I warn, Madam, that there is an enemy who is going to strike at the very root of our existence. Let us join together and try to combine all forces to combat that menace.

"Now, Madam, coming to certain matters which the Hon. Minister for Finance has said in the course of his budget speech, let me state this in the first place. I know that great strides have been made in the field of education. But at the same time, I know that we are not agreed over certain matters with the Hon. the Minister for Education. That does not detract us from admitting the progress that has been achieved in the field of education or expressing the admiration that we have for the rapid progress which his department has made under his Ministership. I know that when the appropriate demand comes up, I will have the fullest opportunity to speak on that subject; but here let me only mention this, that education in our country has made probably the most rapid progress that any part of our Province can justly boast of. But I only want that the Hon. Minister for Education

should not import his pet theories and notions with regard to religious instruction. Madam, what is the use of the intellect, if it cannot be made the handmaid of emotion? I tell you, Madam, our friends who come out of their schools and colleges to-day, know only of one thing. In their scheme of priorities, they give the first preference to cosmetics! (Laughter.) They only get to know the paraphernalia of modern life and all its glamours, but deep in their hearts, there is nothing; they have neither love for men nor love for any other thing except themselves. And it is religious instruction and religious instruction alone which is going to infuse in them the proper sense of values. I want every Hindu to be a better Hindu than what he is to-day; I want every Muslim to be a better Muslim than what he is to-day and every Christian to be a truer Christian than what he is to-day: (an Hon. Member 'And Mr. Anwar'!) And also definitely Anwar to be a better Anwar than what he is to-day. (Laughter.) Only then can the country become better than what it is to-day. I do not think that religious education would bring about any fissiparous tendencies among the different sections of the community. You have allowed this lullaby to be sung for sometime past and thereby you have deceived yourselves by thinking that by waving this magic wand of the Hon. Minister for Education, you can merge the identity of the different communities and can make them into a solid mass of irreligious humanity. Surely every member of the community should get to know the vitals of his own religion and only then will he prove to be a proud citizen of India, because this is a land of great religions. You have said that religion has got no place in education—damn it—shun it! (Laughter.) We do not want any more, lifeless, soulless, meaningless products from schools and colleges!

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I should rather, on this occasion, try to say a word of compliment to the Hon. Minister for Finance. He has sweet manners—indeed very very sweet manners! But the question is—and I have been thinking of it again and again—'Is sweetness the only qualification for Ministership?' (Laughter.) For, much more than sweetness, I expect seriousness in him, because of the situation in which we are placed to-day. But believe me all the same, Madam, that when I say this—and I am taking a country-wide view of the administration, that is to say, the administration of the various Provinces of this country—that there is no Province in this country where you have got a better set of Ministers than here. (Laughter.) People have been telling me several things about them—even certain Congress friends have said so many things to me—but I refuse to believe them, because if you judge them by the standard of an All-India character, you will find that although in matters of capacity our Ministers may not come up to our expectations (laughter)—and that is but a known fact (laughter)—when they are compared with the Ministers in other Provinces, by and large, they are the best. (Laughter.) Not even in the centre have you got such a

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galaxy of Ministers as we have here to-day (laughter). No. I give this admiration to our Ministers, because many things have been said to me—sometimes, somethings even scandalously against them by certain friends—but all honour to the Hon. Premier of this Province, who at least has held aloft considerations of integriiy and to-day in our Province we are having a Ministry of which we can justly be proud. Although they have got certain defects, they are not such defects of which we need be ashamed. (Laughter.)

" Now, Madam, one thing I want to ask. Why is it that there is so much of anarchy in this Province? Because corruption is rampant; that is due, because our friends, there, do not have the capacity (Laughter); and Madam, the Hon. Home Minister must be a giant. By the way, Madam, I do not know who, the Home Minister of this Government is! (Laughter), because that is a portfolio which should deserve separate administration and here it seems that that responsibility is divided between different members of the Treasury Benches and so we see that they are finding it difficult to combat this Communist meance in this Province. Give a chance to the Muslim; give him that portfolio and see how he drives out the Communists from this Province! (Laughter.) But I do not want any Muslim to be there in the Ministry. (Laughter.) At least I do not want that until 1955 any Muslim should be anywhere near the Treasury Bench, because, 'all is rot in the State of Denmark'. (Laughter.) But this particular Ministry, viz., the Home Ministry should be held by a strongman. For a Home Minister should be a man of extraordinary merit, extraordinary capacity, extraordinary courage and extraordinary character. He must be able to meet the communist menace and infuse into the services that amount of courage, vigour and vitality which will be necessary to wipe out corruption altogether from this Province. To-day our village folks know that the ends of justice are not served properly without corruption. They are not able to get things done by the Services in the districts, and so what they want is that the district administration should be improved. I want that the Ministry should bring forward such measures as would drive out corruption, root and branch and when this is done, it will be a mile-stone on the onward march of our country towards peace and then only I shall be proud to call this country my own, not as one of adoption, but by every test, my own country, and that we may say boldly, 'Here there is no corruption, here we have a country full of integrity'."

SRI M. VENKATA RAJU :—" అధ్యక్షురాలుగారూ, సభ్యులారా."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" సభ్యులారా అని మెంబర్లను address చేయకూడదు, chair ను మాత్రమే address చేయాలి."

SRI M. VENKATA RAJU :—" అధ్యక్షురాలుగారూ, నేడు Assembly లో Finance Minister గారు ప్రవేశపెట్టిన Budget ను నేను అభినందిస్తున్నాను.

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ఆయితే ఈ Budget పూర్తి పంథాలలోనే ఉన్నది గాని కొత్త విన్యాసము కనుపించుటలేదు. అక్కడక్కడ కొన్ని ప్రజోపయోగకరమగు పనులకు కొంత ఎక్కువ డబ్బు ఇచ్చియున్నారు అనుటకు సందేహములేదు. అయినప్పటికి ఈ బడ్జెటువలన మన దేశములో ఉన్నటువంటి వేలకొలది రైతులకు, రైతు కూలీలకు ఎటువంటి ప్రయోజనము కలుగదని, వారి బాధలను లగ్గించుటకుగాను ఎటువంటి ప్రయత్నమునూ చేయబడలేదని చెప్పవలసివచ్చుచున్నందులకు విచారించుచున్నాను.

" ఈ దేశంలో ఆనేక లక్షలకొలది ఎకరముల భూమి వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొనుటకు పనికివచ్చేటటువంటిది ఉన్నది. ఈ భూములను కొంతవరకైనను సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చుటకు వివిధమైన ఏర్పాట్లుగాని, ప్రయత్నములుగాని చేయబడినట్లు కనుపించుటలేదు. అంతేకాకుండా Grow More Food Campaign (అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి) కొరకు లక్షలకొలది డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేస్తున్నారు. కాని దీనివలన హెచ్చు ప్రయోజనము కలుగుటలేదు, హెచ్చు భూమిని సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చుటకు అవకాశము లేకుండా ఉన్నది. గ్రామాలలో ఉండేటటువంటి మునసబులు, కర్ణాలు ఈ విషయంలో రైతులకు సహాయము చేయటంలేదు. రైతులకు అనేకవిధాలైన ఇబ్బందులు కలుగజేస్తున్నారు. అందువలన హెచ్చు భూమిని సాగుచేసి దాని ద్వారా అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తికి సహాయపడటానికి రైతులకు సరియైన అవకాశాలు లేకుండాపోయినవి. కాబట్టి ఏ ఏ గ్రామాలలో ఎంతెంత భూమి సాగుకు పనికివచ్చేది ఉన్నదో లెక్కలు తయారు చేయించి దానిని వేద రైతులకు పంచి వారిచేత ఆ భూములను సాగులోనికి తీసుకొని వచ్చునట్లు చేయుటకుగాను ఒక Scheme ను అమలులోపరచడము అత్యావశ్యకమని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

" అంతే కాకుండా అనేక వేల ఎకరముల భూమి, వ్యవసాయము చేసుకోటానికి అనువయినటువంటిది. పెద్ద చెట్లు, చేమలు లేకపోయినా 'అడవి భూమి' అనే పేరుతో ఉన్నది. ఇటువంటి భూములను బాగుచేయించి సాగులోనికి తీసుకొని రావడం చాలా ముఖ్యమైనటువంటిది. ఈ విషయములలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ వహిస్తే ఆహారపదార్థాలను ఇతర ప్రదేశాలనుంచి తెప్పించేటటువంటి పరిస్థితులు పోతవి, ఇందుకుగాను మనము ఇప్పుడు ఖర్చుచేయుచున్న కోట్లకొలది డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేయవలసిన అవసరము ఉండదు. ఈనాడు ప్రజా సామాన్యము ఆహార పదార్థాల కొరకు పడుచున్న బాధలు తప్పిపోతాయి. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయముల నన్నింటిని ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించి రైతులకు, ప్రజలకు తోడ్పడవలసినదని నేను ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

" మరొక విషయమునుగూర్చి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అది ఈ బడ్జెట్టులో వేయతలచినట్లు తెలియజేసిన కొత్త పన్నులను గురించి. ఏ ప్రభుత్వముకాలైను ప్రజోపయోగ కార్యములను చేసేనిమిత్తం పన్నులను వేయడం సహజము. ఆ విధంగా కొన్ని కొత్త పన్నులను వేయకతప్పదు. అప్పుడుకాని ప్రజలకు హెచ్చు ఉపకారము చేయడం సాధ్యముకాదు కాని ఈ విధంగా వేసేటటువంటి పన్నులను, భాగ్యవంతుల పైననే విధించి వారిదగ్గరనుంచే వసూలు చేయించవలెనుగాని, సామాన్యులైన హెచ్చు పన్నులు విధించి వారిని ఇంకా బాధలకు గురిచేయవద్దని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇదివరకటినుంచి ప్రభుత్వమువారు Agricultural Income Tax వేయతలచి ఉన్నప్పటికి ఇప్పుడు దానిని విరమించుకున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా చేయడం సబబుగాలేదు. పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములమీద, మిల్లు యజమానులమీద పన్నులువేసి ఇంత కన్న ఎక్కువగా ప్రజోపయోగకరమైన పనులను చేయించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

[Sri M. Venkata Raju] [28th February 1949

"మరొక ముఖ్యమైన విషయముగురించి మనవిచేస్తాను. మన కాంగ్రెస్‌వారు పదవులలోనికివచ్చి చాలా కాలము అయినది. వారు ప్రతి సంవత్సరము అనేక scheme లను sanction చేసివున్నారు. ఈ scheme లకుగాను అనేక లక్షల డబ్బు ఇచ్చినారు. కాని ఈ డబ్బు పూర్తిగా ఖర్చు చేయబడుటలేదు. పనులు సక్రమంగా జరుగుటలేదు. లక్షలాది డబ్బు ఖర్చుకాకుండా మిగిలిపోతోంది. ఈ విధంగా ప్రజోపయోగకరమైన పనులను చేయిస్తూవుంటే ప్రజలలో అనేక సందేహాలు ఏర్పడుతున్నాయి. మంత్రిగారిని ఈ విషయాలనుగురించి అడుగుతే Engineer లు లేరు, Overseerలు లేరు, Supervisor లు లేరు, అని అంటున్నారు. ఈ కారణాలచేత పనులకు సక్రమంగా కొనసాగించకపోతే ప్రజలు కాంగ్రెస్‌వారిని నిందిస్తున్నారు గాని మనము వారిని సంతృప్తి పరచలేము, వారికి ఏ విధమైన ఉపకారము చేయలేము. అవసరమైనట్లైతే యుద్ధకాలము లోపలనే ఈ పరీక్షలకు చదువే కాలాన్ని తగ్గించి వారికి పనులు నేర్పి వారిచేత ఈ scheme లను తొందరగా పూర్తిచేయించవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను.

"మరొక ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి విషయము మనవిచేస్తాను. ఇప్పుడు ఒక్కొక్క మంత్రికి 3, 4 పోర్టుపోలియోలు(port folios) ఉన్నాయి. Resign చేసినవారి స్థానే కొత్తవారిని నియమించక పోవడంవలన మంత్రులకు పని హెచ్చుగావుంటోంది. ఆ కారణముచేత వారు సక్రమంగా పనులను నిర్వహించలేక పోతున్నారేమో ననేటటువంటి సందేహము కలుగుతుంది. పరిస్థితులను ఈ విధంగానే ఉంచినట్లయితే పరిపాలన సక్రమంగా కొనసాగించడము చాలాకష్టము. ముఖ్యంగా మన ప్రధాన మంత్రి గారు 4, 3 పోర్టు ఫోలియోలను వారిచేతులలో నుంచుకొనినారు. అందువల్ల వారిగదుల నిండా ఫైళ్లు నిలబడి ఉన్నాయి. వాటిని చూడటానికే వారికి time ఉండటంలేదు. అనేకవిషయాలు ఆలస్యమైపోతున్నాయి. పనులు జరగటంలేదు. ప్రజలలో చాలా అసంతృప్తి ఏర్పడుతుంది. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఫైళ్లను తొందరగా చూచి ప్రజలకు కావలసిన పనులను సక్రమంగా చేయించవలసినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

"మరొక ప్రధాన విషయము గురించి మనవి చేస్తాను. ఈ మధ్య రాజకీయ బాధితులకు భూములను ఇస్తామని ఒక G.O. ను ప్రభుత్వమువారు pass చేశారు. ఈ G.O. pass చేసి ఇప్పటికి ఒకటిన్నర సంవత్సరములైనది. కాని ఇంతవరకు రాజకీయ బాధితులకు భూములను ఇచ్చినట్లు కనపడదు. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వమువారివద్దనుంచి కలెక్టరు ఆఫీసులకు ఆర్డర్లు పంపబడినప్పటికి అక్కడవారు తగిన శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవటంలేదు. అక్కడ ఉండేగుమాస్తాలు ఈ ఆర్డర్లను గదులలో పారేస్తున్నారు. ఈ ఆర్డర్లలో ఇంతవరకు ఏవికూడా అమలు జరుపబడినట్లు కనపడదు. ఈ విధంగా పనులు జరుగుతుంటే ప్రభుత్వమువారియొక్క, మంత్రులయొక్క ప్రతిష్టకు భంగమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వము వారియొక్క ఉద్యోగులలో ఒకవిధమైనటువంటి discipline ఉండాలి. Government వారి వద్దనుంచి వచ్చేటటువంటి ఆర్డర్లను వారు సక్రమంగా, సత్వరంగా అమలుపరిచేటటువంటి పద్ధతులను ఏర్పాటు చేయాలి. లేకపోతే ప్రభుత్వమువారియొక్క dignity కే ముప్పు అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజలలో అసంతృప్తి బయలుదేరుతుంది. ఈ విషయాన్ని ముఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వమువారు గుర్తించి వారి ఉత్తర్వులు వారి తాబేదార్లు వెంట వెంటనే అమలు జరిపేటట్లు చూడవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను. లేకపోయినట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క, మంత్రులయొక్క ప్రతిష్టపోతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"మరొక విషయము మనవి చేస్తాను. మా జిల్లాలో ఒకచోట కొంత ఖాళీ భూమి ఉన్నది. దానిని కొంతమంది అక్రమ ప్రవేశము చేశారు. అక్కడ కొన్ని భవనా

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లను కట్టి వాటిని open చేయటానికి ఒక మంత్రిగారినికూడా ఆహ్వానించారు. మంత్రిగారు అక్కడకు వెళ్లారు. అక్కడకు వెళ్లిన తరువాత ఆ స్థలంలో భవనములు కట్టటానికి వారు permission పుచ్చుకోలేదని తెలుసుకొని వారి programme ను postpone చేసుకొని తిరిగి వెళ్లిపోవలసివచ్చినది. ఇటువంటి అన్యాక్రాంతాలు, అక్రమ ప్రవేశాలు, ఆక్రమణలు జరుగుతుంటే ప్రభుత్వంవారు చూస్తూ ఊరుకుంటున్నారు. దీనివలన వారి ప్రతిష్టకు భంగము కలుగుతోందని మరల మరల వారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అందువల్ల మనము చాలా జాగ్రత్తగా ప్రవర్తించాలని ప్రభుత్వము ఆర్డర్లకు ఉద్యోగులు, ప్రజలు గౌరవించే పరిస్థితులను కలుగచేయవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

"కొంతమంది సభ్యులు లైసెన్సులు ఇవ్వడం విషయం గురించి ప్రభుత్వమువారిని విమర్శించినారు. ఈ licence లను ఇవ్వడంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలా జాగ్రత్తగా ఉండాలని, సక్రమైన పద్ధతులమీదను ఆధారపడి మాత్రమే ఈ licence లు ఇవ్వాలని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆ విధంగా చేయడమువలననే ఈ నాడు cloth విషయములో black market తగ్గిపోయినది. ఆ విధంగానే ఆహార విషయంలోకూడా చాలా శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవాలి. ఈ నాడు రేషనింగు విధానంవలన చాలా ఇబ్బందులు కలుగుతున్నాయి. ఇదివరకు అనేకసార్లు రేషనింగు విధానంవలన కలుగుచున్న కష్టాలను గురించి ఈ Assembly లో చర్చించినాము. కాని ఆ పాత పద్ధతులనే ఈనాడుకూడా అమలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విధానం మీరితేనేకాని ప్రజలు సుఖించరు. ప్రజలకు సక్రమంగా ఆహార పదార్థాలు దొరకక బాధపడుతున్నంతకాలము మనకు ఆ ప్రతిష్టతప్పదు. ఈ విషయం చాలా జాగ్రత్తగా గవర్నమెంటువారు ఆలోచించవలసియున్నది. ఈ కష్టాలనన్నింటి తొలగించడానికి ఒక్కటే మార్గము కనిపిస్తోంది. రాష్ట్రంలో ఉన్న surplus ధాన్యాన్ని రైతులవద్దనుంచి ప్రభుత్వమువారే కొనాలి. ఈ విధంగా ఉత్పత్తి అయిన ధాన్యాన్ని ప్రభుత్వమువారు స్వాధీనము చేసుకొని దానిని వారే ప్రజలకు పంపకముచేసే పద్ధతిని అవలంభించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను. ఆ విధంగా చేయకపోతే ప్రజలలో చాలా అసంతృప్తి ఏర్పడుతుంది.

"ఈ బడ్జెటులో Education నిమిత్తము 9 కోట్ల రూపాయలను ఏర్పాటుచేశారు. ఇది చాలా సంతోషించవలసిన విషయము. ఈ ఉదయము ఒక మహమ్మదీయ సభ్యుడు మాట్లాడుచు కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వములయొక్క policy లకు సంబంధములేదని అన్నారు. గౌ॥ సీతారామ రెడ్డిగారి Textile policy కిని, గౌ॥ ప్రకాశంగారి Textile policy కిని సంబంధము లేదని అన్నారు. ఏ కాంగ్రెసువారు మంత్రులుగా ఉన్నా వారి విధానము ప్రజలకు మిల్లు గుడ్డగాని ఖాదీగాని దొరికేటట్లు చేయుటే వారి విధానమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి చేయించడం, ప్రజలలో అవిద్య తొలగించడం, ప్రజోపయోగకరమైన పనులు చేయడం కాంగ్రెసువారి ఉద్దేశము. ముఖ్యంగా Education కు, Irrigation హెచ్చుగా డబ్బు ఇచ్చినందులకు Finance Minister గారిని అభినందిస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance for the lucid exposition of the Budget for the next year. In so doing I also feel proud and thank the Ministry for their having introduced the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation in this Budget. Madam, for many years, we in the South have been pleading that the interests of the Depressed classes, I mean the Harijans, were not properly looked after and that there ought to

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be a separate department to cater to the needs of this community. Now, Madam, I feel that after all the Government have realized the necessity for it and as we see in the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister, they have decided to have a separate department. I know that the Government have given careful consideration to the report that has been submitted by the Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee who took great pains to go throughout the Province and submit facts and figures thereby convincing the Government about the need. Several of the ameliorative provisions that have been suggested in the report, will I am sure be given effect to by the new department that is envisaged.

"As hon. Members know, Madam, the Depressed classes have no proper habitation, and we find that there is a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs made out of the 1 crore of rupees. I am afraid that the amount just now provided in the Budget may not be enough to meet all the recommendations of the Committee. But I hope that the Hon. the Finance Minister will come to this House with a supplementary demand which the House will be pleased to vote, in view of the fact that a separate department is to be started to give the necessary facilities for the welfare of the Harijans.

"Madam, the Budget as it is presented to us shows a deficit of Rs. 3 crores and 90 lakhs. As one who has been in this House and seen many Budget speeches, I feel satisfied that the Budget is placed on a very sound basis. Taking into consideration the circumstances in the country, Madam, and especially the great reformation that we have brought about in this Province by adopting total Prohibition, no one in this House or outside would consider this as a deficit budget for the year to come. The Hon. the Finance Minister has suggested certain ways and means to make up the Rs. 4 crores. He has taken up the matter of a duty on tea. As one who has known the plantations where millions of coolies are employed and the position of the tea trade in the world today, I may say that the United Kingdom and America have not asked for a greater quantity of tea as in former years. And Australia is growing tea and they are going to compete with us in the world market. Knowing all these things the former Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, left out these things from taxation. That is, all the tea that goes out of the country is not to be taxed at the first place. Now, I see my hon. Friend is touching that also. The Hon. the Finance Minister should approach the Government of India who are collecting a tea cess under the scheme of giving it to the Tea (Cess) Committee. Since the Government of this Province have thought it necessary to include tea in the first instance, I think it has a greater case to approach the Government of India to ask them to place a certain proportion of that cess to the credit of this Government.

4-45 p.m. "Secondly, Madam, my hon. Friend has touched potato. From the month of July to December the Nilgiris alone is able to meet

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the needs of the several markets in India as regards potato. Unfortunately, there is no regulated market for this product. Those people who have been working under the Europeans in former years have taken to this as their avocation in life. It would be very hard for the Government themselves to collect any taxes on this produce as it is to-day. I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to reconsider whether it is necessary to touch this food-crop.

"Here is a proposal to tax 12½ per cent surcharge on house tax in municipal areas. Madam, I know Ootacamund is one of the sanatoria—Queen of the hill stations—that was resorted to by Princes and nobles, but due to the new set up all those people do not resort to Ootacamund now. The Government themselves do not move to Ootacamund now. There is great distress in Ootacamund, and, as a matter of fact, during the last half-year many people were not in a position to pay their half-yearly taxes. As a result many of them had to sell away their properties. The Government of India are thinking of tourists' stations in India, and I would request the Hon. Minister to do something so that the people of Ootacamund may get the benefit of being a tourists' station.

"Coming to the district from which I have been elected, I am very glad that Government are seeing what is happening in some of the districts where there was thorough failure of rainfall. South Arcot district, as my hon. Friend said, is one of them. Just now I come from there. I find distress there. There is no water for the people and no fodder for cattle. Many of the fields are without grains in them. So, the people are feeling distress greatly. But I do not find in the detailed irrigation budget any provision made for South Arcot district, as far as these dry places are concerned. I think the Gomuki scheme near Kallakurichi and another scheme near Tirukkoyilur that have been before the Government for several years have not been taken up earnestly. I hope the Hon. Minister in charge will see that something is done to relieve the people of the distress in this portion.

"The Industries Department has taken up the question of getting lignite in South Arcot district. I see from the report mention of this has been made. But the Government in their experiment when they went one hundred feet deep, found a big stream coming up. As a matter of fact, they are trying to close up places wherever water oozes. If the Government are interested in that portion of the district they can allow water to rush up, and thereby make use of that water for irrigation. Apart coal from lignite, there are many by-products, and it is for the Industries Department to find out whether we can get coaltar, aniline, ammonia, and such other things. For agricultural development, we are in need of ammonia. From these deposits it is possible that they can produce ammonium sulphate. I find that the Government are taking some shares in Ammonium Sulphate Factory, which

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the Central Government are constructing in Sindhri Behar. I would request Government to take some interest in developing these industries where there is lignite deposit.

"Madam, in some portions of the South Arcot district, the rules of procurement seem to be not satisfactory to the people. I have consulted the procurement officers concerned, but they could not tell us what are the rules of procurement. Most of the people have leased lands, and have stored grains for seed purposes. All these seed grains are taken away. In places where on account of failure of monsoon people are not able to get even 1/10th of the produce, those people should not be treated in this manner. I am sure Government will make some arrangement whereby they can take only such portion of the produce that is available after allowing the people to store grains for seed.

"Coming to Education, Madam, we were all thinking that there would be a great change in the matter of primary education. But I am disappointed. We are going to have adult franchise in the elections in the near future. I thought the illiterate people and those who do not know really what is happening in India will get an incentive into these things by education. As my hon. Friend stated, due to a change in the basic system of education, unless they get all the teachers, they will not be in a position to make much headway in education. But there we cannot stop. I think education is the most important thing for a community like the Scheduled Castes for taking equal opportunities. I hope the Government will somehow or other see how to get better education and more education for this community.

"Madam, I find in the budget that Rs. 85,000 have been allotted for getting habitation for Harijans. In the schools in villages, there is no habitation for the teachers. I think that in the new scheme of things, Government will go through this matter and see that the teachers are provided with quarters very near the schools so that they can serve the children better.

"Madam, recently Ootacamund was cut away from other parts of the country due to heavy slips on the railway and on the main road. I have been pleading that Ootacamund must have a first-rate safe road either from Mettupalayam or from Gudalur. Recently, for three months the whole town was isolated. I would plead with the Government that they should look into this matter and improve the lot of the people by providing a safe and sound communication.

"With these words, I once again thank the Government for the interest, they have taken in Scheduled Castes."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, the Hon. the Finance Minister has presented his budget and made his speech with all the dignity of a Finance Minister. It

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is only on that performance that I have to congratulate him and on nothing else. I wish I were able to compliment the Finance Minister on this year's budget that he has presented—no doubt in a well-worded speech, but giving very little in substance, I should say, to the people of this Province. The most damaging feature in the budget is the proposed fresh taxation. I want to refer to this topic at the very outset, because that is the one feature that mars the whole budget. I could understand if the Hon. Minister had thought of taxing the rich and the people who are growing rich. Because it is from the rich that we have to take and give to the poor. Instead of that he has, if I may use a strong word, tried to kick at the belly of the poor—the stomach of the poor hungry people—by proposing to levy taxes on necessaries of life. That is one feature that has marred the whole picture. I would like, on this occasion, to sound a note of warning to my hon. Friend the Finance Minister that if he tries to resort to such taxation, that will be a dead weight, as it were, on the life of the poor people of this Province. I do not think he is doing any real service to the country. There is no meaning in trying to levy taxes on turmeric, potatoes and chillies, the daily necessaries of life for the poor man. This will spell ruin on the life of the poor people instead of raising their standard of life. As matters stand at present, we know that the cost of living is high enough—I must say too high—for the poorer people to get on in life. Therefore, it is really very strange, and I do not know what queer idea it was that impelled the Finance Minister to propose to levy taxes that will hit the poor people hard. Every taxation so far proposed according to our experience falls on the poor man, that is the consumer. After all, the General Sales Tax, we know, has been a heavy burden on the consumers. Every cash bill that is issued to the purchasers contains as the last item sales tax—so many annas or pies. Therefore, I do not understand the mentality behind the taxation now proposed in the speech of the Finance Minister.

"Having said so much about the proposed taxation, I must say a word or two about certain other features in the budget. No doubt this Government have got many problems to face. The greatest problem is food. Because, food ought to occupy the first place in the attention of any Government, and I believe this Government have been doing their best, though they may not have succeeded in their attempt to the fullest extent in providing more food—fullest quota of the ration so far. But it is remarkable to see that they have succeeded to a great extent in meeting the food situation. I hope in future the food production, as revealed in the speech of the Finance Minister, will be increased by the measures proposed for irrigation and other matters connected with the Grow More Food Campaign. It is possible to make this Province self-sufficient in food. So far as the cloth situation is concerned, the Government have done well. We are yet in the beginning of having a scheme for the distribution of cloth in the Province. We are yet to watch the situation and see how the scheme will

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work. I think that it may be necessary to increase the number of dealers throughout the Province. I would once more say that we should not depend entirely on the co-operative agencies for distribution of cloth. We can have a greater number of private dealers, though at present they are limited to 50 per cent of the total number of agencies for distribution of cloth. I would suggest that we should have more dealers than 50 per cent as at present. That would be a very good arrangement for the distribution of cloth.

"After food and cloth comes health and medical relief."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will continue his speech tomorrow. The House will now rise and meet at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 1st March 1949.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, the 1st March 1949.

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.

Introduction of B.C.G. Vaccination in the Province.

* 750-A *Q.*—DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR (on behalf of Sri R. Subbier): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to a report in the newspapers of 4th February 1949 that the Government propose to introduce throughout this Province B.C.G. vaccination;

(*b*) if so, whether the report is correct; and

(*c*) if so, whether the Government propose to make a statement on the floor of the House on the subject?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) The Government have sanctioned a local team consisting of a medical officer, a health visitor, two clerks, one peon and one driver to receive training in B.C.G. vaccination in the Madras City. The question of giving financial assistance to the U.M.T. Sanatorium for B.C.G. vaccination in Madanapalle area is under consideration.

"(*c*) No statement is contemplated."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"Will the Government state why they embark upon this scheme when the opinion in the medical profession even among the leaders is very much divided?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Opinion is not divided; except in the case of a few stray individuals, authoritative medical opinion is quite in favour of this form of vaccination. It is harmless, effective and it is necessary in the present circumstances obtaining in the country."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Is it not a fact that two eminent physicians of Madras—Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliyar and Dr. Srinivasan—have stated that on the whole this is in an experimental stage, that we do not know the results and hence it should not be tried in Madras?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"A statement has been issued by twelve well-known medical men, i.e., by Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, the Director-General of the Health Services, the President of the Indian Medical

Council and several other medical men. The Government of India have consulted experts who are in a position to give authoritative opinion and who can speak from experience. The experts are both foreign as well as Indian."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"Is it not a fact that even in England the thing has not been adopted on a mass scale and is still in an experimental stage and they are afraid to introduce it on a mass scale?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It is not in an experimental stage, Sir. In America, in Canada and in most of the European countries it has been adopted on a mass scale. England, being a conservative country has not taken to it."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, there seems to be a lot of controversy about this. Since the Hon. Minister for Public Health is a layman, will he consult the medical talent available in the Cabinet and take its advice in the matter?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Tuberculosis Adviser to the Government of India and the Superintendent of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium have both made authoritative pronouncements on this question. It is only at the instance of the Ministry of Health at the Centre that the B.C.G. inoculation campaign was started in Madras."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"My question is whether the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, the medical expert in the Cabinet, has been consulted in the matter?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I do not think it is necessary. Dr. Rajan is not an expert on tuberculosis." (Laughter.)

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that inoculations are absolutely voluntary and there is no compulsion whatever about them?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"They are quite voluntary."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"In view of the conflicting medical opinion, may I know if the Government propose to make resistance to this vaccination a penal offence?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"No, Sir, it is entirely voluntary. There are doctors and doctors. And 'doctors differ and patients suffer' is a well-known statement."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Inasmuch as there seems to be some controversy about the utility of the B.C.G. vaccine, will the Hon. Minister for Public Health and his Colleagues set an example by taking this vaccination and let others follow them?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The first person to be vaccinated was the son of Dr. Vasudeva Rao."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"Is it not a fact that disasters have occurred after the B.C.G. inoculation in other countries? Have the Government told the people who come for injection that it is a strain of the tubercle bacilli that is being injected into them?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"People are being given all information. Great care is taken in regard to the preservation of B.C.G. vaccine. It is done in the laboratory of the King Institute by a man who had been to Copenhagen for practical training in the manufacture of the B.C.G. vaccine."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"May I know the expenditure that would be incurred for this purpose?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I do not have the exact figures now. It will not be much."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Arising out of the answer that this inoculation is not compulsory, may I produce documentary evidence to show that unless students produced letters from their parents that they do not want this vaccination, they are given this vaccination?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"A letter is being sent to the parents of the students asking them whether they are willing to have their children given this vaccination."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know the approximate number of persons who have received this vaccination till now in Madras City?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Over 600 people have been tuberculin-tested. Only those who are found negative are given this vaccination. The large majority of the people are positive."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"When our standard of living is so low, when the housing and other conditions of life are far from satisfactory and people cannot even stand the effects of the reaction to this vaccination, do the Government expect any benefit out of this vaccination?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I would request the hon. Member to read the statements that have appeared in the papers. He does not seem to have been following the papers at all."

Management of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet.

*750-B *Q.*—THE YUVARAJA OF PITHAPURAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided on taking over the management of the Saidapet Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education; and

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(*b*) if so, what the reasons are for putting the present management to an end ?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"(*a*) It is under consideration.

"(*b*) As it is the only College of Physical Education in the Province, it is necessary that the college must be under their guidance for regulating their policy on physical education."

THE YUVARAJA OF PITHAPURAM :—"May I request the Hon. the Minister for Education to state whether it is desirable to put a premium on efficiency simply because it happens to be the efficiency shown by private management ?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"I do not understand the question, Sir."

THE YUVARAJA OF PITHAPURAM :—"May I request the Hon. the Minister to state whether he feels it is right to put a premium on efficiency simply because the efficiency is of a private agency ?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"I do not understand the insinuation behind the question. The facts are these. This is the only Physical Education College in the Province. Even when it was started, a condition was laid down that whenever the Government wanted to take it over, they could do it under certain conditions. This is not like other colleges like the Christian College, the Pachaiyappas and the Loyola Colleges. These are one of the many such colleges. The Government wanted to prescribe certain syllabus and certain qualifiations for the staff. The management is not amenable to these conditions, which we think are necessary for improving the efficiency of the college. I may add further that the women's section is entirely and wholly maintained out of Government funds. The institution is not being taken over because it is an aided institution or because of any 'communal colour' which some people want to give to it. There is no other object except to improve the efficiency of physical education imparted throughout the province."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU :—"May I know whether the Government intend to start another college for Physical Education ?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"There is no such proposal now."

SRI B. S. MURTHI :—"If it is the view of the Hon. Minister that certain experiments should be carried on, instead of taking over this college, could not the Government start another college, especially as this college has been working very very efficiently, much more efficiently than the Hon. Minister hopes to run it hereafter ?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"I do not know whether it is run much more efficiently than what the Government expect to run it. But this institution may be made more efficient. Even when it was started, a condition was imposed that the Government could they wanted, take it over on certain conditions."

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SRI P. NATESAN :—"Who is the Physical Education expert who said that the efficiency of this institution is not up to the mark ?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"Of late we have been receiving certain complaints about the running of this institution, which it is not open for me to divulge here."

SRI B. S. MURTHI :—"May I know the annual expenditure on this college and the contributions given by the Government ?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—"May I know whether this institution is not one of the branches of the Y.M.C.A. in India ?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"The question itself shows that."

THE YUVARAJA OF PITHAPURAM :—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government have a nominee of their own on the committe of management ?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"It does not improve matters very much."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"The Hon. Minister referred to certain conditions. What are the conditions which have not been fulfilled which justify the Government taking over the institution ?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"When lands and grants were given to the College when it was started, a condition was laid down that whenever the Government wanted to take over the institution they could do so on certain conditions with regard to compensation. It is a matter of detail and if the hon. Member wants that information he may put a separate question."

SRI G. KUMARAN :—"Sir, is there any syllabus prescribed for these institutions ?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"It is a matter of detail. If the hon. Member wants more details, he may put a separate question and I shall be glad to give him information."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU :—"Are the Government aware that there is a great demand on the part of the public for a college of physical education to be started by the Government ?"

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" That question does not arise out of this."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" With regard to the conditions under which the Government may take over the college, are there any reasonable conditions under which the Government may take it over or is it merely the arbitrary will of the Government ? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" I have alredy explained the matter, Sir."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Is it the view of the Government that only Government run institutions can be efficient and are the Government aware that aided institutions like the Loyola College and the St. Joseph's College, are as a matter of fact more efficient than many of the Government institutions? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" I entirely agree, Sir. I know that there are many aided institutions which are more efficient. I appreciate them and pay my tribute to these aided institutions which have contributed a great deal to the progress of education. But that does not mean that the Government cannot manage these institutions efficiently."

11-15 a.m. MR. H. O. FOWLER :—" In a recent speech, the Hon. the Minister for Education said that Madras owes not a little to the good work done by Missionary organizations in the development of education. How does he expect the Missionary organizations to continue to function with a sense of security if this is the attitude of the Government towards the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" When I say that I appreciate the work done by an institution, that does not mean that the Government should not take over the institution. Certain institutions may do good work. Others may be corrupt. In this particular case, I do not say that it is corrupt. Simply because we took action against certain institutions, whether they are managed by Hindus or Christians, for very good reasons, that does not mean that the Government's attitude towards Christian managed institutions is unsympathetic. While we are symparthetic to Christians managed institutions as will be seen from the grants which we give to them, Government will certainly take action against corruptions."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he is afraid that that particular institution being Christian will proselytise non-Christian students? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" There is no such aspersion cast just now."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, this being one of the branches of the Y.M.C.A. institution in India, is it right

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on the part of the Hon. Minister to separate the Madras institution from the rest and to take it over under Government management? "

SRI B. S. MURTHI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the move on the part of the Government to take over this institution is due to the inefficient management of the college in recent years? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" I do not want to add anything more to what I have already said. I may say that the managing committee and some representatives of the college are meeting me in a deputation this evening and if they are amenable to certain conditions which we think are very for the efficient management of the institution, then Sir, the question may be reconsidered."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" May I know if the Hon. Minister has got any expert on physical education in his mind who can take over the management and run it efficiently on behalf of the Government? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Yes, Sir, we have got an expert who is an efficient man to run it."

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMAYYA :—" Could not the Government establish another college and run it efficiently instead of taking over this college and thus giving offence to a large section of the public and also the Christian missionaries? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" I may point out that question does not arise out of this question. The Government will do the right thing by the institutions if they feel that it is the right thing to do."

SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" May I know whether in this particular institution, there are more Hindus than Christians? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" I have no statistics."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB :—" Is it a fact that the Madras Government pays only a sum of Rs. 2,000 and that the institution gets large sums by way of grants from various sources not only in India but also from far off countries like America and that it is run efficiently? When that is so, is it right on the part of the Government to take over its management? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" I think the hon. Member is not correct with regard to the figure. The grant that is made by the Government is not as poor as the amount mentioned by the hon. Member. The cost of the women's section is met entirely by the Government and the grant paid to the men's section, is far more than the amount mentioned by hon. Member."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR :—" In the early part of the reply, the Hon. Minister said that it is because that

the institution refused to comply with certain directions for the improvement of its efficiency, it is to be taken over by the Government. Is it possible for the Hon. Minister to tell us what were the directions that were issued to the institution?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"We want to prescribe the qualifications for the staff; we want the staff to be well trained and not appointed arbitrarily by the Y.M.C.A. We also want to prescribe the syllabus which will be consistent with the conditions in this country."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the taking over the management of the institution is based on some allegations and petitions that were made and if so, whether the Government will conduct a thorough enquiry into this matter?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"It is based on such information as the Government has."

THE YUVARAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister why the Government should incur an additional expenditure when they are already short of funds, and when the Y.M.C.A. are putting in their funds?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I have already explained the matter fully and I have nothing more to add."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Hon. Minister said that there are certain conditions which this institution has to comply with. Can he take the House into his confidence and say what those conditions are? The Hon. Minister stated that if they are amenable to certain conditions, he may reconsider the question. May I know what those conditions are?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"If he wants more information, he may put a separate question."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"Is there any intelligent and expert officer who can manage this college, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The matter has yet to be talked over with the representatives of the institution."

Supply of water to Alankulam tank.

* 751 *Q.*—SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state at what stage the scheme of taking the surplus water of the Nagalkulam tank to Alankulam is?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The scheme has been investigated and the report is under examination by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation). Necessary action will be taken by the Government on receipt of the final report."

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of expediting the matter?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"We have already asked the Chief Engineer to expedite it."

Disciplinary proceedings against certain Collectors.

* 752 *Q.*—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) who the enquiring officer is that is conducting cases against some District Collectors for corruption;

(*b*) the number and the names of these Collectors; and

(*c*) what is the result of the enquiry?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier:—"(*a*) Tribunal (Disciplinary Proceedings) is now conducting cases.

"(*b*) The information cannot be furnished as the matter is treated as confidential.

"(*c*) One of the Collectors has been compulsorily retired from service."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Does the Government think, Sir, that the powder is dry enough to reach these dignitaries ultimately?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question must be always clear."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"I think the Minister is a very clever gentleman. May I know if the Government feel that it can take effective action against these Collectors for what they have done?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Effective action is being taken; otherwise, the District Collector would not have been compulsorily retired."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"May I know if any enquiry is being conducted to go into the question of corruption among the legislators?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member may put a separate question. Legislators are not District Collectors. The question deals with District Collectors."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know how many District Collectors are involved in this?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"More than one." (Laughter.)

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"What is the general nature of the complaint for which they are inquired into?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The general nature of the complaint must be corruption."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know what is meant by corruption? Where an official is degraded or forced to retire, there must

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be some serious charge of corruption. I would like to know the definition of corruption because, personally, I should expect the Government to prosecute the Collector for such a grave charge."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Two retired District Judges form the Tribunal. They go into the cases as reported by the X-Branch and they decide whether it is corruption and whether there should be compulsory retirement or dismissal or whether the persons can be acquitted."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know whether the Government are considering to take the cases before a Court of law in cases where the charges are proved to be very grave?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They will certainly take these cases to Court. The persons will be dismissed or compulsorily retired from service and then they will be prosecuted."

11-30 a.m. MR. H. O. FOWLER:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that there are certain gazetted officers who have been denied the right of engaging lawyers to defend their cases and that some have not been permitted to cross-examine those who witnessed against them?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"About the procedure adopted, I answered some question some time ago, and I need not repeat the answer. Sometimes, they can defend themselves by engaging lawyers."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"The Hon. Minister has said that the number of Collectors involved is more than one. I wish to know exactly the number, if he has already got that information. I want to know whether it is six or eight or ten."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"One case has been proved already and the Collector concerned has been compulsorily retired. There are other cases pending. We will have to take up the question with the Federal Public Service Commission at Delhi. We do not know what they are going to say about the recommendations of the local Tribunal. Pending their decision, I do not want to say how many are going to be dismissed."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know how many Collectors are involved? That is a simple question."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"In answer to clause (*b*), I said that the information cannot be furnished as the matter is treated as confidential. Therefore, I do not want to give the number of Collectors involved."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"It is certainly more than one. But, is it less than ten?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is possibly so."

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is the Government going to publish the names of those persons who are involved so that it will have a deterrent effect upon others?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"After the Public Service Commission at Delhi is consulted and the final names involved are known, they will be given the widest possible publicity."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"In view of the beneficial results that have been achieved in the case of the Stanley Trial in England may I know if the Government propose to publish the evidence in the case of these enquiries also from day to day?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. the Leader of the House that the Federal Public Service Commission is to be consulted before any action against the persons can be taken, may I know whether such action has been taken against one collector who has been retired compulsorily only after consulting the Federal Public Service Commission?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Yes, Sir."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether amongst the Collectors who are proceeded against now after making enquiry, is there any I.C.S. men?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I cannot give that information."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"What is the name of the Collector who has been compulsorily retired?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The name of the officer is not given."

SRI B. ANANTACHAR:—"May I know when this Collector should ordinarily retire if there was no compulsory retirement?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"He should ordinarily retire when he attains superannuation. But, now he was prematurely retired."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether such enquiry is held *in camera* and whether the witness who depose against these officers are protected?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No special protection is needed for these witnesses. Certain allegations having been made, persons, who are prepared to depose, go and answer before the Tribunals."

MR. H. O. FOWLER:—"Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of 11-30 a.m. the fact that there is a feeling of insecurity among Government officials to-day because they feel that it is very easy for people higher up to force the cases against them?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Yes, Sir. There is a sense of insecurity among corrupt officers."

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MR. SPEAKER:—" We have already taken half-an-hour on questions and there are yet 13 more questions to be answered."

Alleged missing of motor parts from the Government stores.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that important motor parts have been missing from the Government stores and buses;

(*b*) whether any culprits were apprehended in this connexion; and

(*c*) what steps have been taken for checking and accounting of the parts at the main gate and on the running line?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (*a*) It is not a fact that important motor parts have been missing from the buses or from the sub-stores. Stray cases of loss of minor parts from buses do, however, occur occasionally and action is always taken to trace the culprits and to make recoveries from the persons at fault.

" (*b*) An ex-cleaner of the Government Bus Service who unauthorizedly entered and remained on the premises on the night of 16th December 1948 was apprehended and handed over to the police as he was suspected in connexion with the loss of distributor caps and retors from some buses.

" (*c*) Spare parts are not sent outside the main gate except in rare cases when a vehicle becomes immobile on the road due to some defect or other and requires replacement of parts. In such cases, a gate pass is prepared for the tools and spares taken out by the breakdown staff and it is only after check at the main gate by the watchmen in charge that the parts are allowed to be taken out. Replacement of spare parts is done in the presence of a foreman whose duty it is to see that the parts are not misused.

As regards prevention of pilferage of parts from buses plying on the routes, a new system has been introduced on routes 1 and 2 in the first instance by the issue of Drivers' Log Sheet. This document helps to prevent pilferage of parts and to fix responsibility on the driver concerned for the loss of any bus part or damage to the vehicle entrusted to him."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" Sir, is it a fact that, from Bombay, the Transport Department of Madras it recorded to have received a chassis but did not actually receive the vehicle till now and is the Government enquiring into the missing vehicle still?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" As far as the Government is concerned or the officials are concerned, there has been no report about any missing chassis either from Bombay or Calcutta."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" With reference to the answer given by the Hon. Minister that only minor parts are being stolen now and then, may I know from the Minister whether the engine of a motor car is considered as a minor part?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The engine of a motor car is a super major part."

Endowment trust for aided schools.

* 754 *Q.*—MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether all the aided schools in the Madras Province have been ordered by the Government to create endowment trust;

(*b*) if so, what the amount they have to invest is; and

(*c*) whether any exemption has been granted to certain categories of schools?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" (*a*) All schools opened after 1st April 1940 have been ordered to create endowments.

" (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the paper laid on the table of the House with reference to question No. 669 answered on 5th February 1949.

" (*c*) Aided secondary school opened prior to 1940 are exempted from providing an endowment. No other exemptions have been granted."

MR. L. C. PAIS:—" Is it a fact that the temporary exemptions that were given to the Ramakrishna Mission and the Pachiayappa's Charities were subsequently cancelled by the Hon. Minister in separate proceedings? Will the Minister concede that when the Bishops issued their statement they had reasonable grounds for thinking that such exemptions were given?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Sir, no exemptions were given either to the Ramakrishna Mission or the Pachiayappa's Charities and in fact neither of them applied for any exemption, but these were referred to by the Director of Public Instruction as mere examples."

MR. L. C. PAIS:—" Are we to understand from the Hon. Minister that at no time he has given the impression that the exemptions given by the Education department were subsequently cancelled by him?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Let me make the position clear, Sir. It is possible that the Director's proceedings created some misunderstanding, but these two institutions never applied for any exemption and the Government never gave them exemption."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Sir, will the Government consider the question of exempting institutions of longstanding and stability from the existing endowment rules?"

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"Yes, Sir. In the case of schools opened prior to 1940, they are exempted from providing an endowment."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB :—"May I ask, Sir, what is the exact amount of the endowment that the institutions have to endow ?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"I have referred to it in my answer. The answer referred to gives full particulars regarding the matter."

MR. L. C. PAIS :—"The Hon. Minister has stated that in the case of schools opened prior to 1940, they have been exempted. But, my question is, whether in the case of institutions started after 1940, exemptions will be granted if their financial position and stability are beyond doubt ?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"If their financial position is sound then there is no trouble at all. I may inform the hon. Member that this question has been answered several times before in this House."

Diesel buses.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that two diesel buses are lying unused for want of spare parts;

(*b*) whether the required parts of these buses are available in the Indian market;

(*c*) what steps have been taken to replace them;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating engaging the repairers of the Isotta Fraschinio Firm from Milan to do the repairing; and

(*e*) what the average number of motor buses both diesel and petrol driven getting out of order every month is?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"(*a*) The answer is in the negative. The buses are however withdrawn for repairs whenever they go out of order.

"(*b*) The answer is in the negative.

"(*c*) Orders have been placed with the makers of the buses in Italy for speedy supply of spare parts.

"(*d*) The Government have approved the Transport Commissioner's proposal for the employment of an expert technician of Messrs. Isotta Fraschini Automobile Company of Milan for a period of three months for the purpose of training the staff of the Government Bus Service, Madras City, and the Government Automobile Workshop, Madras, in the correct maintenance and repairs of the diesel buses.

"(*e*) On an average about 20 petrol buses and five diesel buses go out of order and need heavy repairs every month."

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SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—"Sir, in view of the great difficulty involved in obtaining parts for the diesel buses, may I know how the Government is going to deal with these white elephants in the future ?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"The technician referred to in the answer is already looking into the matter and he has sent a cable to his country to obtain the necessary spare parts."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR :—"May I know what is the probable cost per month in respect of repairs to these 20 petrol and five diesel buses ?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"It is difficult to answer it, Sir, but perhaps the workshop are maintaining an account in respect of the work they carry out and if the hon. Member puts a separate question I shall be able to answer him."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN :—"May I know what is the probable life of the diesel bus and the petrol bus ?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Five years for a petrol bus and in the case of diesel bus anything above five years."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR :—"Sir, in view of the difficulty of obtaining spare parts and in view of the unpopularity of these diesel buses, will the Government assure us that they will not go in for these diesel buses in future ?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Certainly I can give the assurance to the hon. Member that we will not go in for diesel buses in the near future."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"May I know whether the Government are taking steps to avert the smoke nuisance from these diesel buses ?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"It is in order to avoid this smoke nuisance we have asked the technician to come all the way from Italy and attend to the matter for a period of three months."

SRI P. NATESAN :—"May I know what is the remuneration that will be paid to the technician who has been asked to come here specially and remain here for a period of three months ?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Just about Rs. 2,500 for two technicians."

SRI B. S. MURTHI :—"May I know whether the diesel buses are still lying in the Government workshops ?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Those buses which are not running on the roads will certainly be lying in the workshop."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I ask, Sir, whether in view of the smoke nuisance in some of these diesel buses, the Minister will put them in their garages rather than on the road until he is able to get them repaired ? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Having spent quite a large amount of money on these diesel buses, it is not desirable to keep them without use, but as soon as the technicians arrive and they assure us that they will be all right after repairs, we shall act according to their suggestion."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR :—" May I know, Sir, that the profits would be much more in the case of petrol buses as compared with diesel buses? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" No, Sir. While the capital cost on these diesel buses is heavy, the maintenance charges are comparatively small when compared with petrol buses."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR :—" With a view to avoid all sorts of smoke nuisance, will the Government issue an instruction that passengers should not smoke inside the buses? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The instruction is already there that passengers should not add to the smoke emitted by the buses."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" May I know, Sir, how the Government propose to deal with the sound nuisance? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" All the noisy parts must be replaced by silent parts."

Rent paid for the office of the Congress Legislature Party, Government House.

* 756 *Q.*—MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Congress Legislature Party is occupying a portion of the Government House, Mount Road, Madras, as their office; and

(*b*) if so, how much rent is being paid by the Congress Party to the Government for the occupation of the building?

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

" (*b*) No rent is being paid."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I know whether the same facility would be given to other parties in this House? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, Sir. When applications are received, we shall consider, Sir."

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MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB :—" Is it not wrong on principle for a political party to make use of the Government property without paying the necessary rent, which after all may not be much for the Congress Party."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" This portion of the building which is occupied by the Congress Party is the costliest portion of the main Government House building and we were advised not to use that for living purposes. So in the interests of preservation of the costliest portion of the building, the Congress Party has been allowed to have its office there."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB :—" Free of rent."

Madras Board of Film Censors.

* 757 *Q.*—SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of the members of the Film Censor Board and their term of service; and

(*b*) the names and languages of the pictures and the footage censored by them from 1st January up to 1st October 1948?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The term of office of the members of the Board of Film Censors is ordinarily one year. Statement [a] showing (1) the names of the members of the Board as in September 1948, and (2) the name, language and footage of each film censored by the Board from 1st January 1948 to 1st October 1948 is laid on the table of the House."

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU :—" கூடுமான வரையில் பதிலை தமிழில் சொல்லும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எனக்கு இங்கிலீஷ் தெரியாது."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Film Censor Board னுடைய காலம் ஒரு வருஷம். அந்த போர்டின் அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய பெயர்கள், அவர்கள் censor செய்த படங்களுடைய பெயர்களும், பாஷையும், அவைகளுடைய நீளம் முதலிய தகவல் அடங்கிய குறிப்பு மேஜையின்மேல் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது."

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Board of Film Censors has not been functioning efficiently and fairly inasmuch as they have not been able to apply their scissors heavily upon the objectionable portions in certain pictures, such as hopeless dresses and costumes and the ugly make-up of some of the female actors, then the duration of the kisses, though disgusting to the audience they may be interesting to the parties that kiss and the long scenes of drinking bottles and barrels of liquor and so on? "

[a] Printed as Appendix on pages 234-236 infra.

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I may inform the hon. Member that orders have been issued that censorship of films should be strict hereafter so that there may be no indecent films put on show."

11-45 a.m. SRI P. NATESAN:—"Sir, may I know on what basis these appointments are made?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, there is going to be a question sometime later, not to-day, on the same subject which asks for the principles on which these appointments are being made. When that question comes here, I shall give more details about it."

SRI V. S. SANKARASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that certain films exhibit Hindu Gods and Godesses in such a way that people begin to lose respect for the God and religion and that they offend the religious sentiments of the people?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"It is true that in certain films, Hindu Gods have been disrespected. The Government are considering what steps they should take in the matter."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"May I know on what basis these nominations are made, whether it is made by the Minister concerned or the Premier or is done on the advice of the Commissioner of Police?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Certain representation to such interests are to be given under the Act. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I may be in a position to give him more details about it."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know whether instructions are given to Film Censors about films?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, a Code has been issued to the Film Censors for their guidance in this matter."

House-tax for buildings of aided elementary schools in panchayat areas.

* 758 *Q.*—SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether it is a fact that house-tax is being collected for buildings of aided elementary schools in panchayat areas?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"The attention of the hon. Member is invited to section 99 (*c*) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by Madras Act XXI of 1939, under which buildings used for educational purposes for which rent is not collected from the person or persons using them for such purposes are exempt from house-tax in Panchayat areas."

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Advance increment for the Government servants who did not take part in the strike.

* 759 *Q.*—SRI S. A. DEVANAYAGA IYAH: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state what action has been taken on the Press Note No. 1, dated 3rd January 1948, regarding one year's advance increment promised to be granted to Government servants who did not participate in the strike and who worked loyally and the reasons for the delay in passing orders?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"No decision has yet been reached by the Government."

The Bhairavantippa Project.

* 760 *Q.*—SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the investigation of the Bhairavantippa Project is;

(*b*) when the Government are likely to complete the process of investigation; and

(*c*) whether it will be possible to take up the execution of the work within a year?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The investigation has just been completed.

"(*c*) It is expected that it will be possible to take up the execution of the project during the year 1949-50."

SRI A. RAYAPPA:—"Sir, may I know the extent of area that the scheme covers?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"It will be about ten thousand acres."

Permission for tapping of sweet toddy.

* 761 *Q.*—MOHAMMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a deputation on behalf of the Andhra Rastra Gouda Mahajana Sanghani has requested permission for tapping of sweet toddy and the selling of 'nira'?

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"A representation has been received in this regard."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know what action the Government have taken in this matter?"

THE HON. DR. SI GURUBATHAM:—"The Government have allowed the selling of 'Nira' in the whole district of Tirunelveli and three taluks of Ramnad district but in other places the Government have not allowed the selling of 'nira'."

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SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know why the Government are not considerate to those persons engaged in the 'Nira' trade in other places?"

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"I do not understand the question of what is being meant by 'considerate'."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"The Hon. Minister has been pleased to state that sweet toddy is being sold in Tirunelveli district and in some taluks of Ramnad district. May I know why the same concession is not extended to other districts?"

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"I have already given a clear answer to this question when I replied to the adjournment motion sometime ago. Because 'Nira' is being used widely as a sort of food in Tirunelveli district, this concession is shown to them. In other districts, 'Nira' is not used as food. So, the Government are not showing the same concession to them."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether in any of the Andhra districts, sweet toddy is allowed to be drawn by these ex-tappers?"

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"It is allowed to be drawn in all the districts but it is not allowed to be sold as drinks."

SRI M. KUMARAN:—"Are the Government aware that this innovation has dangerous possibilities and it might ultimately jeopardize the whole Prohibition programme itself?"

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"This question has been answered the other day."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"As Tirunelveli district is noted for its palmyra jaggery and sugar, how is it that permission has been given there for selling 'nira' as food?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I must remind the hon. Member that we have already had a debate on this subject and the Hon. Minister has already covered the whole thing when the adjournment motion was discussed in this House."

Cases filed against the hotel-keepers.

* 762 *Q.*—SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many cases have been filed against the hotel-keepers for refusing admission to Harijans into the hotels up to date; and

(*b*) what the results are?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"(*a*) & (*b*) Sixty-two cases were filed against hotel-keepers under the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act. Thirty-two cases ended in conviction. Eight cases were acquitted and one case has been referred as undetected. Twenty-one cases are pending."

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SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"Though refusing admission to Harijans into the hotels is a cognizable offence, may I know why the Harijans are refused admission into the hotels in the rural parts?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"It is for the Harijans to move the Court under the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, whenever they are refused admission into the hotels."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know whether any officers have been involved in these cases?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"I do not think any officers have been involved in these cases because they do not run hotels."

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH:—"In view of the answers given by the Hon. Minister to-day and yesterday on the floor of this House, may I know whether it is not the duty of the Government to enforce the provisions of the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act which has redeemed the position of Harijans and is it right on the part of the Government to sit quiet and ask the Harijans to go to the Court when the offence itself is a cognizable offence?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"The Government are certainly enforcing the provisions of the law whenever cases are brought to the notice of the higher authorities."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Are the Government aware that there are some hotel-keepers in some of the districts who are even admitting lepers but not the Harijans?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"It is a blot on the Hindu society. We have to change the mentality of these people. It is true that lepers and other dirty people are allowed entry into the hotels but Harijans are not allowed there. But I must say that the Government are bent upon enforcing the law."

SRI P. KANDASWAMY PILLAI:—"In view of the fact, Sir, that the law is not enforced well in the villages as well as in the towns because it is not a cognizable offence and the people concerned are not induced to go to Court, will the Government care to make this offence a cognizable offence so that it can have good effect upon the people?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Those persons who are refused admission into the hotels need not go to the Court. It is enough if they report it to the Police and that is the reason why this offence is made a cognizable offence. Whatever the Government may do in this direction, there must be consciousness among the Harijans that they also have equal rights along with others."

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SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that most of these prosecutions are conducted by the Police constable and that is why a majority of persons have been acquitted?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"It is true that all these cases have been conducted by the Police. It is only the Police which can do this work. But the co-operation of the hon. Members is necessary in a matter of this kind."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"Is it not a fact that the Hon. Minister is very slow in this work and as he feels shy, will it not be better if he hands over his portfolio to somebody else?"

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister for Rural Development is in receipt of complaints from the Harijans that they were prevented from entering into the hotels and when they approached the local Police authorities, the local authorities did not evince any interest?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"It is true that Government have received a number of complaints. The hon. Member must know that the officers are also apathetic and they do not take much interests for the cause of the Harijans. It is up to the Harijans to see that the provisions of law are enforced by approaching the proper authorities rather than the lower subordinate officials."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Sir, apathy is there. It has been there for centuries. Now the Government have passed legislation to remove that apathy and create better conditions for the Harijans. But what action the Government have so far taken in cases which have been brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Sir, the Government have taken action in all the cases which have been brought to their notice."

SRI V. S. SANKARASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it not necessary that the Government should ask the hotel-keepers to put up a notice board informing that Harijans would be allowed, before they issue licence to them?"

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"Whether the Government have issued notices to the hotel-keepers in the rural areas that it is an offence if they do not allow Harijans into their hotels?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"I do not think that we have issued any such notices in the rural parts."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know the districts where these cases have been filed?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"These cases have been filed in almost all districts except Coimbatore and the Nilgiris."

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Exports of asavas and arishtas.

[*763 *Q.*—

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

SRI K. R. KARANTH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there is no provision for export of asavas and arishtas even though section 18 of the Madras Prohibition Act authorizes the Collector to issue permits for export to outside the Province;

(*b*) whether this matter has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government; and

(*c*) what action has been taken in the matter so far?

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"(*a*) There was no provision for exports in the licences issued for the manufacture and sale of asavas and arishtas in Prohibition areas, and hence the export of these preparations was not being allowed.

"(*b*) Yes.

"(*c*) The Board of Revenue has recently been directed to allow holders of the Ayurvedic Pharmacy licences to export asavas and arishtas to places outside the Province."

Water scarcity in the Penukonda town.

*764 *Q.*—SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the people of Penukonda town in the Anantapur district are suffering for want of drinking water;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that water is available in plenty within two miles of the town; and

(*c*) if so, why the Government have not yet taken up the question of supplying protected water to the town?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) Water is available within two miles of the town.

"(*c*) The Government have recently asked the Sanitary Engineer to go and inspect the locality himself or depute the Executive Engineer (Public Health) and submit detailed proposals and estimates for the provision of drinking water for Penukonda and neighbouring villages. His report is awaited."

SRI A. RAYAPPA:—"May I know the population of that town?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"About 10,000 people are living there."

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SRI A. RAYAPPA:—" Sir, in view of the fact that the people in that town are suffering for want of drinking water, will the Government give the highest priority to the scheme and provide them with water soon? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" That will be considered."

Drainage scheme for Tiruvallur.

* 765 *Q.*—SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the drainage scheme of Tiruvallur was included in the Post-war Reconstruction schemes; and

(*b*) when the said scheme will be taken up?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) The preparation of plans and estimates for the drainage scheme will be taken up in the third or fourth year Post-war. It will come up for execution in the fifth year Post-war (i.e.), in 1951-52."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question-hour is over. Now, Mr. H. S. Hussain will continue the discussion on the Budget."

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

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1949-50—*cont.*

11 noon. H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, I was referring yesterday about the arrangements for the distribution of cloth. Now, reverting for a while to the proposed indirect taxation, I am certain it will affect adversely a large majority of the people who are struggling for their very existence in these trying times. I would like, in this connexion, to invite the attention of the Government to the opinion expressed by an economics professor, Rev. Father Basenach, because I would, on my part, attach more weight to the opinion of an economics professor with regard to proposed fresh taxation than to the opinion of the Finance Minister who has had experience of budgeting only for a period of two years."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The Reverend Father has none."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I am not aware of it and I may be excused for not mentioning that. They say, Sir, that budgeting is a jugglery of figures and I never thought that budgets could also be a jugglery of words. At one place in his speech, the Hon. Minister holds one opinion with regard to deficit occurring in the budget and in the same breath he makes a sudden change and holds another opinion at another place in the same speech. This is what he says in paragraph 30:—

' The net result is that the revised estimate for the current year anticipates a deficit in the Revenue Account of only Rs. 366

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lakhs against the budget estimate of Rs. 562 *lakhs and the amount to be withdrawn from the Reserve Fund will be correspondingly reduced. The deficit cannot be deemed to be unduly large, if allowance is made for the fact that Prohibition is now in force throughout the Province and that a very large number of new schemes have been introduced during the course of the year. . . It is just possible that when the final accounts for the year are compiled there will be a further improvement in the Revenue Account and the deficit will only be nominal, if it is not wiped out altogether.'*

I invite the attention of the House to the hope expressed in the last sentence I have read out. But yet, this is what he stated as a justification for the fresh taxation proposals to meet the deficit of Rs. 390 lakhs.

' The revenue deficit could have been appreciably reduced if the Government had refrained from making provision in the budget for many of the new schemes debitable to the Revenue Account. But the Government are anxious that financial considerations should not stand in the way of development activities. Moreover if the Government are to avail themselves of the block grants promised by the Government of India for Post-War Development and Grow More Food Schemes, the expenditure is largely inevitable. It is possible. . . that the final deficit for 1949-50 *will be somewhat smaller. . . but we have to proceed on the basis. . . that there will be a deficit to the order of Rs.* 4 *crores in the Revenue Account.'*

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

' As one of the measures for combating the existing inflationary situation in the country, the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have stressed the importance of Provincial Governments balancing their budgets without recourse to withdrawals from the reserves. The Government are also of the view that it would be a short-sighted policy to continue to cover deficits by withdrawals from the Revenue Reserve Fund and that with the present level of prices, the public-spirited people would not grudge shouldering additional burdens. . .'

The reason for imposing fresh taxation is to cover up the deficit of four crores, even though a deficit of Rs. 366 lakhs was not considered to be unduly large and the hope was expressed that in the final accounts it might be wiped out or become much smaller. That is why I wish to draw the attention of the House to these two irreconcilable statements of the Hon. Finance Minister as a justification for the imposition of fresh taxation."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The one relates to the current year and the other to the budget year."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Whatever year it might refer to, Madam, there cannot be two opinions on the same facts.

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" Though I have criticized the taxation proposals, I must at the same time give the Hon. Minister his due. He has arranged the subjects in proper order in the speech; he has put first things first. Next in importance to food and clothing and shelter come health and hospitals and then other items follow. That is a remarkable feature of this year's budget speech. Good health and prevention of disease, if I may say so, are the pre-requisites for useful human acticity at any time and I am glad to say that sufficient provision is made for health and medical purposes. The provision made for Education is good enough. Just this morning the Yuvarajah of Pithapuram raised a question regarding the College of Physical Education belonging to the Y.M.C.A. But I am surprised to find that no provision has been made for physical education in the budget speech. I am really sorry that the Government have not thought fit to make any provision for such an important item of education; they could have provided for the starting of such institutions or for taking over any such institution. Perhaps they do not believe in the maxim: A healthy mind in a healthy body; and perhaps they want only brain and not brawn. With regard to the supply of electricity, nothing is mentioned about the supply to be obtained from the Jog Falls Hydro-Electric Works and we do not know what is happening to the Megadhatu Scheme and these are important items about which the House and the public would like to know.

" What about roads and communications? No doubt good provision is made for them. We know that the roads have been handed over to the Highways Department and they have all become highways but highways for whom? For the twin brothers deterioration and dust menace and it has proved to be a menace to public health especially in the built up areas.

" Now a word about kharif year. Does this year agree with our agricultural year; I think not and at any rate in the district of South Kanara, it does not. Increased prices for rice and paddy have not been given to all those producers who were honest enough to deliver paddy before the 21st November. I am unable to know the reason for this discrimination. There is a hue and cry raised by the producers in the rural areas and the Government could have at least given retrospective effect to the increased price from 1st November, which is the beginning of the agricultural year. I do not know why the Government should adopt the North Indian agricultural year. They may say that the food question is an All-India one and we have to fall in line with the Government of India. The Government must at the same time remember that we have to protect the interests of our own producers in the interests of growing more foodstuffs. I would, therefore, stress the importance of not adopting the North Indian agricultural year but adjusting it to our own agricultural year for purposes of paying increased price for foodstuffs. The adoption of the North Indian agricultural year has already upset the equilibrium of the agricultural economy in many parts of our Province.

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" With reference to retrenchment, the cutting down of daily allowance and travelling allowance has compelled certain classes of Government servants to lower their standard of travel and food and I must say that it will cause a good deal of interference with their standard of efficiency.

" A word about the starting of more polytechnics. The polytechnics that are to be started must be fully equipped even from the very outset. There is no use merely starting them and leaving them without any equipment for a considerable time as was found to be the case in some of the polytechnics already started here.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Anwar, referred to the omission of reference to the Muslims and the Christian community and other minorities in the budget speech. I think the omission is not deliberate and in any case they need not be perturbed. I believe taken as a whole they are quite safe and it is the religious duty of the minorities to co-operate loyally and sincerely with the Government.

" Reference has been made in the budget speech to the integration and merger of States and to the formation of linguistic provinces. All I wish to say, so far as South Kanara district is concerned, is that it would be in the best interests of the people of the district if the process is reversed and the district merges itself with the neighbouring State of Mysore. Otherwise, I feel there is no salvation for that district. It is merely a buffer between Madras and Bombay on the north and is unable to get anything substantial either from the parent, Madras, or from the neighbour.

" I do not want, Madam, Deputy Speaker, to prolong my speech and in the end all I wish to say is this. The Hon. the Finance Minister in his anxiety to balance his budget, by proposing further taxation, has unbalanced the minds of the people. As a lay man, I think that a deficit budget is a correct budget for a Government. Every pie should be used for the benefit of the people and I am unable to understand why we should struggle to balance our budget though I can understand private individuals doing it with reference to their family budgets.

" One word more and I have done. On the last cover page of this budget speech, the Finance Minister appears to have a lighted lamp that is probably in quest of the golden fleece, to balance his budget. I see a bird on the top of it. It is perhaps the goose which he expects will lay golden eggs for him. I only wish and hope that his quest may not turn out to be a wild goose chase because by means of his proposal for fresh taxation, he is driving the people to despair. I wish that it is not so. Therefore, Madam, let there be no darkness under the lamp." 12-15 p.m.

* SRI P. NATESAN:—" Madam, the Finance Minister, in presenting his budget, has said that he is introducing new taxes as part of the campaign against inflation. In this connexion, I must draw his attention to the editorial in *The Mail* where the question has been discussed very clearly and it is asked whether

the Finance Minister is not suffering from a sense of hallucination. I will also refer to the opinion of another newspaper, *The Hindu*, because these newspapers represent the public opinion of the Province of Madras. The *Hindu* refers to the launching of prohibition by the Government, thereby throwing away a lot of money necessitating their coming forward with fresh taxation. These papers say that the Government should not have embarked on prohibition lightheartedly. I ask whether the Finance Minister is combating inflation or assisting inflation by these taxes which affect the poor man. The Government have introduced prohibition and the poor man can drink only coffee or tea. But these too are being taxed. The Government are now going to tax bus fares. They have already raised the bus fares and now they are adding another $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is only in the mufassal."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"The budget says that it is going to apply to all people. This is supposed to be one of the amenities. The Congress claims that it is for the poor man. But they are now going to tax chillies. Will it not affect the poor man?

"Madam, I find that Father Basenach who is supposed to be an authority on economics says that this additional taxation will certainly create further inflation. It is recognized that sales tax is a regressive tax and should be resorted to when you have no other means of balancing the budget. But you are now resorting to it when there is no necessity for taxation at all. That is my point. I do not consider that there is a big deficit of Rs. 4 crores to be made up somehow or other. In 1947-48 you estimated for a revenue of Rs. 255 lakhs. But you really got Rs. 510 lakhs. Again in 1948-49 you got Rs. 306 lakhs more than what you estimated at the time of the budget. Evidently you are underestimating your revenue. If additional taxation is introduced, you will be simply depressing the market. This is not the way of creating confidence. The seasonal conditions are not going to be bad all the time. I say from a comparison of the statistics for 1947-48 and 1948-49, that there is going to be only a very small deficit which you can make up by drawing from the Revenue Reserve Fund.

"Madam, the Government appointed a Retrenchment Committee in 1947 and the committee submitted its report in 1948. We are now in 1949 but nothing has been done. Probably in 1950 the Government will be able to do something. If you had gone ahead with retrenchment, probably there may be some saving. (Interruption.) I am not in favour of retrenchment. But when you have appointed a retrenchment committee, why not give effect to its recommendations, if you feel like it? Why are you afraid of it?

"Then, Madam, the Grow More Food Scheme has been a thorough failure. Although the Government take credit for having brought some thousands of acres more under cultivation, the food scarcity remains as it was,

"Both the Government of India and the Reserve Bank want to arrest inflation and have advised the Provincial Governments to balance their budgets. But the Finance Minister has not been asked to impose additional taxation for the purpose.

"I want to know what the Hon. the Finance Minister means when he proposes to levy a tax equal to 25 per cent of the increase in value from 1938 to the date of sale in respect of sales of immovable properties. This point has been raised by *The Mail* and I want the Hon. Minister to give a definite answer whether that is going to be given retrospective effect. (Interruption.) My Leader says that there is not going to be retrospective effect. But the Finance Minister keeps quiet. I consider this so-called sales tax on immovable properties to be really a camouflage of language. It is in short a capital gains tax, which this Government are not competent to levy though they cleverly call it sales tax. Madam, I would ask the Hon. the Leader of the House to say whether the tax is going to have retrospective effect. If so, it will create confusion and lot of sufferings. If it is going to be levied hereafter then it will paralyse the market."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know how the hon. Member got the impression that the tax will be retrospective."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I explain, Madam, how that impression was created?"

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Is the hon. Member raising any point of order, Madam?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"He is simply trying to explain how the House got that impression."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"I think he can as well explain that when he makes his speech."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Anyhow, it will help the House to understand the position."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I only want to explain how the misunderstanding has arisen. In the budget speech it is stated, 'Where the seller had purchased the property subsequent to 1938, the 25 per cent will be calculated on the difference between the purchase price and the sale price.' It refers to past transactions. The first past transaction is described in the past perfect tense 'had purchased.' That was how the misunderstanding has arisen. It is due to the use of the past perfect tense."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"However, the Hon. the Finance Minister has said that there will be no retrospective effect and that is enough."

*SRI P. NATESAN:—"I am quite satisfied, Madam. But I do not know why the hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham should have the indulgence of the Chair."

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DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" Because the Leader of the House wanted it to be made clear."

* SRI P. NATESAN:—" Madam, I was saying that the Government of India and the Reserve Bank wanted the Provinces to balance their budgets. But they did not want them to impose fresh taxation. They only advised the Provinces not to fritter away their money in pursuing idealistic schemes.

" Yesterday in Delhi, the Finance Minister of the Central Government said that they had given up the capital gains tax but it looked as if we were going to have a capital gains tax here in another form. But now that the Hon. the Leader of the House has assured me, I will drop the matter. If the tax is only for future transactions, I know the people are very clever and the Finance Minister is not going to get what he expects. The Finance Minister is taking credit for Rs. 4 crores by means of omnibus taxation. He has not clearly stated how much he would get under each head. He should have given a clear idea to the hon. Members of this House and the mercantile interests of what he expects under each of these heads.

" Then, Madam, I come to the tax on cotton. Cotton is exempted now because cloth is subject to taxation. But you propose to tax cotton. The cotton goes to Bombay; there it is taxed again. When it comes back to Madras, it is again taxed. Madam, I am afraid the way in which the Government are trying to run the show, shows that they are crazy and that they want to tax all things. It does not matter what happens to the common man. They are not going to face any elections. They are not going to talk to the common man for the next two years and by that time the common man would have forgotten all about this. I want to protest against the taxation of cotton, against the taxation of tea and the taxation of foodstuffs, turmeric, chilly and so on. I do not know, Madam, if you are running a house."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" What does the hon. Member mean by asking me whether I am running a house? "

* SRI P. NATESAN:—" I mean to say whether you are in charge of the household expenses of the family and so on. My wife expects me to give her three to four times what she used to ask for in the olden days. The rupee has depreciated. How can you talk of unearned profit? In 1938 the cost of living was four times less. A property which was worth Rs. 4,000 in 1938 may now be worth Rs. 10,000. But the purchasing power of the rupee has also gone down. Where then is the increase in price?

" Then, take the tax on groundnuts. This will raise our prices in external markets. Realizing that we are unable to compete in foreign markets, the Government of India have abolished the export duty on groundnuts. But the Provincial Government propose to tax groundnuts. The Government of India abolish a duty, but on the other hand, the Provincial Government impose another. It is just like quits. The Finance Minister should

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take into consideration all the reactions that his proposals will have. The monopoly that this Province has been having in the export of groundnuts will be gone.

" Then, Madam, I see that there is a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for supply of electricity for firka development. Now everything is earmarked for firka development. Government say they have a number of schemes for firka development. Two years ago, when Mr. Prakasam was Premier, it was all about producer-cum-consumer societies and a large sum was allotted for the purchase of charka and development of handspinning. Now at least that noise is gone. (Laughter.) What is the use of giving electricity to firkas? (Interruption from Government Bench: 'For irrigation.') What is the use of taking electricity to villages where there is no water available for irrigation? (The Deputy Speaker nodded her head.) Madam, Deputy Speaker, you nod your head in assent, and if you and I agree, what can the Minister say. (Laughter.) It only shows that the firka development is after all a huge joke. For taking electricity to villages, twenty lakhs are allotted. When there is so much shortage of electrical materials and when there is so much clamour for electricity for agriculture in several villages near the distribution lines, what is the meaning of taking electricity to far-off villages? In how many places, have you been able to use electricity in villages for industrial purposes? Is there scope at all for industry in villages? (Interruption from Government Bench: 'Electricity is taken for irrigation.') You have said that electricity should be used only for lighting and water-supply for agriculture. I say it is all the more wrong to do so. For, when you are not able to give electricity for industrial purposes, why do you want to take it to far-off villages? When you have provided twenty lakhs for the introduction of electricity, I take it you are taking it to villages which do not have electric lighting. (Interruption.) Anyway, even if it be in select firkas, it will not be in the public interest to continue the activities of the department in respect of schemes which are definitely not economically feasible. 12-30 p.m.

" Madam Deputy Speaker, I must take some time about electricity, because I do not know whether many members are interested in it and will speak of it here. Already Government levy a tax on electricity under the Madras Electricity Duty Act on lighting consumption. There is an industrial surcharge on power consumption, and that is to augment the general revenue. It is collected under a Government Order. Besides this, an additional surcharge is levied through licensees from high tension power consumers for meeting the increase in the working cost of this department. It is ten per cent in hydro-electric and twenty per cent in thermal areas. Apart from these, a similar surcharge is levied on direct lighting consumers to meet increased cost. Now, in the present budget, the hon. Finance Minister again comes forward with a proposal to tax electricity. Look at the way it affects the ordinary average citizen. The cost of food and ordinary necessities of life is already very high. The price of everything has

gone up. There is already discontent in the country. And that is why labour is asking for increased wages. Workers are asking for increased dearness allowance and increased salary. There is inflation in the country, and this is the way you are trying to combat inflation! Now a word about sales tax and about electricity. Only last week there was a conference of power-engineers at Delhi presided over by the hon. Mr. Gadgil. Now, that conference is supposed to be a conference of expert people; and they all agreed that any tax on electricity would be detrimental to rural development as the Central Government and the Provincial Government are anxious to promote rural development. Now look at the absurdity of things? They decide that there must not be taxation on electricity, and here, the Local Government want to impose further tax on electricity. There is no policy yet adumbrated by the Madras Government regarding nationalization of electricity undertakings. Of course in reply to an interpellation the other day, the hon. Minister said, he was going to take over the electricity undertakings. But I don't know what happened to the Nationalization Bill: we have not heard of it any further so far. Perhaps the Government of India have turned it down; or there must be something wrong about it, and it requires further correspondence."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"It is not correct."

*SRI P. NATESAN:—"I am glad it is not correct. (Laughter.) Now at this conference of experts the Chief Engineer for Electricity of the Government of Madras referred to electricity as an essential tool for industry and agriculture and as the product of electricity has already been taxed there is no justification for imposing any form of taxation on electricity used for agricultural and industrial purposes. A resolution to this effect has been communicated to the Government of India. The Chief Engineer of this Government feels that electricity should not be taxed and yet this Provincial Government come forward with a proposal to tax electricity! I only ask the hon. Finance Minister to consult the Chief Engineer and find out what reaction this taxation will have on the general use of electricity in this Province. (At this stage the bell was rung.) Just one second more Madam. I only want to speak a few words about Labour. If it is a question of private enterprise, up come Government, when there is a labour strike, by saying that the workers should not be dismissed, but that the matter should be referred to a tribunal. But if it is a case of bus strike in the city, Government dismiss the strikers, there is no reference to the tribunal, the lock-out is not questioned, and victimisation is allowed to remain unquestioned. It seems to me there is one rule for the public and another rule for Government regarding the labour problem. I ask, is it fair? Why not give private enterprise the same privileges that you yourself have? The Government will say that this is the Government of the people for the people and by the people!

Madam Deputy Speaker that is the only point I want to say on labour. As I said already, there is no need for any fresh taxation to-day. That is my honest considered opinion. The deficit that is shown is purely imaginary. Instead of creating the nightmare of taxation I suggest to the Hon. Finance Minister to drop all his taxation proposals. He may tax such of those things which will not affect the common man."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What are they."

*SRI P. NATESAN:—"We will suggest to you if you come to the select committee. The deficit that you are talking of is only an imaginary one that does not exist. You yourself have said that you may get increased income. So according to your own arguments I consider there is no need for any fresh taxation. With these words, Madam, Deputy Speaker, I resume my seat."

*MR. L. C. PAIS:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I wish to offer just a few remarks on the budget for the kind consideration of the Government. I belong to the party in power and I hope I shall not be misunderstood when I say that any increase in the existing level of taxation is bound to be viewed with disfavour by every section of the public. As pointed out yesterday by Father Basenach, it may give rise to a situation fraught with serious consequences. Father Basenach is one of the leading Economists of the day and he has given this warning and the warning cannot be disregarded. What he says is this: 'Where is the question of fighting communism, when our masters at the Fort are doing their best to create an economic climate where discontent must thrive.' There is absolutely no doubt that there is plenty of discontent in the country and if I am speaking to-day, it is only with a view to point out how necessary it is that we should not add to this discontent or rather that we should try to reduce this discontent. That there is considerable discontent in the country, there is as I said, absolutely no doubt. I will only refer to a few facts. In the first place, the food situation is becoming as bad as ever. In spite of the best efforts of the Government to improve it, it has not so far succeeded in giving more than eight or ten ounces of food. Black market is flourishing and the Government are unable to put it down. The houses of the poor and of the cultivating ryots are raided and every available grain is removed, but the houses of the rich are not touched. It is said that half of the wet lands in the Presidency are subject to the scourge of malaria. The money that is provided for anti-malarial work is always in dribblets. In South Kanara there is a belt of territory known as the Malnad territory. It is about twenty miles in width and runs along the entire frontier of the district covering hundreds of miles. It contains the best of wet lands where three crops are always possible. But the fields are abandoned. It is not possible to cultivate them because of the scourge of malaria and it looks as if Government are powerless to fight this scourge. Filaria is spreading in many municipalities and I may say that it has assumed 12-45 p.m.

rather an endemic form in certain parts of the Mangalore Municipality, where the percentage of people infected is over 12 per cent. We have been agitating for a protected water-supply and a drainage scheme during the last so many years. The two schemes have to be tackled together; but the Government have not the necessary staff to start investigation so far as the drainage scheme is concerned, let alone the funds. So far as water-supply is concerned, the Mangalore Municipality has been given the first place and the drainage scheme the fourth place in the priority list. We fondly hope that at least during the next official year, the water-supply scheme would be taken up, followed up of course by the drainage scheme. The filaria-stricken Mangalore badly requires relief.

"The Post-war Development schemes, as was rightly pointed out by many speakers yesterday, are on the point of stagnation. Nation-building and health-giving activities are not progressing in the manner they ought to. The living index is ever on the increase. The Revenue Reserve Fund of Rs. 32 crores proves the sound financial position of the Province and the question arises what prevents the Government from diverting a portion of this fund to nation building activities. As Mr. N. S. Varadachari pointed out yesterday, it looks as if this Government have not developed the spending capacity or the spending technique. The housing schemes started in many places throughout the Province are languishing for want of funds, and in the meanwhile we are going on comfortably with our socio-economic reforms and schemes.

"Madam, I am a Congressman and I am a believer in the socio-economic programme of the Congress. I am a believer in prohibition and I know how prohibition will raise the economic condition of the masses. It has done considerable good to the people already and it is expected to do more in the future. But the question is, how does the common man—the man in the street, the poor cultivator, the struggling ryot look at these measures? He is a believer in socio-economic reforms but he also believes in this, that first things should come first. He also believes in this that essentials should be tackled first, before you tackle non-essentials. He also believes in this that unless the machinery provided for working these socio-economic schemes is satisfactory, the results may be disastrous. At present, the Government are not in a position to provide the barest necessaries of life, such as, food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief and in that case, has not the common man the right to ask, whether the Government are justified in providing funds for socio-economic schemes at the expense of the nation-building and health-giving activities.

"Madam, I want to assure the Hon. Finance Minister that the people at the present day are taxed beyond their capacity especially in municipalities. The maximum limit of taxation has been reached in several municipalities. By way of illustration

let me take the case of the Mangalore Municipality. We are paying 18 per cent by way of taxes. Because we asked for water-supply and drainage schemes, the Government asked us to raise the tax to 26 per cent. We have agreed to do so. Because portions of the municipality are included within the town-planning scheme you have to pay what is called betterment-tax which is a heavy tax. Over and above that, the Government lately have asked the municipalities to levy a tax on vacant lands. It was only about two months ago, that this tax was introduced. Formerly, people were paying 6 annas for 4,000 square feet of vacant land but now they have to pay Rs. 10 for every 320 square yards and that for a half year. I would refer to two cases, in particular, just to show to what extent tax on vacant lands has been raised by the recent Government Order. One man who was paying Rs. 4-7-6 is asked to pay Rs. 220. Another man who was paying only Rs. 2-15-6 is made to pay Rs. 120. I want hon. Members to take note of these figures and convince themselves to what extent this tax has been raised by the recent Government Order. This apart, Government are also thinking of raising the tax on agricultural lands. The views of the municipalities are already called for in this regard. Over and above these taxes which are high enough, two more taxes are now sought to be imposed in municipal areas, —not to speak about other taxes applicable all over the Province including municipal areas—that is, a surcharge of 12½ per cent on the house-tax now paid in municipalities and a tax of 25 per cent on the unearned income in the case of sales of immovable property. Father Basenach is perfectly right when he says we are drifting towards something. We are creating an economic climate where discontent must thrive and as you are aware communism thrives best where discontent exists. When the Central Government advised the balancing of budgets, they evidently wanted the Finance Ministers to use their discretion—still less did they intend them to encourage inflation and discontent.

"Then, Madam, I proceed to the next point and I refer to the provision that is made in the budget for Harijan Uplift. It is a matter for satisfaction that the Government are spending vast amounts for the uplift of the Harijans. If there is one community in India which requires to be uplifted, socially, economically and educationally, it is the Harijan community. But my only submission to the Hon. Minister is that the concessions which are given to the Hindu Harijans should also be extended to the Harijan converts to Christianity because they are economically as backward as their Hindu brethren. Madam, there has been a great deal of discussion on this subject on the floor of this House. My hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan brought this question forcibly to the notice of the Government, on more than one occasion, but it looks as if the Government are not willing to settle this question. I may also state for the information of the House that the Catholic Bishops of India took this matter even before the Congress President and I shall presently read what Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya has said to them, which I think,

will be very interesting and instructive. In his reply, dated 8th December 1948, the Congress President says: 'Personally I feel that Harijans or Adibasis converted into Christianity should not in deserving cases lose the economic and educational facilities to which they should have been entitled if they had not been converted. In other words, change of faith based on conviction should not be treated as a bar to the enjoyment of privileges attaching to their economic and social position. The issue then largely confronts the Provincial Governments and they must be made to interest themselves in the problems so as to give a wider meaning to Harijans and Adibasis irrespective of faith that they avow, having regard only to economic conditions.'

"My suggestion, therefore, to the Hon. Minister and the Government is that they must take interest in this matter and see that the privileges and concessions which to-day are enjoyed by the Harijans are also extended to the Christian converts. I hope that my Harijan friends will not misunderstand me in this regard. If the Government do not want to divert any portion of the amount which is set apart for Harijan Uplift, they should at least come forward to provide other funds to help also the Christian converts, who socially, economically and educationally are as backward as the Harijans to-day. The main reason why Harijans have been given this concession is because they are socially and economically backward when compared to other communities. Madam, ours is a secular State. Our Government do not believe in forcing any particular form of religion upon the people, and we have to see that the interests of all communities are served impartially and that the Christian converts from the Harijan community are placed on the same level and given the same concessions and privileges as are enjoyed by others. Let me in this connexion, Madam, with your permission read a few lines from the Report of the Harijan Welfare Committee with regard to the condition of certain other backward communities. On page 49 of their report, the Committee state:

'As a result of our enquiry and in the course of the Sub-Committee's tour, it has been brought to our notice that there are many communities as bad as the Harijans, if not worse, in the social scale, who have also to be looked after by the Government. Though the stigma of untouchability is not attached to them, their condition is really deplorable. Economically and educationally they are very backward and it is the duty of the Government to help these people too. All the recommendations we have made in regard to the Harijans apply with equal force to these people.'

"Madam, I ask why the Harijan converts to Christianity have not been included in the list of the backward communities referred to at page 49 of their report. Whatever may be their reasons, Madam, I submit that there should not be any discrimination shown between Harijans and Harijan converts to Christianity.

"I have to speak about other matters also. May I go on?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The time is up."

* HAJI MOULVI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"கனம் உப தலைவி அவர்களே, இன்று நம்முடைய சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கும் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

இன்று நம் முன் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வரவு செலவு திட்டம் அவசரமாக தயாரிக்கப்பட்டதாகவே தெரிகிறது. 'அவசரத்தில் அள்ளித் தெளித்த கோலம் போல்' என்ற தமிழ் பழிமொழியைப் போல் இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டம் அவசர அவசரமாக தயாரிக்கப்பட்டதாகவே இருக்கிறது. நான் பூராவும் படித்ததிலிருந்து இந்த முடிவுக்கு வருகிறேன். நேற்றைய தினம் மத்ய சர்க்காரிலிருந்து வெளிவந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைப் பார்த்த பிறகு இதற்கும் அதற்கும் எவ்வளவு வேற்றுமைகள் இருக்கின்றன வெனத் தெரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டியதிருக்கிறது. வரவு செலவு திட்டம் மாகாணத்தின் நிர்வாகத்திற்கு ஒரு முக்யமான அம்சமாகும். வரவு இவ்வளவு செலவு இவ்வளவு என்று கணக்குப் பார்த்து சரிக்கட்டுவது மட்டும் முக்கியமல்ல. மக்களுக்கு தேவையானவைகளை பூர்த்தி செய்து தைர்யமான திட்டங்களும் முற்போக்கான அம்சங்களும் இருக்கும்படியாக தயாரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அவை தான் வரவு செல்வு திட்டத்தின் முக்யமான அம்சங்கள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது வரவு செலவு திட்டம் எப்படி தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நினைக்கும் போது ஒரு தமிழ் புராணக் கதையைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப் படுகிறேன். அந்த நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறது இப்பொழுதைய கவர்ன்மெண்டு. பத்மாசுரன் என்ற ஒரு அரக்கன் இருந்தான். அவன் தன்னுடைய தவ பலத்தால் சிவனிடம் மற்றவர்களை அழிக்கும் வரம்பெற்று வந்து மமதையால் வரம் கொடுத்த சிவனையே அழிக்க முற்பட்டான். அப்பொழுது திருமால் மோஹினி உருவம் எடுத்து அந்த பத்மாசுரனை அழித்தார் என்று அந்த புராணக்கதை சொல்லுகிறது. அது போலவே கிடைத்தற்கரிய சுதந்திரம் நம் போராட்டத்தினாலேயே கிடைத்தது; நாமே ஆட்சி புரிகிறோம்; யாரும் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது; என்ன வேண்டுமானாலும் செய்யலாம்; எந்த சட்டம் வேண்டுமானால் கொண்டு வரலாம் என்கிற நிலைமையில் இந்த அரசாங்கம் இருக்கிறது. இதற்கும் பத்மாசுரனுடைய நிலைமை தான் ஏற்படும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அரசாங்கம் இந்த நிலைமையிலிருந்து கொண்டு போகுமானால் நம்மிடையே தோன்றியுள்ள பலாத்கார கட்சிகள் பல இதனை அழித்தே திரும். அரசாங்கம் இதை உணர வேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்ல ஆசைப் படுகிறேன்.

"அத்துடன் நேற்று நண்பர் Mr. Anwar Sahib தன்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் சொல்லியபடி நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள கம்யூனிஸ்ட் பலாத்காரத்தை முக்கியமாக அழித்துத் தான் ஆகவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்த கம்யூனிஸ்ட் இயக்கத்தினால் பல குடும்பங்களுக்கும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் மதங்களுக்கும் ஆபத்து வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே மதத்தைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டுமானால் இந்த கம்யூனிஸத்தை நாட்டிலிருந்து கட்டாயமாக ஒழித்துவிட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. எதிர் கட்சியிலிருக்கக்கூடிய நாங்கள் எங்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகளை அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் பிரஸ்தாபிப்போமானால் வகுப்புவாதம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது தவறு என்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். தலைவி அவர்களே இந்த சபையிலுள்ள பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்கள் தங்கள் ஜாதியின் உயர்வுக்காகவே இந்த சபையில் எடுத்துப் பேசும்போது அவைகளை வகுப்பு வாதமாகக் கருதுவது இல்லை. அதே போல் நாஞ்சும் என் கட்சி யும் எங்களுடைய சமூகத்திற்குப் பேசும்போது மட்டும் அது வகுப்புவாதமாகி விடுமா என்று கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அப்படி நினைப்பது தவறு. இவர்களை விட நாங்கள் சிறிதும் தேச பக்தியில் குறைந்தவர்களல்ல. எங்கள் மீது இதுவரையில் அரசாங்கம் மிகவும் சந்தேகமான கருத்துடன் பார்த்து வந்தது. பல விவகாரங்களில் நாங்கள் நேர்மையாக நடந்து கொண்டோம் என்பதை அறிய இப்பொழுது உங்களுடைய பழைய எண்ணங்களை விட்டு விட்டு புது எண்ணத்துடன் எங்களைப் பார்க்கின்றீர்கள். நாங்கள் இதுவரை எவ்வளவு தூரம் சமத்துவமான முறையில் அரசாங்கத்தோடு ஒத்துழைத்து வந்தோமோ அதே போல் இந்த கம்யூனிஸ்ட்களை ஒழிப்பதற்கு மட்டு மல்லாமல் பல வழிகளிலும் அரசாங்கத்தோடு தைர்யத்தோடு துணை புரியக் காத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்பதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கம்யூனிஸ்ட்களை ஒழிக்க வேண்டுமென்பது அரசாங்கமும் பலாத்காரத்தினால் மட்டும் ஒழிக்கவேண்டும் என்பது அர்த்தமல்ல. இப்பொழுது தொழிலாளிகளுடைய மனதில் ஒரு உணர்ச்சி பொங்கிக் கொண்டு வருகிறது. அதை வளர விடுவோமானால் அது ஆபத்திலேயே முடியும். இப்பொழுது ரயில்வே இதர தொழிலாளர்களிடையே இந்த உணர்ச்சி எழும்பியிருக்

[1st March 1949

[Haji Moulvi Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur]

றது. அவர்களை திருப்தி செய்யக்கூடிய முறையில் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாமலிருந்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு ஆறுதல் அளிக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் ஏதாகிலும் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் அவர்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டு கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் தங்களை பலப்படுத்திக்கொண்டே இருக்க மாட்டார்கள். அவர்களுடைய செல்வாக்கையும் நாட்டில் வளர விடாமல் செய்து கொள்ளலாம். ஆகையால் அரசாங்கம் அவர்களிடத்தில் பூர்ணமாக விவேசம் கொண்டு தேவைகளை செய்ய முடியவில்லை யும் ஆறுதலான முறையிலாவது தேறுதல் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்பது என் நண்பர்களுடைய விருப்பம். சர்க்காரும் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய குறைகளை நேர்முகமாக இருந்து தீர்க்கவேண்டும். அவர்களைக்கேட்டு ஆறுதல் செய்தால் கம்யூனிசமே இருக்காது.

"அத்துடன் இன்று முஸ்லிம்களாகிய நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் காங்கிரசில் சேர்ந்தால் நான் நாட்டில் விவசாயமுள்ளவர்களாக கருதப்படுவோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது ஒரு விதத்தில் தவறான பிரசாரம். அது புத்தி சாலித்தனமல்ல. நம் நாட்டில் எவ்வளவோ ஸ்தாபனங்களிருக்கின்றன. நான் ஆரம்பத்தில் சொன்னமாதிரி மற்றவர்களுக்கு நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சியில் எவ்வளவு ஆர்வம் இருக்கிறதோ அவ்வளவு ஆர்வமும் விருப்பமும் எங்களுக்கும் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் எந்தமுறையிலும் ஒத்துழைக்க நாங்கள் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம். மக்களை தவறாக நடத்திச் சென்று பவர்கள் அவசர முடிவுக்கு வந்துவிடுவது சரியல்ல. இன்று ஒரு கட்சி நாளை ஒரு கட்சி என்பது குழந்தைகளுடைய செயல். இன்று 4½ கோடி மக்களை காங்கிரசிற்கு அழைக்கிறீர்கள். நேற்று 4½ கோடி மக்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் எதிரிகள் என்பதை மறந்து விடுகிறீர்கள். எதிரிகள் தங்களுக்கு சகாயம் செய்யும் கட்சியையே நாடிச் செல்லுவது இயற்கை. எதிரிகளுக்கு சகாயம் செய்வோம் என்று கம்யூனிஸ்ட் பிரசாரம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த 4½ கோடி எதிரி முஸ்லீம்கள் கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியையேதான் விரும்புவார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த 4½ கோடி முஸ்லீம்களும் நாட்டைவிட்டே ஒழிக்கவேண்டிய ஒரு கட்சியுடன் சேர்ந்து இன் நாட்டு நிர்வாகமே ஸ்தம்பிக்கச் செய்துவிட முடியும் என்பதை அரசாங்கம் அதிர்ந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்பதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே முஸ்லிம் லீகை இந்த நாட்டில் நிலைக்க வைத்திருப்பது முஸ்லிம்களுடைய நன்மைக்குமட்டுமல்ல, உங்களுடைய அரசாங்கமும் நிலைக்க அது மிகவும் அவசியம் என்பதை உணரவேண்டும். (கேளுங்கள் கேளுங்கள்.)

"இனிமேல் நான் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்திற்கு வருகிறேன். நம்முடைய வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் முக்கியமான இரண்டொரு விஷயங்களைமட்டும் குறிப்பிட்டுவிட்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். முதலில் உணவை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். நம் நாட்டில் உணவு பஞ்சம் மிகவும் அதிகம் என்று கனம் நிதி மந்திரியவர்கள் அவருடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். அது மாத்திரமல்ல, நாம் அதையும் கண்கூடாகப் பார்க்கிறோம். நமக்கு பருவ மழை இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டபடியால் பெரிய பஞ்சம் ஏற்படவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நல்ல வெள்ளாமை இல்லாமல் விவசாயிகளும் பொது மக்களும் கஷ்டப்படும் நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். மத்திய சர்க்கார் மெண்டார் 10 லட்சம் டன் உணவுப் பொருள் நம் மாகாணத்திற்கு இறக்குமதி செய்ய வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பெரிய பஞ்சம் ஏற்படும் என்று நம் மூடைய கனம் நிதி மந்திரி தன்னுடைய பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தில் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். இந்த 10 லட்சம் டன்னை நாம் அவர்களைக் கெஞ்சிக் கேட் பதைவிட என் உணவு உற்பத்தி திட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிக்கக் கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். உணவு உற்பத்தி திட்டத்திற்காக பல முறைகளை கையாண்டு வருவதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. புதிய நீர்பாசன திட்டத்திற்கு 70 லட்சம் ரூபாயும், தானம், குட்டை, வாய்க்கால் முதலியவைகளை பழுதுபார்க்க ஒரு கோடியும், கிணறுகள் வெட்ட ரூ. 130 லட்சமும் ஆக மூன்று கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருப்பதாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஒதுக்கி இருப் பவைகளை கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் சிலவு செய்வாரா என்று சொல்லமுடியாது. வருஷா வருஷம் பட்ஜெட்டில் பணத்தை ஒதுக்குகிறார்களேயொழிய அதை நியாம்சையில் சிலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்களா என தெரியவில்லை. அப்படி ஒதுக்கப்படும் பணத்தை சிலவு செய்து வந்தால் அது வரவேற்கப்படவேண் டியதுதான்.

1st March 1949]

[Haji Moulvi Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur]

"இந்த உலைவு பஞ்சத்திற்கு மற்றொரு காரணமும் சொல்லலாம். நமது விவசாய நிலமும் இன்று வியாபார இலாகாவாக மாறிவிட்டது. விவசாயி களிடம் சென்று அவர்களுக்கு நன்மை தீமைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல ஏற்படுத் தப்பட்ட இலாகாவிற்கு இன்று பருத்திக்கொட்டையும் பிண்ணாக்கும் விற்ப தற்கேதான் நேரம் சரியாகிவிடுகிறது. இவ்விதம் வியாபாரம் செய்து வரு கிறதையொழிய விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஆலோசனை சொல்லிவருவதாக இல்லை. விவசாயிகளுக்கு அத்யாவசியமான பொருள்களின் விலையைக்குறைத்து என்று சொல்லலாம். ஆனால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நியாய விலையில் பண்டம் கிடைப்ப திலில்லை. பணம் கொடுத்தால்தான் காரியமாகிறது. இன்றும் விவசாய உற் பத்திக்கு இணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்காக ரூ 130 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக் கிறது என்று கனம் நிதி மந்திரி சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். நடை முறையில் இருக்கும் இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் எவ்வளவோ ஊழல்களிருக்கின்றன. கிரா மங்களில் விவசாயிகள் கிணறு வெட்டவேண்டுமென்று மனுச்செய்து கொண்டால், இடையிலிருக்கும் தெய்வங்களை திருப்தி செய்யவேண்டிய நிலை யிலிருக்கின்றார்கள். விவசாயிகள் சிக்கிரத்தில் கிணறுகளை வெட்டுவ தற்கு வசதியளிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. ஆகவே ரெவின்யூ இலாகா சிப்பந்திகளை சரிக்கார் கடுமையாக எச்சரிக்கவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு தேவையான பொழுதெல்லாம் அவர்களிடம் தலையிட்டு உதவிசெய்யவேண்டும்.

"இன்னொரு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சொல்லுவதற்கு மிகவும் வருத்தமடை கிறேன். அதிக உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு அது ஒரு முக்யமான விஷயம். இப் பொழுது தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அப்படி கொடுப்பதை நான் எதிர்க்கவில்லை. அப்படிக் கொடுப்பதில் ஒரு விஷயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டியதவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களில் பல ஹரிஜனங்கள் வேண்டிய பணத்தைச் சிலவு செய்து தரிசு நிலங்களை பண்படுத்தி விவசாயம் செய்து வருவதைப் பிடுங்கி தியாகிகளுக்கு கொடுப் பது என்றிருப்பதால் விவசாயிகள் தரிசு நிலங்களை பயிரிடுவதற்கு அது ஊக்கமளிப்பதாகவில்லை. அதனால் உணவு பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட எதுவாகிறது. ஆகவே இவ்விதம் பயிரிடும் நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு பதிலாக அவர்க ளுக்கு தனியாகக் கொடுத்து உதவலாம். அப்படிச் செய்தால் எல்லோரும் ஊக்கமளிப்பார்கள். பிடுங்கிக் கொடுப்பது என்றிருப்பதால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு பய விடுவதற்கு ஆசையில்லாமல் போய் உலைவுக்கு தட்டு ஏற்படுகிறது.

"இன்னும் அதிக உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு வேறு வழியுமுண்டு. விவசாய நிலமாகவும் மராமத்திலாகவும் இத்தனைக்கு அதிகம் இலாகாவை மராமத்து செய்தால் நல்லது. சுறு சுறுப்பு விலைக்கு வாங்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அங்கேதான் வாங்கவேண்டும். (சிரிப்பு.) பெரும் பெரும் திட்டங்களை யெல்லாம் விட்டுவிட்டு சிறு சிறு திட்டங்களாலும் சிறு சிறு வேலைகளையும் செய்துவந்தால் எவ்வளவோ பயன்தரும். இப்பொழுது உணவு உற்பத்தியை விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும்போது மூன்று கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லி வந்தால் பிரயோசனம் இல்லை. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமைக்கு பிற்காலத்திட்டங்கள் அவசிய மில்லை. பிற்கால திட்டம் எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் பசியால் உயிர் போகும் ஒருவனுக்கு அவனுடைய உயிரை நிலைக்க வைக்க உடனே உணவு கொடுக்காமல் இனிமேல் பயிரிட்டு, அறுத்து, அடித்து, ஆக்கிக் கொடுக்கும் நிலைமையிலிருந்தால் அவனுடைய உயிர் நிலைக்குமா? அதைப்போலவே இருக்கிறது இந்த நீண்ட கால திட்டம். ஆகையால் இப்பொழுது இருக் கும் சிறு சிறு திட்டங்களைச் செய்து உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். நீண்டகால திட்டம் பயனளிக்காது என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப் பிராயம்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக உடை. நம்முடைய சர்க்காரின் இப்பொழுது எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் நடவடிக்கை சரியில்லை. நமது சர்க்கார் கதர் திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். நான் அதை சென்ற வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டைப் படித்த பொழுது தெரிந்துகொண்டேன். அந்த கதர் திட்டத்தினால் சர்க்காருக்கு நஷ்டம்தான். அதன் விவரம் கணக்குக் கொடுத்தால் தெரியவரும். நம் நாட்டிற்கு கைத்தரி ஒரு பெரிய குடிசைத் தொழில். நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள

[1st March 1949

[Haji Moulvi Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur]

கைத்தரியிலுல் பல குறும்பங்கள் வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றன. கைத்தரியை விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கு நெசவாளர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது அதிகம் நூல் கொடுத்து வருவதாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. அதனால் கைத்தரி ஜவுளிகள் அதிகமாகி விருக்கிறது. நம் நாட்டு கைத்தரிகள் முதலில் பர்மா, சிலோன், பாக்தான் முதலிய இடங்களுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டு வந்தது. இப்பொழுது கைத்தரி துணிகளுக்கு வெளி நாடுகளில் அதிக மார்க்கெட் இருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய கைத்தரி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நூல் கொடுத்து மேலே தேடிக் கொடுப்பது மாத்திரம் போதாது. இந்தத் தொழிலையே நம் நாட்டில் பல குடும்பங்கள் நம்பியிருக்கின்றன. அவர்களுக்கு அந்த துணிகளை வியாபாரம் செய்ய வழி தேடிக்கொடுப்பது நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும். இப் பொழுது நூல் அதிகமாகக் கொடுப்பதால் துணி வெளியில் போகாமல் இங்கேயே தேங்கிக் கிடக்கின்றன. வெளி நாட்டில் இதை எதிர் பார்ப்பதால், அவைகளை வெளி நாட்டிற்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதற்கு மத்திய கவர்ன்மெண்டிடம் அதிகாரம் இருப்பதால் அவர்களை அணுகி ஏற்றுமதிக்கு ஒரு வழி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது நம் நாட்டின் முக்யமான கைத்தொழிலாக இருப்பதால் இந்த வியாபாரம் விருத்தியடைய மத்திய கவர்ன்மெண்டிடம் அணுகி இந்தத் தொழிலை நம்பியிருக்கிற வர்களுக்கு உபகாரம் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக சுகாதாரம். இப்பொழுது சுகாதாரத்திற்காக 3½ கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது போதவே போதாது. இப்பொழுது ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பணத்தால் யார் சௌகர்யமடைகிறார்கள் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். கலம் நிதி மந்திரி சொல்லுகிறதைப் பார்த்தால் நகரங்களில்தான் சுகாதாரத்தை விருத்திசெய்வதாகத் தெரிகிறது. திருச்சி, தூத்துக்குடி முதலிய இடங்களில் அபிவிருத்திசெய்யப் போவதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அது அவசியமில்லை. இப்பொழுது கிராம சுகாதாரம் தான் இரம்பவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த 3½ கோடி ரூபாய்தால் நகர மக்களே பயனடைவதில் அதை கிராமங்களுக்கு செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"நகரங்களில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் ஜாஸ்தியாக இருக்கின்றன. கிராமங்களில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளே இல்லை. அங்குத்தான் வியாதி அதிகம் பரவுகிறது. இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் 20, 30 மைலுக்குக் கூட ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி கிடையாது. சில இடங்களில் 30 மைலுக்குமேல் கூட நோயாளிகளைக்கொண்டு போகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. சில சமயங்களில் அப்படிக் கொண்டு போவதற்குள் அந்த நோயாளி இறந்துகூட போய்விடுகிறான். நகர ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் சிலவு செய்வதைவிட கிராம ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு அதிகம் சிலவிடலாம். எனென்றால் நகரங்களில் தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள் டிஸ்பென்சரி வைத்து நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். நகரங்களில் பணக்காரர்கள் அதிகம் இருப்பதால் அவர்கள் அந்த தனிப்பட்ட டிஸ்பென்சரிகளில் சிகிச்சை செய்துகொள்ளலாம். நகரங்களில் ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருப்பதால் இந்த பணக்காரர்கள் தங்களுக்கு இருக்கும் செல்வாக்கினால் நகர ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் இலவசமாக சிகிச்சை செய்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அதனால் ஏழைகளுக்கு நகர ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் இடம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. எனென்றால் பணக்காரர்கள் தான் நிம்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் நகரங்களிலேயே ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை விஸ்தரித்துக்கொண்டு போவதில் பிரயோசனமில்லை. நகர ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை விஸ்தரிப்பதைவிட கிராமங்களில் அதிக ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை ஏற்படுத்துவது முக்யமான விஷயம். இதை உடனே கவனிக்கவேண்டிய விஷயமாகும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக கல்வி. நம்முடைய வருமானத்தில் ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்கை கல்வி மந்திரி ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். அப்படி எடுத்துக் கொண்டும் உருவான ஒரு திட்டத்திற்கும் போதிய கவனம் செலுத்தப்படவில்லை. முதியோர் கல்விக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது மிகவும் குறைவு. ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுடைய நிலைமை இரம்பவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் பெறும் சம்பளம் செக்ரட்ரியேட்டில் இருக்கும் பியூன்கள் சம்பளத்தைவிட குறைவு என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. நமது சர்க்கார் அவர்களுடைய கூக்குரலுக்கு செவிசாய்த்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இன்னும் தமிழ் புலவர்களுக்கும் ஒருவித சௌகர்யமும் செய்ததாகத்

1st March 1949]

[Haji Moulvi Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur]

தெரியவில்லை. இச் சபையில் தமிழ் அறிந்தவர்களில் நான் ஒருவன். நான் ஒரு படித்த தமிழ் பண்டிதன் என்ற முறையில் இதை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இந்த தமிழ் புலவர்களுக்கு ஒரு விற்பனம் செய்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அந்து வருவோர் S.S.L.C. பின்பு பல பெரிய கஷ்டமான புத்தகங்களைப் படித்தும்கூட அவர்கள் Higher grade விட குறைவாக மதிக்கப்படுவது சரியல்ல." 1. p.m.

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member must conclude as he has already taken twenty minutes."

HAJI MOULVI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI SAHIB BAHADUR :—"Madam, as this is my maiden speech, I request you to give me ten more minutes."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member can take two more minutes and conclude his speech."

HAJI MOULVI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI SAHIB BAHADUR :—"ஆகையால் தமிழ் பண்டிதர்களுக்கு அதிகம் சலுகை காட்டவேண்டும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக சாலை வசதிகள். இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் கிராமங்களில் சாலைகள் ரொம்பவும் மோசமாக இருக்கின்றன. இதை விளக்க எனக்கு ஞாபகத்திற்கு வரும் ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறேன். என்னுடைய election காலத்தில் கீழ்கரையில் இரவு 10-மணிக்கு ஒரு மீட்டிங்கில் பேசிவிட்டு நானும் கலம் சின்னக்காஜியாரும் ஒரு ஜீப்பில் வந்தோம். அப்பொழுது எங்களுக்கு பனைக்குளம் போக வேண்டுமென்றிருந்தது. நாங்கள் இரவு முழுவதும் ஜீப் காரில் சுற்றி சுற்றி வந்தும்கூட இராமநாதபுரத்தினருகிலேயே இருந்தோம். எங்களால் பனைக்குளம் போகவே முடியவில்லை. இவ்விதமாக அங்கே சாலைகளிருக்கின்றன. (சிரிப்பு.) இது அதிகம் கவனிக்கவேண்டிய விஷயம். இதைப்பற்றி விஸ்தாரமாக மான்ய விவாதத்தின்போது பேசுகிறேன்.

"இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பணம் ஒதுக்கி இருப்பது போற்றக் கூடியதுதான். இப்பொழுது ஒதுக்கி இருப்பதுங்கூட குறைவுதான் என்று சொல்லவேண்டும். அவர்கள் எவ்வளவோ பிற்போக்கில்தானிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைப்போலவே எங்களுடைய சமூகத்திலும் அதேகம் பேர்கள் பிற்போக்கில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட மாணவர்களுக்கு இலவச கல்விக்காக அரசாங்கம் தாராளமாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். எங்கள் சமூகத்தினரிலிருக்கும் பிற்போக்காளர்களுக்கும் இலவச கல்வி வசதி அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக புதிய வரிகளைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகளை சொல்ல வேண்டியதவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது இது எல்லா துரையும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு தொந்தரவு கொடுப்பதாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை கனம் நிதி மந்திரிச்சுக் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நான் சொல்வதெல்லாம் என்னுடைய அனுபவத்திலிருந்துதான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இப் பொழுது இந்தியாவில் உப்பு வரியை எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். Congress Election Manifesto-வில் உப்பு வரியை எடுத்துவிடுவது என்று இருந்தது வாஸ்தவம்தான். அப்படி உப்பு வரியை எடுத்துவிட்டதால் குறைவான விலைக்கு உப்பு கிடைக்கிறது. நான் ஒரு உப்பு வியாபாரி என்ற முறையில் சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது உப்பு வரியை எடுத்துவிட்டதால் 48 படி கொண்ட மூட்டை ஒன்று ரூ. 3-க்கு விற்கப்படுகிறது. ரூபாய்க்கு 16 படி உப்பு கிடைப்பதற்கு சாத்யமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அரிசி ரூபாய்க்கு ½ படி தான் கிடைக்கிறது. அரிசி ரூபாய்க்கு ½ படி வீதம் ½ படி தான் கிடைக்கிறது. ரூபாய்க்கு 16 படி என்று கொடுத்துவிட்டு உப்புமட்டும் ரூபாய்க்கு 16 படி என்று கொடுப்பதில் பிரயோஜன மில்லை. நம் மானாவாரித்தில்தான் உப்பு அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிறது. ஆகையால் மத்ய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் சொல்லி உப்புக்காக மணக்குக்கு எட்டு அணாவோ, மூட்டைக்கு ஒரு ரூபாயோ வரி போட்டால் ரொம்பவும் சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும். அதன் மூலமாக

[1st March 1949

[Haji Mou'vi Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur]

நம் மாகாணத்திற்கு எவ்வளவோ பணம் வருகிறது. அதை முறையாக செலவு செய்ய வேண்டிய பாதிக்கக்கூடிய புதிய வழிகள் போடவேண்டியதுதான் அவசியம் ஆகையால் உப்புவரி போடவேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று தோன்றுகிறது.

"அடுத்தபடியாக ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். அதாவது அகதிகளின் பிரச்னை. இந்த பிரச்னை இரண்டு மூன்று ஆண்டுகளில் மட்டுமே தோன்றியது அல்ல. இருக்கிறது. பர்மா, மலேயா, சிங்கப்பூர் முதலிய இடங்களிலிருந்து 1941, 1942, 1943-ம் வருஷங்களில் நம் நாட்டிற்கு அகதிகள் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய சொத்து, சுதந்திரம் முதலியவைகளை இழந்துவிட்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் கருணை காட்டியது போற்றத்தக்கதுதான். அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த பணத்தை மறுபடியும் கேட்பது சரியல்ல. வெளிமாகாணத்திலிருந்து வந்த அகதிகளுக்கு நம் மாகாணம் கருணை காட்டி வருகிறது. முதலில் நம் மாகாணத்திலுள்ள அகதிகளுக்கு கருணை காட்டுவது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆயினும் இல்லாமை நிந்து, முன்னும் அகதிகள் அதிகம் இருக்கின்றனர். அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் குறைகளைச் சொல்லிமுடியாது. நம் அகதிகளும் அவர்களுடைய நாட்டைவிட்டு களிலிருந்து விடுதலையடையவேண்டும். அகதிகளின் பிரச்னை நம் மாகாணத்தைச் சேர்ந்ததாக இல்லாவிட்டாலும் மத்திய சர்க்காரின் சார்பாக நீங்கள் அவர்களிடம் பணம் வசூலிப்பதால் உங்களிடம் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகையால் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் சொல்லி நம்முடைய அகதிகளுக்கும் விமோசனம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதுடன் என்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* Sri T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI:—" Madam, Deputy Speaker, I had been quite a tolerable student of Finance at College; but it appears as if I have forgotten it and my education has been only through the three budgets which we have seen in this House. After my education in the budgets, I think I have come to that stage where I have to define that a budget means the collation—the impressive collation—of figures by the Finance Department signed by the Secretary and presented through the Minister with a speech. (Laughter.) More than that I really doubt whether democracy only means the apotheosis of inefficiency and lack of a spirit to learn lessons from past experience. Of course, when we ask they say that it has been done according to the rules and they show us some items under Harijan Uplift, some under Khadi, some under Firka Development and some for Backward Communities to be uplifted. Even in respect of the new heads, I do not think there has been much progress during these two years. Probably the Government have been handicapped for want of experience in those directions. But what about the grow more food and self-sufficiency scheme, the self-sufficiency which has been claimed to be achieved in the budget speech of the Hon. Minister? As I analyse the speech, I find there are three heads given under grow more food: (*a*) Irrigation Schemes, (*b*) Well Subsidies and (*c*) Agricultural Benefits in the shape of help for mechanized cultivation. In the period 1944-47, Rs. 75 lakhs were spent on irrigation schemes which gave an additional cultivation of 378,000 acres resulting in 180,000 tons more output of foodgrains. During the same period of three years 1944-47 Rs. 245 lakhs were spent on well subsidy schemes which increased the area of cultivation by 92,000 acres with about 40,000 tons of grains. That is, about a fourth of the result which has been achieved by Rs. 75 lakhs spent on irrigation schemes was achieved by Rs. 245 lakhs for well subsidies. In 1947-48 Rs. 160 lakhs were spent on well subsidy

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schemes which gave an increase of only 9,300 acres under cultivation with a glorious result of 3,000 tons of output. This, Madam, requires very serious examination and I do not know how it has escaped the attention of the Government, because there must be some patent defects in these matters of well subsidies. It is a very well-known fact that there has been a lot of drain out of the funds intended for the improvements and subsidies to wells. I suggest that on the other hand it would be worthwhile to increase the irrigation schemes. In the case of the well subsidy schemes which are intended to relieve local areas and for immediate benefit, I think the Government should examine the question and find out whether there has not been any leakage in the matter of giving these subsidies as well as in the matter of providing mechanized methods of cultivation. Let us look at it. In every place if you go on giving at the rate of Rs. 500 per well, you create so many niches in which you keep the Rs. 500, which the people, the officials and the police have to guard from theft. That is rather impossible.

"The next thing is that when you come to mechanized aids for cultivation, who is it that gets them? I know in my district two big people have monopolized the two tractors which have been kept by the Agricultural department, and one is a man who is in a responsible public place to-day. I do not want to mention names, it is for the Government to examine it and rectify matters. Even in the matter of giving permits for engines the more influential people get them and I know of many cases where the engines purchased have been re-sold at a huge profit. What is it that you give to the common man, the poor cultivator to whom self-sufficiency means much and to whom the grow more food means much. The only method to improve the situation which I would suggest is this. There are common irrigation sources like the tanks and the rivers and channels, which are now dry but the springs in the beds of which have not dried up. The hydrographic experts can tell the Government how to tap the water. You can have all the wells sunk there and have the water pumped by the engines into the ayacut. The Government themselves can get this done. Fortunately they have an Agricultural Engineering staff to-day and they can increase the supply of water by pumping for the entire area in the ayacut rather than only to the benefit of a few rich people who alone now get the benefit from the Government.

"The next question is about education. Of course, education has become so specialized a subject in the hands of the Hon. the Minister for Education, who is not present here, that nobody dare tackle it, because we have no knowledge of it. I only resign the fate of my children into the hands of the future educationist and hope that they will learn the difference between baseless and basic education. (Laughter.)

"The question of the Backward Communities, Yenadis, etc., is another matter which deserves the attention of the Government. Madam, the Hon. Mr. Kurmayya is absent and the Hon. the Speaker has been done. They are now in a position when they can stand is not here. Much has been said for Harijan Uplift and much

on their own legs. We have a stout-hearted Harijan Speaker who is so mighty as to axe questions and discussions and is wielding good power in this Government. We have got the Hon. Mr. Kurmayya who has got Rs. 65 lakhs to spend on them. But what about the half-beasts who live in the forests on whom, along with our Yenadi Raghavayya I too am interested? There has been very little provided for them. They are being exploited for labour but nothing comes out for them. There have been no signs of development in regard to their status. Nothing has been done and the matter is in the portfolio of the Hon. the Minister for Finance himself. I wish he does something special for them, because in his district there are many Yenadis who probably are more civilized, but who in my area happen to be very backward, and especially in the Chenchu area in the Kurnool district conditions are worse. These are people who have yet to know that they are human beings. They do not know they are human beings. And then, they have got children who, unless you segregate them from their parents, will get into the habit of catching rats in the forests and eating them and live such a nasty life. They live such uncared for and unhealthy life that only God is protecting them, not even the weather. In the name of humanity I would request the Government to examine the question and make a special provision in regard to these tribes.

"Coming to the Estates Land Act, Madam, I am sorry, the hon. Member the Raja of Chettinad is not present here. He made two propositions, one being that this Government have neglected them. I strongly refute that because, neglect is not to be measured even before the Bill has become law. Another matter which he referred to was the question of rent reduction. He spoke at length and said there has been delay in the matter of settlements. He made another proposition that the proprietors have forgotten their estates. I dare say he himself has not forgotten his estate, where the ryots are now subject to every sort of coercive process under the existing law under which the Government are unable to interfere and put a stop to such proceedings, because under the law the Government are not in a position to interfere with the discretion of the courts and courts as you know and I know from my experience of things are things which we can handle to any advantage cleverly.

"With regard to irrigation, I think, it is a sad case. I do not know what are the difficulties before the Government. There has been no definite policy. Are they providing irrigation so as to provide the third meal to those who have two square meals or are they providing first irrigation to those who have nothing to eat, not even one meal to boast of? In this matter I perfectly agree with the hon. Member, Mr. Sanjiva Reddi, though he has put it rather very strongly, that the Rayalaseema is very much neglected. But I can tell one thing. By diverting a portion of the funds spent in investigating the big schemes you can relieve the distress in this area. I would still request the Government to look into the matter and see if provision could be made first for rehabilitating these areas by restoring the tanks and other sources which are now in disrepair.

"Coming to the question of Police I need say very little, because their ideology has not changed. It is very likely that my name itself is in their register of rowdies, according to them. (Laughter.) They have got a black list into which once a name enters by efflux of time, i.e., if his name has been there for two years it ripens and he becomes a rowdy. I do not know if my name is there. That is their ideology. I request the Government to see that there is some change in the outlook of the Police and they are made to feel that they are intended as missionaries of peace and protectors of life and property rather than as people who would only impose authority at the beck and call of Government."

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

The House adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(Deputy Speaker was in the Chair.)

* SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI:—"Madam, the Finance Minister is not in his place. I do not know whom I am to address."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"There is one Minister representing the Government (the Hon. Sri K. Chandramouli). You can speak."

SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI:—"I am speaking to the Finance Minister through the Minister for Local Administration—of course through the Chair. I was speaking about Police. It is really a very hard state of affairs which cannot be dealt with in a general discussion like this. It must be handled by experts. It is not so easy a subject. On that account, we should not be shelving the discussion or coming to a hasty conclusion, about the reorganization of the Police department. I should warn the Government against this procedure, because turbulent times that are ahead will teach them a lesson if they sleep now. It is of very urgent and of imminent importance that they must review the exact work of that department, and see that from harassing it really becomes a relieving force to relieve the oppressed and the suffering.

"Before I speak on the taxation of the banana and the chilly . . . (Interruption.) I am glad the Minister for Education has come now. I want now to revert to the subject of admissions to colleges. I made a complaint to the Secretary of the department with regard to indiscriminate admissions in spite of rules. In one particular case, I showed the giving of admission, in the first instance itself, to a person who obtained only II class in the fourth chance and who had not had any education in natural science in the Intermediate class, in the Zoology B.Sc. class of the Presidency College. I wrote to the Principal. I also wanted to interview him. But he would not see me. Then I had to complain to the Government. The Government have not replied to me at all. In

the result I understand that the gentleman now is the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. If people are to be admitted to colleges next year also like this, I do not know what justice there would be. Of course, there must be reasons for communal rotation in some fields. I am a man, perhaps, of feeble commonsense, and I cannot understand how knowledge can be distributed on a communal basis. Even with regard to the communities when there are eligible candidates, and when it is against the rules, how was he admitted? This is only one instance. I hope the Minister for Education will call for the papers, go through them, and set right matters.

"Now, I come to banana. The banana which is intended for fruit alone is to be taxed. Then arises the question 'what is a fruit?' (Laughter.) A fruit is anything but a flower, and a flower becomes fruit. So, is it the banana which is also a vegetable that is taxed? Those who have had some study of jurisprudence would know that intention must be gathered from circumstances. That is what they would say. Even a miserable specimen of any other vegetable may count as banana if the taxing officer so desires. I am only thankful that brinjals, beans and onions are not part of that classification 'fruit'. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi.) I respectfully beg to point out that in good and botanical English—vegetables are also fruits. (Laughter.) (N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur: 'What about tomato?') It is also a fruit. Madam, chilly is a very important constituent of the poor man's meal. Why should that also be taxed? On the other hand Government may, I would submit, increase the scale of taxation on the existing general sales tax commodities. It would be much more profitable, and it would give this Rs. 4 crores very easily. That is my submission. (Sri C. K. Govindan Nayar: 'What about pepper?')

"As regards pepper, it affects only Malayalis, and I am not very much bothered about it. (Laughter.)

"Madam, I have no more suggestions to Government. But I only hope that there will be no feeling of atrophy creeping into Government with regard to these suggestions. I have made these suggestions not in a mood of levity. I do mean them seriously. I may not be quite so well informed and experienced as the Finance Minister who has had two years' experience or my Professor Father Basenach who has had expert education. These suggestions, I hope, would be taken into consideration, and some amount of humanity shown to these poor bananas and chillies."

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I need not grudge thanking our Hon. Finance Minister inasmuch as so many Members have already thanked him irrespective of the merits of the budget. This is a very bad budget in a very bad time. (Laughter.) The fresh taxation policy has even shaken the heart of every child in the womb of every mother of this Province. It is a very hard thing in these days of financial stringency. I have got to say certain Urdu sayings. Luckily the Hon. Finance Minister knows Urdu.

I am very much handicapped with the time allotted to me. But these are days of rationing. Everything is rationed. I saw in papers that in Central India even fodder and water are rationed. That is why you are rationing time also in this Assembly Hall. But if I translate my Urdu words and Urdu couplets—you have allowed me only twenty minutes—it will take some more time. I can do so only if you kindly allow a small margin—not a big margin. Now all my argument will be based on two points. I am not going to speak on firka development and your post-war reconstruction schemes. It will be boring and it will create headache to hear speaking about Khaddar, Thakli and Charka especially in these days when in America people are getting prepared to travel at 10,000 miles speed per hour and are planning interplanetary flights in their Jet planes. I am not going to deal with those things which are your achievements. I am going to deal with two vital issues alone. One is B.M. and the other is B.S. (Laughter.) You may not ask me what this B.S. is. Curiosity should be kept up. At a later finishing stage, let me clearly explain to you what the words B.M. and B.S. are. Even if I forget, Madam, some hon. Member may kindly remind me about them."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Before you forget, you must tell the House what you mean by those words."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, they should be explained in their proper context. (Laughter.) Not now."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Then why did you mention them at all?"

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"They have to be said, Madam, as they are important matters. Of course, I know them. (Laughter.) I will let you also know. But if you do not care to know it, I do not lose.

"Now, I have to speak on your cruel taxation policy. In British India even for the slightest tax, there was a hue and cry. After all, can there be one rule for you and another rule for others? Madam, these taxations mean hitting the poor. You are always very keen on taxing the poor people and not the rich. Generally, we slaughter fat goats for our consumption. The lean goats are allowed to grow fat to be slaughtered in future. Now, you leave the fat goats and you slaughter only the lean ones. Why do you leave the rich and tax the poor? At least, if you want to have the consolation of taxation, you may introduce Bills to tax the rich people and not those who cannot afford to pay. I should like to quote an Urdu couplet on your preposterous policy. You accused the Advisers when they introduced new taxes and now you come forward with such taxes:

کیا ہنسي آتي ہے مجھکو حضرت انسان پر
فعل بد خود کرتے ہیں لعنت کریں شیطان پر *

Our Finance Minister knows Urdu well. Madam, I hope you will allow some time for translations."

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DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" No. The hon. Member must translate and finish his speech within the twenty minutes."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" You want to bottle me up. It is impossible. Now itself, ten minutes are over."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" What did the hon. Member say? I did not hear."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" You want to put me into the bottle so that I cannot escape from it. Madam, on 15th August 1947 we got Independence. From that day what do we see? We see everywhere chaos and confusion. What has happened to this world all on a sudden? Has there been a change in the movement of celestial bodies? Has there been a change in the atmosphere? Has there been a change in the sun's temperature or in the moon's orbit? Certainly not. What are these troubles due to? There has been a great deal of change in society. The degenerated society has given rise to all these troubles, chaos and confusion. After the 15th August 1947, what did the people expect from you; at least the minimum they expect from you, is first, equality irrespective of caste, creed or colour, or power, or position, or poverty. The next is enough to eat and to dress. The third thing is protection of life and property. The fourth thing is termination of exploitation in whatever form it may be, and the last thing is the termination of the 'B.M.' and the 'B.S.'"

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member must explain what he means by 'B.M.' and 'B.S.'. He must make us understand what he means by them. Otherwise, there is no sense in saying it."

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" After all, I do not want to hide the meaning. I will inform those persons who are particular to know the meaning."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member must explain what he means by 'B.M.' and 'B.S.'"

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Madam, because you are too anxious, I will explain them in advance. Here I will quote a few words from the Quoran.

* هل جزال احسان الا احسان

That means, Madam, should you not return good for good? Because, I have undertaken to explain them in advance, I ask for your indulgence and kindness to give me ten minutes more."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" No. That is not possible."

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam this 'B.M.' is black-marketing and 'B.S.' is blood-sucking. (Laughter.)

1st March 1949] [S. A. F. Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur]

" Now, Madam, instead of these things, I will go to other points. In the Province the common man, the child and the widow demand their fundamental rights as citizens. What are you having to-day? Ten ounces of ration. There is rationing of even fodder and water in the Central Provinces or United Provinces. I am afraid and I do not know when the rationing of drinking water will take place in Madras. Every day, the water-level in red hills tank is going down. There is not enough water now. Therefore even the rationing of water in this City may arise. Then, the price of cloth is much higher now than even during war-time. Wages are going down and the cost of living index is going up. Agricultural debts are day by day increasing. Strikes and lockouts occur very often and following these, there are shootings and firings. This is not what we expected. You may say you are not responsible for all this. Of course, you are not; nor am I responsible. For all these, the 'B.M.' and the 'B.S.' are responsible. Therefore, it is the duty of the Hon. the Finance Minister to put them down. He should take up the matter seriously and find out a way for solving these problems. We are now living in an age and in a world where humanity itself has taken a separate shape altogether and is living in a sort of civilization which is very different from the civilization which we envisaged. Unless we protect ourselves from these forces, we do not know where we will be. You have seen what is going on around you, in China, in Burma, in Indonesia and in Malaya. In this connexion, I will only read a portion of what the President of the Congress, the Hon. Sri Pattabhi Sitharamayya, said recently. He said: 'If you do not want to be swept away by the onset of communism and if you want the approaching socialist revolution to be peaceful and bloodless, you should take note of the signs of the times and be prepared to meet revolution more than half-way.' That is what he said. Therefore, Sir, please take note of the signs of the times. Here I may also quote what Edward Carpenter has said:

'At last after centuries when the tension and strain of the old society can go no further and ruin on every side seems impending. behold, behind and beneath it, all in dim prefigurement, yet clear, not to be mistaken—The Outline and Draft of a new order.'

What is the remedy? The devil-centered world should be annexed to God and the valley of tears should be reclaimed.

" Whether it is a new world order as envisaged by Hitler or anticipated by Mr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, we do not know. It would be something different from both. Therefore it is your duty to save the people of this Province and to adopt yourselves to circumstances. You must save these people from these 'B Ms.' and 'B.Ss.' Madam, I will finish within five minutes. I have got many things to say, but I will try to finish within five minutes.

" Now, Madam, I want to say a few words about these mills. These mills are nothing but white elephants. Before the war, the total investments of these mills amounted to 100 crores. The

total output is six crores. During the war, the total profit—not output—was 109 crores. The average profit per year for the last seven years was 53 crores. The mill-owners have profited to a very great extent—in three years their profit alone was $2\frac{1}{2}$ times their original investment. These managers and managing directors of these mills are the Gogs and Mogs mentioned in the Koran and the Bible, because they have reaped the maximum profits and they led the way for the ruin of the country. In 1927, in Bombay, all the 75 mills lost 736 lakhs of rupees. In the same year, that is, in 1927, the managers and the managing directors have got as their commissions and allowances 31 lakhs of rupees. This is a fact, Madam.

"Again, Madam, I can tell you also the Government of India's statistics for black-marketing. It has been stated that in 1939, it was 72·4 per cent; in 1940, it was 99·9 per cent; in 1941, it was 135·4 per cent; in 1942, it was 169·4 per cent. In such circumstances, Madam, what is the condition of the poor? The average income of a labourer in the Indian Union is only four rupees per month. Is this civilization, I ask. It is better if this civilization goes back to its primitive state.

"Again, Madam, Government have passed a legislation; you say that after thirty years of enjoyment, if the property is hypothecated, the property could be redeemed by the original owner without any payment against the loan. After enjoying for thirty years, no compensation is paid. Then during war-time, all these mills have earned a profit which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the capital invested. Therefore, I say, you should annex all these mills for the benefit of the State without paying compensation. Madam, the Hon. the Finance Minister is not here at present. At least the Hon. the Education Minister is here. They talk so much about the abolition of zamindaris. It was stated that they want to abolish the zamindari system to help the ryots. What is the result? At a stage when the ryots were refusing to pay kists, the Hon. Minister passed this Bill in order to rescue the zamindars. Now, they are going to get some compensation. Therefore, I say that it was not with the intention of helping the ryots that the Zamindari Abolition Bill was introduced.

"Then, Madam, there is another matter. It was really a surprise to me to see in the papers that it was proposed to send a deputation to Burma to fight the cause of the Indian land-owners there. Why should you go there? Who wanted you there? (Laughter.) I understand the reason to send a deputation is to spoil them who have introduced a land reform there. They have already got a very good land reform policy. They have followed the righteous path and why not you also follow them? Do you want to go there only to spoil them? Luckily, conditions and circumstances in Burma did not permit them to go there. You may even go to the higher Heavens but not to Burma. (Laughter.) What has happened has happened. I see that any persuasions and representations will be of no avail because that Government are

fifty years in advance. The Hon. Minister for Revenue may introduce the same land reform here also. But, one thing you are always afraid of is the rich people. I think the Hon. the Finance Minister treats these rich people as untouchables, not in the sense that they are dirty but in the sense that he is afraid of touching their pockets because they are powerful. If you go to them and tax them, then nobody is going to stand in your way. I ask, why cannot you introduce a death duty and get fifty per cent of the property of the rich. (Interruption.) Whether it is the Central or Provincial Government . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time already finished. Sri Kaleswara Rao will now speak."

* SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I begin with congratulations to the Hon. the Finance Minister for the good Budget—so far as it goes—that he has presented before us. It is very artistic in its get-up, pleasant to read, and it exhibits the pleasant manners and the love of art of the young Finance Minister."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No more young."

* SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Anyhow, among all the Ministers, he is young. But, Madam, the Budget does not help the progress of better administration of the Province very much. Of course, whatever has happened during the last year has been recorded in the Budget. It has good and bad features. I think that the Finance Minister cannot be held entirely responsible for the things that occurred in the administration and for the plans and projects that were intended to be carried out. There is an invisible force behind this Government and that person is the Hon. the Premier. It is an irony of fate that we see very little of the 3 p.m. presence of the Premier in this House. During the whole year we go on with our discussion, and not only the Opposition but also the members of the Government party offer their criticisms about the various acts of commission and omission of the administration and unless he is present throughout and studies the whole thing and understands all the things first hand, nothing satisfactory could be done. That is the situation in which we are placed. Besides, he has also a very important portfolio in his charge, namely, the Home Department. There also it requires his presence. Madam, I come from a place which is most affected by the Communist atrocities. I am on the very border of the Nalgonda and Warrangal districts which are infested with Communists and where Communist murders, levelling down of houses, loot and other atrocities are a matter of daily occurrence. They have also come into my district and into my taluk of Nandigama where during the last three or four months as many as 25 Congressmen have been murdered. Some of my relations have been murdered; some of my friends have been murdered and that too in a most ruthless way. Really the Home Minister ought to be there instead of merely seeing everything through papers and through the officers. During

the last year and after we met here during the last Budget has the security of the Province become better or worse? I regret to say that it has become worse. The Communist trouble has increased. The Communists came one night into the upstairs of the house of a member of the Provincial Congress Working Committee and finding he was not there, left a note that they would visit some other day and deal with him properly. The Praja Courts are there in my district and in my taluk. The town of Vijayavada itself is not safe and we are holding our lives in our hands. That is the position in which I am situated. I belong to that district and I represent the constituency of Vijayavada. What is the faith that my constituency has in the capacity of the Government to protect our lives and property? Is it increasing or decreasing? I want to tell the Premier through the Finance Minister about our plight. Of course, conferences are being held now-a-days between the officials of the Nizam and our officials but nothing tangible still appears to have been done. I hear of Communist atrocities occurring recently in the Madhurai district. The Communists are all armed; they acquired and got much money and arms during the troublous times in Hyderabad. Once when I had a talk with the Deputy Prime Minister of India, he asked me, 'Kaleswara Rao, is it true that the Communists have acquired 75 lakhs of rupees' I told him, it was not 75 lakhs but they have one crore and we would be going under their regime if things continue like this. They have arms, plenty of munitions and plenty of everything to murder, to occupy and to establish their sway over village after village. It was in March 1947, that the All-India Communist Party held its conference in Calcutta when it offered its congratulations to the Andhra Communists for having liberated 2,500 villages in Telingana and brought them under their sway. So, I want the Government to take note of the situation. That is the position in which we are to-day. Of course, it has also been brought to the notice of the highest authorities in the country that there is some trouble brewing in the South in the shape of black-shirts. I am not a Communalist and yet I have to tell the Government that the Brahmans in the South are feeling more insecure than in the worst days of 1919-20 when the Justice Party was rampant. Here is my Hon. Friend, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, who then opposed the Justice Party. His family is a Nationalist family and a famous one. My hon. Friend Mr. Muthurangam is gone. He was a great leader on our side. They braved the then Communalist Justice Party. Now I am asking Mr. Bhaktavatsalam to take note of the present discontent and the fear of insecurity and do his best to prevent all that. Here we are. This is the first point I want to bring to the notice of the Government in this Budget.

"Then, Madam, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for his proposal to increase the commercial taxes in order to balance the loss on account of the policy of Prohibition. Of course, when the great Premier of Madras, Rajaji, wanted to levy the commercial tax when he was here, there was an uproar, as also when the sales tax was introduced. The European members of the

administration were very pessimistic at the time about the success of levying commercial taxes. However, the Indian section of the administration under the leadership of Rajaji prepared the scheme and told the European officers, the Board of Revenue and the European Secretaries that the commercial taxes are going to be a success and that they will increase as the prosperity of the country increases and as the sales and purchases grow and that we can outbalance the loss that we incur in introducing Prohibition. No doubt, we are losing as a result of introducing Prohibition in all the districts something like 17 crores and now we are practically getting the whole thing. Last year we got about 14 crores and the Hon. Finance Minister wants to get something more through these taxes.

"Then, coming to the question of taxation proposals of the Hon. Finance Minister, I see there are many difficulties. Of course, I do not generally object to the raising of taxes for getting more money because our demands are becoming greater and our necessities are great. Either in the matter of health, or irrigation, or education and in all branches of national reconstruction, we require money and it is a good idea to balance the Budget instead of running into debt and instead of drawing from the Reserves. I only wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister in this connexion to some of the articles which he proposes to tax. Chillies, for instance, are necessary for the poor man and so I would request him to reconsider the matter. Again the proposed tax on cotton and electricity seems to be unpopular and I wish him to reconsider these things before he actually levies the tax on them or to levy much less on them if he considers them to be absolutely necessary. Except saying this, I do not want to go into the details and criticize the policy of levying the taxes, because I consider taxes are necessary. But, if he could introduce the agricultural income-tax at least on the plantations, probably he would get something. I am putting all these things for consideration of the Government because in course of time they will have to do all that is necessary.

"Then, Madam, I am glad to note that the normal income of the Province is now 52 crores even without levying the additional taxes. When we gave evidence before the Dhar Committee, the respective incomes of the Andhra Province and the Tamil Province were separately considered and now according to present incomes the Andhra Province would have an income of $19\frac{1}{2}$ crores and the Tamilnad will have 26 crores. That means, half will be the income from Tamilnad and about 20 crores will be the income from the Andhra Province and the rest belongs to Karnataka and Kerala. Therefore, to say that the Andhra Province is a deficit Province or that it cannot stand on its own legs on the part of anybody is absurd and preposterous. A Province that gets an income of 20 crores per annum can certainly maintain itself. It has better income than many other Provinces like the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Sind, Orissa and also other Provinces that are to be formed and it is even better than the present

Bombay. Therefore, Madam, the argument that the Andhra Province can stand on its own legs is proved beyond doubt by the figures of income that we have got. And, with regard to expenditure, it all depends upon the way you spend the money. You have to cut the coat according to the cloth. When the Dhar Committee put that question to me, the Hon. Finance Minister was kind enough to give me the figures of income for 1945-46 and I presented the same to them. They then asked me, what about the expenditure. I said, you should cut the coat according to the cloth and unless any administration is able to do so, it cannot stand for any length of time. Therefore, the only question is whether the income is sufficiently large and whether the income is decently strong. Of course, there are also other matters like contiguity of the area. In fact, our area is even larger than the area of Tamilnad because we are more than half of the Madras Province area and though the population of Andhra is less than Tamilnad the possibility of our economic development is strong and so there is an irresistible case for the separation of the Andhra Province, for which not only the Andhras of the Madras Province but of the whole of India have been dreaming and desiring like Swaraj.

" Madam, Deputy Speaker, I have only one or two observations to make and close within the time allotted to me. I want to draw the attention of the Government to the projects that are supposed to be constructed in the Andhradesa. I am very sorry to say that the Ramapadasagar Project has been sabotaged. I happened to have a talk with the Irrigation Minister of India and also with Mr. Anantasayanam and other friends and I know also there was a deputation led by Mr. Ramamurthi and what they say is, the Madras Government, particularly the Premier, have written to the Government of India that it is not a feasible one and that it is a doubtful proposition. The income is not sufficient; the expenditure is very great—about 129 crores; there are other projects which are more profitable and so what can we do. That is the position in which we are. Therefore, Madam, what is the use of our Government saying, 'yes, if the Government of India sanction, we shall begin the project.'

" Madam, there is no project in the whole of India whose plans and estimates are so well prepared on the American model as the Ramapadasagar Project. It is the usual trick of the trade which the engineers adopt in the matter of assessing the expenditure of these projects. These engineers have estimated a huge expenditure for the Ramapadasagar Project with the result that it has been shelved for the present. So, that is how things are done in
3-15 p.m. this Province. For the Krishna-Pennar Project, the Ramapadasagar is indispensable. Godavari river is more important and a more useful source of supply than the Krishna and the Pennar rivers. Only after the Ramapadasagar Project is completed and the Godavari waters are diverted to the Krishna-Pennar Project, all these schemes will be completely successful. So, scientifically

speaking, the Ramapadasagar Project is a necessity. When all these projects are completed and linked together, the country will then be flowing with milk and honey. It will be a garden of fruits, vegetables and crops. Therefore, the Government have to take up this project immediately and they should not neglect it.

" Now, Madam, I came to the Krishna-Pennar Project, for which plans and estimates are going on. Only a little portion of Nellore district is brought within its purview. This is no good. This project should cover a major portion of Nellore and the other projects should be linked with it. When Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer was in office, he took up the less profitable Mettur Project and did not take up the Pulichintala (Krishna) Project which had been investigated fully. If the Ramapadasagar, Pulichintala, Sangameswaram, Pennar and Gandikota Projects are linked together, large portions of Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur will greatly benefited. The Krishna-Pennar Project as conceived by this Government, gives scope for diverting the waters to Chingleput and North and South Arcot and finally to the Cauvery river. As Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi has pointed out, the Government should not adopt the present attitude in all these things. The Andhra people feel that they are treated very badly by this Government. They require this project for themselves and I warn this Government that they must revise their opinion on this matter.

" Madam, the International World Bank Commission is now visiting the various parts of India to explore the possibilities of advancing loans to the various projects now under contemplation. Several projects were mentioned to that Commission but, I understand, the Ramapadasagar Project has not been mentioned to them. While replying to a question, the Hon. Finance Minister of India (Dr. Mathai) simply stated that he was not aware whether the Ramapadasagar Project was included in the list of projects submitted to that commission. This Government have not shown to the Members of the Commission the beautiful site of the hills where the Ramapadasagar Project will be constructed. In this connexion, I must warn the Government that they will lose the confidence of the Andhra people if they still continue to misrepresent things in this way. When my people ask me about the progress I have to tell them that we are where we were last year. The people of Vijayavada are dissatisfied with this Government. The Government should know that Vijayavada is the most important centre in the life of the Andhra country and naturally it is going to be the future capital of Andhradesa and if Telengana, now a part of Hyderabad, is also included in the Andhra Province, I assure my friends that we will look more towards the City of Hyderabad than towards the South for the location of our capital. Now, the town of Vijayavada is fully infested with mosquitoes and I am unable to sleep in my upstairs peacefully. The drainage system is in a hopeless condition and even drinking water is not sufficiently available in spite of the fact that there are so many

wells and a river. Government must come forward and provide full facilities for water-supply and electricity must also be extended to this town.

"Madam, I now come to education. I should like to ask the Hon. Education Minister to take the S.R.R. and C.V.R. College at Vijayavada under the management of Government. In this college, provision should be made for the teaching of certain subjects like electricity and mechanical engineering. They can introduce these courses even in the Intermediate classes.

"Now, I came to the Housing Scheme. Madam, very little progress has been made in this direction. Vijayavada requires a housing scheme. The population of Vijayavada has increased from 20,000 to 150,000 and the population is swelling day by day. For the purpose of relieving the congestion in the town, a Committee was formed and I was also a member of that Committee. And that Committee made many representations to the Government but nothing has come out so far.

"As the time is up, I must stop here. I have to mention all these things because they do not find a place in the Budget prepared and presented by the Hon. Finance Minister. With these words, I close my speech."

MR. H. O. FOWLER:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, to me the one ray of sunshine in a rather depressing Budget is the additional expenditure which we are planning for education, health and Harijan Uplift.

"I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Hon. Minister for Education on behalf of my community because he has been most generous to us this year in our educational grants. It was I, a few years ago, who pleaded for the increase of salaries to teachers and I must also record here my sense of gratitude to the Government for having achieved this and satisfied to a certain extent the demands of teachers. There is one other matter which I should like to represent to the Hon. Minister for Education and that is this. If he can see his way to get for the teachers a better and bigger system of Provident Fund, I am certain he would be helping a very deserving cause. I would request the Hon. Minister for Education to go slow in his policy of changes especially with regard to the medium of instruction and the question of religious instruction.

"Madam, with regard to the additional expenditure for Health, I would represent to the Minister-in-charge that, while we are grateful that more money is to be spent for this very noble purpose, some provision should be made to increase the stipends and allowances which are given to nurses. We never hear of nurses threatening to strike. They are the most loyal and contented band of workers and I would represent to the Minister-in-charge that he should consider giving the nurses a fair deal.

"Madam, lastly, there is more money set apart for Harijan Uplift. Now, nobody in this House would grudge additional

expenditure on that behalf. But I cannot see—as other hon. Members could not see—why such help should be given not because of the economic plight of the people but because of their religious label. I would request the Government to remember that there are people, professing different faiths, whose lot in life is similar to that of the Harijan community.

"The budget session, Madam, gives everyone of us an opportunity of looking back over the past year and of trying to look forward into the New Year and I am afraid that this budget session is meeting at a time when everywhere we find an atmosphere of disappointment and disillusionment. Some of the most loyal supporters of the Congress Party have, for the first time, during this session, stood up and if we read between the lines of their speeches, we can see this air, this atmosphere of diappointment and disillusionment. When we came here, I think, we should not ask ourselves what we have done to balance the budget. What we should ask ourselves is, have we done our duty by the people especially the poorer people who have put up into office? They want to know what we are doing to give them better shelter. Have this Government achieved anything in the past year to provide more houses? Are they going to do anything to provide more houses for more people. Are this Government doing anything to provide for the poorer people cheaper and more varieties of cloth?

"I now come to the food situation in the Province on which many speakers have already touched. The poorer people are beginning to ask, 'What are you people doing to give us more and cheaper food'?

"Madam, transport is a problem to many of them. Many people still find it hard to pay their bus fare to and from their offices. What have we done, as representatives of the people, to decrease the bus fare and their cost of transport?

"Then, there is the question of education. They want more schools and better schools.

"There is the question of health. They want more hospitals with more accommodation. These are the burning questions of the day. At a time like this, if we want to account for our stewardship these are the questions we have to answer. I must admit that some progress has been made but can we with sincerity and honesty reply to the masses of people that we have done all we possibly could? 1.30 p.m.

"There is another point which people are beginning to be worried about. I would like to assure the Hon. the Minister for Finance that we are one with him in his efforts to stamp out corruption. But I am afraid, if we are honest, we must admit that from the day freedom came to us, we can trace not a decline but an increase in corruption and this, I feel, is one of the biggest problems which the Ministry from next year will have to face. There is a feeling—and I was trying to refer to it this morning—that sharks of corruption are still swimming about while but

the small herrings are being caught in the net; and I would, and I am sure everybody would give the Ministry and the House every support in rooting out corruption and bribery from our Province.

"I was referring this morning in one of my supplementary questions to a feeling on the part of the Government officers which we have got to face that things are not what they should be. More than one Government officer—and mind you, officers who are loyal to the party in power—have told me that they spend more time thinking how they can please the Ministers or the M.L.As. with whom they come into contact than how they can do their duties conscientiously. If this is what Government officers are beginning to experience, I am afraid it is the beginning of the end for the present Government of this Province.

"Lastly, I would like to ask in all sincerity my friends on the Ministerial benches if we still have the support of those who put us in here. I feel very sincerely that we are beginning to lose the confidence of the people who have put us into office, I am speaking generally and I hope I shall not be misunderstood as I do not want to cast any reflection on any personalities in this House or on the Government Benches . . . have we put into office and have we put into the Government Benches the very best material that we have in this Province? This Province can boast of people of the stature of Rajaji and surely there are others with intelligence and integrity living in certain hidden corners of the Province and so I would appeal to the party, which I still admit has the confidence of the people, the Congress Party, if there is to be a re-election or a re-shuffling of the Cabinet, let us not consider the area from which same person comes or the language which he speaks or the influence which he has with people higher up but let us consider men and women with the best intelligence and the best sense of duty and the best integrity and put them in and let us all, to whatever group we may belong, give them our wholehearted support."

*SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"Madam, I cannot pass on the usual customary congratulations to the Hon. the Finance Minister, because at the very outset, the budget is unsatisfactory and disappointing. A budget has to be judged not by the way in which it is balanced but how it reflects on the budget of the common man, the man in the street or the man in the village. It is from that point of view that I feel that this is not a happy budget which can give satisfaction or cheer to the common man.

"Last year, the budget speech was at least marked by some poetry. But this year it looks as though it is mere prose and the light from the front page has gone to the back pages. The main cause for disappointment is the lack of ambitious scheme that give a feeling of comfort to the common man. In his anxiety to show a surplus in the budget, I fear he has unnecessarily started a scare about fresh taxation. Looking at the revised estimates, most of the moneys that were allotted were not spent and necessarily there was a surplus. This year also the same story will

be repeated because most of the plans will not be executed as the Government lack that drive which would give us that planned spending capacity. In his anxiety to balance his budget and show a surplus, I do not know how chillies attracted his attention. Some of us, Andhras, are inclined to feel that it is a war on their culinary tastes as they have got the reputation of consuming the largest quantity of chillies. I am sure the Hon. Minister does not mean this taxation very seriously. He has not come forward with any financial proposals and by the time he makes up his mind and brings in a Bill, several commodities like chillies will escape from the markets. He has also given us the promise that it is purely a temporary measure and it will not continue in existence beyond the period of emergency. But we have very sorry history about temporary taxation because, generally speaking, every taxation measure had first come in as a temporary measure. The income-tax came in as an incidence of the Burma War and the sales tax was imposed in order to make good the Prohibition losses but both of them still remain and they are good milk cows for any Government. I only hope that this sort of history will not be repeated. I take serious objection to taxation that encroaches on municipal revenues. The idea of levying a tax, a surcharge on municipal property tax is a serious inroad into municipal finance. Several of my friends who have experience in that part of the administration bear with me in feeling that the present day municipal finances are very bad. They are unable to give any facilities to the rate-payers even though the rate of taxation in most municipalities has reached the maximum. I would even suggest the formation of a small committee of experts to go into the question of municipal finances and instead of taking away legitimate sources of income belonging to them, it is better that we approach the Government of India for enhanced share in income-tax or the tobacco tax which is justly ours. What is our deficit? Just four crores of rupees and it is not much considering the fact that our budget runs to 56 crores and this deficit would not upset our finances. The one way of meeting this deficit which I would suggest is the abolition of the Food Department. Coming from a surplus district I know what the enormous cost is of the procurement and distribution system. It is only adding troubles to our people and we are not certainly helping the masses in getting their normal food. The food deficit, as the Deputy Prime Minister of India remarked in his recent speech, is very small and even in that matter I would request the Government not to depend upon the statisticians who are not correct in their estimates. A little amount of careful control—not of the present type—and propaganda from Congressmen and other public men will help us to see that old standards of food are given to the people without the paraphernalia of a Department costing us three crores. Let me not be misunderstood as saying this because I come from a rich surplus area. I can assure the House that if this question is properly tackled, the surplus districts will certainly be able to feed Madras Presidency and if any deficit arises the Government of India can be depened upon. If our 'Grow More

Food Campaigns ' are made to yield better results even that deficit will be wiped off. But there is a general feeling that the drive for such a thing is absent in the Government and I am sorry to observe that we are suffering on account of that.

" I am not very happy over the ameliorative features of the budget. I am in entire agreement with my esteemed Friend Mr. Kaleswara Rao regarding Ramapadasagar Project. I do not say that it has been sabotaged but it has been kept in cold storage perhaps for use whenever it is convenient, if it is not totally spoilt by then. I am one of those who went to Delhi to get some information about it; but Delhi is ignorant of it and Delhi appears to know nothing of the fact that 56 lakhs have been spent for investigation and designs and that everything is ready. Delhi is ignorant of the opinions of engineers that this is certainly possible despite difficulties. Somehow the Government of Madras have taken shelter under the phrase ' despite difficulties ' and they seem to have given a picture to them which does not encourage the Government of India to go ahead with it. However, even distinguished engineers, like Mr. Savage and Mr. Kosla are reported to have said that India had lost a good opportunity of building one of the best projects in the world, by leaving aside Ramapadasagar Project and proceeding with others whose designs even are not yet ready and which perhaps have to be prepared by the experienced engineers of Madras. After witnessing the fate of Ramapadasagar Project and the way in which it is being delayed, I am inclined to think that sometimes democracy is incapable of doing very big things. If only the Ramapadasagar Project were to be the dream of some benevolent autocrat, even if the Nizam of Hyderabad had taken it seriously into his head he would have called the engineers and told them in plain language: ' Look here. I give you 10 years' time and if within that time you do not complete it, you will be running a risk with your life ' the project would have been completed. We know that is the one method by which kings of old got their great schemes carried through. We have known of such things in some of our fables where Ministers had to run such risks for not doing their jobs for the country. It is because of this democracy that people are found even to-day who say, that by Ramapadasagar Project, only the Godavari district people will be benefited. Mr. Kaleswara Rao has ably answered that point, and I entirely agree with him that by that project, so many crores of rupees that are to-day going to other countries for importing foodstuffs will be saved for our country to be utilized for other beneficial purposes. In the matter of electricity, which is always linked up with this project, this scheme is capable of producing enormous amount of energy and supply the whole of Andhradesa as well as other places. From a perusal of the civil estimates under ' Electricity ' I am constrained to feel that except for Bezwada-Rajahmundry extension most of the schemes in the northern area are

3-45 p.m.

only there on paper. Even last year the progress of schemes was very slow, and that is one of our troubles. Our industrial development is seriously handicapped by non-development of power.

" Coming now to the needs of my constituency, it has become an annual feature to remind our Hon. the Education Minister about the needs of the Rajahmundry College. The question of construction of new buildings started as early as 1946 and is still awaiting execution. First year a token grant of six lakhs was given, and last year it was one lakh. Even after this grant, the work has not been taken up. The reason given is that building materials are scarce. Let me tell you, in this case, building materials are not scarce. Cement position is much easier now. Here I am quoting the view of engineers. Metal is available even within two miles of Rajahmundry, and yet work has not been started, because designs are not ready. The designs were first drawn, then revised and again revised and now the architect has perhaps finished the design for the frontage. The Arts College which was probably built in the time of Metcalfe was intended to accommodate only 300 students but it has now to accommodate about 800 students, and so boys are all huddled in that place. The one Government College in the entire Andhra area, or I may say, in the circars, is not getting the treatment it deserves. In this connexion I would also like to add that the Andhra University is insisting on Natural Science for admission into the Andhra Medical College, and yet this Government College does not provide for teaching Natural Science. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: Perhaps for want of accommodation.) Of course it is limited but two temporary sheds were erected recently and I would urge on the Hon. the Education Minister to make provision for Natural Sciences. Laboratory arrangements can be made without much difficulty.

" As I had been urging earlier in my speech, I would like the Government and Hon. the Minister to give a general drive in the matter of administration. Let them not worry about small matters like shifting the jurisdiction of a panchayat or about a cinema licence being granted or not granted to so and so. They must seek the co-operation of the people to whip up administration. The other day the Hon. the Finance Minister was saying that we are nervous about nationalization because labour is giving trouble. Doubtless labour is not in a good mood. It has told us why it is not in good mood. Several slogans we have given them in the past have yet to be implemented, and that is why labour is not in good mood. We have to take lessons from neighbouring countries like China, Malaya and Indo-China, as was vehemently pointed out by Mr. Sinna Kaziar. To-day the people are still Congress-minded. Unless you do them tangible good in matters of food and other elementary necessities, it is very likely that they will get out of our control. When once trouble starts, it is always the rough elements of society that take hold of labour.

" Before I close my speech I have to join Mr. Kaleswara Rao in asking the Government to deal with the Communist problem

very carefully. You cannot control it by imprisoning Communists and maintaining them on Rs. 2-12-0 a day in jail. You will have to deal with them by initiating ameliorative measures for the people and remove the causes for discontent. Recently eight Communists had escaped out of the Rajahmundry Jail through the gate. Of course an inquiry will be held and the verdict would be that they escaped by scaling over the walls. But you take it from me that I have reliable information that they walked out of the jail gate. My purpose in giving this incident is to show that gradually Communists are creeping into your service. They have already entered your Police service and other essential services like jails. The other day I saw in a Post office a confirmed Communist. I asked him, how he was there. He said he had been appointed as a clerk there. They are getting in through Employment Exchange. I hope the Government will take measures to prevent this sort of infiltration; otherwise Communists will get into all sorts of services in Government and give trouble.

" Before I sit down I have only to make one request to Government and that is to see that people are given a little freedom to pursue their jobs and come back to normal conditions of life. Let us not put control and more control. For instance, cloth control is only creating trouble for them; unnecessarily we have increased the price of cloth by imposing control. I have seen in the streets of Delhi bales of cloth and cloth was being sold freely before and now I find the price has artificially risen high. By introducing controls you are only alienating the sympathy of the people and you are making them unhappy. I resume my seat with the hope that the Government will take note of these words."

M. V. HYDROSS SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Madam, after going through the speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance I am led to believe that it is a budget prepared with the best of intentions, but I am sorry to state that lack of funds at the disposal of the Government is found glaring in every item of the demand. While comparing the speech with the various items of demand and the allotments made for the different items, what we find is that allotments for these items are not commensurate with the real spirit of the speech. Now taking the budget as a whole what I am led to feel is that there is not much in it and that it is not more than the ordinary account book of a business man. Now he gives credit and the debit and says there is a loss of about 4 crores. You will be surprised, Madam, how our Hon. the Finance Minister has tried to justify his demand for additional taxation to meet the deficit. I am reading at page 53 where the Hon. the Finance Minister deals with the method of taxation: (1) levy of a surcharge at 12½ per cent rounded to the nearest quarter anna on bus fares for Provincial purposes, and a suitable Provincial tax on public carriers of goods, (2) a surcharge of 12½ per cent on the house-tax now paid in municipalities and panchayat areas towards meeting the cost to Government on account of grants payable to local bodies and (3) a special sales tax on electricity to be

collected from all consumers including local bodies. Now I would like to know from the Hon. the Minister for Finance why he should take up the responsibility of financing the various municipalities and panchayats by giving them financial aid out of the amounts collected from the very same people. These amounts are payable by the persons in the municipalities and the Government do not come out with grace if they are merely acting as collection agents. It is not within the purview of the Government to tax the people in the municipalities and thus try to help them and run their own administration. If the Government have any idea of financing them, it should be outside the scope of taxation from municipalities, leaving that matter to themselves.

" Now coming to electricity, not merely private individuals are going to be taxed. The idea of the Government is to tax municipalities also in the matter of consumption of electric current; they are not exempted. It really amounts to Government saying ' we collect the tax of the extent of so much of money you want without our interference for financial aid.' Therefore I submit, Madam, that this new method of taxation, that they propose, comes with no grace from an expert financier like the Hon. the Finance Minister.

" Madam, I would refer to one or two salient features of this budget. There is an additional tax on all our daily necessities of life. You will be aware that when Gandhiji enunciated his salt satyagraha his main idea was to see that the poor people are exempted from payment of tax. He was not fighting for salt alone. He was fighting for the ideal that the poor people should be exempted from the burden of taxation. Now what do we find to-day? He is no more in our midst. His ideals are gone. The very same followers who are said to be following his ideals are taxing the poor people to the utmost. I submit, Madam, that this kind of taxation which already burdens the poor people is against all principles of just taxation and so I am sure it will be opposed by the public.

" Madam, I shall now come to some of the items for which the 4 p.m. Government have provided huge amounts simply for the purpose of putting into operation some of the pet schemes of the Congress Party. A huge amount has been set apart for the so-called Rural uplift and Firka development schemes. Various members of the House, including some on the other side, have pointed out how these schemes are working and what development has been made in these firkas and how money is being wasted.

" Now, Madam, another thing for which the Government have been spending vast sums of money is on the exercise of controls. I would only submit, Madam, that these controls have only increased blackmarketing and corruption. It is this control in foodgrains that is responsible for so much blackmarketing and corruption among the officials and non-officials throughout the Province and particularly in my district of Malabar. If the Government are not able to enforce controls with all the rigidity with which they should be administered and take steps to put down blackmarketing and corruption with a strong hand,

it is better that they remove all these controls. Now, in the matter of food controls in my district of Malabar, we have been put to a lot of difficulties and sufferings, by what is called the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies which had been organized by the Government and which we regard more or less like a disease. Madam, almost all hon. Members from Malabar have pointed out how these societies are working there, and how they are distributing foodgrains and how blackmarketing is going on everywhere unchecked and how poor people are put to enormous amount of difficulties. Let me tell you, Madam, that if a poor woman carries with her just a few ounces of rice to feed her children, or if an old man carries in his bag 3 or 4 ounces of rice to feed his poor wife, they are hauled up by the rationing authorities and prosecuted in courts and heavy fines are imposed, while lorries full of paddy and rice are being sent out of the district by these producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies freely and no official ever takes any care to inquire into these matters. You know, Madam, that Malabar does not produce the kind of rice sold in the blackmarket. Therefore rice is imported from outside and supplied only through these societies. No private merchants is permitted to deal in rice or paddy by getting them from other districts or from other parts of this country. The rice that is sold through these co-operative societies is very bad and unfit for consumption even by animals. If therefore anybody wants good rice, he should approach one of the agents of these producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies by surreptitious means, in which case there will be plenty of it available at blackmarket prices. I can even now assure the Hon. the Minister for Food that any amount of good rice can be got, even hundred bags sometimes, if one is prepared to pay at the rate of Rs. 100 per bag through the agents of these producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies. You know, Madam, that most of the people in Malabar are accustomed to eat only boiled rice and not raw rice. Now most of the supplies made by these societies are a kind of raw rice, which the people of Malabar are not accustomed to, and I have known that in many families, when the servant boys are sent to ration shops to purchase rice, they are given this sort of bad rice there, and when they come home with it, there is a regular quarrel between the housewife and the servant boys, over the quality of the rice supplied, because although good rice is also available there, it is given only to people who have some influence with the agents of these co-operative societies and who are prepared to pay the black-market price for it. My own experience in this matter is this. Recently the ration has been increased from 8 ounces to 10 ounces and 8 ounces of rice and 2 ounces of millets are said to have been issued. But in actual practice, only 8 ounces of rice are given and nobody knows what happens to the millets, because no millet or wheat is given for at least 15 days in the month. This, Madam, is the state of affairs, in the matter of rationing and food-supply in the district of Malabar.

" Now, Madam, let me come to the question of cloth control. Certain hon. Members even from the other side of the House have spoken how cloth control is going on in the districts. But let me

mention this, Madam, that as soon as the re-control of cloth came into operation, we M.L.As. received a circular from the Government stating that our opinions in regard to the selection of wholesale and retail merchants would be taken into consideration by the Collectors concerned. In fact, we were summoned by the Collector of our district and we had a conference with him and we gave out our opinions regarding some of the merchants whom we knew very well and with whom we were acquainted for a long time. We gave him a list of merchants whose integrity and honesty could never be questioned. But ultimately the Collector selected his own set of merchants and in one case I know that a merchant whose name was recommended by us, and who had been doing wholesale business in cloth for a number of years honestly in North Malabar was denied a licence, because his contribution to the Gandhi Memorial Fund was only Rs. 75 instead of Rs. 101 asked for. I am told that the Government order was that licences should be given only to merchants who were in possession of a licence and who were doing business previous to the year 1944 or so. But I know that a number of new persons, who never knew anything about cloth business previously, were given licences. What does this show? A great deal of nepotism and corruption have been going on in this matter in the districts. One of the responsible men, whose name I do not want to mention here just now, has obtained three licences in the City of Madras under three different names, about which I intend to speak to the Hon. Minister in charge in person.

" Now, Madam, let me come to the question of inflation. What are the steps which the Government have taken to fight inflation? One of the methods of fighting inflation which the Hon. the Finance Minister has stated at page 43 of his budget speech is this:—

'All officers should restrict touring and the transfers of subordinates to the absolute minimum.'

" May I ask, Madam, whether these restrictions are applicable to the tours of Hon. Ministers? There has been a regular scandal going on in the country that the Ministers are always on tour, that they are visiting their districts at least several times in the month even for unnecessary and unimportant purposes, such as opening of cinema halls, etc., and thereby making unnecessary expenditure on travelling. (Interruption.) Madam, I am not speaking about their opening coffee hotels, which my hon. Friend behind me suggests, but I am only speaking of opening of cinema halls, and why I do not know. I had an opportunity of speaking to an officer of the Revenue department some time back in my district, I simply asked him 'Where are you now?' And he told me 'I am supposed to be in Kodiyathur according to my diary, but I am actually in Calicut.' I asked him 'Is there an office like that in Kodiyathur?' His reply by way of retort was this: 'While some of you, M.L.As. and legislators, just stay at home and simply send in bills stating that you have attended the Assembly sessions, and while some of your Ministers simply get

down at some particular railway stations and visit their friends and have good dinners in their houses at their expense and return to Madras and put in a bill for all those expenses, why not we, Government servants, should not do this? That was the reply that was given by an impudent officer, but I could not give him a proper reply, because of the existing state of things. If we really want to fight inflation, if we are sincere about it, we must set an example to others in this respect. We should, by our own good example and by following the rules laid down by us, impress upon these officers that they should not tour unnecessarily and should not make false claims and that they should not unnecessarily transfer their subordinates. That is the real way to fight inflation and not by simply issuing instructions like these.

"Another thing that I should like to mention in this connexion is this. Now inflation has much to do with the cost of living index. When you are putting these taxes on the poor man's commodities, such as chillies, turmeric, pepper and other daily necessities, the natural consequence will be that, instead of your fighting inflation and bringing down the cost, you will only help to increase inflation. Therefore, Madam, I would request the Hon. Minister for Finance not to go on with his new proposals for taxation on these articles, the burden of which would only fall on the shoulders of the poor.

"Now, Madam, one more word about Government servants and I shall finish. You know, Madam, that there was an agitation by the Government servants, especially by the non-gazetted officers some time ago, but now they are keeping quiet. There is no agitation now. Why, because it was suppressed with a strong hand by the Government. But we, who have been ordinarily speaking to them and mixing with them freely, know their real grievances and their real sufferings and know their minds. They have represented to us about their difficulties and hardships in these days of high prices. They are not satisfied with the dearness allowance that you are now paying them. You have to be magnanimous to them in this respect. I suggest, Madam, that equity demands that the dearness allowance that you pay to these non-gazetted officers should have some relation with the mean cost of living index in this Province. The lump-sum amount now paid as dearness allowance, bears no relation to the cost of living index and that is why there is so much of agitation. My suggestion will help the Government very greatly. Now you are giving dearness allowance according to the pay of the officer at a certain fixed percentage. On the other hand, if you give this dearness allowance according to the number of the cost of living index, there will be an advantage not only to the officers concerned, but also to the Government, because if prices come down, the Government might reduce the rate.

"In conclusion, Madam, I wish to say that the Government should at least recommend to the Central Government to remove controls in some of these articles, because it is causing great

hardship to the public. If, on the other hand, they are bent upon continuing the controls, then let them at least make them more tight and see that they are worked out properly and effectively. Half-hearted controls would not work efficiently and should be done away with once for all. And, lastly Madam, as far as my district is concerned, at least let an inquiry be made regarding the quality of rice that is supplied and let them see that it is improved and that some confidence is infused into the minds of the people, that they would be fed and that they would be able to live. I wish to thank, Madam, the Hon. the Minister for Finance for what he has done for my constituency, namely, the provision of about Rs. 4 crores for a project. At the same time, I would request him to see that it is not treated something like the old Wynad Development Scheme. We had that scheme on paper. The Hon. Minister has provided this amount in the budget and it is his duty . . ." 4-15 p.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is only mentioned in the speech. It is not in the budget yet."

M. V. HYDROSS SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Therefore, Madam, I request him to take up the work and complete the work as early as possible."

*SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I do not know how to classify this budget and what to call this Government. I was searching my heart throughout to find one honest good word and also these voluminous budget proposals to find one scheme for the Nilgiris. I find that not a single nation-building scheme is provided for in certain regions of the Province. If you look into the provision of nation-building schemes for which Rs. 2, 3, 9 and Rs. 10 crores are allocated, you will find that not a single scheme is contemplated in the neglected and backward areas and particularly in the Nilgiris. I do not know whether this Government can call themselves a Congress Government and a popular Government (hear, hear), a Government which belong to that Party which is wedded to the principles of truth and fair dealing of the highest of mortals, Mahatma Gandhi. Madam, if you look into the education policy of the Government, I think you will agree with me that it deserves downright condemnation. The Hon. the Minister for Education in season and out of season, day and night, says that mother-tongue of the people will be taught in the elementary schools and nothing has been done in my district after repeated requests for so long and he also says that higher education is provided for all. But this is absent in my district to the backward people and all the people for that matter in my district. He is proud of saying that he got Rs. 9 crores from the Cabinet for educational purposes. But for what purpose and what is the amount that he has set apart for that backward district, the Nilgiris? There are areas there, Madam, called compulsory areas in which the previous missionaries have closed their schools voluntarily and there are no schools provided now. Further,

in the entire district, there are about 13 or 14 high schools and not a single college, not even a second-grade college. Madam, that is the fate. That is the sort of facilities that we having today, and still we call ourselves belonging to that national organization, the Congress, which is wedded to integrity and equity in the distribution of funds. When I look through the pages of these budget proposals, I can only see with a heavy heart that there has been discriminatory treatment by the Government to the Nilgiris. I do not know what the matter is—whether it is because of various outside elements who are making claims about the future linguistic alignment of the district. I do not know whether this Government consisting of all the linguistic elements in the South should be swayed by such sentiments from some quarters, if any.

"When you take up Communications, for the entire district, there was only one scheme for the last two years, namely, the Segur Ghat Road, which was estimated to cost Rs. 2 lakhs for improvement. For the last two years, a sum of Rs. 16,000 was spent annually and in the present budget even the old proposals has been given the go-bye. Why is it? It is for the Government to answer.

"If we take up Public Health, in those hilly tracts you have to carry patients miles and miles on shoulders to the headquarters hospital, where only we get some medical aid. Not a single provision has been made for any improvement scheme in the present budget proposals. Even the construction of the headquarters hospital at Ootacamund which has the highest priority under the Post-war Reconstruction Scheme has been relegated to the background by the Government. Why is it? I do not know.

"Madam, if we take up Minor Irrigation Schemes, the claims of the Nilgiris district do not appear to be in the mind of the Government. They seem to get their information only from the report of their officers who probably say that no minor irrigation is possible in the Nilgiris. If that is so, that is wrong information. There are some areas such as Gudalur taluk and Kil-Kotagiri, Kotagiri in Coonoor taluk where minor irrigation works are quite possible. If these works are undertaken, this deficit district will be able to grow some of its food. The Government are not taking any interest in that. I do not know why. The Government are maintaining there simply a sort of administration only to collect the revenue and do nothing in return. This as one hon. Member said is to suck the blood of the people and do nothing else for them in return. That is the state of affairs that exists today and what do we see in the budget proposls for to-morrow?

"Madam, this wonderful Government have abolished the summer exodus to the hills. What for, I do not know. Is there any political motive behind it or do the Government feel a political inferiority complex in this. Do they not feel that their officers when they go there for some time, for a month or two, get themselves reconped and thereby they will turn out better work? Why

have they abolished exodus to the hills? Why do they want to destroy the Queen of the Hill Stations, the best spot in the world created by God? Why do they put their hand to destroy it? If they are not going to develop or maintain it, why not they hand it over to the Central Government for development? That is my request to this Government. This Government must approach the Central Government asking them to take up the administration of the district of the Nilgiris and develop and maintain it as a tourist centre. . . . (Then join Kerala). If we join Kerala, there will be another Palestine.

"Then, Madam, I come to the Backward classes. The Hon. the Minister for Finance perhaps has to be congratulated only on this aspect because he has been generous enough to set apart Rs. 5 lakhs for the Backward classes. What a big amount he has set apart for the 50 per cent of the population of this Province, who are backward. That I think is due to the scarce attention that is given to the Backward classes community. What I feel and urge is that the Government should immediately create a separate department to look after the interests of the Backward classes and for their amelioration. This should be done without any delay. (Hear, hear.)

"With reference to the taxation proposals, I will have to congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance for now at least understanding the invidious distinction he made between the big planters and small growers of tea when he brought a Bill some time ago."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member is not correctly depicting it, Madam. We only exempted the exports while we taxed the internal consumption."

*SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"That is the same point, Madam, that I am making. He could not realize at that time that only big planters were able to export tea and the small growers were only able to sell their tea in the Provincial markets and could not export. I tried to explain my point by moving an amendment at the time. I am glad that he has at least now realized it. I congratulate him for removing the exemption. But I will have to say one word. Just like tobacco, arecanut and other things, coffee and tea are subject to Central Excise. My district alone is paying a central excise of Rs. 2 crores nearly on tea and coffee. The Madras Government can approach the Central Government and ask them to give a certain portion of the Central Excise to this Government and exempt tea and coffee from the sales tax. I do not know whether arecanut also is subject to a sales tax here. To my knowledge, it is exempt from sales tax. If that is so, there should be no distinction between commodity and commodity which are subject to excise by the Central Government.

"Next, Madam, I must say that it is simply midsummer madness to tax potato. They should not tax potato because it

is the life-blood of the poorest class of people in the Nilgiris district. The Hon. the Minister and many hon. Members may not know how the potato is grown, how much of it is cultivated by individuals, and what is the cost of cultivation. Perhaps the Hon. Minister has seen potato only in the eating process and he thought of taxing it. The cultivation charge per acre is Rs. 1,200 and if rains fail, the poor not only do not get anything but lose everything. So if we tax potato, we will be ruining thousands and thousands of families. There is also difficulty of collecting this tax from hundreds of small growers who are growing, say, five bags, ten bags, and twenty bags. How are you going to collect taxes from these people? They are ignorant to keep accounts."

4-30 p.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Not from the producers, but from the first purchasers."

* SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"Then, Madam, it is a purchase tax and not a sales tax. If it is a purchase tax, I can understand. But if it is a sales tax, it is not at all workable. Instead of taxing potatoes (which I characterized as midsummer madness) and chillies (which I think silly), the Government should look for other sources of revenue. It appears to me that Government should take up the nationalization of the insurance of motor vehicles in the whole Province. There is the third party insurance which is compulsory. By that, the Government may be able to get more than all these taxes put together. Government should seriously consider their taxation proposals. Many of the items already mentioned by the Hon. Minister should be omitted. Potatoes should be completely omitted. That is what I feel. I do not mind if he levies taxes on tea and coffee in the place of Excise duty. It is easier to collect that tax. Finally, my request to Government is let them not give a step-motherly treatment to this district. I feel this Government are wedded to power politics. When they are wedded to power politics, my individual voice—lonely representative of the district—cannot do much. If that is the attitude of the Government—if what I have read from the budget proposals that the mind of the Government is prejudiced and discriminatory in allocating funds is a fact—then this Government do not deserve to be a Government of the national organization. With these words, I resume my seat."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, Members have suggested, perhaps in vain, and also requested Government that Members of the Treasury Bench should be here when references to their particular portfolios are made. I am not going to make that request. He will be a Prophet who will foretell whether certain Members in the Treasury Bench are going to be there after a few days. (An hon. Member: How do you know?) That is why, I say, I am not a Prophet. Even if they are going to stay there, it would be too late for them to take lessons or suggestions. But you may remember, Madam, that the Prime Minister of India and also the Deputy Prime Minister of India paid glowing tributes to the intelligence

and the administrative experience of South Indians in particular. (Interruption.) But unfortunately for the South, and particularly for Madras Province, circumstances have so conspired that a set of second-rate persons are in the Cabinet. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: Part of the Legislature.) Yes, as part of the Legislature. I entirely agree with the Finance Minister there. Hence, it was very difficult to achieve a standard of administration for this Province last year, and also a proper budget from that Cabinet for our review now. How can we expect better budget than what was presented a few days ago? It was a dull, most unimaginative. . . (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'Most prosaic) and a most prosaic budget. (M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur: 'A colourless budget.') As my hon. Friend says, it is a colourless budget. It was needlessly shown that there was a deficit and there was actually an attempt made at taxation, so that the deficit might be covered. The other day the Finance Minister was pleased to say 'how are you worried about our changes; we are accustomed to it, but our policies are carried out; you are not concerned with the change of members on the Treasury Bench.' But, I ask, Madam, whether there was any policy at all. What are the duties of a Cabinet Minister? Only to meet some visitors, smile at them, or frown at them sometimes, finish off the files of the day and congratulate himself, go on tours, open or close institutions, and do certain other things. Is this all? One thing is absent, and that will be the final test. I ask, Madam, are they, as in the past, addressing any public meetings? Of course, the Hon. Finance Minister may say 'Oh yes', but let me ask him whether he has addressed a single public meeting at Guntur when I was there. See the papers. Have these Ministers, for the last six months, addressed any public meetings, except taking part in official and non-official functions? Have they addressed any public meetings, and, if so, with what results? Why are these people paid at the expense of the Government? It is because they must go out and explain the policies of the Government to the people. Are they doing it, except merely going about? We see the Hon. Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar leaving for Coimbatore, the Hon. Mr. Chandramouli leaving for Vijayavada and the Hon. Mr. Kurmayya leaving for some other place. After that, we do not find anything in the papers. We do not know whether they have addressed any meetings and explained the policies of Government. If the Hon. Minister says that, in spite of change of Members of Cabinet there is a policy to be followed, I ask what is that policy? I have got with me the reports of a dozen committees appointed by the Government since the last three years. During the Prakasam Ministry, a committee was appointed for the separation of the judiciary from the executive. The report was ready since Mr. Gopala Reddi has been in power. What have you done? Answers like 'under consideration' or 'under active consideration' have been given. If, in spite of changes, there is a policy, I do not think a token grant of Rs. 100 will be provided in the budget. The report is there for the last three years. What

about the Retrenchment Committee? Have you done anything except accepting some recommendations and leaving the others in cold storage? What about the Prohibition Enquiry Committee? I know the Government are feeling shy to publish the results. What about the Housing Committee? Money was spent by the Committee, and I think a dozen pages have been printed. Have you done anything? I know the Hon. Minister will say 'well, it is only last year.' But, if there is a policy, the Government should have done something in this matter. Madam, I do not like to repeat all these things. There was the Education Committee. The Hon. Education Minister is not here. As is usual with him, he said 'I do not agree with the recommendations of the committee.' There was a committee on anti-corruption. There was the report of that committee. The other day in the Council, it was said by Government 'we do not publish the results of the committee.' The famous Minister for Local Administration (he is not here at present) has been promising for the last three years that the Panchayat Bill is under preparation. Elections have been held twelve years ago. If the self-same members of this Government were only outside those bodies, they would have said 'why no elections for the last twelve years.' But the Hon. Minister is saying for the last three years that a Bill is under preparation. Mr. Kaleswara Rao is here. He has been the Chairman of the Water-supply and Drainage Committee. That Committee's report is there. I do not know since how long. I have mentioned the reports of about ten committees. Is there any scheme or policy with this Government? Except considering in parts, they have no policy. What about the legislations of this august Assembly? Eighty per cent of the Bills that have been passed have shut out the jurisdiction of the courts. Are we going towards any other thing than we bargained for? I can give facts and figures. In every Bill that has come here, we have tried to take away the jurisdiction of the courts. Civil liberty! It is a rare commodity here. The other day Mr. Attlee said in England 'I do not like to copy the Provinces of India where people are arrested not for any crimes or other charges, but are arrested and jailed on suspicion.' Please note that the word used is 'suspicion'. This Government are responsible for all these acts. Let us consider the Zamindari Abolition Bill. You know, Madam—you are a witness to it—with what hurry that Bill was passed. Members were not allowed to go through the Bill in full detail. Government said 'come on; let us pass the Bill.' Why am I saying all this? The Finance Minister has not got the guts to say anything here, because he himself is not aware of the position. The Hon. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao has left the Cabinet. He is one of the most intelligent people. He, knowing the difficulties, has left the Cabinet. (Laughter.) That is intelligence. He promised to give some Rs. 17 crores as compensation. You know the other things."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"What are the other things? The hon. Member must not presume that I know anything."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What I mean to say, Madam, is he, a most intelligent man, has passed a Bill, of course a Bill of far-reaching effects, and we are paying glowing tributes to him. But in the budget before you and before the House not a single pie has been allotted. A token amount has been allotted. You know the meaning of a token amount. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: Not even a token amount). Here is the grand confession. Why was the money of this Province spent on such a legislation. You know the colossal amount of money lying idle with the people. Neither the zamindar nor the people can face the situation because, we have created confusion. (Interruption). It is only an illustration to show what sort of legislation we have. What about education? The Education Minister is not here. A day was not allotted for discussion of the education policy. We have entrusted him with the task of taking away schools if there is no proper management. Simply because there is mismanagement, he said 'I am thinking of taking away those schools'. Madam, about Rs. 9 crores are given to him. Is it proper that he should be given lump-sum provisions like this. The life of the Cabinet Members themselves is not secure for more than a year. If at all there is a policy—I have proved that there is no policy giving you some ten instances ... (Interruption). When the life of the Minister is not secure, is it proper to allot so much amount? (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: Is your life secure?) Yesterday, the hon. Mr. Karanth explained to you how one of the Hon. Ministers is anxious to spend away the money under the well-subsidy schemes. It is possible that our Education Minister spends the money like that, simply because amounts are allotted. Madam, what is the check? You know what sort of a Minister we have for this portfolio. My only prayer is let the future of this Province be in the hands of God. Something is going to happen. My prayer is 'May God save this Province' Where is the secular nature of the Government? The Hon. Mr. Prakasam while he was Premier was having five members of the same community as Ministers in his Cabinet. Similarly in the present Cabinet, there are three Ministers of one community, and they are having all the portfolios among themselves. Take for instance, the Hon. the Minister for Finance. He is himself in charge of transport. The Hon. the Premier is also in charge of religious endowments so that even the God may not escape. If the Hon. the ex-Premier had people of his own community, now the Hon. Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar is having all the portfolios in the hands of one community. Is this secular Government? It is not in the nature of things." 4-45 p.m.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"What does the hon. Member mean by 'secular'?"

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"It is very difficult to explain. Then, Madam, when the communal G.O. was altered in our Province, I asked the Hon. the Finance Minister whether there is going to be any change in the communal G.O. The Hon. the Finance Minister replied in the negative and nothing

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was known until the revised G.O. was published. I understand that the Ministers met and thought that particular communities are having too much representation and one day, all on a sudden, they changed the order. I also learn that some secret instructions have been issued, so far as one particular community is concerned, that the communal G.O. need not be observed in their case. The Hon. the Minister has not got up to contradict the statement and this clearly shows that there are various other considerations working. Is this the secular nature of the Government?

"Then, Madam, money is being spent for Harijans. Here there is another problem with which the Government are faced. There is a growing consciousness among the Harijans that they are not really helped. Many of them have political ambitions. Some Harijans already fear and it can be clearly seen that there is no scheme or plan adopted with regard to their uplift. The only thing that the Government have done for them is this. Wherever there is a town or a village, they ask the Harijans to start a hostel. Suppose a Harijan wants a job, Immediately, the Government tell him, you can go to that town or village and start a hostel. If there are only seventeen boys in that hostel, then the hostel is entitled to a Government grant. That Harijan who wants a job goes to the village, starts the hostel and he gets the Government grant. I am prepared to give evidence . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We want that evidence."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I have got abundant evidence. You imagine that you are helping these Harijans by simply asking them to start these hostels. But there is no solid work done with regard to this Harijan uplift.

"Then, Madam, coming to the Transport Department,—of course, the Hon. the Minister who is in charge of this is a very able Minister and people suppose that he is an able Minister—when I asked a question the other day, the Hon. the Minister for Public Works said, "We are not here with any profit motive; we want to run the buses for the sake of the public". I will be glad if the Hon. the Minister for Finance now gets up and says that there is no question of profit motive. But, he declares that the Government have taken over the bus service only for the sake of revenue and he says, because Government want money, they are entitled to have it by whatever means that are available.

"Then, Madam, my hon. Friend, Mr. Hydross stated in his speech that he mentioned a proposal for starting a three crore rupees worth scheme of irrigation in Malabar, and that the Hon. Minister said that it has been included in the budget speech, but it is not to be found in the budget itself. We do not know whether the speeches are made without any reference to the budget. It was only half an hour ago my hon. Friend said that and the statement was not contradicted. Such is the state of affairs, Madam. Again, Mr. Karanth said yesterday and he also gave us a few examples as to how orders are passed on certain schemes without the Legislature

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knowing about them. He also pointed out how a particular Minister promised to sanction a building grant for a particular institution but that there was nothing mentioned about it in the budget. Madam, money can be taken only from a budget and it cannot be extracted from a speech. I wonder where we are going if this is the way of budgeting and if the administration should go on at this rate.

"Madam, the Hon. Ministers must be careful in making pronouncements and promises. The newspapers also must find out from the Hon. Ministers concerned whether such schemes as are promised by them will be really passed and then only they should publish such things. Mr. Karanth yesterday also pointed out the unreal nature of the budget discussions because orders are passed on many of the schemes at the end of the year which do not come before the Legislature at all.

"Even to-day, Madam, with regard to the question of the Dhar Commission's report, the Hon. Minister said that neither he nor the Government have sent any communication to the Central Government about this report. I ask, Madam, why are the Government feeling shy to write to the Central Government about their views on the matter, inspite of the fact that this House did not have one member on the Dhar Commission. In this connection, another matter I would like to refer is this. I would suggest to the Government to make available to the House a statement of expenditure district-war or on a linguistic area basis. When such a request for allotment of funds was made, His Excellency the Governor said that there is no White Paper on the subject. During war time, we made such a request—and I was also a member of that Committee—we made a request to the Advisers' regime to see how much money has been collected from the various linguistic areas and how much money has been spent on each linguistic area. The answer was that there was no White Paper on the subject. A request has been made by Mr. Linga Raju and others asking the Government to spend the amounts district-war or according to linguistic area basis. If allotments had been made according to linguistic basis it would save us from all the troubles that were expressed by the Hon. the Deputy Prime Minister of India while he was here. You cannot say that the White Paper is not available. You are having certain things in your minds which are not really possible to be explained.

"Then, Madam, coming to the Food Department, the subject of Food ought to be really in the hands of a younger man because it requires realism. The Food problem is also intimately connected with transport and there are some transport difficulties now. We know, Madam, large sums have been spent on this food. I ask, Madam, whether the Central Government have not instructed the Provincial Government to introduce rationing in spite of the fact that some Ministers here have said that no control should be introduced. Madam, the Government are undecided with regard to many problems connected with food because they have no plan. For example, they have not decided whether they should have rationing in the surplus districts or not. Then, again, Madam,

some hon. Members think and feel sincerely that the control of cloth is unnecessary now. From the way in which the Government manage this cloth control scheme, we see that they find it very difficult to deal with the matter. It was at first said that the Collector could select the licensees on his own initiative. Then, it was said that the members of this House had the authority to advise the Collector and to alter the list of licensees, if necessary. But, then, again, the list was altered because the Government thought that the members were not properly tutored and that the Collector was quite right. That is how the thing is going on. Madam, I know of cases in some districts where neither the Collector nor the members have any voice because the Hon. Minister is interfering. In answer to a question yesterday, the Hon. the Minister said that the Government have got the power to interfere on their own initiative. Well, one thing is clear and that is, one of the duties of the Hon. Ministers every day is to devote half an hour of their time in interfering with each other's portfolios." (Laughter.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has taken a long time. Sri W. S. Srinivasa Rao will now speak."

* SRI W. S. SRINIVASA RAO:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, to-day, we are having a budget with a number of taxation measures. In my opinion, there is no need to have additional taxation, if the Government look into the various Departments and retrench a number of people who are quite unnecessary in those Departments. It was in the days of the war that the previous Government appointed a number of people to meet the war emergency but now, there is no more use for them. For instance, now, there are a number of Deputy Collectors, Personal Assistants, Additional First-class Magistrates and such other officers who are quite unnecessary. Then there are the Deputy Inspectors of Local Boards and a number of deputies in the various other departments and if they are all removed and if all these posts are retrenched, there will be no need for any additional taxation. Whereever we go, even in small towns, we find a number of officers. Now it has become the fashion of the day to call everybody an officer. When you go to a particular place, there are the Collectors' offices, the Deputy Collectors' offices and all the officers there. In the morning they all meet in a hotel and again in the evening they meet in the same place without doing any work. They are all of no use at all. For instance, take these well inspectors. The Government have paid lakhs and lakhs of rupees for constructing these wells. These inspectors go there and are supposed to inspect the wells. A number of wells are said to be constructed but after some time, when the high officers went there in some cases there were no new wells at all, even though money had been paid for them. Of course, the full amount that is paid does not reach the ryot who wants to dig the well. Commissions are deducted at every stage with the result that the ryot gets a small amount of money and there is no well dug at all. In my own district, even where there are no new wells, the money was paid to them. Similarly, there are these Food Supply Officers who go to all places to see that paddy is not removed from one place

to another. Madam, the foodstuffs are removed in lorries and the Food Supply Officials only catch the small people who take one or two measures and they bring them to book leaving lorry-loads of paddy to be removed. So, also in all the departments, there are a number of officers who are not doing any real work and who are unnecessary. Madam, Government are talking about retrenchment at 12½ per cent, but at the same time they are appointing 25 per cent more people. People who are being retrenched get only less pay whereas people who are being appointed are appointed with a starting salary of Rs. 150 or Rs. 200. Instead of doing like this, Government may appoint the same old people who are retrenched to do all this business. Therefore, I say, retrenchment will go a long way to ease the budget. In this way, Government can avoid a lot of additional taxation. Even in taxing, a number of important articles are being taxed. Coconut, banana, all these are poor people's food. They want to tax also oil seeds. Already we are not able to have ghee and now we may not have oil also. If the poor people's food is affected, if they do not get the necessary fat for their food, then, there will be only bones left in them."

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 757 asked by Sri N. Govindaswamy Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 1st March 1949, page 173 supra.]

ANNEXURE I.

Statement showing the names of the members of the Madras Board of Film Censors as in September 1948.

1 Commissioner of Police, Madras (ex-officio) President.
2 The Director of Information and Publicity (ex-officio) Convener.
3 The Station Staff Officer, Fort St. George (ex-officio).
4 Mrs. M. N. Clubwala.
5 „ M. Viswanath.
6 Sri P. S. V. Ayyar.
7 „ P. Duraikannu Mudaliyar.
8 „ V. C. Gopalaratnam.
9 S. A. Shafee Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
10 Sri Janakiram Chetty.
11 „ Laldas Govindoss.
12 „ K. Hansraj.
13 Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
14 Sri P. Sambanda Mudaliyar.
15 „ S. Vyapuri Pillai.
16 „ Musiri Subrahmanya Ayyar.
17 „ M. Satyanarayana.
18 „ P. Basavasubrahmanya Mudaliyar.
19 „ V. Ayyaswami Nayudu.
20 Mrs. Mona Hensman.
21 Sri Narla Venkateswara Rao.
22 Mrs. Meenambal Sivaraj.
23 Sri Pasala Suryachandram.
24 S. Manjubhashini.
25 Mr. C. O. Cooney.
26 „ C. V. Hanumantha Rao.
27 Sri M. R. Vittal.
28 „ K. Subrahmanyam.

ANNEXURE II.

Statement showing the name, language and footage of each film censored by the Madras Board of Film Censors from 1st January 1948.

Serial number and name of the film. (1)	*Language.* (2)	*Footage.* (3)
		FT.
1 Brahamarishi Viswamitra (revised)	Tamil	13,678
2 Kalpana	Hindi	14,350
3 Vindhya Rani	Telugu	15,971
4 Devadasi	Tamil	16,523
5 Jeeva Jothi (revised)	Do.	13,500
6 Ongole Cattle Show (silent)	....	1,000
7 Sri Krishna Thulabaram	Tamil	7,425
8 Naveena Valli	Do.	5,879
9 Trailer of Kalpana	Hindi	315
10 Kamavalli or "Nandini"	Tamil	14,560
11 Nirmala	Malayalam	12,200
12 Sikamani	Tamil	12,866
13 Ithu Nijama	Do.	16,143
14 Gitanjali	Telugu	13,740
15 Immersion Ceremony of Gandhiji's Ashes in Madras and Srirangam.	Tamil	320
16 Balaraju	Telugu	15,474
17 Mariamman	Tamil	13,325
18 Maha Bali or "Vamana Avathar"	Do.	13,036
19 Bapuji Anthia Smrithi	Telugu	1,163
20 Do.	Tamil	1,163
21 Bilhana	Do.	12,425
22 Chandralekha	Do.	18,634
23 Lakshmi Vijayam (revised)	Do.	17,611
24 Abhimanyu	Do.	16,325

Serial number and name of the film. (1)	*Language.* (2)	*Footage.* (3)
		FT.
25 Gnana Soundari	Tamil	12,271
26 Jala Usha	English	1,000
27 Samsara Nowka	Tamil	15,233
28 Bhakta Ramdas	Kannada	16,000
29 Samsaram	Tamil	14,959
30 Madalasa	Telugu	16,379
31 Baktha Jana	Tamil	15,729
32 Co-ops. are Comin (silent)	....	1,000
33 Co-ops. Move into Production (silent)	....	65
34 John Doe's Bank (silent)	....	1,000
35 Consumers Serve Themselves (silent)	....	400
36 Hope for the Hopeless (silent)	....	800
37 Do.	....	1,800
38 Burma Rani	Tamil	16,367
39 Nehru in Tamil Nad	Do.	1,000
40 Amarar Gandhi	Do.	1,640
41 Gemini Gnanasoundari	Do.	15,484
42 Bhakta Sriyala	Telugu	14,010
43 Nek Parvin (revised)	Urdu	10,643
44 Gandhiji's Immersion Ceremony	English	25,000
45 Do.	Tamil	3,000
46 Do.	Telugu	3,000
47 Bhoja	Tamil	17,549
48 Chamois (silent)	....	100
49 Man and Mountain (silent)	....	400
50 Chamois (silent)	....	200
51 Do.	....	370
52 Four Years Picnic (silent)	....	300
53 How to Play Cricket	English	1,000
54 Mosquito Public Enemy	Do.	500
55 Wizard of Savalot	Do.	500
56 Milky Way Out	Do.	800
57 Some Picking	Do.	500
58 Three Countries against Syphilis	Do.	350
59 Bisioular Disease of Animals	Do.	350
60 Health and Happiness	Do.	400
61 Ghoose to Live	Do.	300
62 Live at Home	Do.	350
63 Worst Farm Diseases	Do.	250
64 More Milk	Do.	350
65 T. B. in Poultry	Do.	600
66 Sam Farmer's Cotton	Do.	1,150
67 Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Karaikudi	Tamil	700
68 Demon Land	Do.	17,150
69 Swarnamala	Telugu	13,500
70 Thirumazhisai Alwar	Tamil	14,541
71 Nehru's visit to South India	Do.	1,000
72 How to Live Long and Hale (silent)	....	1,000
73 Jala-Usha	Telugu	1,532
74 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Madras.	Tamil and Kannada	450
75 Mariamman	Tamil	14,645
76 Pizhaikum Vazhi	Do.	16,673
77 Washington	English	354
78 Lion-Tiger Fight	Do.	356
79 Crocodile Thrills	Do.	352
80 Wing, Claw and Fang	Do.	350
81 Foolish Fables	Do.	237
82 Bug Carnival	Do.	252
83 Home Town Olympics	Do.	221
84 Boy Meets Dog	Do.	343
85 Ostrich Troubles	Do.	253
86 Jack in Beanstalk	Do.	313
87 Don Quixote	Do.	303
88 Puss in Boots	Do.	268
89 Rome	Do.	327
90 Belles of South Seas	Do.	353
91 Spills and Thrills	Do.	327

Serial number and name of the film. (1)	Language. (2)	Footage. (3)
		FT.
92 Aqua Frolics	English	350
90 Chimp the Fireman	Do.	325
93 Arctic Thrills	Do.	354
95 No Indians Please	Do.	318
96 Tom Thumb	Do.	260
97 Raja Mukti	Tamil	18,850
98 Mubarak's Bilhana or K viyin Kathal	Do.	15,605
99 Gandhiji (Ahimsa yuddham)	Do.	10,500
100 Chandraleka (Trailer)	Hindi	453
101 Gokula Dasi	Tamil	17,310
102 Mohini	Do.	19,925
103 Rajaji's visit to South	Do.	975
104 Drohi	Telugu	16,166
105 Rainbow	Tamil	13,600

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, the 2nd March 1949.

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

I.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

MR. SPEAKER:—" It is my painful duty to inform the House of the passing away of Her Excellency Srimathi Sarojini Nayudu, the Governor of the United Provinces."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, I move—

' that this Assembly places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the passing away of Her Excellency Srimathi Sarojini Nayudu, Governor of the United Provinces, and requests the Speaker to convey to the Hon. Premier of the United Provinces and to Her Excellency's family its sympathy with them in their great loss.'

" Sir, we were taken aback when the Associated Press of India informed us of the sudden passing away of the Governor of the United Provinces, Her Excellency Srimathi Sarojini Nayudu, popularly known as the Bulbul of India. Her end was sudden and unexpected, for there was no news of her illness in the papers. The first and the last news was that she passed away on account of heart failure this morning at Lucknow. She was in the forefront of India's struggle for freedom. She was not a politician of the ordinary type. She brought to bear upon it a culture and a breadth of vision which were peculiarly her own, because she was a poetess. She began her career as a poetess even in her teens and made her mark as a poetess, but later on she showed that her place was also among the warriors in the battle for freedom by throwing herself heart and soul in the freedom struggle launched by Mahatma Gandhi. She never got into the eddies and currents of politics but always soared high and saw things from the height of the skies as a real bulbul would see. That was her strength. She played her part as an ambassador of amity and goodwill and friendship between the various sections of Indian politics, especially between the Hindus and the Muslims. Her heart was sick when she saw the two mighty peoples of the land—the Hindus and the Muslims—in warring camps and that they had divergence of opinion on current topics. She tried her level best to bridge the gulf between the Muslim leaders and the Congress leaders, but as with other efforts made by Gandhiji and the Congress leaders, she did not succeed very much in the days when Hindu-Muslim bitterness was rampant in the country. Whenever she spoke in public, she stressed the great need for Hindu-Muslim amity. I know with what feelings the Muslims of the United Provinces looked upon her during the time when she was presiding over the destinies of

that big province. The Muslims felt they had a sincere friend in her who could sympathize with their aspirations and help them in their hour of distress. She was also a cultural ambassador of India in distant lands, in America and South Africa. Along with Dr. Sir Rabindranath Tagore, she was one of the earliest persons to enlist the sympathies of foreign countries in the cause of Indian independence. After the attainment of independence, she was chosen as the first Woman Governor of the biggest province of India. It was a signal honour not only to her individually for the great services she rendered, but also as a representative of the finest culture of Indian womanhood. She had all the tender qualities of a mother and in her personal relations she made no distinction of high or low and whether one was a Congressman or belonged to the Hindu Mahasabha or the Muslim League. Whether in Hyderabad or in Bombay or anywhere in India she had quite a large number of friends in all walks of life and she had a good word and a kind smile for all of them.

" Sir, she was born in 1879 and she was just about 70 years. It is not a bad age for an average Indian, but yet we mourn her loss because we badly need such cultured people who could view things dispassionately and advise all concerned what they should or should not do. Sir, it is of some special significance to us that she was married in Madras and her husband Dr. Govindarajulu Nayudu hailed from Hyderabad. Some of the old citizens here were recalling recently their pleasant memories of their attendance at her marriage in Madras. The Telugus also claim that she is the daughter-in-law of the Telugu country, having married Dr. Nayudu. The amusing part of the thing is that she never claimed to be either a Bengali which she was by birth, or a Hyderabadi which she was by adoption or even to belong to the Telugu country which was her husband's province. She always considered herself to be a true Indian not knowing differences of caste and province. She had a cosmopolitan outlook which any Indian must possess and rightly possess. Looked at from that point of view, her death is a great loss to our country. We want more and more people of her type who can rise above current controversies and view things in a very dispassionate manner. She was a great orator. Even her prose was poetic. Whenever she spoke either from the rostrum of the Congress or in the convocation halls of any university, she spoke with much feling and emotion that her audience was carried away in poetic fancy. She spoke very chaste English and she was also a fluent speaker in Urdu. Sir, we have lost a great poet, a politician with a breadth of vision and lastly an administrator who presided over the destinies of the biggest province in India and gained the goodwill of all the sections of the people—Hindus, Muslims and all. We convey our sincere sympathies to the Hon. Mr. Govinda Ballabh Pant and the people of the province, to Srimathi Sarojini Nayudu's husband and her children.

" Sir, in this connexion, I may mention that I had occasion to tour with her in Tirunelveli district in 1940 when she came to preside over the Ambasamudram political conference. I moved closely with her for three days and I formed a vivid impression of her great qualities of head and heart. Sir, her death is indeed a great loss to the country."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, it is my painful duty to second the resolution which has been moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House. So soon after the cruel blow struck at the country by the sudden departure of Mahatma Gandhi from our midst, we have to mourn the death of one of his most distinguished and able lieutenants. I associate myself with the remarks made by the Hon. the Leader of the House. Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu was indeed a great personality and a character of pre-eminence. As a poetess of a very high order, as a leader of men and women of the first rank and as an able administrator, her services were indispensable to the country particularly at this juncture. With her plaintive and appealing tones, with her inspiring, thrilling and commanding tones, she was able to attract people to the array of the battle of freedom. Sir, freedom was won, but she did not take to a life of luxury and comfort. She worked for consolidating the freedom and making the people enjoy it in reality. Her voice was heard not only in this country but throughout the whole world. As an administrator, her voice was heard not only within the corners of her own province but by the people over the whole of the rest of the country. Mr. Speaker, she was an exquisite singer, the bulbul or the nightingale of the Motherland. As the beloved child of the motherland and the beloved leader of the people of the country and as an illustrious administrator, her name will live through ages and people will ever remember her with gratitude and love. The departure of such a person from us has indeed caused great pain to her people.

11-15 a.m.

"Sir, after all, she was not very old and we find there are still older people. Just at this time, we would very much like to have such a towering personality in our midst. Therefore her loss is certainly a heavy loss which cannot be repaired and made good and it is really with a heavy heart that we are trying to express ourselves to-day. I request you, Mr. Speaker, to convey the condolences of every section of the House not only to the members of the family of the deceased but also to her Colleagues in the Central as well as in the Provincial Government over which she was the head. Now, her loss, as I have already stated, is irreparable, but, however, that is the will of the Almighty and every one of us has to submit to that supreme will of the Almighty."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I deem it a privilege to associate myself with the sentiments that have been expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House on the passing away of Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu who had been papularly known as ' Akka ' to many an Indian. Her passing away is certainly a loss which cannot be easily repaired, for a great personality like that of Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu is wanted in our country at this present juncture. She was one of those great

[Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur] [2nd March 1949

Indians who made it a live object to serve the country and to serve the people of the country, in the best manner possible and every one knows that to-day our country requires leaders of the eminence of Mahatma Gandhi, Desabandu Chitranjan Das, the late Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and such others who have during their lifetime continued to serve the motherland in a manner which will be the envy of the people of any country in the world. It is said of Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu that she was a great personality, a lady well-known for her poetry, for her culture, a culture which was unique and a culture which exemplified the harmonious mingling of both the Muslim and Hindu culture. She was the exponent of the harmonious intermingling of both these cultures and that was her love. When she spoke, she spoke not in prose but in poetry and her prose was of the impassioned type and it was impossible for any audience to come out of the meeting without having been moved, impressed and elated by her speech and that was the characteristic of her culture, her oratory and her poetry. Her poetry in English was so remarkable and of such a high order that it was the envy of even the greatest of English poets.

" As far as the service that she rendered to the country was concerned, it was remarkable that a lady who had reached her middle-age could give all her time to the service of the country and also to have suffered incarceration. It was therefore in the fitness of things that after we attained our Independence she was appointed as the first lady Governor of one of the largest provinces in our country. I am sure that even as an administrator her administration would have been unique by itself, for it never would have been of the humdrum type of having to sign away papers or she would have been merely a Constitutional Governor. But she brought to bear on the life of the people of the province that love which is so highly essential in a person occupying a prominent position in any country. The fulsome love that she brought to bear on the people made them believe that they did not belong to this or that community, this or that caste and the purpose of her love was to unify the people, particularly the Hindus and Muslims. Of course, one might go to the extent of saying that the Muslims felt she was a Muslim, the Hindus felt that she was a Hindu and even the Christians felt that she was a Christian. So, that was the religion to which she belonged and it was difficult for anybody to say that she belonged to only one religion. That was the late Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu. Her loss is indeed a great and irreparable loss and one feels even now for our old friend Dr. Nayudu who in his old age when he is said to be ill also that he should have suffered this loss. It is a tragedy indeed. The late Mrs. Nayudu belonged to a family which was highly enlightened, accomplished and noted for its remarkable culture, which was the culture of both the Hindus and Muslims, or rather the evolution of two cultures mixing together. Our sympathies go from this House not only to Dr. Govindarajulu Nayudu, her husband but also to the other members of the family who have suffered a great personal loss indeed."

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* MR. B. W. BATCHELOR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with this meloncholy resolution and with what the other speakers said on the passing away of Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu. Of course, I did not personally have the pleasure of her acquaintance like other speakers, but she was well-known as a very brilliant scholar. She had taken a high place at English Universities having studied at King's College, London, and Girton College, Cambridge. She was very well-known not only by her political work in India, but internationally also through her writings and literature. It will be a very great loss but she has taken a leading place in the gallery of the distinguished daughters of India. So, I support the resolution."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is indeed with a very grievous heart that I associate myself with the motion before this House for death has laid its icy hands on the greatest daughter of India and the supreme nightingale of the land. Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu was a close friend of mine ever since the days of my childhood. When I passed my Senior Cambridge examination being the first Muslim girl to have passed that examination in India she was so delighted and overjoyed at my success that though at that time she was sick and lying in bed, she wrote to me a beautiful letter in pencil which I still cherish. She was a great friend of my father and our family and she used to visit us when she visited Calcutta. Hence it is that I am deeply moved by her demise. The sad news was first conveyed to me by the Secretary of the Andhra Mahila Sabha and I was shocked to hear it. But, Sir, apart from personal associations, the loss of Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu is indeed a calamity because India had lost one of her most eminent souls. Last year, we lost the great father of the Nation, and this year we have to bemoan the loss of the most celebrated daughter of the land. Sir, Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu was a poetess of great renown who represented the music of the soul of India. Indeed her brilliance as a poetess was so great that some felt sorry that she abandoned poetry for the sake of politics. But, being a lover of freedom that she was, she felt that she could not resist the call of duty to take her place as one of the great lieutenants of Mahatma Gandhi with whom she was ever present in all important deliberations. I still recall her vivid narration in her usual humorous manner of her participation in the well-known Dandi March. Sir, I can recall many more instances of her life, but my heart is too full to recount them. Though she lived to the ripe age of 70, we mourn her loss deeply because she has left a void which cannot be filled. Men of the eminence of Mahatma Gandhi and women of the type of Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu are very rarely born in any land.

" Besides her political activities, Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu was a tower of strength to the womenhood of India. She took particular interest in women's activities, but while she was a champion of their rights, she stressed that merit alone should be the basis of their demands for preferential treatment. She had a full and dynamic

[Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin] [2nd March 1949

life and added dignity to every office she held, from the Presidentship of the Congress to the Governorship of a Province. Further, she was symbolic of a manifold culture and a synthesis of the best of the East and West. She was India's cultural Ambassador to foreign lands and by her brilliant oratory and the power and beauty of her diction, she enhanced India's status considerably in the West, particularly in the English-speaking countries. Alas! literature has now lost one of its sweetest song birds and India's womanhood one who was without peer and equal. How
11-30 p.m. then can we resist weeping over the irreparable loss? But, Sir, though Sarojini Devi has physically departed from this Earth, she is immortal; she is not dead, for great noble souls never die. In the words of the Persian poet, in whose verses she used to take such a delight:

زنده جاوید ماند هر که نکو نام زیست
کز سعیش ذکر خیر زنده کند نام را *

which means in short that noble men and women never die for their great deeds keep them alive. The music of Sarojini Devi's words, the fragrance of her deeds and the mellowness of her wisdom will ever remain enshrined in people's memory. The seer, the poet, the inspirer, the dauntless leader of magnificent stature will never be forgotten in the nation's history. In this moment of grief, our sole consolation is that our dear friend cast off her mortal coils after

'Life's race well run; Life's work well done;

Life's victory won. May her soul abide in peace'."

*SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—"கனம் அக்கிராசனபதி அவர்களே, இன்று காலையில் ஒரு மகத்தான துக்ககரமான சமாசாரத்தைக் கேழ்விப்பட்டேன். நம்முடைய தேசத்தை விட்டு ஸ்ரீமதி சரோஜினி நாயுடு சேவி மறைந்தாள் என்ற துக்கத்தைக் கேட்டு வருத்தமடைந்தேன். இந்த மகத்தான துக்கத்தை என்றைக்கும் மறக்கவே முடியாது. நம் முடைய நாட்டிற்கு அரசியல் துறையில் மகத்தான ஒரு தலைவியாகவும் ஸ்திரீகளுடைய நிலகம்போல் ஸ்திரீகளுக்கு ஒரு வழி காட்டியாகவும் தன னுடைய வாழ்நாட்களை செலுத்தி வந்திருக்கிறார். தென் நாட்டிற்கு அநேகம் முறை அவர்கள் விஜயம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். 1940-ம் வருஷத் தில் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் என்னுடைய தாலூகாவிற்கு வந்து மகா நாட்டிற்கு தலைமை வகித்து வந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது அவர்கள பேசிய பேச்சு இன்னும் என் காதில் இருக்கிறது. அவருடைய சங்கீதத்தைப்போன்ற தொனி ஒவ்வொருவருடைய காதிலும் ஒலித்துக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. அவர் பிறவியிலேயே கவியாகத் தோன்றினர். அவர் எழுதிய கவிதைகளை ஒவ்வொருவரும் வாசிக்காமலிருக்க முடியாது. அவர் அரசியல் துரையில் எந்தவிதமாக பாடுபட்டார் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். நமது தேச தந்தையாகிய மகாத்மா காந்திஜி எந்த பேச்சு வார்த்தைகள் நடத்தினாலும், எந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்வதாக இருந்தாலும் அவருடைய பக்கத்தில் ஸ்ரீமதி சரோஜினி தேவி கூடவேயிருப்பார். அவர் வட்டமேஜை மகாநாட்டிற்குச் சென்றிருந்தார். தென் ஆப்பிரிக்காவிற்கு நம்முடைய பிரதிநிதியாக போயிருந்தார். அங்கு சென்று நமக்காக போராடியதை ஒருவராலும் மறக்கமுடியாது. இன்னும் அமெரிக்காவிற்குச் சென்றும் இன்னும் மற்ற உலகம் பூராவும் சுற்றிவந்து நம்முடைய தேசத்தின் நாகரீ கத்தையும் நம் மக்களின் கௌரவத்தையும் அங்கங்கே நிலைநாட்டி

2nd March 1949] [Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal]

வந்திருக்கிறார். தன்னுடைய வாழ் நாட்கள் பூராவையும் தேசத்திற் காகவே உழைத்து வந்திருக்கிறார். அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு மகத்தான தலைவி இன்றைய தினம் நம்மை விட்டு மறைந்தாள் என்பதைக் கேட்க துக்ககரமாக இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் இருந்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு ஈடு ஒருவருமில்லை. அவர் போனது நமது துர்அதிர்ஷ்டம்தான். நம்முடைய தேசத்திற்கு எவ்வளவோ துர்அதிர்ஷ்டம் வந்ததில் இதுவும் ஒன்று. அரும் பெரும் தந்தையை சென்ற வருஷம் இழந்துவிட்டோம். இந்த வருஷம் ஒரு மகத்தான தலைவியையும் இழந்து விட்டோம். நம்முடைய தேசம் அநேகம் மணிகளை இழந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனாலும் இவர்களெல்லாம் நம்மைவிட்டு மறைந்திருக்கிறார்களேயொழிய, அவர்களுடைய ஸ்தூல சரீரம் மறைந்து விட்டதேயொழிய, அவர்களுடைய ஆவி நம்முடையே உலாவிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. நாம் செய்யும் ஒவ்வொரு விஷயங்களையும் பார்த்துகொண்டேயிருப்பார்கள். நாம் அவர்களை மறவாமலிருப்பதற்காக அவர்கள் நம் தேசத்திற்கு அரும்பெரும் காரியங் களைச் செய்து விட்டு போயிருக்கிறார்கள். நாம் அதை பின்பற்றவேண்டும். அவர் தன்னுடைய 14-வது வயதில் கனக்கு எழுத உட்கார்ந்திருக்கும் போது கவிதை எழுத வந்ததாக நான் வாசித்திருக்கிறேன். அப்பேர்ப் பட்ட நம்முடைய ஸ்திரீ திலகம்போல் விளங்கிய ஸ்ரீமதி சரோஜினிதேவி இன்றைய தினம் நடுவிலையே மறைந்து விட்டார்கள். இது ஒரு சொல் லொணா துக்கம். நாம் இன்றைக்கு அவர்களை தெய்வமாகப் போற்றக் கூடியவர்களாக இருக்கிறோம். நம்மை அவர்கள் எதைச் செய்யச்சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்களோ அதை நாம் செய்தால் அவர்களுடைய ஆத்மா சாந்தி யடையும் என்பது என்னுடைய எண்ணம். ஸ்திரீகளின் சார்பாக அவருடைய ஆத்மா சாந்தியடையவேண்டுமென்று நான் பிரார்த்திக்கி றேன். சுதந்திரம் வந்த பிறகு அவர் உன்னதமான ஒரு நிலையில் அமர்ந்தார். இன்னும் அவர் எவ்வளவோ அனுபவிக்க வேண்டியிருக்க அவர் போனதுதான் ஒரு துர்அதிர்ஷ்டம். அன்னாருடைய ஆத்மா சாந்தி யடையவேண்டுமென்று மறுபடியும் இம் மாகாணத்தின் ஸ்திரீ களுடைய சார்பாக பிரார்த்தித்து முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I associate the Chair with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members of this House. Indeed, she was the greatest poet of India. Next to Toru Dutt, she was the only Indian lady who wrote poems in English. I hope the House will remember that Mahatmaji called her 'the Nightingale of India'. She was a great social worker. She not only preached but also put into practice what she preached. Though she belonged to a Brahman family, she married a non-Brahman. A few months ago we lost a Governor in the person of Sir Akbar Hydari. In the wake of it, we have just heard the news of the death of Her Excellency Srimathi Sarojini Naidu.

"Now, I will read the resolution:

'This Assembly places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the passing away of Her Excellency Srimathi Sarojini Nayudu, Governor of the United Provinces, and requests the Speaker to convey to the Hon. the Premier of the United Provinces and to Her Excellency's family their sympathy with them in their great loss'."

The motion was carried *nem con*, all Members standing.

MR. SPEAKER:—"As a mark of respect, I adjourn the House for five minutes."

[The House re-assembled after short adjournment.]

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II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Revenue portfolio.

11-45 a.m. * 765-A *Q.*—MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) who is in charge of the Revenue portfolio consequent on the resignation of Mr. Kala Venkata Rao from his Ministership; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to fill up the vacancy caused in the Madras Cabinet?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (*a*) The Hon. Minister for Industries is at present in charge of the portfolio of Land Revenue.

" (*b*) Government do not propose to fill up the vacancy at present."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is the view of the Premier that the present strength of the Cabinet is quite sufficient and there is no necessity for filling it or this vacancy is kept pending for a definite period, that is, to have it after the election of the Leader of the Congress Legislature Party? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The question of the election of the Leader of the party need not be brought in here; but, for the present, the portfolio of Land Revenue will be held by the Minister for Industries."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" In view of the fact that the Minister for Industries is already overworked with Labour and Industries portfolio and especially at a time when famine is stalking in the country and ten districts are already famine-stricken, would it not be desirable for the Government to have a Minister separate to deal with these matters? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is not a fact that the Hon. Minister for Industries is overworked, and he is quite capable of looking after the Revenue Department also. But in view of the prevailing conditions in Rayalaseema, it was thought fit to appoint a Rayalaseema Minister to be in charge of Land Revenue also." (Laughter.)

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In view of the fact that the Hon. Premier kept this portfolio for some time and then transferred it to the Hon. Sitarama Reddi, does it not show that it is a Government by the Reddis for the Reddis? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Quite so, Sir. "

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" In the course of this year, there were two vacancies and both of them have not been filled up; does it mean that the number is superfluous? "

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Nothing is superfluous; it may be fifteen, thirteen or eleven."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that files are unnecessarily delayed because so many portfolios are kept in the hands of one Minister? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" No, Sir. The hon. Member's promise is not correct and files are not kept pending with the Ministers for any unduly long time."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Am I wrong in thinking that the number of Ministers has been decreased as a result of the recommendations of the Reorganization and Retrenchment Committee? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not think it has anything to do with the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee. The number has been there and it is there for the time being."

Opening of the Bhadrachalam temple to Harijans.

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

(*a*) whether the Bhadrachalam temple has been thrown open to Harijans; and

(*b*) whether any representation has been received by the Government that local Caste Hindus are obstructing Harijan entry?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. Premier):—" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) No."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the President of the Bhadrachalam Taluk Congress Committee has addressed a letter to the Collector saying that when he led a batch of Harijans to the Bhadrachalam temple, they were obstructed? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The question is whether the Government are aware of the complaint and I said 'No' and the hon. Member says that some representations were made to the Collector. About that we have no information."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Does not the Collector form part of the Government; if I address a letter to him, does not the Government take cognizance of it? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The Collector is not a part of the Government; he is a Government servant."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Am I to understand that hereafter all communications must be addressed to the Minister concerned and ignore the Collectors? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The hon. Member could have asked whether the Collector of East Godavari has received any representation in the matter and perhaps I would have said ' yes ' but since he has asked if any representation had been received by the Government, I said, ' No '."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" The answer to the first part of the question is ' No '; may I know, Sir, whether this temple is within Indian Union limits and if so why the Harijans have not been allowed into the temple? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Unfortunately, Bhadrachalam taluk is an Agency area and all the Acts passed by the Legislature do not *ipso facto* apply to the Agency areas unless notified; as far as the Hindu Religious Endowments Act is concerned, it does not apply to the Agency areas at present."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—" May I know what happened to the amendment to the Temple Entry Act and whether they propose to bring it this year? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not think it has anything to do with this."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—" May I know why the Government have not extended the Temple Entry Act and the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act to all the areas under the administrative control of the Government? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" These Acts do not apply to the Agency tracts and hence we are unable to take any action at present."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—" The Hon. Minister has replied to the effect that the Government have no information about the petition to the Collector. May I know whether the Government will call for information whether it is a fact or not that people who attempted to enter the temple were prevented and whether the papers will be called for and an enquiry held in the matter? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The Temple Entry Authorization Act does not at present apply to the Agency tracts and unless it is applied we cannot take any action in the matter."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—" Is it true that the Nizam is the trustee for this temple? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Yes, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" If the Nizam happens to be the trustee, is it necessary that the Government should take permission from him before allowing the Harijans into the temple? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not think the question of trustee comes in here. Because the Act does not apply to the Agency tracts, we are unable to enforce the Act."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" In view of the fact that the Governor as the Agent of the Governor-General has got a right to extend the Acts of the Legislature to the Agency areas, may I know what prevents this Government from requesting the Governor to do it? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" A separate question may be put and perhaps then I will be able to answer it fully."

Mid-Pennar Project.

* 767 *Q.*—SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there is public agitation for the taking up of Mid-Pennar Project in the Anantapur taluk;

(*b*) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the ryots of the area in this connexion; and

(*c*) whether the investigation of the scheme has been taken up?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (*a*) & (b) Representations have been received by the Government for the taking up of the Mid-Pennar Project.

" (*c*) Yes."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I ask what the Government have done so far, having received the representations from the people of this area? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" The Government have been investigating the scheme."

Alleged murder of a Hindu near Kakani.

* 768 *Q.*—SRI A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the throat of a Hindu male was cut and he was murdered near Kakani, a few miles away from the Guntur town, on or about the 8th July night in Guntur district by some Muslims?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" A Hindu male was murdered near Kakani on 10th July 1948. It is not a fact that Muslims murdered him."

Dearness allowance to Government pensioners.

* 769 *Q.*—MR. P. A. THANGASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the dearness allowance which was paid to Government pensioners has been stopped and, if so, why; and

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(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Government have received an appeal from the pensioners in this matter, and, if so, what the result is?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) Yes. A few representations have been received against the reduction in the rates of dearness allowance to pensioners from 1st January 1948 but as the existing rates follow those of the Government of India and other Provincial Governments, this Government are not prepared to sanction higher rates of dearness allowance to their pensioners."

Road from Wandiwash to Cheyyar.

* 770 *Q.*—SRI P. R. RAMANUJALU REDDIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a revised estimate for the diversion of the road from Wandiwash to Cheyyar near Purisai tank had already been prepared and the preliminary work has not yet been started; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government propose to expedite the same?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (*a*) & (*b*) The Chief Engineer (Highways) has reported that an estimate for Rs. 45,000 has been prepared for forming a diversion of the road from Wandiwash to Cheyyar on the rear of the tank-bund at Purisai and that it will be submitted to Government for sanctioning the execution of the work during the current year, i.e., 1948-49. On receipt of the proposals, the question of sanctioning the work will be considered by Government along with other similar proposals."

Scales of pay of certain teachers.

* 771 *Q.*—SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any difference in the scales of pay of secondary-grade teachers serving in elementary schools and those serving in secondary schools?

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

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN:—" May I know the reason for the difference? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" The pay is fixed for the posts and not for the qualifications."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" In view of the fact that the teachers are poorly paid, whether they serve in secondary or elementary schools, having regard to the fact that they have the same qualifications, will the Government consider the desirability of making the scales of pay of these teachers equal? "

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" An M.A. first-class is entitled to Rs. 150 if he is an Assistant Lecturer, but if he accepts a position in an elementary school he will not certainly be entitled to Rs. 150; he gets the pay of the post he occupies. While I sympathise with the needs of the teachers, in the present financial circumstances, the Government are unable to do anything further in the matter. The Government have been trying to do what they can by raising their pay and nothing more is possible in the present circumstances."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that some hon. Members are paid a daily allowance of Rs. 12-8-0 a day here but they are paid at the rate of Rs. 45 a day when they are in the Constituent Assembly? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Is it a question for the hon. Member opposite to me? "

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—" Is there any difference in the salary of the same grade teachers who are working in Government schools, District Board schools, Panchayat schools and aided elementary schools; if so, what is the reason and whether the Government will consider the desirability of making the salary even in all institutions irrespective of the agency running it? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" I do not think that question arises out of this question." 12 noon.

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that this disparity in the scale of pay of secondary grade teachers in elementary schools and those in secondary schools will adversely affect the morale of the elementary grade teachers, and thus this will indirectly affect the progress of elementary education in the Province? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" It is open to secondary grade teachers not to seek employment in elementary schools but to get themselves employed in secondary schools only. It has been ordered that half the strength of the staff of secondary grade teachers in secondary schools should be recruited from among the secondary grade teachers in elementary schools, so that this disparity in salary may be done away with in course of time."

Increase of the number of buses.

* 772 *Q.*—MUHAMMAD ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government propose to increase the number of buses in this Province?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Any increase in the number of buses in this Province depends on the grant of new permits which is a matter for the Central Road Traffic Board and the Regional Transport Authorities to decide, with

reference to the traffic needs of the respective areas. The Transport Commissioner had banned the issue of new permits owing to shortage of petrol and charcoal but has since removed the ban in some districts. He is considering the question of removing it in the remaining districts also."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, instead of leaving the strength of the buses to be determined according to the whims and fancies of the transport officers, is it not proper that Government fix the number? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is necessary to take cognizance of the whims and fancies of the transport officers, because they are the best judges to know whether new permits should be issued. Besides them, the District Collector, the District Superintendent of Police and a few other non-officials are members of the committee."

Penalty for parents of defaulting children in compulsory areas.

* 773 *Q.*—SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state what the penalty is for the parents of defaulting children in compulsory areas?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" The hon. Member is referred to the rules framed under section 51 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920."

Secretariat circular.

* 774 *Q.*—P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued a circular in the Secretariat asking the staff to show respect to the Ministers; and

(*b*) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) For sometime past complaints had been received by the Chief Secretary that during office hours it was usual to find groups of people, including members of the staff, gossiping or loitering about here and there in the corridors and verandas of the Secretariat. Instead of presenting an appearance of decorum and business-like activity, the Secretariat was beginning to look like a place where the members could do what they like. This slackness also led to a certain amount of indifference on the part of the members of the staff towards their officers and the Hon. Ministers. It was therefore considered necessary to bring it to the notice of the staff that they should see that there was no slackness in discipline and dignity."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, whether there was any particular instance that necessitated such a circular? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" From the answer it is quite obvious that there were some particular cases."

(At this stage several members rose to put supplementary questions.)

MR. SPEAKER:—" I am not preventing hon. Members from putting separate questions. Question-time is already over and I want to finish the remaining questions in ten minutes more."

Unfinished bridge across the Chittar river at Karungavanam.

* 775 *Q.*—SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a bridge unfinished on road No. 7 D/A at 0/6 across the Chittar river at Karungavanam in Tenkasi taluk and if so, how long it will take to complete the work?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" The bridge referred to is apparently the one across the Chittar river on the Pavoorchatram-Surandai road, Tirunelveli district. This is an incomplete work. It was stopped at a ' safe stage ' during the war. The revised estimate for the work is under the scrutiny of the Superintending Engineer. As soon as the particulars of the sanctioned estimate are known, the sanction of the Government of India for the execution of the work from the allocation to this Province from the Central Road Fund will be obtained and the work taken up for execution."

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN:—" Sir, in view of the fact that the bridge connects a large number of villages with the taluk headquarters of Tenkasi, will the Government consider to expedite the matter? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" The Government have already instructed the Superintending Engineer to get revised estimates, and as soon as they are received, the work will be taken up."

The Krishna-Pennar Project work.

* 776 *Q.*—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of technical people employed on the Krishna-Pennar Project work (Sangameswaram Project) during the working season of 1946-47 and 1947-48; and

(*b*) the amount spent so far?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (*a*) During 1946-47 no technical personnel was employed and during the working season of 1947-48 one Executive Engineer, three Assistant Engineers, seven Supervisors and one surveyor were employed.

" (*b*) The amounts spent up to end of December 1948 are—

	Rs.
On works	1,07,966
On staff (including contingencies and travelling allowance)	78,404 "

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Arising out of the answer to (*a*), may I know why the Government has not been kind enough to spend any amount by way of appointing technical personnel in 1946-47? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" We had to do some preliminary investigation before detailed investigation could be taken up and that portion of the work was done with the normal staff."

Firka Development Scheme.

* 777 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a definite scheme has been drawn up by Sri J. C. Kumarappa, for the " Firka Development Scheme " of this Province;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to publish the same; and

(*c*) whether the report has been accepted by the Government in toto?

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" (*a*) A Select Committee of the Provincial Firka Development Board, which included among its members Sri J. C. Kumarappa, has drawn up a General Plan for Firka Development work in the Province.

" (*b*) & (*c*) The General Plan drawn up by the Select Committee has been printed as annexure to G.O. Ms. No. 276, Firka Development, dated 13th May 1948 in which the Government passed orders on the various proposals made by the Select Committee. A copy of the Government Order is placed on the table of the House."

Alleged prevention of Harijans from using public wells in Puliyangudi.

* 778 *Q.*—SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation from the Harijans of Puliyangudi, Sankarankoil taluk, Tirunelveli district, to the effect that they were prevented from taking water from public wells by certain people; and

(*b*) if so, what steps the Government have taken to redress their grievances?

* Printed as Appendix on pages 278-296 infra.

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" (*a*) Representations have been received by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilpatti, but not by the Government.

" (*b*) The Revenue Divisional Officer advised and warned the caste people first. But on subsequent repetition of the offence, the offenders have been prosecuted under the ' Removal of Civil Disabilities Act ' before the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Sankarankoil. The situation in the village is now reported to be calm."

Permits for diesel buses.

* 779 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is the intention of the Government to encourage those applicants for bus permits who come forward with diesel buses; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that this Government have requested the Central Government to arrange for imports of diesel engines and high speed diesel oil?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (*a*) & (*b*) The answers are in the negative."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, in view of the experience of the Hon. Minister regarding Diesel buses, will he discourage granting permits to other owners of buses? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" My experience need not be applied to other people who may apply for Diesel buses."

The Sivalapperi Tank Restoration Scheme.

* 780 *Q.*—SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state at what stage the Sivalapperi Tank Restoration Scheme is?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" The scheme has already been sanctioned. Execution is not yet started. The tender notice and schedule for the scheme are under preparation in the Superintending Engineer's office."

Construction of A and B class houses in Kodaikanal.

* 781 *Q.*—SRI K. P. KAMATCHI CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to state whether it is a fact that several associations and the Congress Committee of Kodaikanal Town have represented to him that the local demands do not warrant the construction of A and B class houses in Kodaikanal and that there was a large demand for houses worth Rs. 2,500 and below?

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" No such representation was received."

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SRI K. P. KAMATCHI CHETTIYAR:—" Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to call for a report? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" I have said no representation was received. I do not know what I should call for."

SRI K. P. KAMATCHI CHETTIYAR:—" On the memorandum presented at the public meeting? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" There was no such memorandum."

Harijan Welfare Department.

* 782 Q.—SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Retrenchment Committee has recommended the constitution of a Harijan Welfare Department separate from the Labour Department; and

(*b*) if so, whether it has been accepted by the Government?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) The matter is under consideration."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I ask whether Government have instructed Mr. Bashyam Ayyangar to take into consideration the scheme that is before the House and see that he completes it before the financial year ends? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" He takes charge only after the financial year." (Laughter.)

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" My point is whether the Government have clothed him with sufficient powers to spend the one crore of rupees before the close of the financial year."

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" I have already answered the question."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I ask what the Government were doing all these days without giving him funds and staff? May I know whether they were sleeping over the funds? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" The Government have not been sleeping. They have to come to a decision first on the report of the Retrenchment Committee and then only take up the question of taking action to form a Harijan Welfare Department."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Questions are over. Mr. W. S. Srinivasa Rao will now continue his speech."

III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1949-50—*cont.*

* SRI W. S. SRINIVASA RAO:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was stating yesterday there are the provincial officers who are also paid according to the grades of the I.C.S. officers. I can understand the I.C.S. officers being paid a higher amount because

Government cannot lower the amount, but I don't understand why a provincial officer has to be paid an I.C.S. officer's pay. In addition to that, Sir, they are paid special pays also, and in addition to that they are given assistants and deputies. All these can be retrenched, and only one man need be put there. There are a number of instances like that. Also in some departments, a number of supernumerary people are there. They are very old, even almost blind, and they are kept there without giving any opportunity to younger people to rise. If a number of such posts are retrenched, the budget will be allright and no fresh taxation will be necessary. If at all any taxation is to be put, I have no objection to taxing coffee, not because I don't drink coffee but because many middle class people will leave off coffee drinking for good.

" Then with regard to the Home Department, Sir, many of the people in the Police department don't care for their duties and whenever people go to them for something or other, they say 'This is your Government, what can we do? We are not able to kick the culprits. We can't do anything. This is your Government.' That is the reply we get and so such people should be purged from the department. They have no business to be there. They are actually doing propaganda against the Government and such people if they remain, I think, will do more harm than good to the Government as well as to the people. In a large number of places now rowdy elements have increased. Honest people are not able to walk in the streets without being jeered at and certain communities are not able to go in the streets at all. Nobody cares for them. This is all due to certain elements in the Police department—I don't say all of them but a certain percentage—who are actually doing sabotage work. They should be found out and sent out of the department.

" Then with regard to irrigation works, Sir, the district to which I belong, that is, the North Arcot district, is completely neglected in the last three budgets. No major or minor work is attempted to be taken up. I am only sorry to find that. Now in this budget I find an anicut is to be built across the river Cheyyar near Uttiramerur. I want to know from Government whether the construction of this anicut will affect in any way the rights of the people who live above on the banks of the river. Will it affect their rights from using the waters or from constructing any anicut in future? The Government have to give that assurance because we have got some experience of the river Palar. For, in a similar case, the people below objected to the people above constructing an anicut on the ground that it will reduce their water. So it is very important for people who live in North Arcot on the banks of the Cheyyar and its tributaries to know whether their rights will be affected by the construction of an anicut across the Cheyyar near Uttiramerur.

" Then, Sir, about the Electricity department. There are a number of private agencies—private limited companies—who are

12-15 p.m.

distributing electric energy. They do not care for the agricultural people. They do not give them connexion and current. They give only either to the towns or to the industrial concerns, because they get more money from them than if they give to the agricultural people. Schemes that have been sanctioned by the electric companies themselves long ago, ten or twelve years back, have not yet been put into practice. But they are now starting new schemes which are only 3 or 4 months old and they are very busy in constructing those lines simply because they get one anna from the agricultural man and four annas from the industrial concern. So, I request the Government to take over those companies by giving them compensation or anything and, if the Government takes them over, I think the agricultural population will be very much indebted to the Government. It is very important because all these companies have monopolized a large part of the land on both sides of the river Palar where, if it is tapped, a large amount of water can be got and it can be used for irrigation purposes specially in these times when more food is necessary. Therefore, I request the Government to take over all those companies themselves.

"Then, Sir, the work-charged establishments of the Electricity department were asking for provincialization. Of course, a few people are provincialized and other people are left out and even the few people who are provincialized have not yet got all the privileges that have been sanctioned by the Government. The Government have sent a circular to give certain privileges to them. But the engineering authorities seem to think that, if all these privileges are given to them, they may one day neglect them or may not obey them and strike work. That is why the privileges contained in the circular have not at all been implemented till now. They are feeling very uneasy over the matter, Sir, and specially the work-charged people in the electricity department risk their lives very much because they lose their lives in a second without even knowing what they are at. Therefore, they should be sympathized with and the Government should interfere and ask the higher authorities to implement those in the circular at once.

"Then, Sir, as regards the Food department, the North Arcot district is a famine-stricken district. The Collector has postponed even the collection of the kist. Still, procurement is going on there. The authorities are asked to procure 2,000 or 4,000 tons. What do the big officers do? They ask the Firka Supply officers to run and procure the foodgrains. They do not go to the rich people because they do not have real power or authority. In the Act and in the circulars it is stated that they have got every power to enter and get the foodgrains. They enter the houses of poor people only and procure. They do not go to the rich people because they are afraid. I know one or two cases where they were beaten and were not taken care of. Therefore, they go to very poor people and procure the few bags of paddy which they keep in their houses. This is how they are doing their work. Therefore, I request that procurement may be stopped in the North Arcot district until favourable circumstances occur.

"Again, in the Food department the very same old wholesale dealers are re-appointed. I do not know how they get into this. They consulted the Members of the Legislative Assembly and held meetings. They said that they would not give wholesale licence to these people. I, therefore, thought that these people would not get. But all of a sudden we find that the very same people against whom complaints were lodged have again been given. When we go to the authorities, they say 'What can we do, Sir? First we were asked not to give them. Then we were asked not to give to those who got punishment, and again we were asked not to give only to those who got punishment on grave offences and not on technical offences.' What do you mean by technical offences? Is black-market a technical offence? So, they say that they are not able to do anything. But these wholesale dealers are doing a lot of havoc in our district. So this procurement and distribution by these wholesale dealers may be stopped. I think it can be completely abolished. The Government themselves can as well appoint some people, a body of wholesalers, who can be responsible to the Government.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the Education department, I am sorry to say that the morale of the young people, who are going to take charge of the affairs of this Province some years hence, has completely degenerated. Their morale has gone down. No boy respects the teacher. The boys abuse the teachers in their very faces. The teacher is helpless and if he complains to the headmaster, he is also helpless. Actually, I saw two boys going behind a L.T. Mathematics teacher. One boy asked the other 'Well, were you promoted?' He said 'As long as this bastard lives, I cannot get promotion.' (An hon. Member: 'Unfortunate.'). I heard it myself. It is no exaggeration. So it is going on and there are teachers who are fomenting these things. I want the Government to enquire into the reasons why these teachers are doing all these things. Because, as you will see, they do not have any work. There is no syllabus for them; there is no text-book for them; they have to keep quiet. So, they are going on doing some mischief or other. We have not yet got the re-organized syllabus, and so they do not do any work. To my astonishment, I find, in the Basic Training School at Arcot, the headmaster and all the trainee teachers, who are going to be teachers, in a batch going to attend all meetings where they abuse the Government, the Education Minister, the policy of the Government and also the whole Congress Government. They are abusing everything in the world. The headmaster himself is leading the would-be basic teachers. I do not know what will happen to the future people after those who are trained and educated in the training schools become teachers."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"If the hon. Member gives particulars, I will take action in the matter. I wish he had brought this to my notice earlier."

SRI W. S. SRINIVASA RAO:—"The local people have already sent representations."

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I have not received any representation from the local people."

SRI W. S. SRINIVASA RAO:—"I thank the Education Minister, Sir. Now since I have brought it to his notice, I hope immediate steps will be taken. Then, these aided school masters were promised that teaching grants would be given month by month so that they might not suffer. Now they complain to me that they are not receiving the grant.

"Then, there is this Black Shirt Movement and other things fomented by the teachers. In the schools, wherever we go, they say that they are not given proper articles, say, yarn where they have introduced weaving, and other articles in schools where many of these reorganized schemes have been introduced. There are teachers appointed . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. Yesterday also the hon. Member had some time to speak."

* MR. B. W. BATCHELOR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have long been accustomed to expect with the budget further raids on our pockets, already sadly depleted by inflation and existing taxation. Finance Ministers are so habituated, so hardened by long practice in the art of extraction, that they may forget that there are alternative means of preparing a satisfactory budget, and means which would be happier and more appropriate than those adopted in the Madras Budget for 1949-50.

"I am sorry for the Hon. Minister. He would, I am sure, prefer to appear in a more benevolent role, more in harmony with his genial disposition than that of a ruthless chastener of his fellow man. It must go against the grain to listen for three whole days to an unending comment on his taxation proposals, so unnecessary: because in a Province whose finances are basically sound owing to prudent handling in the past, it is unnecessary to lose so many friends over the present budget. For, this is what is happening. How is it possible to justify such an inflationary move as raising the cost of living by taxing bus travel? The clerks in my office find that this tax will cost them on an average rather more than one rupee per mensem each. Is it a luxury to travel by bus from your home to your work? Is this a tax on luxuries or on necessities? What do they feel about it? They ask why they are singled out for discriminatory taxation. They ask why the taxation policy of Government should place a premium on the overcrowding of urban areas. They ask why those who have made their homes away from the heat and dust of Georgetown with the object of giving their wives and children a better life, should be taxed for doing so. I am glad, Sir, that it is not my duty to have to answer these questions, because I should find it most embarrassing.

"I suggested earlier that there were other happier alternatives than this before the Hon. Minister. He could have reduced expenditure or he could have increased existing taxation, or he could

have compromised by combining the two methods. Instead of that he takes a course which plays straight into the hands of the forces of subversion. To the existing high tax levels fresh burdens are added. The tax on bus travel, the tax on the light in their homes, are direct additions to the cost of living of the poor and the middle classes. Those who have a bit of property for sale which has appreciated in terms of rupees, because inflation has depressed the worth of the rupee, are now to be heavily taxed when they sell. The Hon. Minister wants a quarter of the so-called profit. This is the least reasonable of the new taxes, because if the Hon. Minister really means what he says, that the tax is only for a year, he will collect very little. All that will happen will be a year's hold up of the sale of properties that might pay this tax. But if the tax continues, it amounts to a capital gains tax which the Central Government have now found it expedient to drop, because it hampers business deals and produces very little revenue. This is also a bad tax, because it will encourage false declarations.

"I am sorry to observe a departure from sound principles in the new sales tax on exported tea. The principle of asking consumers in other countries to pay your domestic taxes is unsound unless you have a monopoly product. But India has no monopoly of tea. It is true that the Government of India in this matter are the greater transgressors, since they levy a much larger export duty, but the principle is the same. The sellers market in tea has gone, and it is no secret that these taxes and duties are encouraging the growth of tea in new countries like Kenya and Nyasa land.

"The Hon. Minister tells us that all these new taxes are the price for continuing nation building activities. Others before me have already challenged this view and pointed correctly to abandon sources of revenue like prohibition and racing. There are also many members who believe that some of Government's expenditure is wasteful, and that by its elimination the Hon. Minister could have avoided some, if not all, of the deficit on the basis of existing taxes.

"At a time when the burden of taxation has already reached the breaking point, it is surely a better method to prune ruthlessly all Government expenditure, rather than to add to everybody's cost of living by new taxes which increase instead of reducing the inflationary trend."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Since there are a number of hon. Members who want to take part in the debate, I have proposed to reduce the time-limit of each speaker from 20 minutes to 15 minutes."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of gratification that the Hon. Finance Minister has produced a budget which has falsified the worst forebodings and prophecies of the critics of the Government that the finances of the Province were going to collapse on account of the loss of about Rs. 18 crores involved by the introduction of their policy of 12-30 p.m.

prohibition and that there would be a breakdown in the administrative machinery of the Government and it is a matter of pride and pleasure for the Madras Government that those prophecies have been established to be false by the present budget and that the Province has been able to survive the calamities that were feared might overtake it. But at the same time, Sir, it is a matter for regret that the deficit of Rs. 4 crores was not avoided or carried over to the next year. It would have been better on the part of the Hon. Finance Minister to have balanced the budget by effecting retrenchments in expenditure or by drawing upon the Revenue Reserve Fund of the Government of Madras the sum of Rs. 4 crores which is the deficit that is anticipated. In fact, Sir, if the Madras Government had only not introduced some of their pet economic reforms, such as the Firka Development Scheme, the Khadi Scheme and the Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative societies and the like, a greater part of the amounts that are now practically wasted over these schemes would have been saved and the ordinary trade channels would have functioned properly and the income from sales tax and other revenues which they would have derived from these trade channels would have more than covered the entire deficit of Rs. 4 crores which the Government are now faced with. As a matter of fact, Sir, those reforms have actually upset the normal trade channels and have displaced the merchants and prevented them from carrying on their usual trade and thrown many of them out of employment with the result that the Government have lost crores of rupees by way of sales tax which they would otherwise have got from these merchants.

"Sir, with reference to the Firka Development Scheme and certain other economic reforms introduced by the Government, it is not their political opponents only who have criticized those schemes. Even Congress organization have passed resolutions and communicated them to the Government stating that these are wasteful experiments resorted to by the Government and that the earlier they are given up the better for the finances of the Province. Sir, I have seen the resolution passed by the Kottayam Taluk Congress Committee in North Malabar and some other similar Congress organizations, and they have addressed the Madras Government stating that the Firka Development Scheme is a waste of public funds and that the sooner it is stopped the better for the Province. That is the feeling even among Congressmen and Congress organizations and this view is shared by almost all other people in the districts and so it cannot be brushed aside as interested criticism made by the political opponents of the present Government. Sir, even at this late stage, I would earnestly appeal to the Madras Government to think seriously over the matter and consider the necessity to discontinue these experiments and save the vast amount of public funds that are now wasted over these experiments and utilize the same for some other nation-building activities and public utility schemes.

"Then Sir, about the Producer-cum-consumer Co-operative societies in Malabar, much has been said by previous speakers.

In fact, Sir, the very object with which these Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative societies were organized is being defeated and the very evils which they are intended to combat are being allowed to grow unchecked, with the result that large sums of money in these societies have been misappropriated, blackmarket has become rampant and inefficiency and corruption have become the order of the day."

*SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, at the time of the general discussion of the budget, when several members are making references to several points touching the activities of the departments of all the Ministers, I find it necessary, Sir, to draw your attention to the fact that only four Ministers are sitting in the treasury benches taking down notes. We have got twelve Ministers altogether and only four of them are present here. When the general budget discussions are going on, every Minister is expected to be present taking down notes of the particular points relating to their respective departments and to reply to them at the end. Perhaps the Hon. Leader of the House might be a very intelligent man and might have an overall idea of the activities of the various departments of the Government and might be able to reply to some of them at the end, but I am afraid, Sir, that it may not be possible for him to know the detailed working of each department and to reply to any particular point raised with reference to departments other than his own. Therefore, Sir, I think that it is due to the House that every Minister should be present here in the House and take down the points pertaining to his department and try to reply to them as much as he can. Sir, we are not here addressing the walls and I submit, Sir, that our Ministers do not seem to realize our feelings in spite of repeated requests made to you in this respect."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Raghavayya, is evidently wrong in saying that we are addressing the walls, when the Hon. Speaker is there, sitting in the Chair."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Leader of the House went out a minute ago, but he is just coming in. With regard to the point raised by the hon. Mr. Raghavayya, I may state that I have already said several times that it is better that as many Ministers as possible should arrange to be present here, because all members who speak now may not have another opportunity to speak on any cut motions or on any particular demand that might come later. It is therefore expected that all Ministers should be present here and take down notes and reply to them, if not now, at least when the appropriate Demand comes up. It is of course not possible for the Hon. Leader of the House to take notes of all points and reply to them all at the end. At the same time, I must say that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander also. I see that members also are not always present here to hear what other members say and as soon as they have made their speeches they go out. I have also found that members are not very often

present, when replies are made by Ministers to the points raised by them. Therefore my advice to the Ministers is equally applicable to the hon. Members and they should also see that they are present when the Ministers make their replies."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, myself, the Hon. Minister for Public Works and the Hon. Minister for Education are taking down notes of points raised by hon. Members and besides my general reply, they will also be replying to the criticisms made as far as their departments are concerned. Whether all the Ministers are present here or not, the speeches of hon. Members go on record and necessarily the various departments of the Secretariat look into their criticisms and take suitable action in the matter. I do not think, therefore, that it is necessary that all Ministers should be in their seats when criticisms are offered."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" With your permission, Mr. Speaker, let me submit that it is not as if Members of the House want to take a delight in asking all Ministers to be present in their seats here to hear the general discussion that is going on. It is not so much for that that we are pressing this request. It is the fundamental duty of every hon. Member, not only on the Opposite benches but also other Members and Ministers in the Treasury Benches to be present when discussions are going on. Members, when they speak for 15 or 20 minutes, would naturally refer to various points relating to various departments and it is, of course, necessary that all the Ministers should be present not only to take notes of points raised and reply to them, but at the same time to show thereby due respect and courtesy to the House, and to hon. Members of the House by remaining in the House and attending to what members have got to say. To say that all these speeches would go into record and that the Secretariat would examine and deal with them properly is a different matter.

" But, Sir, so far as the attendance of members is concerned, with due respect to you, Mr. Speaker, may I submit that I entirely agree with you that they should also be here when replies are made by the Ministers to the points raised and criticisms made by them, but at the same time, I may point out that it is not as though the Ministers, when they reply, do so for the benefit of the individual member who has criticized. When criticisms are made, by hon. Members, they become the property of the House and the House as a whole is interested in hearing the answers to such criticisms and, therefore, I do not consider, Sir, that it is absolutely necessary for particular members to be present when the Ministers reply."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Sir, we on our part are not worried so much about other Ministers, but what about the Hon. Premier, the most important person, who handles so many important portfolios, such as the Police, Public Services, etc.? I think it is most important that he should at least be present here and hear the views and criticisms of the Members of the House. He should set a better example to the other Members of the Treasury Benches by being present here."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Is it the intention of hon. Members, Sir, that all the Ministers should be present here throughout the whole day hearing the criticisms of hon. Members?"

MR. SPEAKER:—" No. It may not be possible always. But out of respect to the House they should try to be present as far as possible. I know that the Departments of the Secretariat are taking down notes and preparing replies for the Ministers. But then, if every Hon. Minister says that there is no need for him to be present in the House and that he had better look into the papers to know the proceedings that are going on here, what will become of the Assembly and why should we have an Assembly at all?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, when individual Demands are made by the Ministers concerned, all relevant points relating to those departments could be raised and answered by them. But in a general discussion like this, which deals only with an overall picture of the general budgetary position of the Province, whatever points are raised of a general character would be replied to by me. But detailed items relating to any individual demands or to some particular department, as for example, some teachers' grievances in the North Arcot district or the grant of a subsidy to a particular institution, are not generally raised in the course of the general budget discussion, but are usually raised only when the appropriate demand comes up, and the particular Minister-in-charge would reply to them."

MR. SPEAKER:—" But then, some hon. Members who want to raise certain points in regard to a particular department may not have a chance to speak when that appropriate demand comes up; then what should be done?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, they can certainly give notice of cut motions with reference to that particular demand and whatever points are raised at that time, will be replied to by the Ministers concerned. But on that account, they need not waste their time by sitting here throughout the day, when the general budget discussions are going on."

MR. SPEAKER:—" My point is this. From the Hon. Leader of the House, I learn that three Ministers are going to reply to the general debate, namely, the Hon. Leader of the House, the Hon. Minister for Public Works and the Hon. Minister for Education. But members may want to raise points pertaining to other departments and they may not have a chance to speak when that demand or cut motions relating thereto are moved. Perhaps certain demands would not be reached at all."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, the Hon. Leader of the House stated that what is being said here goes into record and the Secretariat will make notes of those things and will supply those notes to the Ministers and the Ministers would then make their replies. It is all very well, Sir, so far as it goes

and we on our part do not want that all Ministers must waste their time by sitting here all the time. We know, Sir, that they have got a lot of other important work to do . . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—" It is wrong to say that by sitting here, Ministers are wasting their time."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, we, Members of the House, do not want the Ministers to waste their time by sitting here. In fact, as you have remarked just now, it is no waste of time at all. It is part of the Ministers' duties to be here. But at the same time, I believe that there is really some concrete use in their being present, because notes are not the same as speeches when they are delivered face to face by members in this House, because there are certain things on which they will lay particular emphasis and the Ministers would be able to know what they really said on those points. They cannot get such ideas from notes which are supplied to them by the Departmental Secretaries.

" Secondly, it is due to the House that at least during the four days of the general budget discussion, all the Hon. Ministers or at least most of them should so arrange their work as to be present here. Otherwise, all these discussions will not be real and will lose their importance and significance. Member after member has raised this point and therefore I would request you, Sir, to give an effective advice, though not a ruling, that as far as possible, all the Members of the Treasury Benches should be here during these general budget discussions, so that they might reply, when the cut motions are moved, to any points raised by hon. Members now. As you said, Sir, these Members who are speaking to-day may not have a chance to speak on cut motions and therefore Ministers may have an opportunity to know what Members have said, if they are present here now. Therefore, even from that point of view also, it is very necessary that Ministers should come here and hear what hon. Members say."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I have already requested that as many Hon. Ministers as possible should be present here during general budget discussions. Apart from that, I may inform the House that we shall sit till 7 o'clock to-day. Now the hon. Mr. Seethi Sahib will continue his speech."

12-45 p.m. MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" What is the procedure in the House of Commons, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" That point is over."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I was speaking about the work of the Provincial Co-operative Credit Societies, Sir, and I was saying that in Malabar their work is inefficient, and unsatisfactory. They are also indulging in acts of corruption with both the consumers and the shareholders and very heavy and serious loss and inconvenience are caused to the public. While speaking on the societies I have to draw the attention of the Government to a very serious matter relating to the administration of the societies.

Some societies are in very heavy arrears to the Government by way of obligation to return the amounts advanced to them for taking stocks for distribution through the ration shops I understand that amounts aggregating to a few lakhs are yet to be collected from the societies and unless early steps are taken for the collection some of which are impecunious and insolvent they may fail to return the amount thereby causing losses to the revenue of the Province. As was suggested by an hon. Member, Sir, an early enquiry into the working of the Provincial Co-operative Credit Societies in Malabar is an urgent necessity in the interests of the preservation of the public revenues of the Province.

" With reference to the general need for conserving the individual liberty of the citizen and securing the independence of the judiciary of the Province, I feel very great regret to say that the reform which the Congress Party promised to this Province in the shape of bifurcation of the judiciary and the executive, has not been put into practice even though from time to time promises were made. That is a very great desideratum in the matter of ensuring the civil liberty of the citizen and the independence of the judiciary. The matter was examined for months by a special officer and he formulated certain proposals which were ready for implementation by the Government and yet we are far away from the separation of the judiciary and the executive and the reasons are not known to us.

" With reference to the general peace, contentment and prosperity in the Province and in order to counteract the subversive activities of Communists' violence and other activities, I have respectfully to ask the Government to take a proper view of things, particularly with regard to their attitude towards the other political parties in the Provinces. There seems to be a sort of studied non-co-operation on the part of the Government in their attitude towards parties like the Muslim League and other parties, who are working for the welfare and prosperity of certain communities on the ground that they are communal organizations. I respectfully submit that that is a very very wrong policy for the Government to pursue and the earlier they abandon that policy the better for the peace, harmony and solidarity of the various communities inhabiting the Province. As long as different communities exist, communal organizations are inevitable and they are also extremely desirable in the interests of avoiding a feeling of frustration and insecurity. It is really a feeling of contentment and a feeling of security on the part of every section of the population that will ensure peace and contentment in the body politic of the Province. By attempting to suppress the right of self-expression for a community they will really be creating a breach in the contentment and the cordial relationship among the various communities of the Province. I am not saying all this in any spirit of partisan politics or in a spirit of political pique or in defence of political prestige of any party. I am only submitting to the Government that as long as a party, which without prejudicing the interests and peace

of the Province and creating any condition which would result in any violence or disturbance of the peace of the Province, is found to be co-operating with the Government in the preservation of peace and law and order, that party should be encouraged and there should be a harmonious extension of the hand of fellowship to that party. If that attitude is adopted, then alone, we can expect a united front against subversive elements that are raising their heads in the Province. As far as the Muslim League Party is concerned there is no gainsaying the fact that it is the only organization of the Muslims. The earlier some people give up their attitude of trying to put down the Muslim League and assimilate all the Muslims in the Congress movement, the better for the peace of the Province. Any attack made on the Muslim League as a communal organization creating trouble in the land will be resented by any honest Mussalman because he knows very well that the Muslim League is not creating any trouble in the country. And is it a new fangled organization? The Muslim League with a tradition of its own was recognized by the Congress and the Congress entered into a number of honourable pacts and negotiations with the Muslim League beginning with the Lucknow pact of 1916 on all major political issues. That Muslim League cannot one fine morning become an abominable thing and an anathema for the Congress. That attitude should be given up by the Government if they want to have its co-operation in counteracting the lawless influences and forces here.

" I have to say with very great regret that the Muslims do feel that there is great discrimination shown against them in the matter of recruitment to public services and also in the matter of educational facilities granted to them. I am thankful to the Hon. the Minister for Education for having provided some small facilities for the Malappuram Moplah High School in Malabar where provision has been made for a second storey in the school building, and for a workshop attached to the Muslim High School. Hostel facilities to the high school have not been provided for and it is creating very great hardship to the students, and so also there is no provision for the Moplah Girls' High School for which the community has been asking. In the matter of other Muslim institutions an unsympathetic policy is followed by the Government and the provision of any amount for Muslims in the budget seems to be unacceptable and the very word ' Muslim ' seems to be an anathema from the point of view of the Government and the Congress Party. This attitude of the Government must change and only then can they expect the co-operation of the various communities in working for the general prosperity and progress of the Province.

" In the case of recruitment to public services the usual answer given by the Government is that the Muslims are over-represented or that they have got adequate representation and therefore their further representation should stop. In my humble submission that is a very false answer that is given by the Government, because the Muslims have been under-represented for a large number of

years. If at present there is some representation shortly in excess of a proportion of their numerical strength it cannot be said to be over-representation. It is less than justice that is done to them. While they were considered good for taxes no justice was done to them when they were under-represented and they were not getting a corresponding advantage from the public exchequer in the matter of educational facilities. And the present position cannot be taken to be the criterion for judging as to whether the Muslims are getting representation in proportion to their population or not. In the case of the Muslims, they must be just, not only that, they must be generous. The Government have to be generous to the minorities whose interests are to be protected by them. If some concession and generosity is shown to the minority it is not going to substantially affect the interests of the majority; because the majority is a majority all the same and the generosity shown to the minority will certainly be returned in the way of willing co-operation from the minorities.

" About the provisions for meeting the needs of my district of Malabar and particularly my constituency I should state that the Government have been parsimonious about our ordinary needs. For example there is no provision made for the Malampuzha scheme in the budget, even though the Hon. the Finance Minister has made a reference to that in his budget speech. We do not know when they are going to commence that work. We do not also know when some of the ordinary needs of our district which are very essential like the road facilities are to be taken up. For instance the Manappuram Road which is a very important road running on the sea coast from Ponnani to Kothaparamba was sanctioned long ago but it has not been put into practice. More than Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned, but except the collection of gravel nothing has been done. The Engineering department appears to have been responsible for the long delay and neglect caused in the matter of carrying out works which have been sanctioned already and also provision made. That is a matter which has to be looked into and the gentlemen who are responsible for the delay should be dealt with (Gong). One minute more, Sir. About the necessity of a bridge at Chetuvai in Ponnani taluk, I should like to say that it is very important and necessary for the travelling public. The people who have travelled that side would have found that the absence of the bridge is really causing great inconvenience to the people of the locality and in the locality Ernad and Walluvanad where they are 2 lakhs of people. We have not got sufficient numbers of roads or bridges and hospitals and other institutions, especially maternity hospitals for the service of the people in the locality. Some parts are malarial and nothing is being done for prevention and treatment of malaria, in the eastern parts of Ernad taluk. There is no provision for public health and other important amenities in these areas."

*SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப் பொழுது கனம் நிதி மந்திரியவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த பட்ஜெட்டை ஒரு வாறு ஆதரிக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் இருந்தாலும்கூட அதிலிருக்கக்கூடிய சில முக்யமான விஷயங்களை எடுத்துக் கூறவேண்டிய நிலைமையி

மிருக்கிறது. முக்யமாக இப்பொழுது நான்கு கோடி ரூபாய் துண்டு விழுவதை சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு ஒருவித வரியைப் போட்டாலும்கூட இந்த வரியானது ஏழைகளையும் நடுத்தர வகுப்பினரையும் பாதிக்காமலிருக்கக் கூடிய முறையில் அதை முக்யமாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது பெரும்பாலும் ஏழைகளும் நடுத்தர வகுப்பினரும் உபயோகிக்கக்கூடிய மிளகு, மிளகாய் போன்றவைகளுக்கு வரிபோடுவதால் அவைகள் விவசாயிகளையும், ஏழைகளையும், நடுத்தர வகுப்பினரையும் பாதிக்கக் கூடிய முறையிலிருக்கிறது. அதை நினைக்கும்போது கனம் நிதி மந்திரியவர்கள் ஒரு ஆந்தரராக இருப்பதால் அந்த தேசத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் மிளகாய் அதிகம் உபயோகிப்பதால் இவ்விதமான பொருள்களுக்கு வரிபோடுகிறோமே என்று நினைக்கும்படியாக இருக்கிறது. காரத்தை குறைக்க இதைக் கொண்டுவந்தது போல் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இப்பொழுது வரி போடும் பொழுது இந்த ஏழைகளை பாதிக்காமலிருக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். நற்சமயம் விற்பனை வரி போடப்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது சாமான்களை வாங்குவதெல்லாம் ஏழை மக்களுதான் அதுவும் அதிகமாக ஏழைகளைத்தான் பாதிக்கிறது. அது முதலாளிகளையும் பணக்காரர்களையும் பாதிக்கவில்லை. கடைகளில் சாமான்கள் பொது மக்கள் வாங்கும்போது விற்பனை வரியை சாமான்கள் வாங்கும் ஏழைகள்மீது விழும் படியாக வரியை தனியாக பில்களில் எழுதி விற்கிறார்கள். விற்பனை செய்யும் வியாபாரிகள் வரியை வற்றுக்கொள்ளுவதில்லை. இப்பொழுது நடக்கும் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் ஏழைக்கு நன்மைகளைச் செய்வதற்காக நடத்தும் அரசாங்கம் சர்க்காரை எதிர்த்து ஏழைகளுக்கு நன்மை செய்வதற்காகவே போராடியவர்கள். அப்படி ஏழைகள் நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் பொழுது அவைகளுக்கு விரோதமாக இந்த விதமான வரிகளை நாம் விதித்துவந்தால் சர்க்காருக்கு விரோதமாக இருக்கிறவர்கள் பலாத்காரத்தில் இறங்கி ஏழைகளைச் தூண்டுவதற்கு இந்த வரியை உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்வதற்கு சாதகமாக இருக்கும். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விரோதமாக பிரசாரம் செய்வதற்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும். அதற்காகவே இந்த புது வரி திட்டம் ஒரு குறிகோளாக இருக்கக்கூடாது. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் முக்யமாக வரிகளைப் போடுவதென்றால் பெரிய பெரிய பணக்காரர்களுக்கும் பெரிய பெரிய முதலாளிகளுக்கும் வரியை விதித்து வசூல் செய்யக்கூடிய அளவில் இந்த வரிகளைப் போட்டால்தான் சர்க்காருடைய நிதிக்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும். நற்சமயம் ஏழைகளின் மீது எல்லாவிதமான பாரத்தையும் சுமத்திக்கொண்டே போனால் அதை அவர்களால் தாங்கமுடியாது. இப்பொழுது முதலாளிகளிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்கும் வரிகளை அவர்கள் சரியாக வசூலிப்பதில்லை. முதலாளிகள் சர்க்காரை ஏமாற்றியே வருகிறார்கள். அதற்காகவே அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய வருவாயை மறைக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இவைகளை அவர்கள் சட்ட பூர்வமாக ஏமாற்றும் கொள்கையை கையாளுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் முதலாளிகள் சட்ட பூர்வமாக வருமானத்தை மறைத்துவைத்துக்கொண்டு விற்பனை வரியைக் கொடுக்காமலிருப்பதால் அவர்கள் மீது சர்க்கார் தாராளமாக நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முன்வரவேண்டும். இன்னும் அவர்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலை எப்படி என்றால், அவர்கள் மீது சட்டபூர்வமாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றால் போலீஸ் நிர்வாகம் சரிவர நடைபெறவில்லை. அப்படி ஏழைகள் தங்களுடைய குறைகளை போலீஸ் நிர்வாகிகளிடம் சொன்னால் அவர்கள் ஏழைகளின் மீது நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்களே யொழிய பணக்காரர்கள்மீது நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்வதாகவே இல்லை. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது நடப்பது காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார். ஏழைகளுக்கு நன்மைகள் செய்யும் சர்க்கார். ஏழைகளுடைய சர்க்கார் என்பதற்கு அதற்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல் பட்ஜெட்டை தயார் செய்தால் மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யமுடியும். ஏழைகளுடைய நன்மைகளையும் தீமைகளையும் எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கும், உண்மையை எடுத்து சொல்வதற்கும் இந்த பட்ஜெட் சந்தர்ப்பம்தான் சரியான சந்தர்ப்பம். இப்பொழுதுதான் விளக்கமான முறையில் எடுத்துச்சொல்லலாம். கனம் நிதி மந்திரியவர்கள் இந்த விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் அவசியம் கவனித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

"அதோடு உணவு பிர்ச்னை. உணவு control இருந்த காலத்தில் அந்த control-ஐ எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று பெரிய பெரிய முதலாளிகளும் விவசாயிகளும் கூச்சல் செய்தார்கள். Contol-ஐ எடுத்துவிட்டால் உணவு

செய்வதற்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும் என்று காரணம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இந்த முதலாளிகள் தங்களுடைய லாபத்தையே அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு இவ்விதம் control-ஐ எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி உணவு பொருள்களின் control-ஐ எடுத்துவிட்டதால் உணவு பொருள்களையும் கூடுமித்து வைத்துக்கொண்டு அதிக விலைக்கு விற்கவேண்டுமென்றும் தங்களுடைய லாபத்தையே அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு வந்தால் மறுபடியும் control-ஐ கொண்டு வரவேண்டியதவசியமாயிற்று. பணக்காரர்கள் தங்களுடைய சூழ்நிலைக்குத் தக்கவாறு செய்துகொண்டு ஏழைகள் பாதிக்கும் முறையில் செய்து வருகிறார்கள்.

"அதே மாதிரி உடையிலும் அவர்கள் ஏழைகள் பாதிக்கும்படி செய்து வருகிறார்கள். உடையிலும் control இருந்தபொழுது அந்த கட்டுப்பாட்டை நீக்கவேண்டுமென்று இந்த முதலாளிகள் தங்களுடைய லாபத்தை அடிப்படையாகக்கொண்டு சொல்லி வந்தார்கள். அவ்விதம் control-ஐ எடுத்த பிற்பாடு தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு அதிகமான வேலைகளைக் கொடுத்தார்களே யொழிய அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு சௌகர்யமும் செய்யவில்லை. இன்றைய தினம் தொழிலாளிகள் உற்பத்தியை பெருக்கினாலும் முதலாளிகள் ஏழைகளுடைய சௌகர்யத்தை கவனிப்பது இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு சலுகையும் நியாயமும் வழங்குவதில்லை. பணக்காரர்கள் தங்களிடமுள்ள பணத்தாலும், வியாபாரத் தந்திர முறையிலும் சர்க்காரை தங்களுக்குள் பணிய வைத்துவிடலாம் என்றும் சர்க்காரை தங்களுக்கு அடிமையாக்கி விடலாமென்றும் நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் அவர்களுடைய சூழ்நிலை இருப்பதால் அதனால் ஏழைகளும், நடுத்தர வகுப்பினரும், தொழிலாளிகளும் பாதிக்கும்படியான நிலையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். இவைகளை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் உற்பத்தியை அதிகமாக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லக்கூடிய நேரத்தில் பஞ்சாலையில் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய தொழிலாளிகளுடைய வாழ்கைத்தரம் இன்னும் உயரவில்லை. இன்னும் அவர்கள் கஷ்டமான நிலையில்தானிருக்கிறார்கள். சுதந்திரம் வந்துவிட்டதாலும் காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவதாலும் அவர்கள் தொழிலாளிகளுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்தை உயர்த்துவது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது முதலாளிகள் பணத்தை சம்பாதித்து வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களேயொழிய அவைகள் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு இன்னும் உபயோகப்படவில்லை. உற்பத்தியை பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிற இன்றைய தினம் பஞ்சாலையில் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பஞ்சாலைகளில் பஞ்சு இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நம் நாடு பற்றாக்குறையாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்வதால் வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்தும் பாகிஸ்தானிலிருந்தும் நம் நாட்டிற்கு பஞ்சு வருகிறது. அப்படி வரும் பஞ்சின் விலை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. நாம் இங்கிருக்கும் பஞ்சின் விலையை control செய்திருக்கிறோம். ஆகையால் வெளி நாட்டிலிருந்து வரும் பஞ்சைவிட நம் நாட்டின் பஞ்சின் விலை குறைவாகவே இருக்கிறது. குறைந்த விலைக்கு இங்கே பஞ்சு கிடைக்கும்போது அதிகமான விலை கொடுத்து ஏன் பாகிஸ்தானிலிருந்து வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதமே முதலாளிகள் வாதாடுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் நிலைமையை பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்த்தால் 1945-46-ம் வருஷம் பஞ்சை வாங்கி இதுவரை உபயோகித்து வந்தார்கள். 1947-48-ம் வருஷத்திய பஞ்சை வாங்கவே இல்லை. ஏனென்றால் 1947-48-ம் வருஷத்தில் பஞ்சு விலை அதிகமாக இருந்ததால் வாங்காமல் விட்டுவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் தான் இப்பொழுது பஞ்சு இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. பஞ்சு அவசியம் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்ற எந்த விதமான சட்டமும் கிடையாது. இவ்விதம் பஞ்சு இல்லை என்ற காரணத்தால் மக்களின் நிலைமை சொம்பவும் மோசமாகி அதனால் ஏழை தொழிலாளிகள் சொம்பவும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இதனால் மில்களை மூடும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் சட்ட பூர்வமாக ஏமாற்றும் முதலாளிகளுக்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. ஆகையால் இவைகளைத் தடுக்க தக்க வழியில் சட்டங்களை இயற்றவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அதோடு இன்றைய தினம் நடக்கும் சர்க்கார் ஏழை மக்களின் சர்க்கார். ஏழைகளின் சௌகர்யங்களை கவனிக்கும் சர்க்கார். அப்படி இருக்கும்

[Sri R. Kuppuswami] [2nd March 1949

பொழுது ஏழைகள் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் வரிகளைப் போடக்கூடாது. இப்பொழுது பலர் வருமான வரியையும் விற்பனை வரியையும் சரிவரக் கொடுக்காமல் சர்க்காரை ஏமாற்றிகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் அவர்கள் ஏமாற்றிவருவதால் நமக்கு நாலுகோடி ரூபாய் நஷ்டம் விழுகிறது. அவ்விதம் ஏமாற்றுபவர்களிடம் சர்க்கார் தைரியமாக வருமான வரியை வசூல் செய்ய முன்வந்தால் இம்மாதிரியான சிறிய சிறிய விஷயங்களாகிய மிளகு, மிளகாய், வாழைப்பழம் முதலியவைகளுக்கு வரி போட வேண்டிய அவசியமிராது. ஏற்கனவே இருக்கக்கூடிய வரிகளை தைரியமாக சர்க்கார் வசூலிக்க முன்வராததால்தான் இந்த மாதிரி நஷ்டம் விழுவதற்கு காரணமேயொழிய வேறு காரணமில்லை.

"இன்றைய தினம் காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் ஆட்சி செய்கிறது. பொது மக்கள் சர்க்கார் அரசாங்கம் நடத்துகிறது. ஏழைகள் தங்களுக்கு நன்மையை எதிர் பார்க்கும் சர்க்கார் இன்று அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துகிறது. அப்படி நடத்தும் பொழுது இப்பொழுது நிர்வாகத்தில் பலஹீனம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப் பொழுது பொதுஜனங்களுக்கும் நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் தொடர்பு இருக்க வேண்டும். அவ்விதமிருந்து பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு சகாயம் செய்ய வேண்டும். பிறகு நிர்வாகத்திலிருக்கும் பலஹீனத்தை ஒழிக்கவேண்டும். இருந்தாலும் இப்பொழுது நிர்வாகத்தில் லஞ்சமும் கெடுதலகளும் ஏற் பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இவ்விதமாக பண வீக்கமும் கஷ்டங்களும் இருப்பதால் தான் துண்டு விழுகிறது. அவைகளையெல்லாம் நிவர்த்திசெய்தால் தான் துண்டு விழும் என்ற குறைகள் ஏற்படாமலிருக்கும். நிர்வாகத்திலுள்ள பலஹீனத்தை ஒழிக்காவிட்டால் வருஷாவருஷம் துண்டு விழுந்துகொண்டே தான் போகும். ஏழைகளின்மீது அதிகமான வரி பளுவை சுமத்தவேண்டி ஏற்படும். நிர்வாகத்தில் சிக்கனமாகவும் சிலவு செய்யவேண்டும். ஊதா ரித்தனமான சிலவுகளை ஒழித்து பொது மக்களுடைய நம்பிக்கையைப் பெற்ற சர்க்கார் சர்வ ஜாகிருதையா இருக்கவேண்டும். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அம்மாதிரி இல்லாமல் ஏழைகளின்மீது வரி பளுவை சுமத்திக்கொண்டே போனால், கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சியும், சோஷலிஸ்ட் கட்சியும் இன்னும் இதர கட்சி களும் சர்க்காரை பலஹீனப்படுத்துவதற்கு சூழ் நிலை உபயோகப்படுத்தி பொய் பிரசாரங்கள் செய்துகொண்டு வருவார்கள். அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய கட்சிகளை பலப்படுத்துவதற்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும் இவைகளை அவசியம் கவனித்துக்கொண்டுபோனால் துண்டு விழுவதையும் நிர்வாகத்தில் ஏற்படும் பலஹீனத்தையும் போக்கடிக்க முடியும் என்பதை நான் தாழ்மையுடன் சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"ஆகவே இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் முக்யமாக பொது மக்களுக்கும் தொழி லாளிகளுக்கும் தேசத்தின் மீதும் அரசாங்கத்தின்மீதுமுள்ள நம்பிக்கையை நிலைநாட்டுவதற்கு சாதகமான சட்டங்களை சீக்கிரம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு இருக்கும் பிரச்னையைப் பார்த்தால் Tribunal-க்கு கோர்டுக்கு விடப்படும் எந்த adjudication-க்கும் அதிகாரமே இல்லை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அவ்விதமே High Court-ம் முடிவு செய் திருக்கிறார்கள். இவைகளை கவனிக்கும்போதும் ஏழைகளுக்கு தொழி லாளர்களுக்கு பாதகம் ஏற்படாமலுள்ள முறையில் தொழிற் சட்டங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். பொது மக்களும் தொழிலாளிகளும் நியாயம் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய முறையில் இன்னும் சட்டங்களையும் நன்மைகளையும் செய்தால்தான் தொழிலாளர்கள் மத்தியில் எதிர் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் இளர்ச்சி செய்யாமலிருப்பார்கள். நிர்வாகத்திலும் பலஹீனத்தை உண்டு பண்ணமலிருப்பார்கள். இவைகளையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் நன்றாக மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஏழை மக்களையும் நடுத்தர வகுப்பிலரையும் பாதிக்காமல் சர்க்காருடைய பட்ஜெட்டை சரிப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்பது தான் என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. Majid will now speak."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, what about me? You promised yesterday you would call me."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall allow the hon. Member as soon as Mr. Majid finishes his speech."

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BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"But, I am going away."

(Both Mr. Majid and Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin were standing in their places.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. Two members cannot stand simultaneously. I have called Mr. Majid to speak. As soon as he finishes his speech, the hon. Member will speak."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going away. Some lady this morning came to me . . . (Hon. members: 'Mr. Majid, please sit down.')

(Mr. Majid sat down and Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin began to speak.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have no objection. Let Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin speak."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir (Interruptions.) These youngmen are ever noisy and turbulent. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister delivered this year his un-poetic and prosaic budget speech in his usual pleasant manner, though the budget did not contain anything pleasant for the people at large. On the other hand, his taxation proposals have come as a bomb-shell to this Province. (Hear, hear.) It is indeed astounding how the Hon. Minister seeks to justify his proposed taxation measures that they are intended to arrest inflation. Such a statement betrays ignorance of principles of economics. I ask how on earth can the tide of inflation be stemmed when the prices of not luxuries but of necessaries for the common man are to mount up as a result of the proposed taxation measures? The Hon. Minister must remember that the sales-tax is a regressive tax which means a transfer of the burden of imports from the high income groups to the millions who are least able to endure them. Therefore, I cannot understand how the Hon. Finance Minister states that his taxation measures are intended to check inflation. Inflation can be arrested only by a reduction of prices, for only then will the volume of money circulating in the country decrease and not by increasing the prices. The Hon. Minister has himself acknowledged in his budget speech that the working class cost of living index has risen from 304·5 in January 1948 to 323·3 in January 1949. Is it not a fact that the effect of his taxation measures will be to push up this figure still further? Is this the manner in which the Government are protecting the interests of the poor in the land? Is this the golden age that has been promised under the new dispensation? Is this the way, I ask, to fight communism which is actually knocking at our very doors? Already discontent is rife in the land. The imposition of further taxes on necessaries will make an already bad situation worse and intensify the existing unhealthy economic climate, when discontent will thrive and communism grow. Therefore, I appeal to the Finance Minister to abandon his proposals with regard to taxing the necessaries of life for

the common man—I mean the taxes on chillies, coconuts, pepper, tea, coffee, potatoes and all such articles as are used by the poor almost daily. While I am opposed to the taxation measures which would hit the poor, I wish to state that I do not object to the betterment levy of 25 per cent in respect of the sales of immovable properties, for this is based on the analogy of an Islamic tax. Islam imposes a levy of one-fifth on adventitious gains, which is called 'Khums'. It was a Muslim Finance Minister in the Central Government that introduced the Capital Gains Tax in this country two years ago which I find has been abandoned in this year's budget in order to re-assure industrialists."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is a Christian Finance Minister now."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"The Christians also have their tithe. Having regard to the fact that the betterment levy is not to have retrospective effect I am not opposed to this tax provided the Government are in due need of funds. I am glad that the Hon. Minister gave us an assurance yesterday that this levy would not be made retrospective. Such being the case, this Government can avail themselves of this tax to tide over their difficulties. If Government are genuinely hard pressed for funds and are in need of augmenting their finances, I would suggest to them two other methods whereby they can do so. One is to approach the Central Government to re-impose the salt tax, because that falls very lightly on people. If you will go into the history of the salt tax, you will find that the opposition to it is more political than economic. But now that the freedom of the country has been attained, there is no necessity to shun this tax any further. This Government may request the Government of India to allow the salt tax to be made a provincial levy. Another tax which can be availed of by the Government is a railway passenger terminal tax for entry into any municipal town including the City of Madras. This tax may be at the rate of 1 anna for the third class, 4 annas for the second class and 8 annas for the first class and should be levied on tickets issued for a distance of more than 50 miles. This would give the Government an income of Rs. 50 lakhs per annum without it being a real hardship to the people."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That also will fall mostly on the third-class passengers."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Those who travel by third class are mostly poor, and they cannot afford the luxury of long distance travel. When such persons do not have the wherewithal to feed, clothe themselves and make their two ends meet, how can they be constantly indulging in travel? Thus this tax will not affect the poor much. The yield from this source will be Rs. 50 lakhs a year, which sum can be earmarked for financing housing schemes. I have referred to these taxes because the Hon. Minister has been remarking that we do not suggest any source of revenue but only oppose his taxation measures."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Your suggestions are not all helpful."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I have given my suggestions; it is the duty of the Hon. Minister to examine them. The taxes that I have suggested should be availed of only when the Government are actually short of funds. But I find from the budget that at present there is no necessity to launch upon further taxation, for the budget has over-estimated items of expenditure and under-estimated revenue. The estimates in the previous two years were not correct. The year 1948–49 showed a surplus of Rs. 3 crores. Similar surplus may be expected in the year 1949–50. Such being the position the Finance Minister is not justified in his taxation proposals. Besides, there is much scope for retrenchment in the Government departments, not by dismissing the poor peons and clerks, but by curtailing unnecessary expenditure on travel, etc., both by the Ministers and the officers of the Government and by other methods.

"Sir, while the country is groaning under the burden of taxation it is indeed a pity that the achievements of the Government fall very much short of the ideals set forth by them and the hopes held out by them to the people at the time of the general elections. People are undergoing severe hardships in regard to the essential requirements of life—food, clothing and housing. After the attainment of freedom, they expected freedom from starvation, but conditions instead of improving under the National Government have on the other hand, deteriorated as compared with the Advisers' regime. No doubt some sort of administration is being carried on obviously because of the legacy left by the previous bureaucratic Government. To quote the words of no less a person than the President of the Congress himself, 'The Britisher had organized the administration of this country in such a manner that he left a Manual and a Code for everything. As a matter of fact, there is a Manual even for lathi charge, with the result that it is possible to-day even for a dummy or stuffed mummy to carry on the Government.' But, Sir, it is one thing to carry on the administration of a country somehow or other in an indifferent manner and quite another thing to run a Government efficiently. I am afraid efficiency is deplorably lacking in the present Government from the highest to the lowest ranks. Look at the food problem. Can it be said that it is being satisfactorily tackled? The Grow More Food Campaign has not produced the results that were expected of it; deterioration in the godowns deplete the already insufficient stocks of food-grains; austerity measures have not been adopted either by the Government or the people; tea luncheon and dinner parties and festivities abound and much food is allowed to go to waste while people are starving. Besides, corruption and black-marketing are rampant. Sir, some time ago, I had given notice of a resolution to urge upon the Government to bring in a Bill to eradicate black-marketing but as the Government then assured me that they would draft a Bill on those lines, I did not pursue the matter. But although months have elapsed, the Government have not yet come forward with the proposed measure.

1-15 p.m.

Coming now to clothing, here also the position is most unsatisfactory. While mills are in short supply of cotton, the Government are persisting in pushing forward the production of Khadi despite the fact that the villagers are not interested in encouraging the production of this commodity on account of its high price, lack of durability and its inartistic appearance. As for housing, this problem has not been seriously tackled and conditions are most appalling. Despite the fact that the Provincial Housing Committee submitted its report over a year ago, its recommendations have not yet been implemented. On the other hand, look at what Bombay has done in regard to this matter. Bombay has evolved a comprehensive industrial housing programme, with the result that it has received a substantial contribution of one or two crores of rupees from the Central Government for that purpose. But, in this Province . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is only a loan."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"This Province would have received a similar loan if the Government also had evolved a sound housing programme for the low income groups. Instead of easing the housing problem, on the other hand, the Hon. Minister has announced that he proposes to levy a surcharge on house-tax whose effect will be to put up the house rent.

"I shall now deal with the question of the separation of the judiciary from the executive. Although the Prakasam Ministry had made preparations for the introduction of this reform nearly three years ago, the present Government are most reluctant to give effect to the scheme despite the fact that the Constituent Assembly has included this reform among the directive principles of State policy and the article in this regard has already been passed. Today, Sir, we are mourning the loss of that great leader of India Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu. This great lady, though she was the Governor of the United Provinces and the head of the administration, expressed herself strongly in favour of the separation of the judiciary from the executive."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Was it done in United Provinces? I think it was somewhere else."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Her speech in support of the separation of the judiciary from the executive was reported in the papers. I do not recollect when that speech was delivered."

"Then, Sir, the Government appointed a number of committees, such as the Provincial Housing Committee, the Drainage and Water-supply Committee, the Industrial Planning Committee, the Harijan Welfare Committee and many other committees. But, with what result? They have not implemented the recommendations of these committees whose reports merely adorn the shelves of the Secretariat. If the Government had no intention of taking action in regard to the above matters, why did they unnecessorily waste public money in constituting these committees?

"Coming to the subject of Education—I see that the Hon. Minister for Education is not here at present—nevertheless I shall proceed. It is true that the outlay on Education this year is higher than in the past. But in this connexion I must remind the Hon. the Finance Minister about the observations that were made by Sir S. Radhakrishnan at the tea party given to the Universities Commission by the Hon. the Education Minister of this Province when the latter in his speech referred to the large amount that was being spent by the Madras Government on Education. Sir Radhakrishnan in his reply pertinently remarked that the proportion of the revenues of this Province that were allotted for Education fell far short of the proportion that was allotted for this purpose in the civilized countries of the world. Perhaps the Hon. Minister has forgotten that. At the above tea party itself I pointedly drew the attention of the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Hon. the Education Minister to this remark and I asked them to pay due heed to it.

"Before I conclude I shall refer to the other matter and that is that so far as Muslims are concerned, their hopes have been absolutely shattered, particularly with reference to their educational progress. Muslims feel that they are being treated as untouchables in this Province. I am just conveying to the Hon. Minister what has been expressed to me by many."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"There are no more untouchables in this Province."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Happily the position of the Scheduled Castes has improved and they are not classed as untouchables now in Government circles, but Muslims are being pushed into the position formerly occupied by the Scheduled Castes, the very name of 'Muslim' having become anathema to this Government. You are aware, Mr. Speaker, what a blow the abolition of the Government College for Muslim girls has been to us. The Education Minister was so insistent on injuring the cause of Muslim women's education that he refrained even from entertaining the request of the Muslim Educational Association of South India to take over that college and run it themselves.

"Having dealt a blow to Muslim girls education, he next laid his axe on Muslim boys' education and converted the long-standing Muslim College for boys into a general institution, with the result that the number of Muslim students there has diminished considerably. Realizing that they would receive no encouragement from the Government hereafter in regard to educational facilities, Muslims have been making an earnest effort to establish their own institutions. One college has already been established at Kurnool and another at Malabar. But even in regard to running their own institutions the Education Minister has come forward to place difficulties in their paths for he has introduced a Bill empowering the Government to requisition the buildings and equipment of

educational institutions if Government desired to do so. All their measures apart from the fact that the recruitment of Muslims to most of the services has been stopped, that the representation of Muslims in the services has been reduced and that Muslims have been removed from the key posts which they occupied, have had a most depressing effect upon the Muslim community in this Province. Sir, I wish to ask whether it is good for the body-politic that a minority community, which is not at all negligible in number—for there are about four and a half crores of Muslims in this land—should suffer from such acute dejection. Statesmanship requires that the Government should change their attitude and lift up the Muslims from their present mood of despondency and secure their support against the forces that are threatening to spread anarchy and disorder in this land. Therefore, I would request the Government to pay due heed to the advice and warning given to them by the former Governor of Madras, Sir Archibald Nye, when he delivered his farewell address on the floor of this House. I hope the Government will do so.

"Now, coming to the subject of Medicine. . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is only one more minute."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Then I shall deal with this subject when discussing the Medical demand. Now, Sir, before I resume my seat I wish to draw the attention of the Government to one other matter and that is, the necessity to reduce the number of Government holidays in this Province for we are having too many holidays now. I wish to utter a note of warning, and that is that if the people of this land go on holiday making in the manner that they have done after the attainment of independence, they will be losing the race and other countries will steal a march over India. Last month one whole week was a holiday, this month three consecutive days were postal holidays. A holiday was given even for the Cricket Match and even this House did not sit that day. Sir the current ideas of freedom that seem to have gained a hold over the people must change. Freedom does not imply that people should have the opportunity of regaling themselves at leisure but they should have the opportunity of utilizing their time to the utmost of their capacity for the good of the nation and humanity at large. If there was ever a time when service and hard work were the life of the nation it is now. I therefore deem it necessary that the number of holidays should be reduced and that all, including Hon. Ministers, should work harder."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That is why we are having sessions till 7 o'clock to-day."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn for lunch."

The House then rose for lunch.

2nd March 1949,]

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Budget session is fixed under section 78 of the Government of India Act and it is governed by Assembly Rules 128 to 133. This morning as soon as I heard about the death of Her Excellency Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu I tried to contact His Excellency. As it is, under the Rules of the Assembly and under section 78 of the Government of India Act, I have no power to adjourn the House. So, this morning since I could not contact His Excellency the Governor, I adjourned the House as a mark of respect to the deceased for five minutes. Now His Excellency has permitted me to adjourn the House for the rest of the day. So, I adjourn the House till to-morrow 11 o'clock."

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 3rd March 1949.

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to starred question No. 777 asked by Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 2nd March 1949, page 252 supra.]

G.O. No. 276, Firka Development, dated 13th May 1948.

[Rural Reconstruction—Intensive work in selected firka and centres—Overall plan of development—Report of the Select Committee of the Provincial Firka Development Board—Approved—Expenditure on items provided in the scheme—Sanctioned.]

Order—No. 276, Firka Development, dated 13th May 1948.

At the first meeting held on 19th October 1947 the Provincial Firka Development Board appointed a Select Committee to (1) draw up a detailed scheme for the Firka Development work; (2) draw up a detailed plan for the training of workers under the scheme and (3) provide for the effective supervision and inspection of the work. The Select Committee has accordingly submitted a general plan for the development of the firkas. The Committee's report is appended to this order.

The Government generally approve of the scheme outlined by the Committee and pass the following orders.

2. All Collectors and the Heads of Departments are requested to implement the various suggestions that are contained in the scheme with which they are concerned. The Heads of Departments are requested to submit detailed proposals whenever necessary for the employment of additional staff to carry out the improvements contemplated in Part I of the scheme.

3. Under 'Rural Recreation' the Committee has recommended that collective village games should be encouraged and organized. The Government consider that the Rural Welfare Officers employed under the ameliorative programme in the Prohibition Scheme should be able to attend to this item of work. The Rural Welfare Officers should take up their residences in a rural area in the selected firkas and organize rural games, etc., in a systematic way in the selected firkas. The Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) is requested to issue necessary detailed instructions accordingly after consulting the Board of Revenue (Excise).

4. Basic Education Training Schools have already been started by the Education department. Seven ordinary training schools will be converted into Basic Training Schools during the year 1948-49. The Government consider that the training to be given at these centres should be restricted in the case of future entrants to the teachers from the selected firkas and centres till such time

as all of them receive the training. The trained teachers should be utilized to convert all the elementary schools in the selected areas into Basic Education Schools. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to take action accordingly.

5. The Government accept the suggestion of the Select Committee that a Standing Advisory Committee should be constituted consisting of three members each from the Basic Education Board and the Firka Development Board for preparation of plans for the Educational reconstruction of the selected firkas. Orders constituting this Committee will issue separately from the Education and Public Health Department. The Government have also drawn up a scheme for the Spread of Adult Education and orders regarding the opening of the Adult Education centres in selected firkas will be issued shortly in the Education and Public Health Department.

6. Most of the suggestions of the Select Committee of the Provincial Firka Development Board regarding the formation of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions are being considered by the Government in connexion with the comprehensive Village Panchayats Bill under preparation. Pending the enactment of the proposed Village Panchayats Act, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is requested to take steps to constitute under sections 5 and 6 of the Madras Local Boards Act, a Panchayat for each of the villages in the selected firkas and for the introduction of ward system in these Panchayats wherever necessary. The inspector should report to the Government periodically the progress made in this regard.

7. Separate orders will be issued in the Development Department regarding the formation of multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in the selected firkas.

8. The Select Committee's suggestion regarding the organization of Grama Seva Sanghams for attending to the various schemes of reconstruction in the selected firkas is approved by the Government. Detailed instructions regarding the formation of these Sanghams will be issued by the Provincial Firka Development Officer.

9. Sanction is accorded to the incurring of an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,32,200 non-recurring and Rs. 56,840 recurring for the training of the Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers along with a few non-officials as recommended by the Select Committee. The Provincial Firka Development Officer will in consultation with the Regional Firka Development Officer exercise the necessary financial and administrative supervision in respect of the entire scheme. The selection of the permanent and visiting staff who will train the Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers will also be made by the Provincial Firka Development Officer. The detailed syllabus of training, which should follow the outline suggested by the Committee, shall if necessary be drawn up in consultation with the Heads of

Departments concerned. The estimates for the construction of buildings to house the training centres and the trainees should be approved by the Public Works Department authorities.

10. Under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby considers that the conditions of service of the staff that may be employed in connexion with the training scheme sanctioned in paragraph 9 above are matters not suitable for regulation by rules.

11. Orders on the other recommendations of the committee under 'Publicity' and other heads will be issued separately.

12. The Government also accept the suggestion of the Committee that the Provincial Firka Development Officer may authorize one or more competent non-officials in each district to supervise and inspect as often as necessary the work of Firka Development in the districts. The Provincial Firka Development Officer shall get reports from such non-officials through the Regional Firka Development Officers and send periodical reviews to the Government for information. These non-official inspectors will draw travelling allowance at the following rates:—

Railway fare, 1-2/5 second-class fare.

Mileage fare, journeys by road, annas 6.

Daily allowance for halts, Rs. 6.

13. The expenditure on the various items referred to in the preceding paragraphs will be debited to "25. W. General Administration—Miscellaneous—J. Post-war Reconstruction—Expenditure from the fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift (Madras)".

14. The Provincial Firka Development Officer is requested to follow the ordinary treasury and financial procedure in regard to withdrawal of funds, etc., required for meeting the expenditure connected with the scheme.

G. GOPALAKRISHNA NAYUDU,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

To the Provincial Firka Development Officer.
,, the Regional Firka Development Officer (North).
,, the Regional Firka Development Officer (South).
,, all Collectors.
,, all Heads of Departments.
,, the Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
,, the Finance Department.
,, the Finance (Budget General) Department.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, the Education and Public Health Department (with extracts of notes).

Copy to the other Departments of the Secretariat.
,, all Members of the Provincial Firka Development Board.
,, all Firka Development Officers.
,, City Khadi Officer.

APPENDIX.

The General Plan for Firka Development Work.

A. GENERAL SCHEME FOR FIRKA DEVELOPMENT WORK.

(IN FOUR PARTS.)

I. General plan of work.
II. Scheme for the training of workers.
III. Supervision and Inspection.
IV. Concluding observations and certain suggestions.

SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Sri J. C. KUMARAPPA.
,, G. RAMACHANDRAN (*Chairman*).
,, R. R. KEITHAN.
,, MOTHY NARAYANA RAO.
,, M. SATYANARAYANA SASTRI.
,, K. KELAPPAN.
,, G. VENKATACHALAPATHI (*Convenor*).
,, T. V. RAGHAVA RAO.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

This is a general and overall plan for the work of firka development. It does not furnish specific or detailed schemes of work for each of the firkas. It lays down what we consider are the right lines along which the whole work should begin and grow. It is for each of the firkas to draw up periodically its own local schemes in detail, keeping in mind the general lines we have laid down.

But before any schemes of detailed work are actually drawn up, the general plan laid down by us should be fully understood. Because whatever schemes of work are taken up locally should not merely be good for the locality, but should fit in harmoneously with the general plan of development. It is therefore necessary to set forth clearly what are the aims and objects with which the general plan is drawn up.

The object is to organize the villages for a happier, more prosperous and fuller life in which the individual villager will have the opportunity to develop, both as an individual and as a unit of a well integrated society. This has to be done by using local initiative and local resources to the utmost extent possible in the economic, political and social fields of reconstruction on co-operative lines. Self-reliant, self-dependent and properly organized life in the villages will thus be the aim of firka development work. Such work should ultimately lead to the establishment of a just and democratic social order along peaceful lines. In Gandhiji's words such a new social order should be "Casteless and Classless".

PART I.

PLAN OF WORK.

Firka development is best organized around the following five main centres of work:—

(1) Agriculture and Village Industries.
(2) Sanitation, Health and Housing.
(3) Village Education.
(4) Village Organization.
(5) Village Culture.

I. Agriculture and Village Industries.

Under this heading we deal with village economics. This is a big and comprehensive heading. Agriculture is the foundation of village economy and includes animal husbandry. The aim is self-sufficiency in food and clothing as far as possible.

(A) Under *agriculture and animal husbandry*, the following details are emphasized:—

(1) *Balanced cultivation.*—Priority should be given to the growing of food crops keeping in view the fundamental necessity of a balanced diet for the villages. Further the proper rotation of food crops keeping in mind the balanced fertility of the soil is necessary. Selection of seeds is another important item. In regard to manure, villages should be taught the use of nightsoil, farmyard and green manure, village waste, bonemeal and jungle collections.

The Agricultural Department should help in teaching the great possibilities for better cultivation from the proper selection of seeds and from the composting of all locally available sources of manure.

(2) *Minor irrigations.*—Wells and tanks next only to rain contribute most to village irrigation. Many of the old tanks are tending to become less useful. A full survey of village tanks and wells should be made and possibilities of adding to them and improving them should be investigated

(3) *The conservation of the soil.*—The prevention of erosion, the recovery and use of uncultivated lands, afforestation and tree-planting in public lands, the utilization and regulation of excess lands not availed of for balanced cultivation for commercial crops and similar other items must be attended to urgently.

(4) *Vegetable gardening.*—Villagers eat more grain food and too little of vegetables and this is one of the chief reasons for malnutrition. There will hardly be a village which cannot grow its own vegetables. Vegetable gardening must therfore be systematically organized and even made obligatory. Where families have no land even for vegetable gardening small plots should be made available either free or on easy terms. Vegetables exhibitions should be organized and best growers honoured and given prizes.

(5) *Fruit tree planting.*—Fruit trees suitable to the localities should be extensively planted under a proper plan as private and also as common effort.

(6) *Other items.*—Poultry farming, bee-keeping, sheep rearing, fish growing, sericulture, etc., are other important items.

(7) *Animal husbandry.*—This is a major item closely associated with agriculture, since the whole of our village economy is more or less bullock and cow centered. Attention should therefore be given to the development of cattle of good working capacity and good milk-strain through proper breeding. The milk goat should not be neglected as it is the poor man's cow.

(8) *Village dairies.*—Village milk production is in a chaotic state and benefits no one less than the villagers. It is a prolific source of exploitation by the city men. The organization of village dairies on a co-operative basis is a crying need.

(9) *Ailments of cattle.*—The common ailments of village cattle and cheap and simple remedies for the same should be taught in the villages. There is already a fund of knowledge available in the village on this subject. It has to be added to and made more scientific.

(10) *Common pasture land.*—In the old days common pasture lands in the villages was part of village economy. Such pasture lands have now-a-days largely disappeared. This is fatal and should be remedied, if necessary by framing new rules and regulations by Government.

(B) *Village Industries.*—Under village industries will come the following numerous items, not necessarily in their order of importance, since that will vary from firka to firka and even from village to village:—

(1) *Food processing.*—All food processing such as flour grinding, paddy husking, oil pressing, gur making should be emphasized.

(2) *Khadi production.*—The whole process of Khadi production from cotton to cloth including tailoring comes under this item. Production of woollen goods also should be organized wherever possible.

(3) *Village pottery.*—The village potter like the village handloom weaver has withstood much competition and survived. But his methods and technique should be improved.

(4) *Handloom weaving.*—The village handloom weaver is one of our best craftsmen. While the ultimate aim is to convert every handloom into a Khadiloom, even those who now use mill yarn should be organized on a co-operative basis. Luckily much valuable experience in this line is available with the Co-operative department which should be utilized.

(5) *Mat and basket making.*—This is one of the industries requiring the cheapest raw materials available almost everywhere and should be taken up more extensively than now.

(6) Bell metal work.

(7) Toy making.

(8) Tool and equipment making for village schools and village industries.

(9) Soap making.

(10) Paper making.

(11) Tanning and making of leather goods.

(12) Making of oil lamps.

(13) Improved carpentry.

(14) Improved blacksmithy.

Note.—None of these items of village industries is new. They are already being carried on almost everywhere as parts of the undying economy of our villages. But in many cases our village craftsmen make no progress with their technique, patterns, materials and designs. The need therefore is to give them the assistance of expert technicians and artists. New types of village goods suited to new needs and tastes in the villages themselves and outside should be produced with better technique, materials and artistry. Workers trained in good technical schools and schools of art should be made available from time to time by Government departments concerned. Village pottery, village carpentry, etc., can thus be made more useful, artistic and remunerative. *Electricity*: For agricultural and village industries purposes cheap power should be made available wherever possible under proper guidance. Proper guidance is necessary in order that use of power may not uproot village economy but will strengthen and nourish it on its own ground.

II. Sanitition, Health and Housing.

Gandhiji has insisted that sanitation is the first step in village work. Many of the diseases, which have tended to depopulate our villages arise from insanitary conditions of life.

The following items have to be emphasized:—

Sanitation.

(1) *Personal habits of cleanliness.*—Villagers have generally a fairly high sense of personal cleanliness derived through tradition and habit. Unfortunately some of these good habits are being given up under a false sense of modernity. Therefore the value of all good old personal habits of cleanliness should be re-emphasized and where necessary new good habits inculcated.

(2) *Collective or group cleanliness.*—This is the weakest link in our village life. Village paths, roads, public places and tank bunds have all become so many public latrines. Villagers answer the calls of nature anywhere indiscriminately polluting most of the places on which people walk about and even the available drinking water. But the fault is not the villagers' wholly. There are no common latrines or urinals in a village and houses are so crowded and small that each house has no such facilities. Therefore the construction and proper maintaining of latrines, urinals and bathing places on a common basis becomes very necessary, as also a plan

to convert all rubbish and nightsoil, etc., into manure. Such a programme is necessary from the point of view of sanitation and of village economy. The following details of group cleanliness are indicated:—

(*a*) Suitable and cheap drainage, even if only open ones, and their periodical cleaning and disinfecting.

(*b*) Use of drainage water for kitchen gardens and fruit trees.

(*c*) Collection of all rubbish and waste and its conversion into manure.

(*d*) Keeping village wells, paths, tanks, and open places clean and uncontaminated.

(*e*) The making and maintaining of small gardens for the village public, childrens' playgrounds, etc.

Health.

(1) *Village dietetics.*—Malnutrition is rampant in the villages. Villagers must be taught the nutritive values of different articles of food which are or can be produced in the villages. Every family should understand the meaning of a balanced diet and how best to get it under village conditions.

The Health Department should take up educative work in this line in all the firkas seriously. The Government should prohibit rice mills within the firkas to begin with and help to organize hand-pounding of rice.

(2) *Drinking water.*—Supply of clean drinking water is a fundamental item. Many more wells are required in the villages. Many old ones have to be repaired. In some cases clean and protected tanks will have to be made sources of drinking water. This is one of the items which should secure immediate priority.

(3) *Preventive measures.*—Preventive measures against diseases should be emphasized more than curative measures. This means emphasis on balanced diet, personal and collective sanitation and general healthy living with provision for recreations and exercises.

(4) *Ordinary ailments and cheap remedies.*—Common village ailments and their prevention and cure should be taught. Natural methods and cheap remedies with suitable village herbs and drugs should be emphasized. Every family should be supplied with and taught the use of cheap disinfectants. The Health Department should investigate the value of locally available poisonous herbs, weeds, etc., in this connexion.

(5) *Recreation and exercises.*—Provision of space and equipment for open air recreations and exercises should be made in every village. Exercises like Suryanamaskar, Asanas, and collective village games should be encouraged and organized.

Housing.

Better and healthier housing is an important item. Village houses are insanitary, over-crowded and built without any common plan. This has to be altered under a well-conceived plan which will be drawn up by the village panchayat sitting down with such Public Health and Public Works authorities as are available near at hand. The following points have to be emphasized:—

(1) Relieving congestion of village houses by providing extension sites for buildings under a plan.

(2) Future house building to be on a co-operative basis.

(3) Improvement of existing houses through Educative Propaganda.

(4) Provision of some kind of drainage for individual houses and for the streets. The first is obtained by digging and maintaining soak pits which will be periodicly cleaned and changed. The second is done through a simple and cheap drainage system, even if open, which will be periodically cleaned and disinfected. Normally drainage water should be used for vegetable gardens and fruit trees.

(5) Village houses being small and over-crowded common latrines, bathing and washing places should be provided.

(6) Immediate levelling up of all stagnant water pools at pits which become source of malarial infection.

(7) Laying out and improvement of village paths and road on planned basis is not to be delayed.

(8) Model houses suited to village conditions should be made and exhibited by Public Health and Public Works Departments.

(9) In select places where old villages cannot be improved in sanitation and health conditions, an attempt shoud be made in transplanting the village progressively to a new site nearby with free gift of land and small building subsidies on a co-operative basis. (This is being attempted in Sevagram, Wardha.)

(10) In all new enterprises and schemes of house building care should be taken to give the Harijans their full share of concessions and amenities in order to do away with the present segregation of their living quarters from the rest of the village.

III. Village Education.

Village Schools.

Under this heading we deal with village schools. In regard to village schools the Government have laid down a policy for the whole Province, i.e., that all elementary schools should be converted into Basic schools as soon as possible. Almost all the schools in the villages are Primary and Elementary schools. The question under the Firka Development Scheme therefore is when and how will all village schools become Basic schools.

In view of the fact that Firka Development as conceived by us is complete village re-organization, we are convinced that the question of the schools in the selected firkas being converted into Basic schools should obtain immediate priority in the programme for the spread of basic education in the Province. Such priority would be of value both to the Firka Development Scheme and to the Education Department Scheme for spreading basic education. Basic schools will flourish better in the selected firkas than elsewhere because in the firkas they will have the background of the co-ordinated work of village reconstruction.

But basic education will be a seven years' programme only for boys and girls between the ages of seven and fifteen. In the selected firkas, however, there will be the large percentage of adults who have had no education worth the name. This adult population will be the chief human material with which firka development work will have to deal and as such nothing is more important in our scheme than the education of the adults.

The following proposals are made in regard to basic education and adult education:—

1. ***Basic education.***—(*a*) Machinery should be set up to link up the Basic Education Programme of the Education Department with the programme of firka development.

(*b*) A plan should be drawn up under which the first and second grades in all village schools in the selected firkas should become basic within the next one or two years and remaining grades become basic within the further three years. Thus within the next five years all elementary schools in the selected firkas should become Basic schools.

(*c*) To achieve the above end, two teachers from each of the existing schools should be trained as Basic teachers within the next one year or two and all the rest within the further three years.

Note.—Wherever basic education spreads the village out-look and village organization will follow and grow. Thus basic education will be the best lever in firka development. Firka development without simultaneous spread of basic education will become a contradiction and lead to failure.

2. *Adult education.*—If basic education is important as part of the permanent and long range plan, adult education is of more extreme urgency, for without taking on hand the immediate education of the village adult whose percentage of literacy is very low, we shall not secure the intelligent co-operation of that very section of the village community without which no single item of our programme can be worked successfully.

The Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sevagram, Wardha, has prepared through a committee of experts, a scheme of adult education which has had the careful scrutiny of Gandhiji himself. According to this scheme, adult education should neither begin nor end with literacy; but it is the education of the adult for life and throughout life for a happier, fuller and more prosperous existence. The following are our suggestions for adult education:—

(1) One duly qualified worker from each of the selected firkas should be trained for six months at least in adult education work as conceived by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh. The training should be under the direction of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh. The qualification for those selected for training should not be so much a University degree as love of the village people, experience in one or more items of constructive work including knowledge of some village handcraft, organizing capacity, capacity to persevere in day-to-day practical work and general knowledge of village facts and conditions. Thirty-four adult education workers will thus be trained, one for each firka, for six months under the direction of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh at some suitable rural centre in the South where there is already a sound tradition of village work.

(2) Each one of the trained adult education worker will at the end of six months start an actual centre of adult education in his firka at which he will train a small number of local workers in the technique of adult education.

(3) As more and more trained adult education workers become available we should multiply such adult education centres so that finally we have a network of them throughout the firka.

(4) All adult education centres will become active centres of firka development. They should be provided with craft and educational equipment, a small village museum, library with reading room attached, a workshop, a radio set, a magic lantern set, etc.

N.B.—The whole of the above work of village education will be impossible unless the Education Department co-ordinates its work with that of firka development. In order to achieve such co-ordination, we suggest that a small Standing Committee of not more than seven members be set up under, the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and with six other members selected three each from the Basic Education Board and the Firka Development Board including the Education Minister. The whole work of Educational Reconstruction in the selected firkas should be as per plans prepared by this Standing Committee.

IV. Village Organization.

Village organization will come under three institutions: (1) a village panchayat for village administration on the basis of village self-government, (2) multi-purpose co-operative society for the economic organization of the village and (3) a grama seva sangham to mobilize non-official support and initiative to back up the work of the whole scheme of firka development, on the basis of voluntary effort.

(1) *The Village Panchayat.*

There will have to be a village panchayat for each village selected on adult franchise, the village being divided into wards for convenient sections for the purpose.

The panchayat will have direct responsibility in regard to all village services, such as, village roads, village water-supply, village education, village dispensaries, village sanitation, administration of justice within certain limits, village lighting, etc. These services will have to be compulsorily provided for in every village. If the revenue raised and allotted is not sufficient to provide for these services the deficit should be borne by Government.

There will be another set of services like libraries, village halls, exhibitions, etc., which should be paid for partly by local contributions and partly by Government.

There should be a panchayat union for all the panchayats in the firka. The duty of such a union will be to link up the various essential services, under the village panchayats. The union will thus guide, supervise and co-ordinate the activities of village panchayats and audit their accounts. The firka union will further undertake secondary or post-basic education and maintain hospitals and maternity homes. An Assistant Engineer attached to the firka union will prepare estimates and execute all works.

The firka union of panchayats will consist of representatives from the various panchayats in the firka. It will get contributions from the panchayats and grants from the Government.

N.B.—The village panchayats should be something more than mere administrative agencies. They should help in training villagers generally in civic responsibility giving every adult knowledge of the rights and duties of village citizenship. They should also take up the tasks of internal reforms like the abolition of common vices such as, gambling, etc., abolition of superstitions and social evils, like untouchability, etc.

(2) *Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.*

Just as the panchayat is the instrument of political and administrative organization, the multi-purpose co-operative society is the instrument for the economic organization of the village. The multi-purpose co-perative society will deal with the following items:—

(1) The obtaining, grading and storage of the food produce of the village.

(2) The various processing of food articles.

(3) The balanced distribution of local products and of such imports as are necessary.

(4) The stocking and supply of the instruments for agricultural operations, village industries, etc.

(5) The stocking and supply of raw materials like cotton, wood, metal, etc., for local industries.

(6) The marking of finished products.

(7) Arranging for the exchange of surplus village produce for necessary materials and goods from outside.

(8) The organization of important village industries as interrelated co-operative units, so that, as far as possible profits and benefits are equitably shared by the village community as a whole.

(9) Up-to-date technicians and those with artistic training should be made available to village artisans to help and improve their work. The cost of such instruction and supervision should be borne by the Government.

(10) There should be one fully trained Co-operative Inspector for each firka.

(3) *Grama Seva Sangham.*

The question may be raised, where is the place for a Grama Seva Sangham, where a panchayat and multi-purpose co-operative society are together organizing village life. It should not be forgotten that the village panchayat and the multi-purpose co-operative society will be run only by a few elected people whereas all the adults who have elected them will have only a waiting and watching programme unless they are also harnessed to constructive work under the various headings of village reconstruction. The Grama Seva Sanghams will be non-official voluntary bodies which would organize all such work as will help the panchayat and the multi-purpose co-operative society to fulfil their tasks. Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers and others should help in organizing, strengthening and utilizing the Grama Seva Sanghams, which should be autonomous bodies with their own constitution, rules and funds. Government may give grants to this Grama Seva Sanghams, but without fettering their autonomy. The Grama Seva Sanghams will organize bodies of voluntary workers for village sanitation, for the regulation of village meetings and festivals, for the protection of life and property in the villages and for various service on such occasions as the prevalence of epidemics or floods or similar emergencies. In fact for every full-time paid worker under Government, panchayat or multi-purpose society there will have to be numerous non-official voluntary servants of the village from the village trained for such work by the Grama Seva Sanghams.

Note.—We have dealt with village panchayats, multi-purpose co-operative societies and Grama Seva Sanghams as the three instruments of village organization. The ultimate aim of village organization is village self-sufficiency in food and clothing and in other major needs of village life as far as possible, so that self-reliance and self-dependence become the foundation of village life. And all this to be achieved on democratic and peaceful lines.

V. Village Culture.

Village culture is a neglected item in most programmes of village development. But neither village self-government nor village self-sufficiency will be real of permanence without the solid influence of village culture. India has evolved through the centuries a village culture which has fairly stood the test of time. It must be rediscovered, valued and developed. The village women particularly indicate the inheritance of this culture adding beauty and strength to village life. It has sometimes been said that a village grandmother can put a University graduate to shame with her practical wisdom and understanding of life and its problems. The following suggestions are made to nourish village culture.

(1) Study of village traditions and habits, village institutions and village history.

(2) Study of folk songs, folk tales and folk art.

(3) Recovery and improvement of artistic handi-crafts and village art in general.

(4) Organization of bhajanas, kirthans, dramatics, etc., for village education.

(5) Organization of village festivals and important religious occasions to strengthen the unity of village life without distinction of caste and community. People belonging to different communities should be encouraged to take part in each other's festivals and religious occasions in a spirit of common happiness.

(6) Organization of village libraries, village museums and village study circles.

(7) Provision for healthy and open air recreations like rural games, folk dances, excursions, etc.

Note.—The reorganization of village culture should be creative and should aim at giving the villager a high sense of the values that should govern his life as an individual and as the unit of a new society.

PROPAGANDA.

We are strongly of the opinion that organized educative propaganda must be undertaken as an integral part of the work. The whole work cannot go on efficiently and speedily if we do not continually educate public opinion to appreciate what is being planned and done. We suggest the following ways in this connexion:—

(1) A central Publicity Committee should be set up with not more than five members which should be charged with the task of effectively organizing propaganda.

(2) Simple and easily understood pamplets and tracts should be prepared on various items of work showing their importance, etc.

(3) Magic lantern lectures, dramas, songs and bhajans, exhibitions, demonstrations and competitions should be arranged.

(4) Wireless sets should if possible be made available.

(5) Occasional tours should be arranged for those who are competent to explain to the firka people the ideas and methods of the Firka Development Programme.

(6) A small propaganda unit should be set up in each firka consisting of important local people.

(7) Adequate financial provision should be made for the work of propaganda.

Note.—Propaganda among the literates who are only 12 per cent of the population will be fairly easy, but propaganda among the 84 per cent of the illiterates will be very difficult and when done will be education and thus part of adult education work.

PART II.

SCHEME FOR THE TRAINING OF WORKERS.

1. General Remarks.

We cannot emphasize too much the need for giving adequate, efficient and thorough training to all workers on whom will rest the burden of implementing in the villages the programmes laid down. The untrained worker will be a menace to the work, and will create confusion where there should be a clear vision, a detailed plan and careful methods of work. We have no hesitation in saying that the whole programme will be defeated and frustrated without trained workers.

There should be no delay in taking up the training of workers. The training programme has therefore be marked "immediate and urgent."

2. Outlines of the training work.

The points under this heading are—

(1) Who are to be trained?

(2) Who will train those selected?

(3) Which will be the centres of training?

(4) What is the period of training and when should training commence?

(5) What should be the nature of training and who will draw up the syllabus of studies?

(6) What standards should be set for the trainees?

(7) What will be the cost of training?

We shall now consider the detailed answers to the above questions.

(1) *Who are to be trained?*

Those to be trained will be primarily the Firka Development Officers and the Village Development Officers. Besides these, whole-time paid workers a sufficient number of others with suitable qualifications should also be trained who will be part-time or voluntary workers. From this last group will come those who might be recruited later as Village Development Officers and Firka Development Officers. Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers will have to be trained separately. All the Firka Development Officers can be trained together whereas the Village Development Officers will have to be divided into a Telugu group in the North and into a Tamil-Malayalam-Kannada group in the South. A certain number of voluntary workers with due qualifications will have to be trained along with each group at each centre as reserves under each category.

(2) *Who will train those selected?*

Without a proper training staff we shall only be wasting time, energy and money on the training scheme. The staff will therefore have to be carefully selected. The advice of the All-India Spinners' Association, the All-India Village Industries Association and the Hindustani Talimi Sangh as also of the Kasturba-Gandhi National Memorial Trust may be taken in this connexion. Experts form the various Government departments should also be consulted.

The staff of each training centre will consist of two kinds:—

The staff will consist of two kinds:—

(1) Resident and permanent staff where necessary.

(2) Visiting and temporary staff of experts and workers with experience.

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The resident and permanent staff for each training centre should consist of at least two members, a Superintendent, who is an Agricultural, Craft or Co-operative expert and a chief assistant who is alternately an expert in one of these three items. These two will be trained full-time workers.

The visiting and temporary staff will consist of such persons as will teach one or more of the various subjects in the syllabus for some days at a stretch. A list of such teachers should be drawn up and each of them assigned his or her subject and time. These will be given travelling expenses, free food while at the training centres and where absolutely necessary, a small honorarium.

(3) *Which will be the centres of training?*

We have already stated that the Firka Development Officers and the Village Development Officers will be trained separately. So the centres of training for the Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers will be in different places.

It would be good to give all the Firka Development Officers together training in such centres in the Province where considerable constructive work has already been undertaken as in the Vinayasram in Guntur, the Gandhi Ashram at Komaravole in Krishna district, the Gandhiniketan in the Mathurai district, the Gandhi Ashram in the Salem district, the Gandhi Ashram near Chidambaram and Gandhi Gram near Dindigul. The headquarters of the Tamilnad, Andhra and Kerala All-India Spinners' Association will also be good centres for training.

The Firka Development Officers are 34 in number. These 34 plus 6 qualified private candidates making a total of 40 may be selected for training. As it will not be possible to take away the Firka Development Officers from their firkas for more than a short period at a time, our proposal is that the Firka Development Officers should come for training for a period of three weeks at a stretch once in every three months. For each of these short periods of training one of the above institutions may be chosen to locate the training centre. The training during each of those periods at one or the other of the above Ashrams may be for one special subject, giving most of the time to that subject but without completely neglecting other items. For instance, the training course on the subject of village education may be either at the Vinayasram in Guntur or in the Gandhi Ashram at Chidambaram which have Basic Teachers' Training Centres and Basic schools as part of their work. In the same way for the subjects of Co-operative Village Industries, the Gandhiniketan in the Mathurai district may be chosen. Similarly, to specialize in village sanitation and health as also in organizing women in the villages Gandhi Gram near Dindigul may be selected. In this way, the Firka Development Officers will get their training in their main subjects at centres which have specialized in them.

The training of Village Development Officers should, we think, be at two permanent centres, one in the North range and the other in the South range. The Andhra Village Development Officers will get their training at the Telugu centre, and the Tamilnad, Malabar and South Kanara Village Development Officers at a Tamil Centre in the South range. Since successive batches of Village Development Officers will have to be trained necessitating permanent staff, accommodation and equipment, we suggest that the two training centres may be made permanent centres. Since we are proposing later in our report that the Regional Firka Development Officers for the North and the South should each have their headquarters in one of the Andhra and Tamil firkas, respectively, we suggest that the permanent training centres for the North and South ranges be located in the two headquarters firkas.

Two Village Development Officers from each firka should be selected to give a total of 34 Village Development Officers for training at a time at each permanent centre in each successive batches for a period of three months in 1948, to be followed by further successive batches in 1948 each getting training similarly for three months. Along with the 34 Village Development Officers six voluntary candidates with proper qualifications may also be trained, thus giving a batch of 40 candidates for each period

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of three months per year. The same batch which is trained in 1948 will come in for the next three months training in 1949, so that each Village Development Officer will get six months training in two years.

Each of the above permanent training centres will work for an aggregate of nine months in 1948 and for a similar aggregate of nine months in 1949 but the second year's training will be for the same groups. It means that between the two centres, 240 Village Development Officers and voluntary candidates will be trained in the first year, each for a period of three months and for a further period of three months in the second year. The work will proceed as follows: Forty candidates will be admitted at each of the two training centres to begin with. At the end of three months, this will go back and will be replaced by the second batch of 40, for another three months and when the second batch has finished training for three months, a third batch of 40 will take their place.

N.B.—Later on trained Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers working together in small select group might run smaller training centres, for a number of field workers in the various firkas locally, the ideal being to give every adult in the firka some useful training or other for a short period.

(4) *What is the period of training and when should training commence?*

We are strongly of the opinion that all arrangements for the training of workers should be completed before the end of December 1947, so that the one rotating training centre for the Firka Development Officers and the two permanent training centres for the Village Development Officers should actually commence their work on the Thursday, the 1st January 1948.

According to Gandhiji, no complete village worker can be trained in less than two years. But the firka development work is there, money has been spent on salaries and establishment and so we are compelled to be in a hurry. We therefore suggest the irreduceable minimum of six months for training workers. But since even here, we have to face the difficulty that the Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers cannot be drawn away from their firkas for too long a time, we have suggested that the six months of training may be spread out as explained under the previous heading. Under our Scheme, the Firka Development Officers will get the six months training spread over two years in periods of three weeks once in every three months. Similarly, the Village Development Officers will get their six months of training also in two years but in two periods of three months each.

(5) *What should be the nature of training and who will draw up the syllabus of studies?*

The nature of the training will closely follow the nature of the work as outlined in our general plan. Those trained should be able to fit in the general scheme of work with special knowledge of the important items and a working knowledge of the other items. The trained Firka Development Officers should have a clear idea of the objectives and of the nature of the overall plan and be capable of supervising and guiding the work. The trained Village Development Officers should be capable of the same things in a smaller area.

The syllabus of studies should be drawn up under the following major items:—

(1) Clear grasp of the ideals of the new Social Order which has to be created; in other words, a clear understanding of the aims and methods of Firka Development as part of National Reconstruction. Every trained worker should be made familiar with the ideology and methodology of the Congress Constructive Programme as outlined by Gandhiji.

(2) Training in and understanding of panchayat organization, in multi-purpose co-operative society and in the work of Grama Seva Sanghams.

(3) Village Economics and Village Sociology.

Proficiency in at least one village handicraft.

(4) Village politics and technique of village politics and technique of village organization.

(5) Understanding of the village mind and the village outlook. This means the study of village habits and customs, village traditions and village culture.

(6) Study of the technique of village survey.

(7) Actual practice of village work for a minimum period of thirty days as a brief apprentice course.

(6) What standards should be set for the trainees?

There will be no formal written examinations which are often misleading. The success of each candidate will be judged from his progress from day to day throughout the period of training. The following items are important in judging the success or failure of every candidate:—

(1) Earnestness in an application to work.

(2) Village-mindedness.

(3) Skill in any craft or crafts.

(4) Organizing ability.

(5) Capacity to persevere in practical work.

(6) General knowledge.

The teaching staff will judge jointly who is successful from the experience they have of the trainees throughout the period of training.

(7) What will be the cost of training?

The cost of the training of the Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers should be borne by Government. But we have also suggested that along with the training of these, Government should also train a small number of qualified voluntary workers. We think that the cost of the training of these voluntary workers should also be borne by Government as Firka Development will require more and more trained workers in every direction. After all, we have suggested the addition of only six such candidates along with the Firka Development Officers and another 18 along with the Village Development Officers.

TRAINING OF ADULT EDUCATION WORKERS.

We had suggested earlier that adult education workers should also be trained under this scheme. In regard to this, the Hindustani Talimi Sangh should be approached to frame a scheme with budget, etc., and make it available to the Provincial Firka Development Officer early. The candidates to be selected for adult education training need not necessarily be from among the Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers.

Budget for the Training Centres.

This is the budget for the training of the 34 Firka Development Officers and six volunteers and for the training of three batches of 34 Village Development Officers each, plus six volunteers for each batch, in one year.

I. Budget for the training of Firka Development Officers.

Number of candidates—40.

Period of training—3 weeks (Four times in one year).

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Establishment charges—			
(1) Three temporary sheds, and temporary latrines and bath rooms	1,500	0	0
(2) Lighting and sundries—			
Twenty lanterns, 2 petromax and kerosene, etc. ..	300	0	0
(3) One clerk and one office boy	60	0	0

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	Rs.	A.	P.
2. Salaries, honorariums and travelling allowance for teaching staff—			
(1) Principal—Honorarium	100	0	0
(2) Resident Assistant—Honorarium	60	0	0
(3) Honorarium for 5 visiting teachers—Rs. 30×5 ..	150	0	0
(4) Travelling allowance under all heads but not including travelling allowance for Firka Development Officers	300	0	0
3. Kitchen equipment—			
(1) Cooking utensils—Mud post mainly	100	0	0
(2) Buckets, mats, etc.	50	0	0
(3) Water-storage vessels	100	0	0
4. Craft and education equipment—			
(1) Tools and craft equipment minus charkas which the Firka Development Officers should bring	300	0	0
(2) Maps, charts, reference books, etc.	250	0	0
5. Food charges—			
(1) Forty trainees × 20 rupees (3 weeks)	800	0	0
(2) Provision for visiting staff and guests	200	0	0
6. Contingencies—Stationery, postage, etc.	50	0	0
Total for each 3 week's course ..	4,320	0	0
Total for four such courses in 1948 ..	17,280	0	0

N.B.—But since lighting, kitchen and craft equipment can be taken over from one training camp to another there will be considerable saving in training of the three courses after the first, which will amount to a total saving of about Rs. 3,000. The net cost of the scheme therefore will be about Rs. 14,000.

II. Budget for the training of Village Development Officers.

Number of candidates—40 each at two permanent centres.
Period of training—3 months.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Non-recurring items—			
(1) Buildings—			
(a) Two permanent hostel blocks 60×15 hard floor, brick walls and country tiles, Rs. 6,000×2	12,000	0	0
(b) One residential block for staff 60×15, same details, only divided into five rooms	6,500	0	0
(c) Kitchen and dining hall with store room	5,500	0	0
(d) One class room with side room and one craft class with store room, each 60×15 and same details as (a) Rs. 6,000×2	12,000	0	0
(e) Five bath rooms and five latrines	5,000	0	0
(f) Workshop block for carpentry blacksmithy, weaving, etc., 60×15 same details	6,000	0	0
(g) Office and library building	5,000	0	0
(h) Two wells	2,000	0	0
Total ..	54,000	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
(2) Equipment—			
(a) Hostel equipment, racks, floor desks, mats, etc., for two hostel blocks for 40 trainees	1,000	0	0
(b) Equipment for staff quarters, same details	500	0	0
(c) Kitchen equipment—Cooking vessels, storage utensils and boxes, shelves, etc.	1,000	0	0
(d) Bath room equipment, tubs, buckets, etc., plus latrine equipment	500	0	0
(e) Craft equipment	1,000	0	0
(f) Workshop equipment	2,000	0	0
(g) Educational equipment	500	0	0
(h) Office and library	1,500	0	0
Total ..	8,000	0	0
Total for one permanent centre ..	62,000	0	0
2. Recurring items—(3 courses of three months in one year)—			
(1) Establishment charges—Teaching staff—			
(a) Principal, salary Rs. 100×12	1,200	0	0
(b) Khadi expert Rs. 75×12	900	0	0
(c) Agricultural teacher Rs. 75×12	900	0	0
(d) Co-operative expert, Rs. 75×12	900	0	0
(e) Provision for the honorarium of five visiting teachers from outside for part-time teaching for bee-keeping, gur-making, paper-making, carpentry, etc., also leading constructive workers	1,000	0	0
(f) Workshop manager, Rs. 75×12	900	0	0
(g) Weaver, blacksmith and carpenter and potter, Rs. 50×4×12	2,400	0	0
Total ..	8,200	0	0
(2) Office staff—Salaries—			
(i) Manager cum Accountant, Rs. 75×12	900	0	0
(ii) Typist-clerk, Rs. 50×12	600	0	0
(iii) Office boy, Rs. 25×12	300	0	0
Total ..	1,800	0	0
3. Stationery and postage—			
(1) Paper, note books, covers, etc.	200	0	0
(2) Postage and telegrams	120	0	0
4. Traveling under all heads. (Visiting staff and experts, etc.	600	0	0
5. Lighting—			
Thirty lanterns plus 3 petromax and kerosene, etc. ..	500	0	0
6. Food charges—			
Rs. 25×40×9 months only	9,000	0	0
Provision for visiting staff and guests	500	0	0
7. Contingencies	500	0	0
For one permanent centre total ..	21,420	0	0
N.B.—Non-recurring total for one permanent centre .	62,000	0	0
Recurring total for one permanent centre	21,420	0	0
Total ..	83,420	0	0
Grand total for two centres—2×83,420 ..	1,66,840	0	0

***N.B.*—Each permanent centre should get at least 15 to 20 acres of fairly good cultivable land. The cost of this has not been added as the value will depend upon the locality and availability of land in the chosen area.**

PART III.

SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION.

Naturally supervision and inspection will be in the hands of the Provincial Firka Development Officer and two Regional Firka Development Officers. They will be the Chief Supervisors and Inspectors. But we feel strongly that competent non-officials should be associated with the supervision and inspection of the whole work. After all, the whole work is in effect non-official work among the bulk of the village people on a self-reliant and self-dependent basis. We therefore suggest the following procedure:—

The Provincial Firka Development Officer in consultation with the Regional Firka Development Officers might authorize one or more competent non-officials in each district to supervise and inspect as often as possible and necessary the work in the district. The reports of such supervision and inspection should be sent to the Provincial Firka Development Officer through the Regional Firka Development Officers at least once in two months without fail. Only such people as agree to do this may be authorized to do same. The travelling expenses of such non-official inspectors should be met by the department. Such non-official agent or agents in each district will act as a link between the department and the field workers.

PART IV.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS AND CERTAIN SUGGESTIONS.

The work before the Firka Development Department is new and difficult in the present context. Therefore we strongly feel that the whole procedure of work under the department should be made simple, quick and devoid of delays. Otherwise there will be waste of money and energy. The following points appear to us as of great importance in this connexion:—

(1) The Firka Development Department should become a full-fledged department like any other. The Provincial Firka Development Officer will be head of the department, and the department should have a full-time Secretary to Government.

(2) Every district should be asked to frame its schemes and budget for 1948 immediately and once these budgets are approved and sanctioned, the Provincial Firka Development Officer as the head of the department would make all disbursements as and when needed. In drawing up the budget, the quantum of contribution from local sources, if any, should be incorporated.

(3) Since firka development work in each district will require co-ordination between various departments, a District Firka Development Board must be set up in each district with the Collector as Chairman, the Firka Development Officer as Secretary and with the district heads of the departments concerned plus a few non-officials as members. All schemes and budgets should come through these Boards to Government.

(4) The Regional Firka Development Officers should select one firka in the Telugu area and another in the Tamil area to locate their headquarters. They should stay in the selected firka and personally guide and direct a fully co-ordinated experimental work in them. The training centres for the Village Development Officers which will be permanent should be in these two headquarters firkas. All the items of work in the general plan should be taken up in these firkas as soon as suitable workers are available. This being experimental firkas which should serve as models, adequate funds should be provided. Detailed schemes and budgets for the above purpose should be immediately called for from the Regional Firka Development Officers.

(5) Wherever specific schemes of work are available even now they should be immediately scrutinized and sanctioned. This will specially apply to schemes in regard to drinking water-supply, minor irrigation and village roads.

(6) In view of the fact that work as conceived by us should develop as quickly as possible, there should be no retrenchment at all of the Village Development Officers. Where technicians are needed, their services should be added for such periods as necessary to those of the existing staff.

(7) The present Cottage Industries Section is attached to the Department of Industries. This section should be brought into the Firka Development Department. This is, in our view, very important.

NOTE.—In conclusion we wish to point out that great expectations have been created in the public mind regarding firka development. Those who have carried on constructive work in various directions during the last 25 years look upon the scheme of firka development as the fulfilment of all that they have worked for till now. After all, only the Government can fulfil a general and countrywide programme of village reconstruction. The people will help and must be organized to help. But the main burden will naturally fall on the Government. Therefore, a great responsibility rests with the Government. Firka development should not be considered as a side-programme, but as the central one in national reconstruction. It should therefore occupy the centre of the stage in our national planning. It is for the Government to give this perspective to all those who will be concerned with their programme of firka development.

G. RAMACHANDRAN (*Chairman*).
J. C. KUMARAPPA.
R. R. KEITHAN.
MOTHY NARAYANA RAO.
M. SATYANARAYANA SASTRI.
T. V. RAGHAVA RAO.
G. VENKATACHALAPATHI (*Convenor*).

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, the 3rd March 1949.

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.

Shortage of cotton in Coimbatore Mills.

* 782-A *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation has been made to the Provincial Government by the Southern India Mill-owners' Association about the shortage of cotton;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have asked the Provincial Government to requisition cotton from dealers at controlled prices and supply it to the mills which are in need of cotton;

(*c*) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a resolution of the Southern India Mill-owners' Association published in *Mail*, dated 21st February 1949 to the effect that unless Government make arrangements to supply cotton, there is likely to be dislocation in the industry and that the mills will have to be closed within two months; and

(*d*) whether the Government have made any representation to the Central Government in this matter?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) Yes.

"(*c*) Yes.

"(*d*) No, Sir. There was no need to make any representation to the Government of India as they were fully aware of the situation. This Government are taking steps to ensure that the available supplies of cotton will be at the disposal of the mills at ceiling prices."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What action have the Government taken to supply cotton to the mills? Are the Government aware that the mills have fixed a date by which they are likely to close down?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is no date fixed by anybody to close any mill at all. It is purely a question of the shortage of supply of local cotton. As I had occasion to say in the other House when this matter was discussed, the factor that has to be taken into account is

that we are at the tag end of a particular season. The arrivals of new cotton are naturally delayed due to seasonal conditions over which, as I have already stated, neither the Madras Government nor the Central Government have any control. So, whatever stocks of old cotton are available are sought to be found out and we are trying to give them over to the mills. The mills also know the exact situation and we are trying to meet the position as best as we can."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Do the Government know, Sir, or have they ascertained that the available quantity of cotton is sufficient to meet the demand of the mills. If not sufficient, what do the Government propose to do? That is the information I want because of the urgency of the matter?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"We have issued an order under which the stocks available in the various districts will be ascertained and communicated to the Government by the 5th of March. By that time, we will be able to know the exact quantity of cotton that will be available. The Government can then secure what is available. These conditions are all natural and can only be controlled by a greater quantity of cotton being grown and supplied to the mills of the Province. So far as this Province is concerned, there has been a decrease in the area of cotton cultivation from what it was before the war. The supply of foreign cotton also is being delayed, because the Government of India and the Pakistan Government have entered into negotiations for the supply of certain quantities of cotton. There have been certain difficulties in moving the cotton from Pakistan to India, over which this Government have no control. The Government of Madras have asked the Government of India to take necessary action. So far as the supply from the local producers and merchants is concerned, as I have already stated, steps are being taken and we have had discussions with the representatives of the mill-owners and every effort is being made to see that the available cotton is secured and supplied to the mills."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of what the Hon. Minister has said, did not the Government foresee these difficulties when they insisted that production must be increased and three shifts should be introduced in the mills?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The partition of India took place as my hon. Friend knows very well some time ago. Before partition, India was surplus in cotton. That is a thing which my hon. Friend must know."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"When did the Government insist on introducing the third shift? Was it before partition or after partition?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The one has nothing to do with the other."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the fact that large stocks of cotton are available in Pakistan, why does not the Government see that the cotton bales are moved into India as early as possible?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The authority for the movement of cotton bales from Pakistan is vested in the Pakistan Government. They have got their own ways of exporting cotton from that country. Naturally we can only tell the Pakistan Government or rather the Government of India can tell the Pakistan Government to enter into negotiations about the supply of cotton. So far as the movement of cotton from Pakistan is concerned, it is a question which has to be dealt with by Pakistan. Our nationals are not allowed to deal with that question from here. I am not dealing with the subject here and I do not know exactly what the position is."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"In the event of there being a shortage in the supply of cotton, is it the intention of the Hon. Minister to ask the mills to shift for themselves?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"As the ryots are suspected to be secreting the cotton stocks, may I know whether the Government propose to have a cotton procurement staff?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"If my hon. Friend had followed my earlier answer he would have known that we are at the fag end of a season and there is no possibility of anybody secreting the cotton, because most of it would have been sold. The only question that can arise is in regard to new arrivals. We are already taking steps to secure all the available supplies. We are awaiting the reports from Collectors which will be received before the 5th March, which is the last date for the collection of information."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know the actual position of the Province so far as cotton is concerned? Is it surplus or deficit so far as the production here and the consumption in the mills are concerned?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is a very difficult question to answer off-hand. So far as this Province is concerned, there are various types of cotton. Certain types of cotton that are grown in the Province are surplus to the requirements of the existing mills and that has to be exported. The short staple cotton has to be exported. But we are really short of long staple and medium staple cotton. If my hon. Friend is interested in the various details, he may put a specific and separate question asking for the various details and I shall try to secure them and supply him as early as possible."

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ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Does the Hon. Minister realize that if mills have to close down for want of cotton labour will suffer?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I am fully aware of it. Every step is being taken to prevent such a thing happening."

SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI:—"Will the Hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether labourers will not be thrown out of the employment owing to this cotton shortage?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"If there is a shortage of cotton and if on that account certain mills close down, naturally labour will be thrown out of employment. That is a thing not for any Government to state. It is well known. We are trying to see that that eventuality does not happen. We are trying to secure cotton and see that the mills work."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER:—"In view of the resolution passed by the Southern India Mill-owners' Association, may I ask the Government whether they have any idea of controlling kapas?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That is a question which I cannot answer now. That has to be very carefully examined."

SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI:—"Have the Government any idea of increasing the prices of cotton?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The prices of cotton have already been fixed by the Government of India."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"Is it a fact that the prices fixed for our cotton are lower than the prices for the same type of Pakistan cotton and have the mills been asked to get cotton from Pakistan and charge higher rates if necessary?"

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

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Apart from imports from Pakistan, are the Government having imports from other countries also?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is a matter dealt with by the Government of India."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"As the present crisis is due to the fact that there is Government-to-Government transaction between India and Pakistan, will the Government avoid this Government-to-Government transaction and allow normal trade channels to function so that they can get cotton from anywhere in the world?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"My hon. Friend very well knows that this question can only be settled by the Government of India and not by this Government."

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H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know if cotton is being imported from anywhere else except Pakistan and what is the quantity imported in that way?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"If the Hon. Member wants to know the quantity of cotton other than Pakistan cotton that is imported into this Province, I would ask him to put a separate question. But so far as India as a whole is concerned, besides Pakistan cotton, imports are made from Africa and before the war, from America also."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that more price is paid for the Pakistan cotton of the same type, will the Government consider the desirability of raising the prices of cotton here?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That is one of the questions that is being examined."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In the interests of the textile industry of the Province, will the Hon. Minister consider the advisability, with the blessings of the Government of India, of sending a goodwill purchasing mission to Pakistan to explore new avenues and regularizing trade channels?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is not as though there is any difficulty on the part of either the Pakistan Government or the Government of India to allow the cotton to move from one place to the other. The only question seems to be about the trade channels and this is a matter which, as I have already stated, can only be determined by the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan. The price of Pakistan cotton is controlled by Pakistan and we have to purchase it at whatever price they offer to sell us."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"What is the personal view of the Hon. Minister in the matter? Does he think that sufficient cotton will be forthcoming shortly to enable the mill-owners to run their mills?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I do not know how my personal views are quite relevant, Sir. I represent the Government. As for my personal views, I think we will be able to tide over the situation."

11-15 a.m.

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister what stock is expected to be received from Pakistan and if so, when can it be expected to arrive in this province?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Even to-day the Pakistan cotton is available to run the mills and it is not as though Pakistan cotton is not available, but the question is they want as much as possible of local cotton."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, in view of the fact that there is depression in the province about the

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delay on the part of the Provincial Government also in this matter, may I know whether this delay has anything to do with the Industries Minister having the portfolio of Revenue also?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Neither has it any relation to the delay nor to the question."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have allowed sufficient cotton for khadi work?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Nobody has complained about the lack of cotton for khadi work."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"In view of the enormous representation in the matter of the supply of cotton for mills, may I request the Government not to overlook the interests of the producers?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Government will naturally take care of the interests of the grower, the industrialist and labour."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Is it not a fact that people who have stocks are not willing to part with them on account of the ceiling prices fixed by the Government?"

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

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Do the Government contemplate an increase in the price of finished cotton goods in view of the higher price of cotton imported from Pakistan?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The question of the price of cotton or yarn is always related to the price of cotton and if the prices are varying it is also based upon the price of cotton. Even now the Government of India have allowed such mills to use Pakistan cotton and pay higher prices than they pay for local cotton, to purchase such cotton."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Sir, in view of the acute shortage of cotton in this province, will the Hon. Minister issue immediate orders that the supply of cotton for khaddar in this province will be stopped?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know whether any steps have been taken by the Government to produce more cotton of the type required in our province for the benefit of the trade?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, it is a long-range problem that is being tackled by the Agricultural Departments of the various provinces and States with the co-operation of the Indian Government. In fact, that is one of the problems that is being tackled as a long-range problem, that is the growing of long-staple cotton as it is grown in Sind. Now after the division if the country, the experts concerned are examining the possibility of growing long-staple cotton

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within the Indian Union and that is a long-range problem which cannot be solved in a few years and it will take at least a decade."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that people who have stocks of cotton are not willing to part with them on account of the question of prices, may I know what steps the Government are going to take to compel those people to part with their goods at the prices fixed?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"We have issued an order giving authority to District Collectors to requisition cotton from places where it is available at the prices fixed by the Government of India."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, in view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that the Government have issued necessary orders to Collectors authorizing them to take steps against those who are holding stocks of cotton and refuse to give them for use on account of the Government having fixed a price, may I know whether the Government will take severe steps against those who are holding stocks and are refusing to part with them and for not obeying the orders of the Government in this matter?"

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

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, as we are already fed up with labour troubles, may I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of making necessary arrangements to pay at least subsistence allowance to labourers if they are thrown out of their employment for no fault of theirs?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"A separate question may be put on it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have already allowed 20 minutes for this question as it is an important one. We now pass on to the next short notice question."

Installation of an Iron and Steel plant in the Province.

* 782-B *Q.*—SRI P. NATESAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there are large deposits of excellent iron ore in Sandur and Kurnool;

(*b*) if so, whether this Government have approached the centre for installing an iron and steel plant in the neighbourhood of these places; and

(*c*) whether the Central Government have decided to instal new plants exclusively in North India, where such plants already exist and propose to increase production?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) Yes.

" (c) The Government of India have not come to any decision in the matter and have promised to give due consideration to the claims of Madras."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" Will this Government impress on the Centre the apprehension of the people that this province is neglected and may continue to be neglected in the allotment of centrally sponsored industries? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Sir, we have taken up the matter with the Government of India and impressed upon them the importance of locating this kind of industry in South India not on the grounds mentioned by the hon. Member who put the question but on the ground that we have the best ore available in India and we have based it on the facts which have been collected and information which is available with us. We have also been able to take the opinion of the American experts who came over here and visited the places where this ore is available and they were very much impressed with the quality of the ore. So, every effort is being made to persuade the Government of India about the need and also the importance of locating such an Industry in South India."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—" Sir, in view of the fact that according to expert opinion much ore in available in Salem district, will the Government give an assurance that Salem district will not be ignored? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" We have given all information about Salem on the basis of the figures available with us."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether the Government is in possession of the report of the American experts who came over here and examined the ore and if not, whether the Hon. Minister will try to get possession of that report and place it before the members of this House? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Sir, the experts have been appointed by the Government of India and so their reports are sent to the Government of India. I do not know whether they are open for release to the public. Recently, after this question came in, I received a letter from the Ministry of Industries and Supplies, stating that no decision has yet been taken and that the reports have been received and are being examined by them. So, Sir, I cannot give any assurance to the hon. Member that the reports of the experts will be made available for the use of members of the House."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Sir, arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that all possible steps have been taken to impress on the Central Government the availability of iron ore in Kurnool and Sandur, may I ask him whether before deciding the matter, either the Hon. Minister himself will be called for by the

Central Government or the Government will send any report to the Central Government in order to impress on them personally the importance of the question? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Sir, the question of location is a matter which should be decided by experts after examining all the information they have been able to collect in the various provinces and States all over India. So, it is a question that will be dependent upon the views of the experts and perhaps the Government of India will be guided by the opinions of these experts. So far as this Government is concerned, if it is considered that personal representation is necessary, we may send one of our representatives to discuss the matter with the Government of India, but I would also suggest that since the hon. Member is a Member of the Constituent Assembly and is coming from the area referred to, he can very well take up the question with the Government of India."

SRI B. ANANTHACHAR:—" Sir, if all the factors are in our favour, even if the expert opinion is in our favour, what are the factors for delaying the decision by the Government of India? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" There will not be any delay so far as the Central Government is concerned since they are also anxious to take an early decision in the matter."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I want to know whether there were any proposal at any time that the ore available in Madras ought to be taken to some other province for manufacture? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" May I request the hon. Member to be more explicit in his question? "

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Was there any idea current among the official circles at any time that rather than putting up a factory for the manufacture of iron ore in this province, it will be taken to other provinces where steel is already being manufactured or is intended to be manufactured afresh? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Sir, I am not aware of anything of that sort. Most probably, there is nothing wrong in the supply of ore from one province to another if it is surplus to our needs."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Since the idea is again coming to the fore, will the Madras Government insist on the Government of India that a factory must be put up in our province? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" It is a matter of expert opinion. Those experts would have to examine the quality of ore and other facilities available and they would naturally advise the Government of India as to the best

place for the location of a factory. It is not merely a question of our insistence or our anxiety in the matter but we must also take into consideration expert opinion in the matter. I am sure the Government of India also know the mind of the Madras Government and also the anxiety of the hon. Members of this House to see that such an industry is established in the Madras Province."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I enquire whether the Madras Government have any definite plan to develop the heavy industries of this province?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I would only draw the attention of the hon. Member to the Report of the Planning Committee."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"As the Hon. Minister is aware the Government of India are too much overworked and therefore they have no time to come to a decision. In view of that fact, will the Government of Madras, take the initiative in the matter by taking foreign opinion and proceed with the work of exploiting the mineral resources of the province?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I cannot agree to the earlier portion of the question that the Government of India have no time to come to a decision, but so far as the question of exploiting the ores of this province is concerned, one of the questions that is being examined by the Government is to have industries sponsored and financed by the Central Government to be located here, in Madras."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"In the event of the Government of India's decision being adverse will the Hon. Minister consider the question of starting a factory himself now that the Industrial Finance Corporation is going to come into existence or allow it to be started by private enterprise?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, the question is premature."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know, Sir, if the Government of Madras impressed on the Government of India the necessity in the matter of locating a steel factory in South India in view of the fact that such a factory is absolutely desirable from the point of view of dispersal of various industries in various parts of the country?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That is one of the very important points that the Government of Madras have been impressing on the Government of India."

0 M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to venture on one more personal opinion and tell us, all things considered, when he thinks that a factory manufacturing steel with the iron ore available in our province, will come into being in our province?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I cannot forecast, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, in view of the fact that the iron ore is available in Rayalaseema, will the Government consider the desirability of forming a separate Finance Corporation for that area and try to go ahead with their schemes?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"If the people of that area come forward and form such a corporation, the Government of Madras will certainly give the necessary help to that Corporation."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister has any information regarding the starting of similar new industries by the Central Government and if so, in what provinces?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Government of India are now coming forward to start their own iron and steel factories. At present there are two factories under the private management like the Tatas and these factories are located in Bihar and Bengal and the Government do not have any interest in these factories. Recently, they have announced their industrial policy and they propose to set up their own factories. They propose to manufacture iron and steel to the extent of a million tons. So, no new factory has been started by the Government of India in any province of India."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Does the Hon. Minister know that if only, with courage and capital, the Government of Madras undertake to exploit the hidden mineral resources such as iron ore and lignite, we can accelerate our income *per capita* by at least 30 to 35 times the present level?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is a matter of opinion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"For these two short notice questions, we have taken up more than thirty minutes. We have got nineteen more questions. I hope to finish all these questions"

"Attack on the Bombay Mail" published in the Indian Railway Magazine.

* 783 *Q.*—K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the paragraph under the caption "Attack on the Bombay Mail" among the notes and comments of the Indian Railway Magazine in its issue for June 1948; and

(*b*) whether the Government have taken any action against the said magazine for the sentiments expressed in the paragraph?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) & (*b*) Government have now seen the paragraph in question but do not consider that any action is necessary."

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Fixing the rate for hulling paddy in rice mills.

* 784 *Q.*—SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the desirability of fixing the rate for hulling paddy in rice mills in our Province?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Yes. The Government have duly taken into account the cost of milling in fixing the prices of rice in all the districts of the Province."

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the use of milled rice is one of the main reasons for the poor standard of health in our Province?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"No, Sir. The quality of rice depends upon the paddy produced?"

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"Whether the Government have received any representation from the mill-owners that the rate fixed now is unworkable and, if so, whether the Government will reconsider the question?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"No, Sir. The representations never related to the milling charges as such."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Are the Government aware that most of these hullers fixed to big rice mills lead to black-marketing in paddy?"

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

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER:—"Sir, are the Government aware that many mill-owners are selling bran at a very high rate and, if so, will the Government consider the control of the price of bran?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think it would be better if the hon. Member puts a separate question."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"It is a new question altogether and let the hon. Member put a separate question."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This is what I have suggested to the hon. Member."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the fact that hand-pounded rice contains more vitamin and as it is necessary during these days of less rations, will the Government consider the desirability of supplying more hand-pounded rice than milled rice?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"If there is demand for hand-pounded rice, it will certainly be supplied."

Summer exodus to the Nilgiris.

* 785 *Q.*—SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the summer exodus to the Nilgiris has once and for all been stopped by the Government of Madras;

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(*b*) if so, what the reasons are which prompted the Government to take such a step to abolish the summer headquarters of the Government; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to provide some suitable buildings in the Government House Estate at Ootacamund to house some educational institutions?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) The move of Government to the hills during summer every year was discontinued as a measure of economy.

"(*c*) As His Excellency the Governor will be moving to the hills every year, the buildings of the Government House Estate will be required for the use of His Excellency and his personal staff. The question of providing suitable buildings for educational institutions does not, therefore, arise."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that this action of the Government in abolishing the summer exodus, affects not only the efficiency of the Ministers and officers but also adversely affects the tourist traffic to this hill station?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know whether the efficiency of the Ministers or the Secretaries has been affected because the exodus to the hills was discontinued. With regard to the tourist traffic, if the Government do not move to the hills, the tourist traffic can go more easily to Ootacamund and other places."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware that in the Government House Estate at Ootacamund, there are a number of small Government buildings, particularly the 'Stone House' Estate, which may be made available for the use of health visitors just as the Mysore Government have provided quarters in the Nandi Hills to attract health visitors to the Hill station?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Whether the Government House Estate can be used for those purposes, has to be considered very carefully. There are other hotels which give accommodation for visitors and I think there is no need for the Government House to be accommodated for such purposes."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"To off-set mid-summer madness, will the Government undertake to restore their exodus to the Nilgiris where they can seek a good asylum?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Nobody is suffering from mid-summer madness or mid-summer moonshine." (Laughter.)

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BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" In view of the fact that a number of buildings are available in the Stone House Hill, will the Government transfer some of the offices from Madras to Ootacamund in order to relieve the congestion in Madras City? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" ' Stone House ' buildings are all occupied by various officers and the question of transferring some of the headquarters offices to Ootacamund does not arise."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" This Government being a poor man's Government, will the Government be pleased to advise the Governor not to go to the Nilgiris? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" I rule this question out of order."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that this beautiful Hill station is going to ruin because of soil erosion? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The hon. Member can raise this question when the Forest Demand is moved and the concerned Minister will reply to it."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—" If the Government are not in a position economically or otherwise to develop the Queen of hill stations as a tourist centre, will the Government consider the desirability of approaching the Central Government to take up the administration of this district and maintain it as a tourist centre or a tourist traffic home? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I have seen some representations made by the hon. Member himself to the Central Government when Panditji was at Ootacamund, that the Nilgiri district may be taken over by the Government of India and administered as a Centrally-administered area. We are awaiting Panditji's reaction to that."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In view of the fact that the Madras summer is becoming hotter and hotter, will not the Government consider going back upon their policy of stopping exodus to the Nilgiris during summer? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" No, Sir. I do not think the Madras summer is getting hotter and hotter every year. Whatever it is, we do not want to revise our policy."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister to one or two questions by the hon. Member, Mr. Bokkai Gowder, may I know, whether the Madras Government are agreeable to any proposal of the Central Government that they may be given the administration of the Nilgiris district? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It was never put to us officially. If it is officially put to us, we will consider the proposal. "

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SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—" Will not this Government take the initiative before they expect a reply from the Central Government, to hand over the district to the Central Government."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" No such request will be made to the Central Government that the Nilgiri district may be taken over by them."

Grievances of the producers and consumers in Malabar.

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

(*a*) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the grievance among the producers and the consumers in Malabar that the announcement by the Government of the increased price of paddy after the harvest and the procurement of paddy at the old price in the district deprived the producers of the benefit of the increased price and compelled the consumers to pay an increased price for their rations; and

(*b*) what steps the Government have taken to redress the said grievance in the light of the representations, if any, received by them on the subject

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) The attention of the member is invited to the Press Note, dated 27th November 1948 issued by the Government in the matter wherein it has been explained how it was not possible to give retrospective effect to the revised prices for 1948-49.

It is not a fact that neither the producer nor the consumer has benefited by the increase as the difference between the old prices paid to producers for stocks procured before the new prices came into effect and the new prices charged to consumers after that date, is utilised to set off the surcharge collectable from consumers on account of the bonus scheme of 1947. The consumers are thus benefited by the price difference. "

M. V. HYDROSS SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether the Government intends issuing any order to the Co-operative Societies regarding the disposal of the excess amount collected by them by means of the enchancement of the price? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The excess profit belongs to the Co-operative Societies and the Government have nothing to do with it. "

Proposal to construct a dam across the Sathiar river.

* 787 *Q.*—SRI K. P. KAMAKSHI CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have considered the proposal to construct a dam across the Sathiar river in Nilakottai taluk, Mathurai district ;

(*b*) the site at which the dam is proposed to be constructed;

(*c*) whether the preliminary investigation is over;

(*d*) when the detailed investigation will be taken up; and

(*e*) what the approximate cost of the dam to be constructed will be?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (*a*) The case is under examination by the officers of the Public Works Department and has not yet come up for consideration by the Government.

" (*b*) The site considered for the dam is about seven miles north of Alanganallur (near the Periyar Main Canal).

" (*c*) Yes.

" (*d*) The report on preliminary investigation is under examination by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation). The question of detailed investigation can be taken up only if the results of the preliminary investigation are found to be satisfactory.

" (*e*) About Rs. 17 lakhs. "

Co-operative Societies in Malabar.

* 788 *Q.*—P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies were formed in Malabar;

(*b*) how many of them have been superseded and taken over by the Government; and

(*c*) in how many of them prosecutions had to be launched either against the directors or the employees?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" (*a*) One hundred and seven societies.

" (*b*) Seven societies.

" (*c*) Forty-four societies. "

11-45 a.m. P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, whether from the figures the Hon. Minister has been pleased to give to the House, the Government are satisfied with the working of the societies? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" That is why the whole matter is under investigation and they want to reorganize these societies. "

Banning of gas plant operation for buses and lorries.

* 789 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have banned gas plant operation for buses and lorries in certain districts ;

(*b*) if so, what those districts are; and

(*c*) what the reasons are for banning the gas plant operation?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*) The answer is in the negative. The Transport Commissioner, however, issued instructions banning the issue of further permits for buses to be run on charcoal.

"(*b*) The ban was imposed by the Transport Commissioner in all the districts of the Province. It has since been lifted in 15 districts and the question of lifting it in the remaining districts is being considered by him.

" (*c*) The ban was imposed by the Transport Commissioner because of fuel shortage. "

Accommodation for the destitutes discharged from State hospitals.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a number of chronic invalids that are discharged from the hospitals happen to be homeless; and

(*b*) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to tackle this problem?

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

" (*b*) In 1947, the Government considered the possibility of accommodating the destitutes discharged from the City State Hospitals in the Monegar and Rajah of Venkatagiri Choultry and in infirmaries to be constructed. The proposals were however deferred in view of financial stringency. The Government are considering the question of converting and extending certain military buildings in Vepery as soon as they are available. "

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" In view of the fact that it is the duty of every civilized Government to provide for shelter and treatment for such persons, will the Government take early steps to provide homes for them or at least accommodate them in the choultries maintained by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I have already answered, Sir, that the Government have considered the question. "

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" May I enquire whether urgent steps will be taken to see that something at least is done during the course of the year? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHEETY:—" As early as funds permit, Sir. "

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SRI B. S. MURTHY:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government hope to get the military buildings under their control? "

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

Opening of third shifts by the mills in Coimbatore.

* 791 *Q.*—SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the total number of mill workers on roll in the Coimbatore district was on 31st December 1947 ;

(*b*) how many mill workers (affected in 1948 strike) are not provided with employment in all the 32 mills as a result of the Standardization Scheme coming into force and after providing for third shift;

(*c*) how many mills have opened third shifts in full; and how many mills are working third shifts in part; and

(*d*) how many mills have not opened third shifts at all and why?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (*a*) 37,374.

" (*b*) About 1,000 adult textile workers have not been provided for in the mills.

" (*c*) Out of the 32 mills in Coimbatore area the Gnanambika Mills were not affected by the strike and Jayalakshmi Mills were closed from 1st October 1947. Of the other 30 mills, 21 mills are running the entire third shift and 6 mills are running the third shift only partially due to old machinery and other causes.

" (*d*) The Kamala Mills are working an extra day a week on account of the insufficient preparatory machinery. The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Saroja Mills have not opened a third shift, the machinery in them being too old to stand the strain of a third shift. "

SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI:—" Arising out of the answer to clause (*b*) may I know, Sir, whether they are workers who have led the strikes and why they have not been reinstated? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member can put a separate question."

MAHOMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know what steps the Government are likely to take to safeguard the interests of these workers in view of the fact that recently the High Court held that the Government have no right to appoint Adjudicators and they in turn have no right to give awards as they like? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Both the presumptions of the hon. Member are wrong and that is not the judgment of the High Court. "

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Propaganda against Indian Union by Dr. Nainar.

* 792 *Q.*—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any report that one Dr. Nainar, Reader in Arabic Literature in the Madras University, carried on propaganda against Indian Union in Malaya, Siam and some other countries in South-East Asia during summer recess in 1948 ; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government have taken any action against Dr. Nainar?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) Does not arise. "

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" In view of the fact that a systematic propaganda is being carried on by Muslims in Malaya and Singapore and South East Asia, especially by the Tamil Muslims might I ask the Government, Sir, whether they will make an enquiry into this matter as Mr. Nainar is one of the employees of the Madras Government through the representative of the Government of India who is now there and find out whether it is a fact that he carried on Anti-Indian Propaganda there? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We have made enquiries through the usual channels and the report was that he has not made any such propaganda. "

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" As there is documentary evidence to prove that he did propaganda . . . "

MR. SPEAKER:—" If the Government deny it, what is the meaning in the hon. Member's repeating it? "

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" My point is this, Sir, The Hon. Minister answered that he caused enquiries to be made through the usual channels and I wish to put before the Government the suggestion to make enquiries through the Government of India representative who is now in Singapore so that he might hold a proper enquiry and report? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not think it is within the jurisdiction of this Province; it is for the Government of India to institute such enquiries as they deem fit in this matter. "

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In view of the fact that the Government have found out that there is no truth in the statement will they advise members not to do such propaganda based on their presumptions and falsehoods? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not think it is open to me to advise hon. Members what question they should put. "

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Instructions issued to the elementary school teachers.

* 793 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a memorandum was sent by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Guntur South Range, to all the elementary school teachers in his range to the effect that all teachers must give a declaration that they are not partaking in communist activities and that this must be countersigned by the village munsif;

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether similar steps have been taken throughout the Province;

(*c*) whether the Government considered the possible repercussions of such a circular; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the village munsifs are giving all kinds of trouble to countersign certificates?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The Director of Public Instruction has issued general instructions about action to be taken against teachers who participates in communist activities. His instructions are applicable to areas where communist activities are reported to be common among teachers. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Guntur South Range, issued a circular based on the Director's instructions. But the declaration was asked for only from managements and not from individual teachers.

" (*c*) No repercussions are likely to arise as no non-communist teachers will be inconvenienced.

" (*d*) There have been no general complaints in this regard. Individual cases brought to notice were dealt with suitably."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know if some of the village officers before whom the management are to go to sign are giving trouble and if so, is it not enough if the people in charge of the schools are asked to give a declaration by themselves? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Where some of these people had not given the certificates or not acted properly the Collectors have attended to the matter and relief has been given."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not advisable that, along with the direction the Director of Public Instruction seems to have given, the Hon. Minister removes the root cause of these troubles by reason of their low salaries? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" No, Sir, it has nothing to do with this, which is a general disease throughout the country."

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The Textile Institute, Madras.

* 794 *Q.*—M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the general adoption of the improved labour-saving appliances exhibited in the Textile Institute, Madras, has not helped to improve the economic condition of the handloom weavers; and

(*b*) what purpose is served by maintaining the Textile Institute, Madras?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (*a*) Improved labour saving appliances exhibited in the Government Textile Institute are intended to enable the handloom weavers to increase their output. These improved appliances have been largely adopted by weavers throughout the Province. The production of handloom cloth has in recent years increased considerably and there has been some improvement in the economic condition of the weavers.

(*b*) The Textile Institute has been serving the purpose which an educational or instructional institution is intended to do viz., the training of persons in improved methods of weaving and allied processes, so that they may be absorbed in the industry and influence its development.

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, if the Hon. Minister is aware that the people who get their training in this institute do not go to the handloom weavers to improve their method of weaving but they get some employment in some province and therefore, the use of this institute is not felt fully by the handloom weavers in this Province? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" It is intended to improve the efficiency of the people and make them fit to improve the industry. If they do not go and employ themselves in handloom weaving or if they are not absorbed here, from the very question of the hon. Member it looks as though they are wanted everywhere and it only shows that the training is necessary and the institution is doing useful work."

Representation by the ayacutdars of Erramasumudram Panayeri of Attur taluk.

* 795 *Q.*—SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what action the Government have taken on the representations made by the ayacutdars of Erramasamudram Panayeri of Attur taluk, Salem district, for constructing a new canal in the place of the old one?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" The representation, which was received only recently has been referred to the Chief Engineer and the Collector for report and their reports are awaited."

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Alleged police excesses on Harijans of Antervedipalem.

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

(*a*) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the article on page 1 of the "Vyavasaya Cooly," dated 19th September 1948, edited by Sri K. Shanmukham, M.L.A., about the police excesses on the Harijans of Antervedipalem firka in the Razole taluk; and

(*b*) if so, what the truth in the matter is?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) The Government have enquired into the matter and consider that the allegations are all baseless."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Sir, this paper is one of the very few organs working for the redress of the grievances of the Harijans and it is edited by a responsible member of this House. May I know, Sir, whether the Government have taken into confidence the editor of this paper in order to satisfy themselves that the allegations were wrong?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It does not matter who the editor is and what it represents. Regarding the allegation, we have made enquiries and we have found that the allegation was baseless."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know what is the proper channel through which the Government have been making enquiries; is it only the official and departmental channel or unofficial channels also; if so, which unofficial channel has been kind enough to make the enquiries?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I think the hon. Member knows the usual chaunels through which Government makes enquiries in such things; there is no unofficial agency just now through which we can find out the truth and they have asked the District Magistrate to give a report about the allegation and he says that the allegation is baseless."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the present Inspector of Police has been brought there in order to harass the poor unfortunate agricultural labourers?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know who the Inspector is that was posted to Razole taluk and whether he was posted specially to oppress the agricultural labourers."

Medium of instruction in the Universities.

* 797 *Q.*—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any direction has been received from the Central Government that within the next five years the Universities should so shape their studies that the medium of instruction need no longer be English; and

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(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether he has consulted the Universities and educational experts in regard to this matter?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—(*a*) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Medium of Instruction, the Government of India have requested the Provincial Governments and the Universities in the Provinces to take steps to replace English as the medium of instruction at the University stage of education by gradual stages during the next five years and to introduce the language of the State or Province or Region as the medium of instruction and examination, and, that during the transition period, English language, not as a literature, but as a language should be continued as a compulsory language in the higher courses. The matter has also been referred to the Universities Commission.

"(*b*) Yes."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know what are the views expressed by the Universities of Madras, Annamalai and Andhra in regard to this matter?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I am afraid the Universities have not sent their replies. *Ad hoc* Committees have been appointed by them to consider these matters."

DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that the introduction of regional languages will cut against the unity of this country?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"It is a matter which is under the consideration of the Universities Commission. This question was raised in the general discussion of the Budget by the hon. Leader of the Independent Party and in my reply to it to-morrow, I propose to deal with it in detail."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Do the Government realise that it will be a short-sighted policy to oust English hurriedly from the University and are they aware of the fact that it will take not five years but ten to fifteen years to equip the colleges with suitable books in the local languages of the Province?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"As I told you, Sir, this matter is before the Universities Commission and whatever I have to say, I shall take the opportunity to go into the matter during my reply to the general discussion of the Budget."

Bill to amend the Malabar Tenancy Act.

* 798 *Q.*—SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state when the Government propose to introduce the Bill to amend the Malabar Tenancy Act?

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" The Bill is under preparation. It will be introduced as expeditiously as possible."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—" May I know whether there is any truth in the statement in some quarters that the Bill contemplated harbours some secret design to enlarge the borders of Malabar? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" My hon. Friend may await the Bill and it will be before the House. There can never, thus, be any secret design in this matter."

SRI K. RAGHAVAN:—" Are the Government aware of the fact that there is great dissatisfaction among the people of Malabar regarding the undue delay regarding this legislation? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" There is no dissatisfaction but there is an insistent demand that the Bill should be brought in immediately."

Government Hospital, Chicacole.

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

(*a*) how long since the Government Hospital at Chicacole of Vizagapatnam district has been without a lady doctor ;

(*b*) what the cadre of the lady doctor that has to work in the Government Hospital at Chicacole is;

(*c*) whether any representations have been made by the Hospital Advisory Committee at Chicacole regarding the improvements to the hospital;

(*d*) if so, what they are; and

(*e*) what the Government propose to do in the matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (*a*) Since 16th May 1947.

" (*b*) Woman Assistant Surgeon Class II.

" (*c*) & (*d*) Yes; the Hospital Advisory Committee recommended the posting of a lady doctor and the construction of quarters for the Resident Medical Officer.

" (*e*) Action is being taken to recruit candidates to fill vacancies. The question of constructing quarters for the Resident Medical Officer will be considered, when the Government Hospital, Chicacole, becomes due for re-organization under scheme No. 100 of the Post-War Schemes."

12 noon. SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—" Sir, in view of the fact that all sorts of peculiar diseases are spreading in the town of Chicacole and in view of the fact that there is a rapid increase of both in-patients and out-patients in the hospital, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of improving the hospital immediately? "

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" There is a shortage of women doctors and the Madras Public Services Commission have been asked to recruit eleven women candidates for Civil Assistant Surgeon, Class II. The improvement of the hospital will be taken up in due course.

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Sir, in view of the fact that women in this country generally wish to be attended upon by women doctors, particularly during child birth, will the Government see to it that sufficient women doctors (who may be given sufficient emolument) are appointed in all hospitals, that is, in Chicacole and also in other hospitals? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Women doctors are given the same scale of salary as men doctors and the scales of pay have been revised."

[* 800 *Q.*—MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is not putting the question."]

Selection made for higher training in industrial health.

* 801 *Q.*—DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Dr. Adisubramaniam, M.B.B.S., B.SC., at present Health Officer, Mathurai Municipality, was sent to America and England for training in industrial medicine;

(*b*) why, on his return, his services have not been utilized for the work he was trained;

(*c*) the total amount spent by the Government on behalf of this gentleman for his training;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that Dr. P. V. George, Nutrition Health Officer, has been sent abroad for training in nutrition and allied subjects; and

(*e*) whether he is the same officer who was deputed abroad for training in plague a few years ago?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) Dr. Adisubramaniam was selected for higher training in Industrial Health at the instance of the Government of India as part of their scheme of deputation of medical officers for higher training abroad. It was proposed that Dr. Adisubramaniam on return from higher training, might be put in charge of the Industrial Hygiene Bureau, the establishment of which was under consideration as one of the Post-War Reconstruction Schemes. This scheme was however, deferred by the Government. Dr. Adisubramaniam has therefore, on his return from higher training, to be re-posted as a Health Officer. He has been posted as Municipal Health Officer, Mathurai, where there is good scope for him to utilise his knowledge of Industrial Hygiene.

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" (*c*) The final accounts have not yet been received from the High Commissioner for India in London."

" (*d*) Yes.

" (*e*) No officer was deputed abroad for training in Plague."

DR. S. SUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—" Sir, in view of the fact that Dr. Adisubramaniam has been trained in Industrial Health, will the Government see to it that they establish a Chair of Industrial Health in the Medical College so that he may train a few medical men on what he has learnt of Industrial Health? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" When the Employees State Insurance Act is to be brought into operation this matter will be considered."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Arising out of the answer to clause (*c*) may I ask the Hon. Minister why no one has been deputed to undergo training in plague? Does the Hon. Minister mean that there is no plague in the Province? " (Laughter)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" A Plague Control Scheme is being tried at the Nilgiris."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—Sir, my question has not been answered. My question was why no doctor has been deputed to foreign countries to get himself trained in plague? Does the Hon. Minister means that there is no plague in our Province? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Medical men can be given training in plague control in our Province. There is plenty of clinical material in our country for this purpose. In western countries there are hardly any cases of plague."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that Dr. P. V. George was doing plague work for the last so many years, and is it not anomalous that a man who has been doing plague work should be sent for training in nutrition? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" He has been Nutrition Health Officer from 1944. The proposals for giving him Nutrition training were sent to the Government of India so early as 1945."

SRI B. ANANTHACHAR:—" Are there any plague training centres in this Province? " (Laughter)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" It is being carried on in the Nilgiris."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—" Can the Government tell us for how many years Mr. P. V. George has been in charge of plague work in Cumbum valley and other places? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I cannot give the information off hand. He has been in charge of Nutrition work since 1944."

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Public Service Commission candidates in municipalities and local boards.

93 *Q.*—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of candidates from the municipalities and local boards that have appeared for the Madras Public Service Commission Examination in the Province (districtwar) since last two years; and

(*b*) the number of candidates selected for promotion to higher posts from the municipalities and local boards (districtwar)?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The number of candidates that appeared from municipalities and local boards for the Madras Public Service Commission Examination during 1946 and 1947, the number of candidates that came out successful and the number promoted arranged districtwar are given below:—

District.	1946.			1947.		
	Number appeared.	Number successful.	Number promoted.	Number appeared.	Number successful.	Number promoted.
Anantapur ..	2	..	..	8	1	Nil.
North Arcot ..	7	..	..	7	..	..
South Arcot ..	5	1	1	4	..	..
Bellary	8	..	..	7	..	..
Chingleput	1	..	..	4	..	..
Chittoor	3	..	..	1	..	..
Coimbatore ..	4	..	..	8	..	..
Cuddapah ..	4	..	..	6	..	..
East Godavari ..	2	..	..	3	..	..
West Godavari ..	10	1	1	3	..	..
Guntur ..	2	..	..	5	..	..
South Kanara	Nil.	..	..	1	..	..
Krishna	6	..	..	5	..	..
Kurnool ..	9	..	..	7	..	..
Mathurai ..	8	1	1	11	2	2
Malabar	1	..	..	4	1	1
Nellore	5	..	..	2	..	..
Nilgiris	4	..	..	Nil.		..
Ramnad	4	1	1	5	1	Nil.
Salem	1	..	..	4	..	..
Tanjore ..	4	3	3	9	1	1
Tirunelveli ..	1		..	4	..	..
Tiruchirappalli .	Nil.		.	2	..	..
Vizagapatnam ..	2	..	..	4	..	..
Total	103	7	7	114	6	4

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Lawyers who gave up their practice in response to the call of the Congress.

94 *Q.*—SRI G. KUMARASWAMI: Will the hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the sanads of all those lawyers who gave up their practice in response to the call of the Congress in 1921, 1930, 1932 and 1940 and 1942 have been restored; and

(*b*) how many such lawyers there are and to what parts of the Province they belong?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) One hundred and two lawyers (31 advocates and 71 pleaders) gave up their practice during the years specified in clause (*a*) of the question. They belong to different districts of the Province. The sanads of 41 pleaders were restored. A statement[a] showing the particulars is placed on the table of the House.

Supply of electricity for agricultural purposes.

95 *Q.*—SRI R. VENKATA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps have been taken by the Electricity Department to give extensions for agricultural purposes from Chittoor to Palmaner, Punganur and Madanapalle, Kallur, Piler and Vayalpad;

(*b*) whether in ascertaining the requisite load, the Assistant Engineer deputed for the purpose has contacted the important ryots and industrialists in need of current and if so, whom and if not, why not; and

(*c*) why there has been delay in getting current to Kuppam from Tiruppattur even after acquiring the necessary materials for laying the line?

A.—(*a*) The following two schemes for the extension of Mettur power to the Madanapalle area are under consideration:—

(i) Extension to Madanapalle from Pakala via Piler, Kalikiri, Gondaboyanapalle, Chintaparte, Vayalpad and Chinnatippasamudram, etc., villages;

(ii) Extension to Madanapalle from Chittoor via Palmaner and Punganur.

Both the schemes are unremunerative at present. By 1950 when the Moyar scheme goes into operation the first scheme can be developed. In the meantime a proposal for developing the load initially in the Madanapalle area by an oil engine is under consideration. The question of purchasing Mysore power for distribution to the Madanapalle area is also under consideration of the Government.

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 403 infra.

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(*b*) Yes. The list of ryots contacted is long and Government do not consider it worthwhile to print and place such a long list on the table of the House. Information in respect of any particular village will be given to such hon. Members as may ask for it.

(*c*) As the water position in Mettur became serious in December 1947 this work was delayed. It was also delayed on account of paucity of materials. Work on the extension has since been taken up and it is expected to be completed early.

Water-supply to Palayakayal tank.

96 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Palayakayal village, Srivaikuntam taluk does not get proper supply of water;

(*b*) what arrangements have been made in this connexion;

(*c*) what the depth and capacity of Kadamba tank in Tiruchendur taluk was at the time of its origin or formation and what it is now; and

(*d*) what steps the Government have taken for restoring the original depth and capacity of the tank?

A.—(*a*) The supply to Palayakayal tank during normal season is not satisfactory.

(*b*) Necessary action is being taken by local officers to re-open the sluice in North Main channel with a raised sill level to supply water to Palayakayal tank.

(*c*) The Kadamba tank is a pre-British one and its depth and capacity at the time of formation is not known. Its present depth is about 8 to 9 feet and capacity 338·40 m.c.ft.

(*d*) It is not considered necessary to increase the capacity of the tank as it will only be detrimental to the interests of the tanks lower down and the cost of silt clearance will be prohibitively high.

Roads taken over by the Highways Department from the Mangalore Municipality.

97 *Q.*—MR. L. C. PAIS: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that such of the roads as were taken over by the Highways Department from the Mangalore Municipality urgently require improved surfacing;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to consider the desirability of handing back those roads taken over by the Highways Department to the Municipality;

(*c*) what repairs have been effected to these roads during 1947–48 and what amount has been spent on repairs to these roads; and

(*d*) what the repairs effected are ever since they were taken over by the Highways Department and what their value is?

A.—(*a*) Four roads were taken over by the Highways Department in the Mangalore Municipality and of these four the following two urgently require improved surfacing:—

(1) Mangalore-Agumbe road and (2) Mangalore-Baindur Coast road.

(*b*) Yes. The whole question of Government roads within Municipal areas is under consideration.

(*c*) & (*d*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Paper [a] laid on the table of the House.

Powers conferred on the Additional First-class Magistrates.

98 *Q.*—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the powers conferred on the Additional First-class Magistrates in the Presidency will expire on the 31st December 1948; and

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether the Government propose to extend them further, without introducing the scheme of separation of the executive from the judiciary?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The sanction for the posts of Additional First-class Magistrates has been extended up to 31st December 1949. Orders on the introduction of the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive have been deferred for the present.

Extension of the scheme of compulsory elementary education.

99 *Q.*—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of the villages and towns (districtwar) where compulsory elementary education was introduced this year (1948) in the Province; and

(*b*) the number of additional pupils that have been admitted into elementary schools this year (1948) as compared with the previous year (1947)?

A.—(*a*) Presumably the Hon. Member refers to the extension of the scheme of compulsory elementary education during 1948–49. The Government have decided not to extend the scheme in the current year, pending a review on the working of the scheme already introduced.

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 404–405 infra.

(*b*) The number of children newly enrolled during 1948–49 in elementary schools in localities where the scheme of compulsory elementary education was introduced during the year 1945–46 to 1947–48 is 127,423.

Number of industrial schools in each district.

100 *Q.*—SRI W. S. SRINIVASA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of industrial schools in each district and the number of schools that are managed by (1) the Muslims like the Anjumans and Orphanages, (2) Missionaries, (3) District Boards and Municipalities and (4) any other agency; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to open any industrial school for carpentry, fitters and mechanics, electrical engineering and other allied courses?

A.—(*a*) A statement[a] containing the information is placed on the table of the House; and

(*b*) proposals for opening six new industrial schools at six places in the Province are under the consideration of the Government. In each of these schools, it is proposed to introduce about a dozen artisan courses suited to the localities.

Occupancy rights of the tenants of the Kambirigam village.

101 *Q.*—SRI G. LACHANNA: Will the Hon. the Minister of Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) to what category (zamindari, inamdari) does the village Kambirigam, Tekkali taluk, Vizagapatnam district, belong; and

(*b*) whether the tenants of that village have the occupancy rights?

A.—(*a*) Enquiries show that Kambirigam is a zamindari village.

(*b*) The holders of ryoti land in a zamindari village have permanent rights of occupancy in their holdings.

Padigam irrigation schemes.

102 *Q.*—SRI G. LACHANNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there are two irrigation schemes, namely, "Padigam" and "Hamsarali" pending in Sompeta, taluk for the benefit of Mandasa and Jalantra Estates separately?

A.—Yes.

[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 406 infra.

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Formation of Works Committee in the labour centres.

103 *Q.*—SRI G. LACHANNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that in accordance with the Labour Legislation by the Central and Provincial Governments, works committees are not being appointed in the labour centres to settle the Industrial disputes; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to set up works committees in the labour centres in the Province?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) In February 1948, the Government ordered that every employer in respect of an Industrial Establishment in which one hundred or more workmen are employed or have been employed on any day in the twelve months preceding 20th February 1948 should constitute a works committee in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. There are about 650 such establishments in the Province and fifty of them have so far constituted works committees. The Commissioner of Labour is taking steps to form works committees in the other establishments.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Questions are over. I must inform the House that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to extend the time for the general discussion of the budget by a day more, that is, we shall utilize to-morrow also for general discussion of the budget."

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

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1949-50—*cont.*

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you at least in allowing me to-day to make my observations regarding the budget. The budget is wholly unsatisfactory from various points of view. It has entirely forgotten what all the Congressmen and the whole Congress as a body promised to the public when they entered into the Assembly hall. I am sorry to say this. I don't know whether the whole Cabinet is responsible for the budget or the individual Minister, the Finance Minister himself. It has ventured to tax all elementary necessities of people which is highly objectionable from the common man's point of view. On principle also it is highly objectionable. It is not a matter of a few people paying a few pies on chillies, coconuts and others. As a matter of fact the worst of it is that they want to tax the poor people, who have small properties in the municipal limits, on the profits that they earned by selling their properties. It is wrong to give effect to this idea from 1938 onwards. People who have sold their properties in 1938 would not have the money in their hands now. The Hon. Finance Minister wants to tax the people who have sold their properties after 1938 on the imaginary profit they earned. He says it is a tax on unearned profit. Now, for instance, a man purchases property in 1937 or 1930 and sells in 1938 or 1940. How is it, Sir, an unearned profit? Further they want to increase the house-tax. In my constituency, Salem, people are paying the highest house-tax. If they want to increase that tax, what will be the opinion of the people who live in that locality, about our Congress Government?

"Apart from that, the general policy of the Government is not at all satisfactory. When we analyse the budget, we find it so. The Food Minister issues ordinances after ordinances and order after order every minute. First he issued licences to retail dealers; then he issued licences to residential merchants and not to old merchants who were once retail merchants. People living in Salem are getting their foodgrains from Tadepalligudem and not from Tanjore. So rice is got not from the adjacent districts but from far-away districts. This sort of stupid arrangement is highly objectionable. (Laughter.) Nobody can tolerate this. Time and again not only myself but several Members have impressed on the minds of the Government that they must change this kind of useless policy. As far as possible foodgrains should be transported from the nearest places, and not from far-off places. Every day people who take ration from ration shops are abusing the Government because the rice is useless as it is mixed with mud and stone. I would request the Hon. Minister for Food to rectify this. I also request the Hon. Minister to pay immediate attention to this aspect.

"Then, Sir, let us come to cloth. I cannot understand why this Government is authorizing their agents in Bombay to purchase all mill goods which are useless and which are not at all required in this part of the country. Time and again it has been said and impressed on the Government that they must instruct their agents in Bombay to purchase only goods which are required by the people of this Province. In spite of the request of the people, all useless cloth which are not wanted here are imported. They are neither useful to make dress for South Indians nor useful to wear as dhoties. Yesterday a friend of mine who has taken licence as a wholesale dealer on behalf of a co-operative society said that lakhs and lakhs worth of goods are lying unsold in the Province. I don't understand why we must send our agents to Bombay to purchase such useless goods. Are we to find a market here for the North Indian unsaleable goods? Therefore I would earnestly request the Government to change their policy regarding purchase of cloth from Bombay and other places. The officer concerned must be made personally responsible whenever useless goods which are not required by this Province are purchased by him.

"Let me deal with the plight of the handloom weavers. My constituency is full of handloom weavers. More than 60,000 people are living by handlooms. They never get yarn that they

require. That is the yarn policy of this important National Government! When they want 40's, 20's will be sent to them or some other counts which are not useful to them. Time and again I have asked the Hon. Minister to kindly direct his officers to send yarns which are required in that locality, but to no purpose. You must take into account the need and the necessity and the supply must be according to the need. When people want food, what
12-15 p.m. is the use of supplying stones? Stones will be useful for the construction of roads and not for eating. They will be useful to put up buildings in which the Hon. Ministers live but they will not serve the purpose of food. Therefore, the yarn policy is very very unsatisfactory and immediately the Government have to change it.

"Then, Sir, I come to the Public Works Department. The whole bad name of the Government is on account of the Public Works Department people. I will give you an instance. In the Salem Government Headquarters Hospital, the Government have accorded sanction for the construction of a small latrine for Nurses' quarters and the order has been placed in the hands of the Executive Engineer. For the past three years the work has not been taken up. Of course, it is a small work which can be done in a few days. I shall give you another concrete example. Ever since the Highways Department took up the roads, the roads are rotten for want of supervision. There is a proverb in Chinese that for ten people, no maistry is required. Among Indians, for two coolies three maistris are required to supervise their work. That is the fate here. Whereas in other districts cementing of roads has been commenced, in Salem district the work has not been started.

"Sir, there is a channel between Coimbatore and Mettur. Only one small portion of Salem gets advantage. The water-supply position in Salem is very acute. Every year in Salem there is water famine. The Salem municipal people are paying water tax for several years without getting any advantage out of it. The Mettur Water-Supply Scheme has been pending for more than ten years. I do not know when it will see the light of day. Whenever I ask, I am told that the machinery has not yet arrived from England wherefrom it has been ordered. I do not know at what stage it is at present. The Salem people are very anxious to see that the scheme is expedited and that the water is brought to Salem at a very early date. I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to take immediate steps to bring Mettur water to Salem.

"This deficit budget shows that the Cabinet did not pay any attention to this aspect. It is no good to leave things in the hands of the Secretaries and to read out here whatever they prepare. That is my sincere opinion. The Hon. Ministers must pay their fullest attention. We have to observe retrenchment in Government departments. Ever since the Congress assumed office, the general public are saying the cost of the Government is the highest in India when compared with the rest of the world. We must reduce that cost.

"As regards the Revenue Board, it is doing nothing but the business of a post office. Whatever the Collector sends is, simply forwarded to the Government and again when the Government sends it back to the Board, it simply transmits it to the Collector. Therefore, let the Revenue Board be abolished. There are similar other important posts carrying salaries of Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 and those officers are also doing by mere post office business. Let us take the case of the Revenue Divisional Officers. These Deputy Collectors are doing nothing except to exercise some criminal powers. They simply forward to the Collectors whatever is sent by the Tahsildars and it is merely transmitted afterwards by the Collector to the Tahsildar through the Revenue Divisional Officer. Instead of this, the Tahsildar may take some more powers and deal with the taluk very well. The papers may directly go to the Collector. On account of the existence of the Revenue Board, the Hon. Minister has not direct touch with the masses. Whatever the people want, they must go to the Revenue Board. In regard to lands for political sufferers, which is a very small matter, everything has to be done through the Revenue Board. The Government say that the papers are pending with the Board. Lands can be given for more than 500 political sufferers in my district. The matter is still pending. The issue of fixing the value of the trees and collecting it from the persons has not been settled. It will have to be settled by either the Revenue Board or the Government. It is pending with the final authorities. The political sufferers accuse Hon. Ministers, Government and Collectors for not taking steps. They are not able to impress upon the Government the necessity. Therefore, I am voicing the opinion of the masses. Such big useless offices may be abolished. Immediate action must be taken in this direction. If they carry out these retrenchments, a lot of money can be saved.

"Further, why should the Government tax the poor man? Why not they put their hands into the pockets of the wealthy(?) Thereby they can get a lot of money. For instance, the motor bus owners get lakhs and lakhs of rupees every month. Even in my last budget speech, I pointed out this fact but the Government did not pay heed. They must do one thing first. They must auction the route from Salem to Bangalore for so many thousands. Not only the route, Sir, but also the timings, say, from morning 6 to 8, 8 to 10 and 10 to 12. If they auction the route and timings of the bus, they will get crores of rupees.

"I want to bring to the consideration of the Government another thing, Sir, on this occasion. The house-owners who live in municipalities let out their houses for hundreds. For instance, a man rents his house for Rs. 110, but he gives account for only Rs. 29 because it is below the rent control rate. In such cases the final authorities are the councillors themselves who depend upon the votes of the people of the wards. Therefore, in some cases, they are very harsh and sit tight and do justice but in other cases they have to be lenient. Therefore, a change in the final authority in this matter is necessary. I request the Hon. Minister for Local Administration to take up this case and make necessary

arrangements. The final authority must be someone else—a Tribunal or a committee consisting of three or five who should sit over this matter and there must be a special branch of people who are deputed to this work to find out who are deceiving the municipality and the Government. Thus, if the Government take up this matter, there will be a lot of income. Why should you increase the municipal tax? Already the people are overtaxed. I would request the Hon. Minister to take into account all these suggestions and carry out retrenchment in all the departments wherever it is possible and then resort to new taxation. All the taxes mentioned in the budget should not be imposed in the interests of the people. I am sincerely requesting the Government not to contemplate any taxes mentioned in the budget for the present. They should think over the matter, consult all the Members of the House who are interested in the welfare of this Government and then bring in new taxation proposals."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I may inform the House that there is an interval of five days between to-morrow and the 10th. According to the rules, the Members who go home are not entitled to travelling allowance. But the Government have relaxed this rule for the present session and Members who go home and return are entitled to travelling allowance."

*" MR. W J. FERNANDEZ:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, as certain Members on this side of the House have already subjected the budget to detailed scrutiny and criticism, I do not propose to traverse the ground that has already been covered. My only object in speaking is to strees one particular, aspect of the problem, to which I feel sufficient stress has not been laid hitherto. Before doing so, Sir, I wish to congratulate the Finance Minister on his skill in framing a budget which, in spite of a very severe handicap, discloses a deficit over which one need not seriously worry. The deficit of 4 crores will be substantially minimized before the end of the financial year by the inflow of further revenues into the treasury and the usual lapses of grants, hoped to be spent but not actually spent within the time-limit. The Finance Minister is faced with a heavy depletion in his revenues on the one hand, and with the necessity of satisfying the insistent demands of his colleagues who are all anxious to achieve some practical good for the benefit of the people, on the other. The Finance Minister has, generally speaking, made the best of a very difficult situation. The ugliest feature of the budget is the proposal to saddle the poor man with additional taxes and thus make life more difficult for him. Additional taxes are neither desirable nor necessary. I hope that the Finance Minister, who has always shown responsiveness to genuine and well-directed criticism, will, in view of the general discontent expressed against his proposal to levy further taxes, drop the idea of levying the taxes in question. In fact, I shall certainly not be surprised if he does so.

"I now come to my main point. It seems to me, Sir, that when the Government are faced with a situation as at present,

i.e., a deficit in the budget, their first and foremost duty is to overhaul the administration and to effect ruthless economy in expenditure. The interest of the tax-payer demands it. He should know or at least have the satisfaction of knowing that Government have explored every possible avenue of retrenchment in public expenditure, by which I mean, expenditure on the very costly administrative machinery in this Province. It was indeed refreshing to hear my hon. Friend who just spoke stress that point. We have been told by the Government, that the report of the Retrenchment Comittee has been received and that it is under consideration. I believe, Sir, that the Committee gave the report some time back and it seems to me that by this time some of the obvious sourses of retrenchment could have been effected and expenditure reduced during the coming year. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker took the Chair.)

" Madam, the Hon. Finance Minister has told us that the heads of departments have been called upon to reduce expenditure by retrenching 12½ per cent of their staff. Let me tell you sincere- 12-30 ly that nothing will come out of such a request. Heads of depart- p.m. ments have got a habit of asking for more and more staff on the ground that the work is heavy and that they cannot manage with their existing staff. And now, if they agree to effect any retrenchment in their staff, they will stand self-condemned by their action, because if they cut their staff to the extent of 12½ per cent, it would mean that they had been guilty of wilful criminal wastage of public funds. I therefore feel that the response from them will not be what the Government expect. The only way by which retrenchment in expenditure can be brought about is by the Government issuing an order cutting down the grants in every department by about 12½ per cent and directing the heads of departments to carry on with the reduced allotment and dispose of their work as best they could. Perhaps they might complain that the efficiency of their department would be affected. Even if that were true. It is certainly not going to bring the administration to a stand-still. The Government will go on and the work of all departments will go on although a little bit slowly. After all, this deficit is expected not to last for more than a year because the taxation proposals are said to be only a temporary emergency measure. My suggestion therefore is cut your expenditure as much as possible and wait for a year and see how your finances stand. If your finances improve there will be no more difficulties and there will be no need to continue the taxes. I suggest that if a committee is appointed to go carefully into the question of curtailing the expenditure in the departments, they will find that in almost every public office, there is wastage going on—wastage in men and material, wastage in stationery and wastage in contingencies. This point, I have urged year after year from the very first budget presented in this House by the Congress Ministry, but up till now, no action has been taken on this suggestion and nothing substantial has been achieved by the Retrenchment Committee which has recently been appointed. I find in the budget that it is hoped that a sum of about a crore and odd will be

achieved by way of savings to be effected by the proposed retrenchment, as recommended by the Retrenchment Committee. What is after all one crore or a crore and a half, or even two crores of savings under retrenchment, when huge sums are spent on establishment and contingencies year after year. Give us the satisfaction of knowing that you have made every possible attempt to cut down your expenditure and then we shall give whatever tax you want. What we feel, is, that there is wastage going on one side with no attempts being made to stop it, while we are being made to pay taxes which we cannot pay and thereby you are making our lives more difficult to live. I appeal in all sincerity to the Hon. Finance Minister to take up this question seriously and impose a cut in the allotments to the various departments, because I think that no purpose will be served by merely asking heads of departments to forego a portion of their staff or reduce their expenditure. They will not do it. Perhaps one or two or them may try to do so, but a great majority of them will not do it, on the plea that it will impair the efficiency of their offices.

" Madam, these taxes hit only the poor. That is the worst thing that the Government can do. Some hon. Member said that when the Government are doing all these things, they are playing into the hands of the Communists. You are really giving the malcontents in this country a handle to coerce the minds of the people against you. Now we are very concerned about it, because we certainly do not want that this House should be filled up by those Communists when fresh elections are held under the new Constitution. That will be a day of disaster to the country and an end to all stable Governments. Do not under-estimate the warning that it will affect your own security. Do not be under the delusion that your position will be safe, when the day of next reckoning comes up. When you tell us that we will be disillusioned on the day of next reckoning, we simply laugh at you, because you are sleeping. We, who are moving with the people and moving about the country know to what extent discontent is spreading among them. We are anxious that they should not fall a prey to the Communists. We would rather have you sitting there again, than see the Communists taking those places. Therefore, I appeal to you to stop all measures which may add to the discontent which is widely present already. I ask you in the name of all peace-loving people of this Province to desist from all these taxes which are sure to hit the poor. We want order and not chaos and the only alternative to chaos is cosmos, which the Communists say that they would bring about, if things go on at this rate. I therefore appeal to you earnestly and sincerely to drive out of your mind the idea of imposing all these taxes. After all it is a question of Rs. 4 crores of deficit to be covered. Perhaps it may come to two crores only. What harm would be caused if you dip into the Revenue Reserve Fund and draw out these two crores of rupees temporarily, instead of levying these taxes, which is going to fall only on the shoulders of the poor and which is likely to create more discontent in this country and make things more difficult for the people of this country to live? "

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" Madam Deputy Speaker, I may not really be in order, when I oppose or criticise the Congress Budget as a Party member. As a matter of fact, it is not with that idea that I am going to make some criticisms on the present budget. Seeing the appalling conditions under which people are suffering under this Government, after independence had been achieved in this country, I am compelled to make the following criticisms as also my constructive suggestions, in the name of the people and in their interest.

" I would, in this connection, draw the attention of the Hon. House and also of the Hon. Finance Minister to the fact that the revenues of this Province in the year 1939 was only Rs. 17 crores, whereas to-day it is more than Rs. 50 crores. Have the conditions of the common man in the Province, in any way, been improved with the increase in revenues? Are people getting cheaper services than what they were getting in 1939? The scales of pay of highly-paid officials have enormously been increased and no reduction has been made in the salary of I.C.S. officers. Let me ask the Hon. Minister for Finance, ' what benefit has the common man derived under these changed circumstances '. Has he got better health? Has he got enough food? Has he got enough cloth, enough housing? All those things are still in deficiency, and people are still suffering from all these wants, even though the revenues of the province have grown nearly three times. Is this what people expected of the Congress Ministry which they returned to power on a definite manifesto? They have not been able to provide these essential needs of the people, because they are actually turning their attention to their own pet and fad schemes, without looking to the immediate needs of the people and without putting forth enough effort to produce a short-term plan to meet these demands. These short-term plans have been continuously neglected. Now famine is threatening. What has been done to avert it? What short-term plan is there to tide over the immediate future? The well-subsidy schemes have got their stories to tell. A chain of corruption and bribery has been created and people are not able to get any real help from the Government without bribing the officials concerned, and even then, it is not given at the proper time. The grow more food campaign has been another failure. Has anything been achieved by means of this campaign to stave off famine? I should like, Madam, to ask the Government whether they have supplied at least one iron plough-share to each active plough, which the ryot is so much in need of? What is it they have done in that matter? They say that they have applied to the Government of India for supply of more iron and steel. Have they taken any steps to collect the scrap iron in this Province? This is after all a simple affair which could be done by them locally. If sufficient scrap iron had been collected from the people in the Province and if sufficient efforts had been put forth by the Government in this direction, by this time, many shares would have been supplied to the agriculturists and some more areas would have been brought under the plough.

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"What about manure? What have the Government done in this direction? They have taken over all the panchayat forests. What have they done to improve the manure position? Have they taken any efforts to see that green manure is grown in these forests? Have they given free permits to the agriculturists to make use of the green leaves in the forests for the purpose of manure? Nothing has been done in this direction. What arrangements have been made for supplying plough and penning materials to the ryots? These are small things, which would have directly helped the agriculturists, the cultivators and the tillers of the soil to increase their production.

"Madam, let me take irrigation. If the minor irrigation works had been taken up in right earnest and if repairs to these minor irrigation tanks had been attended to at the proper time, I am sure, much of the famine that is threatening us to-day would have really been averted. It is not the question of the failure of rains alone. We had a few showers during the year, but we have not been able to save and store the water, because of the unsatisfatory state in which our tanks and other minor irrigation sources are maintained at present. It is not money that counts. It is a question of executing the essential works. It is a question of life and death, because people are threatened with famine to-day by sheer neglect and default by the administration. What is the
12-45 p.m. excuse of the Government? They say they have no technical experts. What kind of experts do they want for repairing breaches, the clearing of the sluices removal of silts, etc. Another appalling thing that has happened in the administration is that they have not spent the allotments provided in the Budget of the previous years for minor irrigation. It is an utter shame to the dignity of the administration. I charge the Government with breach of trust. If things had been done properly hundreds of thousands of acres would have been brought under cultivation. If every minor irrigation source under an ayacut and some of the big tanks had been repaired cultivation could have been greatly increased and we would not be in the present situation. It would have automatically settled the food situation in the Province. Madam, I have to remind the Government that the Government of India are spending about Rs. 30 crores of their revenue by way of subsidies for food. Is it right to go on imposing on them like this? Nearly 1/3 of the Central revenue is wasted like this. This has occurred because the Government have not taken care of the short term plan and they have brought the agricultural ryots to a state of starvation and they do not have food to eat for even one or two months. What they call surplus procurement is nothing but looting. An orderly looting is taking place, and it is curious indeed, to know how this demand of the surplus is fixed by the Revenue Department. The impending harvest is calculated as the demand and that demand is not the result of the actual harvest, threshing, etc. They simply say that because 10 acres are cultivated it would yield so much. It is nonsense which I cannot tolerate; it is regulated looting. Is it for the purpose of feeding the poor that we are governing here or is it for the purpose of

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bringing more hardship on the man? We must act with human nature. I know we have human nature. But what is the use? When the revenue has grown to Rs. 50 crores and the services are cheaper they are not able to provide food and clothing for the people and even for the cultivation of their lands. Is it not something very wrong that we are doing? Madam, I insist on a revision of the Budget in respect of Irrigation and the repair of irrigation works. Our ordinary village workers will be able to complete the work which are impending now. If the money allotted has not been spent hitherto, it is because of the utter incapacity of this Government to execute the works in time. It is not want of technical experts. I have got confidence in the village workers who have constructed tanks and who could construct tanks. They are better fitted in the matter of design, etc., than the expected college and school returning technical experts. Our fore-fathers were not fools. They were able to understand and they had their views when they designed the tanks and they took into account the increasing population, etc. It is not as if they have not done it. But repeated neglect has happened, not now, but long ago and that has been pursued and continued by the present people's Government also.

"I suggest, Madam, that something should be done immediately. No big schemes should be taken into consideration, even the provisions regarding education, buildings, etc., must go and irrigation must have the first priority; schemes that would result in some production in two or three years must be given priority and the rest may be given a gobye. Of course we have so many ideologies and I have so many fads. Quite true. Even the Congress Manifesto might have been quite good. But the Congress Manifesto and the Congress ideologies were formulated in different circumstances. It is not going to be good always. It is not going to give our food and our clothing. It was not intended for an emergency period like this. Firka Development, the Khaddar fad and all these things must be kept back now. Unless they keep back all these things the country is not going to progress. It is already dissatisfied with us. We have been carrying on by slogans. We have been conducting the administration of the country under slogans. (Interruption.) I think, Madam, Deputy Speaker, I have not taken up my time."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"One minute more."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—"I request you to be a bit considerate, Madam. These things must be put down and one thing must be made very predominant, i.e., the proper carrying out of the irrigation works with the help of the local people. You must impose a condition on the services that unless they restore the tanks they cannot have their promotion considered, they cannot have their confirmation and their scales of pay considered, instead of measuring the ability by procurement."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am glad to note that the discussion which we

had yesterday with regard to the presence of Hon. Ministers had some effect on the Members of the Cabinet, because I find a few faces sitting there on the treasury benches. Whether they listen to the speeches made by the hon. Members on the floor of the House or whether they attend to their office files, I am not worried. But I am happy that they are here present at least to hear some of the words which may fall upon their ears and I think that they may be able to attend to our remarks. Further, Madam, Deputy Speaker, permit me to convey to the Hon. the Minister for Finance my utmost sympthy for the way in which he is being handled—can I say manhandled—by the Members on my side, and also by the Members of the Party to which the Hon. Minister himself belongs. When I see the several attacks emanating from all sides of the House I recall to my mind the famous scenes in the Roman Senate when Julius Ceasar was actually attacked. He was attacked by conspirators; but when the conspirators attacked him he did not feel, but when he saw his own intimate friends attacking him, particularly Brutus, he said * " Et tu Brute '." Similarly, the Hon. the Finance Minister would like to express the same sentiment when he sees that the worst attack comes from the Members of his own Party.

" Madam, Deputy Speaker, of about 22,000 words of the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister only 11,000 words really interest Members on this side, because they deal with the new taxation. When I say this I do not mean that the other long and unending words that almost run through nearly the 57 pages of demi octovo, do not have any impression on me. My complaint is, as we are more interested in the happiness and prosperity of the people, we have got to see that things that affect the people are taken into consideration. My eyes have travelled through those words relating to the various schemes which the Government are still considering, considering ever since they took office in this Province. My eyes have travelled through several other words, but they have left in me a feeling of depression, a sinking feeling. The Hon. the Minister for Finance used very safe words when he said: The results are by no means negligible though not spectacular. We do not want that the Hon. the Finance Minister should perform any spectacular acts, because we know he is not an acrobat. What we want is that he must do justice by the people and for the people on whose behalf he is sitting here and I put it to him, whether the Government have done justice by the people by giving them the elementary and fundamental necessities of life, namely, food, cloth and shelter? Madam, Deputy Speaker, several references have been made in the Budget Speech of the Hon. the Minister to several of the activities of the various departments engaged in the production of food. References have been made to the Department of Irrigation, to the Department of Agriculture and to the Department of Food. They are a tale of utmost failure. When I think of the GMF, they say it is Grow More Food. To me it sounds ' Grand Magnificent Failure '. Were

* Yon too Brutus.

they able to achieve anything at all to teli the man in the street? He is starving still and he is asking for more food, he is asking for cloth. Are these not the people for whom you fought for freedom? The Hon. the Minister for Finance closed his Budget speech last year by quoting the famous words of Gurudev when he said. ' Unto that land of freedom, Oh! Father, let my country awake.' Yes, your people are awake in the country of freedom. Are they realising the fruits of freedom. I put it to them and ask the Members of the Congress Party to say whether they have done justice to the people to see whether the people who have got the freedom really enjoy that freedom. Therefore, Madam, in the matter of food they have not done what must be done.

" Coming to cloth, they are adopting several policies and programmes. It is control, decontrol, control and decontrol. It is like the proverbial story of going round and round; it is a vicious circle. The people do not know where they stand. Only just now a Member of the Congress Party stated that bales of unwanted cloth are being dumped on the Province and bales and bales of cloth are lying unsold. Why adopt this policy? Give up control, let the normal trade channel come in, but let the Government see that those people who blackmarket and profiteer are punished severely. These are the things which the Government should do and not indulge in all sorts of acrobatic actions of introducing control, removing control and again introducing control. That is what they are doing now. When there is an important handloom industry which could actually clothe the people of the Province. the Government have not given any attention to that industry. Even this very morning, Madam, Deputy Speaker, I put a question to the Hon. the Minister for Industries. ' What is your Textile Institute doing? ' In this Province for the last two decades, is it improving the handloom industry? To-day the handloom weaver is suffering and starving, people who could have safely clothed your people. The Government are 1 p.m. running after Khadi. ' Yes, Khadi was an important scheme. It was the slogan and programme of a party, but to-day they are the rulers of the country. They have got power to do anything they want. Why think of an ante-deluvian scheme which is not going to yield the thing which is wanted? So much money is wasted on improving Khadi when there is already an ancient industry, the handloom industry, surviving in this country from time immemorial, which has supplied beautiful textiles to the Courts of Rome, Persia, Egypt and other places. They are asking for help and sustenance from you. Have you given that sustenance? (Interruption. I would request hon. Members of the Congress Party to listen to me with patience I am not here to irritate them. I am only putting to them what is happening in this Province. The handloom cloth remains unsold. There is the textile institute doing nothing. Government money is being simply wasted on this institute. Has that textile institute improved the handloom industry? I say, no. The Hon. Minister for Industries said ' yes; it has helped '. The very same looms which are weaving cloth to-day were used by Tiruvalluvar some centuries ago. The textile institute has not improved the handloom industry.

" Coming to the question of shelter, I ask have they given shelter to the people? People are still exposed to the vagaries of the monsoon, sun and rain. At least give them some huts to live in. What do we find after freedom? People have got the freedom to sleep on the pavements in the City of Madras. Think of their conditions in villages and rural parts. It is still worse. Your Town-Planning Act and all Acts relating to house construction are ante-diluvian. Have the Government gone into those Acts and revised them? Those Acts are still ante-deluvian, and they require several amendments. There is no cement. Building materials are costly. We are not able to get iron and steel. In the past have not people constructed beautiful temples, which stand the test of time? Have they not constructed houses? Have they used iron and cement? No. They constructed the houses and temples from the materials that were available in this Province. Think of them. Why should you ask your Engineering Department or the Town-Planning Department to go into the question? What have the engineers of those days done? With the materials available they could construct buildings which are imperishable and eternal. But, to-day, you say ' no cement '. So, people have to stand in the sun and rain. This is the position of your administration.

" Madam, I am really sorry that I came at a time when I am not able to get much time to speak on several other points. I now come to the question of education. With regard to education, the Congress Members of this Hon. House have already stated that basic education is baseless education. I do not want to go into that question. (Interruption). Were not there able craftsmen in the country? Were not there able workers in this country? As I have already stated, they have created beautiful temples and works of art. You want technicians and experts to put your schemes into operation. Where are those experts and technicians? Why don't you use the funds which you are allotting for basic education in sending young men of this Province to far-off America or England, so that they may get the finest training possible, come back, and give you all that they have learnt in those countries, and improve your agriculture, irrigation and other schemes. You are not doing anything which you ought to do, but you are wasting your time.

" I now come to the question of various taxation proposals. I am not convinced by the arguments advanced by the Hon. Minister with regard to the abandonment of the agricultural income-tax. Some of the Members have stated ' we are very glad that they have given up the idea, because it will be a double tax '. Madam, have the Government considered how many taxes people are paying? It is not one tax, or two or three taxes. It is multiple taxes under which people are suffering. Secondly, they say the agricultural income-tax will affect the poor man. The fundamentals of taxation are the ability to pay. Your agricultural income-tax will only tax people above a certain taxation limit. Therefore, your poor people will be eliminated.

Who are the poor people? I ask the Hon. Minister for Finance and his colleagues whether the mirasdars of Tanjore are poor people or the landed aristocrats of Andhra districts—several kinsmen of the Hon. Finance Minister—are poor people? They are the landed aristocrats who would actually go without taxation under the plea that this taxation is going to be a double tax. Here is an useful measure which will not affect anybody. If you want to tax, and get more food, eliminate the foodcrops. Why do you not have an agricultural income-tax on the money crops alone? That would have yielded a good revenue. Instead of facing criticism from Members of this Hon. House and the public outside against the taxation proposals, I wish the Hon. Finance Minister had made another raid upon the Revenue Reserve Fund, as already pointed out by several members of this House. He could then have easily avoided the criticism. After all, only Rs. 3 crores are required, and this the Finance Minister could have got easily from the reserve fund, and carried on the administration. By next year, if all these schemes—beautiful schemes of the Government—take shape or crystalize into realities, then they could arrive at better taxation proposals and get the money. But what is the Finance Minister doing? He is levying taxes. He is bringing within the operation of the sales tax, articles which have been excluded. (The bell was sounded.)

" Am I to sit, Madam? "

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" Another minute you can take."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" The Hon. Minister himself knows for how many days we sat in the select committee on the Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill. Have you not heard the representation of the people who are interested in the very commodities which were excluded? We heard, and we exempted those articles from the operation of the Act. With regard to tea, to-day the tea industry is a major industry of this country. Several decades ago, people knew nothing about tea. China was the centre of gravity. It shifted on to India. To-day by your taxation proposals you are going to drive this industry from this country to South Africa, Java and Cuba. Therefore, I say, these are not the ways of trying to help the people. On the other hand you are going to create further unhappiness among the people. "

The Deputy Speaker called on Mr. Kanniyappan to speak, Mr. Kanniyappan was not in his place.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" When Members give their names, they must be in their seats for their chance. Otherwise they will forego their right of speech."

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI SANKARA AYYAR:—" உப தலைவி அவர்களே, கனம் நிதி மந்திரியவர்கள் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை சமர்ப்பித்த பொழுது அழகான பிரசங்கம் செய்ததை நான் பாராட்டி, குறிப்பிட்ட இரண்டொரு விஷயங்களே மட்டும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எனக்கு முன் பேசிய கனம் மெம்பர் மஜீத் எடுத்துக்காட்டினபிரகாரம் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி யவர்கள் அநேக திட்டங்களைக் காண்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அநேகம் விஷயங்களைச் செய்ததையும் காண்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். செய்யப்

போவதையும் காண்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அடுத்த வருஷத்திற்காக செய்யப்போகும் திட்டங்களுக்கு ரூபாய் போதாமல் இருப்பதற்காக புது வரியையும் விதிக்கப்போவதாகவும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். அவருடைய பிரசங்கத்தை தான் ஒரு நிதி மந்திரி என்று நினைத்துக்கொள்ளாமல் சாதாரண எண்ணப்போன்ற மெம்பராய் பாவித்தோ அல்லது வேறு மனிதராக பாவித்தோ இந்த பிரசங்கத்தைப் பார்த்தால்தான் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை பாராட்டுவதா அல்லது அதை எதிர்ப்பதா என்ற விஷயம் அவருக்கு நன்றாக புலப்படும். அவருடைய மனதிற்கே திருப்தியில்லாமலிருக்கும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. எல்லோரும் நம் நாட்டிற்கு எப்பொழுது சுதந்திரம் வரப்போகிறது, நம் நாட்டில் எல்லோரும் எப்பொழுது சுபிட்சமாக இருக்கப்போகிறோம், நம் நாட்டின் ஏழைகளுடைய கஷ்டங்கள் தெளியும், ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னுக்கு வருவார்கள் என்கிற விஷயம் ஒவ்வொன்றையும் ஜனங்கள் எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது நாம் எல்லோரும் அறிந்த விஷயம். நம் நாட்டிற்கு சுதந்திரம் வந்தவுடன் நாம் என்ன நிலையிலிருக்கிறோம் என்பதும் நாம் அறிந்த விஷயம். சுதந்திரம் வருவதற்கு முன் யுத்தம் ஏற்பட்ட காரணத்தால் உலகம் சீர்குலைந்து போயிருப்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் அறிய வேண்டும். துணி, உணவு, போன்ற பலவிதமான கஷ்டங்கள் இருந்து கொண்டிருந்தது. அதனால் அநேகம் வேலைகளைச் செய்ய முடியாமலிருந்தது. அதனால் நாம் இன்று உணவிற்கும் உடைக்கும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். நமக்கு சுதந்திரம் வந்த பிறகும் நம் கவர்ண்மெண்டாரால் இந்த விதமான கஷ்டங்களை சமாளிக்க முடிகிறதா என்றால் அது முடியவில்லை. அப்படி முடியவில்லை என்பதை நாம் ஒவ்வொரு வரும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டேதான் தீரவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் இப்பொழுது உணவு பற்றாததாக இருக்கின்றது. இதற்காகவே அவைகளுக்கு control வேண்டுமென்று ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். Control ஏற்படுத்தியதால் எல்லோருக்கும் உணவு கிடைப்பதாக நாம் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் control-ஐ ஏற்படுத்தியிருப்பதில் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் உணவு கிடைக்கிறதா என்றால் அது இல்லவே இல்லை. உணவு இல்லாமல் பல கிராமங்களிலும் மற்ற இடங்களிலும் பலவிதமாக ஏழைகள் கஷ்டப் படுகிறார்கள் என்பதை ஒவ்வொருவரும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். அதையே தினந்தோறும் சொல்லுவதில் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஏழைகள் பாடுபடுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறோம். காங்கிரஸ் ஏழைகளுக்காக சுதந்திரம் வாங்கினோம் என்றாலும் ஏழைகள் பாடுபடுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறோம். அதற்காகவே பாடுபடுகிறோம் என்றும் நமது முஸ்லிம் அங்கத்தினர்களும் ஏழைகள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டபடுகிறார்கள் என்று மிகவும் விஸ்தாரமாகவும் ரொம்ப ஆத்திரத்துடனும் பேசி இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் இதர கட்சிகளும் ஏழைகளுக்காகவே பேசுகிறார்கள். ஏழைகளுக்கு என்று இவ்வளவு நாள் நாம் பேசிக்கொண்டேயிருந்தும் அவர்கள் மறுபடியும் மறுபடியும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டேதானிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் கஷ்டங்களை உண்டுபண்ணிக்கொண்டேதானிருக்கிறோம் என்பதை நாம் மறுக்கவே முடியாது. Control-ஐ ஏற்படுத்தியிருந்தும் ஏழைகள் உணவிற்கு கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பணக்காரர்கள் பணம் அதிகமாகக் கொடுத்தால் வேறு விதத்தில் அரிசி கிடைக்கிறது. ஏழைகள் ரேஷன் கடையில் வாங்க வேண்டுமென்றால் ரூபாய்க்கு இரண்டு படி அரிசி அல்லது இரண்டு படி நெல் என்று கிடைக்கிறது. Control-ஐ வைத்திருப்பதால் ஏழைகளுக்கு தாராளமாக கிடைக்கிறது என்று நாம் மனப்பால் குடித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். நான் மதுரைக்கு புறப்படும் சமயத்தில் நாங்குநேரி தாலூகாவாகிய எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு ஊரிலிருந்து எனக்கு ஒரு கடிதம் வந்தது. ரேஷன் கடையில் கேட்டால் ரூபாய்க்கு 3½ படி நெல் கிடைக்கிறது என்றும், ரேஷன் இல்லாத இடத்தில் கேட்டால் ரூபாய்க்கு நாலுபடி நெல் கிடைக்கிறது என்றும் இவ்விதமிருப்பதால் கலெக்டரிடம் சொல்லி இதை சீர்திருத்தம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு கடிதம் எனக்கு வந்தது. இம்மாதிரியாக control-ஐ ஏற்படுத்தியிருப்பதால் ஏழைகள் மலிந்த விலையில் அரிசி கிடைக்காமல் எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் ஏழைகள் ஏமாற்றப் படுகிறார்கள் என்பது நாம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம்தான். இதைப்பற்றி அதிகாரிகளிடத்தில் சொன்னாலும் மந்திரிகளிடத்தில் சொன்னாலும் அது ஜனங்களுடைய குற்றம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது

ஜனங்களுடைய குற்றமாக இருந்தாலும்சரி, அதிகாரிகளுடைய குற்றமாக இருந்தாலும்சரி, மந்திரிகளுடைய குற்றமாக இருந்தாலும்சரி, ஏழைகள் தான் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு தவிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் நாம் என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் இந்த பட்டிணவாசத்தில் மாத்திரம் control-ஐ வைத்து மற்ற இடங்களில் இல்லாமல் செய்வதுதான் முறையாக இருக்கும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். உதாரணமாக சென்ற வருஷம் control-ஐ எடுக்கப்பட்ட காலத்தில் control-ஐ எடுத்த ஒரு 3, 4, மாதங்களுக்கு நெல் விலை அதிகமாக இருந்தது. பிறகு கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக குறைந்து ஓரளவு சரியான நிலைமைக்கு வரும் தருவாயில் திரும்பவும் control-ஐ ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே control-னால் ஜனங்கள் படும் அவஸ்தை கொஞ்ச நஞ்சமல்ல. அவர்களுக்கு கூபன் கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. கூப்பனைக் கொடுத்தாலும் அவர்களை ஏமாற்றுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் உணவும் பற்றுமலிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியதை வேறு இடங்களிலிருந்து வாங்கிக்கொள்ள வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் நாம் blackmarket என்று சொல்லி அதை ஒழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு அதை அதிகமாக உண்டுபண்ணுகிறோம். இவைகளையெல்லாம் எப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் நிவர்த்தி செய்யப்போகிறார்களோ தெரியவில்லை. வாஸ்தவத்தில் நாம் control-ஐ வைத்தும் ரேஷனை வைத்தும் நிர்வகிக்க சக்தியற்றவர்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிவிக்கிறது. இதைத் தீர்க்க எந்த முறையில் நம் மந்திரிகளும் மத்திய சர்க்காரும் வழி தேடப்போகிறார்கள் என்பது எனக்கு தெரியவில்லை.

"இரண்டாவது துணி விஷயம். துணிக்கு control இல்லாமலிருந்தது. பிறகு control வந்தது. பிறகு வீலை control, retail லைசென்ஸ் wholesale லைசென்ஸ் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்றும், கமிட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி அதன் மூலம் வாங்க வேண்டும் என்றும் ஏற்பாடாகி இருக்கிறது. இதனால் துணிகள் அநேக இடங்களில் வாங்கப்படாமல் தேங்கிக் கிடக்கிறது. சில இடங்களில் அநேகம் பேர்களுக்கு கிடைக்காமலிருக்கிறது. கிடைத்தாலும் அதை வாங்குவதற்கு கையில் பணம் இல்லை. அதுவுமில்லாமல் பலவித நெசவாளர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நூல் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இம் மாதிரியாக துணி விஷயத்தில்கூட பலவிதமான கஷ்டங்களிருக்கின்றன.

"இதுபோக உணவு பற்றுக்குறையாக இருக்கிறது என்றும் அதற்காக அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் 1942-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து பிரயத்தனங்கள் செய்யப்படுகிறது. கனம் நிதி மந்திரியவர்களால் பிரசங்கத்தில் நான்கு வருஷத்திலிருந்து எவ்வளவோ பாசன வசதிக்கு ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை அவர் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். இவ்விதம் 261 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கிவைத்தும் அதில் 75 லட்சம் ரூபாய்தான் பாசன வசதிக்கு, உணவு அதிக உற்பத்தி திட்டத்தில் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அநேகம் திட்டங்களில் பாசன வசதிகளை கொஞ்சம்கூட நிறை வேற்றி வைக்கப்படவில்லை. அநேக திட்டங்கள் விட்டுவிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி செய்தால் ஜனங்கள் ஏமாற்றமடையாமல் என்ன செய்வார்கள். என்று கேட்கிறேன். எந்த முறையிலும் நம் ஜனங்கள் சந்தோஷப் படுவதற்கு நம் சுதந்திர சர்க்கார் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. அநேகம் திட்டங்களுக்கு estimate தயார் செய்து வேலை நடக்கும் தருவாயில் திட்டங்கள் அப்படியே நின்றிருக்கிறது. கேட்டால் estimate தயார் பண்ணுவதற்கு Overseer இல்லை என்று பல சாக்குகள் சொல்லப் படுகிறது. இந்நிலையில் நூற்றுக் கணக்காக திட்டங்கள் போட்டு அவைகள் execute ஆகாமல் இருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக எங்களுடைய நாங்குநேரி தாலூகாவில் மைனர் இரிகேஷனில் ஒரு channel இருக்கிறது. அந்த channel-க்கு 4,000 ரூபாய் estimate போட்டு அதை ரிபேர் செய்வதற்கு திட்டம் போட்டார்கள். அது நடைபெறவில்லை. கலெக்டரைக் கேட்டதற்கு எங்களுக்கு 1,000 ரூபாய்தான் செலவு செய்ய முடியும் இந்த minor irrigation திட்டத்திற்கு ரூ. 15,000 தான் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது அதில் இதற்காக ரூபாய் ஆயிரம் அல்லது 4,000 ரூபாய்தான் செலவு செய்ய முடியும் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். Revenue Divisional ஆபீசரைக் கேட்டால் ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்தான் செலவழிக்கலாம் பணமில்லை என்று

[Srimathi V. Lakshmi Sankara Ayyar] [3rd March 1949

சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். இந்த minor irrigation-க்காக ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் போன வருஷம் ஒதுக்கி வைத்ததாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டது. ஆனால் எந்த வேலையும் இன்னும் நடை பெறுமலிருக்கிறது. அதைப் போலவே இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ சிறு சிறு reservoirகளுக்கு estimate போட்டு தயாராகி வேலை நடக்காமலிருக்கிறது. அவைகளில் முக்யமாக எங்கள் ஜில்லா மணிமுத்தார் நதி reservoir என்று இருக்கிறது: அது மூன்று வருஷமாக நடவடிக்கையிலிருக்கிறது. வெள்ற வருஷம் டிசம்பர் மாதம் 22-ம் தேதி சீப் எஞ்சினியர் அவர்கள் அங்கே வந்து வற்கலவே எஸ்டிமேட் போட்டிருப்பதைப் பார்த்து அந்த இடம் சரியில்லை வேறு இடத்தில் போட்டால் அதற்கு இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் சிலவாகும் அப்படி இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் சிலவு செய்து அந்த முறையில் கட்டினால் சுமார் 15,000 ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை சாகுபடி செய்யமுடியும் என்று சொன்னார். இன்னும் தாம்பிரபரணி ஜலத்தை பாசனத்திற்கு இன்னும் அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்றும் சொன்னர். அதற்காக இந்த வருஷ திட்டத்தில் எதிர் பார்த்தோம் நண்பர்களிடம் காண்பித்தோம் எங்கேயோ ஒரு மூலையில் 20 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி ஒதுக்கி இருப்பதும் to be considered with the utilization of the lump provision in 1949–50 என்றிருக்கப்பட்ட திட்டத்தில் இந்த 20 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு இரண்டு வருஷமும் செல்லலாம் 20 வருஷமும் செல்லலாம். அதுபோல் எவ்வளவோ காரியங்களுக்கு estimate தயார் செய்து அதை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு முன்வரவில்லை. இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ குறைந்த சிலவில் செய்யவேண்டிய reservoirs இருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் எதுவென்றால் இராம நதி reservoir, கிரியார் reservoir, பச்சையார் reservoir முதலிய 5, 6, சிறிய resorvoir திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை யெல்லாம் செய்து முடித்தால் பாசன வசதி பெருகி உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகமாகும்."

M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I now rise to offer my opinions on the budget speech of the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi and also on the Budget. After a lot of controversy and also a point of order raised by Mr. Raghavayya the other day, we see many of the Ministers present during this budget discussion and Mr. Majid expressed that he was happy to see so many Ministers being present here to hear the remarks of the Members on the budget. But, Madam, Deputy Speaker, I must plainly say that I am not at all happy simply because they are here. I would request that the remarks or the opinions expressed by the Members of this House and outside this House by the common people should be taken note of and the Ministers should see that some real good is done to the millions of people over whose destinies they are presiding. You would have seen, Madam, Deputy Speaker, that most of the Members of their own party have expressed their emphatic protest on their programmes and on the state of affairs that are existing. That is why, Madam, I feel myself depressed. Year after year, Member after Member, has been expressing his views but we have not seen any change whatsoever in their programme; in the budget that is presented year after year, there is not a change even by a comma or a semi-colon, not to say of any change for the good of the people. If they, as a party, should cling to the Congress manifesto, to those ideologies which they strated in order to get freedom from a foreign government, do you think, Madam, Deputy Speaker, they are going to help us to see that the people in this country live happily and peacefully? You are at the helm of affairs to look after the happiness of the people, and I believe, to act according to the wishes

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of the people and not against the wishes of the people. If people have been expressing their views and opinions, and if you go on turning a deaf ear to their views and carry on in your own way, is that what was expected of you? If you are there for the people and by the people and for the good and happiness of the people, I should say that this is not the way to deal with the many problems. Madam Deputy Speaker, it is for the party in power or rather the Ministers who are presiding over the destinies of the people of this Province to go into the details of those remarks and, with their best efforts, try to eradicate the wrong and do what is just and good for the people. If there are some omissions and commissions, it does not matter; but, if you are only turning a deaf ear, not caring for the wishes of the people and if you carry on in your own way, of what avail it is to the people? You had really a definite manifesto and a definite programme before you came into power. But, does it warrant that in the changed circumstances, you should still cling to those old antiquarian opinions? Now, you are a free nation and you must all aim for the good of the common man. But, what is it that you have done? I rise alone to raise my single voice on this point. I am not saying that you have not done this thing or that thing. But you are having a steam-roller majority and with that steam-roller majority, have you searched your hearts not only on what I have expressed openly here in this very House, but also on what people outside say . . ."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch."

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(The Deputy Speaker was in the Chair.)

M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I was just going to say this morning that after all, our criticisms, healthy and constructive though they may be, are going to be only like water being poured on a stone. Then the best thing would be not to speak anything here at all. They can as well, as the Hon. Speaker himself has said, close the Assembly and do whatever they like. I suppose, I shall not dilate on these general remarks much before I proceed to say something specific about the constructive side of it.

"Madam, as has been rightly observed by most of the speakers before me, it is the first and foremost duty of every good Government to see that the people are fed, next clothed and provided with shelter. I shall now endeavour to give you a few points in these various things. The activities of the Agricultural Department should be accelerated and a special staff should be employed for work in the agricultural areas which are mainly rural. This staff should not only instruct, but guide the agriculturists in improved methods of agriculture and see that the necessary materials,

such as seeds and manures, are made available to them on the spot. I am sure, if this arrangement is made immediately, it will go a long way to help the Grow More Food Campaign and eventually this country of ours will become self-sufficient. May I add here, Madam, that if the Minor Irrigation Department also were to hasten up with their small schemes which will ultimately go a long way to help the agriculturists, much of our problems, particularly the food problem, would be solved. The last Irrigation Conference which I attended on the 24th of February 1949 at Salem, only revealed the woes of the peasants and there were thousands of petitions where the Minor Irrigation Department had neglected all these years. But, still if the Government take stock of the situation and hasten to remedy these difficulties of the peasants, it will help them a great deal. That is what the people of this country desire.

" Madam, Deputy Speaker, I come now to the question of clothing and the Khadi Scheme. The expenditure on this scheme, as has been rightly pointed out by my hon. Friend to the left, Mr. Natesa Chettiyar, is a colossal waste of public money. In the days when we were under the foreign yoke, perhaps it was a political weapon to fight against the Imperialist domination, but it appears to have little economic value especially now. Now, when the country is free, there is no longer any need to waste public money on such schemes and I hope the present Government and the Ministers realize what they ought to do under the changed circumstances. I would say, at best, it is only a fad. What does it matter if the common man is clothed either in khadi or any kind of cloth? The world has progressed and khadi has no place in this progressive world and still you go on with the slogan that you must have khadi, but I say it is wrong to say so. Instead of going on with this fad, we can now have any number of spinning and weaving mills for the production of cloth for human consumption and export. In this important matter, we must keep pace with world progress. After all it is only a small percentage of people who are, as a matter of fact, habitually wearing khaddar. Even with all the efforts of the greatest leader for such a long time, khadi could not be made popular, as you see here in this House the percentage that wears it is only infinitesimal.

" Madam, I wish now to pass on to the question of sheltering of the people. Here I have to make mention of the Firka Development. This is a white elephant and it is a colossal waste of public money to maintain it at the cost of the poor tax-payer of the country. Of course, to satisfy our own whims and fancies, it is easy to squander others money when it comes in handy. It is well known to all that the President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee himself has condemned the scheme in its actual working. And, if we ask the people, they do not know anything about this scheme. The staff employed in the selected firkas is carrying on merrily and happily preparing the necessary reports for the consumption of the Government and the Hon. Minister in charge imagines that the scheme is working satisfactorily. But, the people are still in the blissful ignorance of what is going on around them.

This Minister who took charge of the department after the demise of the late Mr. Daniel Thomas who was so keen in house-building schemes, that is, to provide shelter to the people at large, has done nothing till to-day and has not passed one single order on the various schemes that came forward with the heart and noble efforts of the late Mr. Daniel Thomas. But he has been saying that he will do this and that, though he brought forth nothing yet.

" Madam, Deputy Speaker, I would just like to say a few words about Temple Entry, I mean, forcible entry into temples. "

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" I have already given one more minute to the hon. Member."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" What about your ruling this morning, Madam, about Members not being in their seats when called upon? "

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" I have since revised that."

SRI M. KANNIAPPAN:—" தலைவி அவர்களே, இன்றையதினம் நம் அரசாங்கம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய வரவு செலவு திட்டக் கணக்கைக் குறித்துப் பார்க்கிறபோது இந்நாட்டில் உண்மையாக இந்த பட்ஜெட்டினால் ஏதாவது ஏழைகளுக்கு நன்மை இருக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்கிறபோது ஏழைகள் துன்பம் அடையும்படியான நிலைமையில்தான் இருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். என் இதைத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன் என்றால் நாம் ஏழைகளின் மேல் அன்பு கூர்ந்து, ஏழைகளுக்கு நன்மைகளைச் செய்யக்கூடிய வகையில் ராஜ்யத்தை நடத்தி வருகிறோம் என்ற எண்ணத்துடன் வந்திருக்கும்போது ஏழைகள் சாப்பிடக்கூடிய உணவு பொருள்கள் விஷயத்தில் அவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் வரி போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது காப்பிக்கும் உருளைக் கிழங்கிற்கும் இன்னும் பல ஏழைகள் சாப்பிடக்கூடிய ஆகாரங்களாகிய மிளகு, மிளகாய் இன்னும் பல வஸ்துக்களின் மீது வரி போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இவைகளைப் பார்த்தால் ஏழைகளைப் பாதிக்கும் நிலையிலிருக்கிறது என்று நம்மை அவர்கள் குறை கூறுகிறார்கள். இன்றையதினம் நான் கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களிடத்தில் வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்—எந்த வரி போட்டாலும் சரி அவைகள் ஏழைகளை பாதிக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் போடவேக்கூடாது. அப்படிப் போட்டிருந்தால் அவைகளை உடனடியாக ரத்து செய்துவிட வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது நாலு கோடி ரூபாய் துண்டு விழுகிறது என்றால் அதை சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு பல விஷயங்களை நான் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். 1942-ம்ஜூத்திற்கு பின்பு நம் நாட்டில் பலர் பணக்காரர்களாகி இருக்கிறார்கள். எப்படி அவர்கள் பணக்காரர்களானார்கள் என்றால் கொள்ளை லாபம் அடித்து பணக்காரர்களாகி இருக்கிறார்கள். 3,000 ரூபாய் பெறுமானமுள்ள வீட்டை ரூபாய் 20,000 கொடுத்து வாங்கி இருப்பதை யாரும் மறைக்க முடியாது. அதைப்போலவே பல இடங்களில் பணக்காரர்கள் அதிகமாக லாபம் அடித்ததின் காரணமாக எவ்வளவோ சேமித்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவைகளை உடனடியாக அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்வார்களானால் இந்த மாதிரியான சிறிய வரிகளைப் போட்டு ஏழைகள் பாதிக்கும்படியாக செய்வதற்கு அவசியமே இடையாது. ஆகையால் இன்றைய தினம் பணக்காரர்களுக்கு தான் வரி விதிக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது சினிமா இருக்கிறது சினிமாவைப் போய் பார்க்கக்கூடியவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இருந்தாலும்கூட அதற்கு அவசியமாகப் போய் சிலவு செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு வரியை விதிக்கலாம். சினிமாவைப் போய்ப் பார்க்கிறவர்கள் மட்டும் வரியை கட்டுவதாகும். அதைப்போலவே இன்று நம் மாகாணத்தில் குறிப்பாக சென்னையில் பஸ் போக்குவரத்து சாதனங்களை எடுத்து நடத்துகிறார்கள். கனம் ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் அதிலிருந்து ரூ. 14 லட்சம் லாபம் வந்திருக்கிறது

என்று சொன்னார். அதைப்போலவே நாம் மாகாணம் பூராவுமே இந்த பஸ் போக்குவரத்தை வைத்து நடத்தினால் அதிகமாக லாபம் நமக்குக் கிடைக்கும். அந்த வகையிலும் இப்பொழுது துண்டு விழுவதை சரிப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம்.

"அதைப்போலவே இன்னும் பல விஷயங்களையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். இப்பொழுது டிராம் சாதனத்தை ஒரு தனிப்பட்ட முதலாளிகள் நடத்தி வருவதால் அவர்களுக்கு 20 ஆயிரம் முதல் 22 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வரையில் லாபம் கிடைக்கிறது. அதை நம் அரசாங்கம் எடுத்து நடத்தினால் அவ்விதமான லாபம் நமக்குக் கிடைக்கும். அந்த முறையிலும் நாம் சரிகட்ட முடியும் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இன்னும் பல இலாக்காக்களில் நம்முடைய பணம் விரயம் செய்யப்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது அப்படி விரயம் செய்யப்படுகிற பணத்தை நாம் மிச்சப்படுத்தினால் இப்பொழுது நான் முதலில் சொன்னதைப்போல் ஏழைகள் சாப்பிடக் கூடிய சில உணவுப் பொருள்கள் விஷயத்தில் நாம் இந்த வரியை போடாமல் தடுக்க முடியும். எனென்றால் இந்த நிலைமையில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் இரண்டு மூன்று தினங்களாக நான் சென்னையில் பஸ்ஸிலும், டிராமிலும் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். அவ்விதம் போகிறபோது மக்களுடைய உள்ளத்தில் வருகிற ஒவ்வொரு வார்த்தையையும் கேட்டால் ரொம்பவும் இண்டலாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த அரசாங்கம் என்ன இப்படியெல்லாம் செய்கிறார்கள் என்று இண்டல் செய்யக்கூடிய முறையில் பொதுஜனங்கள் அனைவரும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் நன்றாக தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். அந்த முறையில்தான் நான் குறிப்பாக இந்த விஷயத்தை சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன்.

2-45 p.m. "இப்பொழுது மில்கள் இருக்கின்றன அவைகளை வைத்து நடத்தும் முதலாளிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த முதலாளிகளுக்கு இந்த மில்களில் அதிகமான லாபம் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. அப்படி கிடைத்திருக்கக்கூடிய லாபத்தை அவர்கள் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இன்னும் சம்பாதிக்க சில சூழ்ச்சிகளைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட மில்களை நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அதிலும் பெரிய வருமானம் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு கிடைக்கும். அதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டும் இப்பொழுது துண்டு விழுவதை சரிப்படுத்த முடியும்.

"அது மாத்திரமல்ல இன்னும் சினிமா படம் பிடிக்கிறார்கள். சினிமா படம் பிடிக்கும் முதலாளிகள் ஏராளமாக சம்பாதித்து வருகிறார்கள். இது விஷயமாக ஒரு விஷயத்தையும் நான் கேள்விப்பட்டேன். இப்பொழுது 'நல்லதம்பி' என்ற பெயருடன் ஒரு படம் வந்திருக்கிறது. அந்தப் படத்தை அந்தப் பட முதலாளி பல லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்க்கு விற்றதாக தெரியவருகிறது. அந்தப் படத்திற்கு 40 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வேறு வழியில் விற்று லாபம் வந்திருப்பதாகவும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் அந்தப்பணம் கணக்கிற்கு வரவில்லை. ஏன் இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் இந்த சினிமா பிடிக்கும் முதலாளிகள்கூட சீக்கிரம் லாபம் அடைந்து வருகிறார்கள். நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் அந்தத் தொழிலை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் உண்மையாக நமக்கு பட்ஜெட்டில் துண்டு விழாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம். எதோ நாம் இவைகளெல்லாம் ஏழைகளை தானே பாதிக்கும் என்று சொல்லலாம். இப்பொழுது நாம் 17 கோடி ரூபாய் கள் அரக்களை ஒழித்ததால் இழந்திருக்கிறோம். அந்த நல்ல காரியத்தை நாம் செய்திருப்பதால் இந்த விதமாக எடுத்துக்கொள்வதனால் ஒரு பாதகமும் வந்து விடாது. இவைகளையெல்லாம் செய்யாமல் ஏழைகளை பாதிக்கக் கூடிய முறையில் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஏதாவது செய்தால் அது தவறுதலாகவே முடியும் என்கிற காரணத்தால் நான் அவசியமான சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்லி பணக்காரர்களிடமிருக்கும் பணத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றும் அவ்விதம் லாபம் வரக்கூடிய தொழிலை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்து நடத்தலாம் என்றும் நான் வேண்டிக்கொண்டேன். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் மில்களில் முக்யமாக கோயம்பத்தூர் மில்களைப்பற்றி சொல்லுகிறேன். அங்கே முதலாளிகள் அதிக லாபமடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள், அப்படி அதிக லாபம் அடித்திருக்கும் ரூபாயில் அரசாங்கம் நூறுக்கு

25 ரூபாய் வீதம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாமென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. 25 இல்லை நூறுக்கு ஐம்பது ரூபாய்கூட எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று தோன்றுகிறது. அப்படி எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு நாம் சட்டத்தை இயற்றலாம். அதனால் தப்பு ஒன்றுமில்லை. இன்னும் அதிக லாபம் அடைந்த முதலாளிகளிடத்தில் அதிகமான பணம் இருப்பதால் அதை அவர்கள் வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு முடியாமல் பல வீடுகளை அதிக வாடகை கொடுத்து வாங்கி மூன்று ரூபாய் குடிகூலிக்கு விடும் சிறிய அறையை ரூபாய் 12-க்கு வாடகைக்கு விடுவதற்கு முயற்சிக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிக் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் குடிகளை காலிச் செய்துவிடச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் பணக்காரர்கள் அக்கிரமம் புரிந்துகொண்டிருக்கிற காலத்தில் அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட பணக்காரர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான வரியும் விதிப்பது தர்மந்தான். அவ்வித தர்மத்தைச் செயயவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவ்வித சிறு சிறு சீர்திருத்தம் செய்து ஏழைகளுக்கு வரி இல்லாமல் செய்தால் கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களை நான் மாத்திரமல்ல, உலகத்தில் மக்கள் அனைவரும் புகழுவார்கள், அதனால் நல்ல பெயரும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்பதை நான் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I congratulate the Ministry on the very bold measures they have pushed through in the course of the year. I refer to the Zamindari Abolition Bill, the Prohibition Programme and the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. For the latter Bill. there had been a great amount of opposition from certain sections of the people of this Province and in spite of this opposition this Ministry pushed through the Bill without heeding to the opposition from the vested interests. I must really congratulate the Ministry.

"With regard to the Budget, Madam, here again I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for presenting a really balanced Budget, for I refuse to believe that it is a deficit budget as he seems to make out. In fact, last year the slogan was, why should the Finance Minister draw on the Revenue Reserve Fund. Probably being a very clever man, this time he thought, without resorting to this Fund, he could threaten the people and this House with some taxation. Now, the slogan turned the other way is, why should the Finance Minister tax the people and why not he draw from the Revenue Reserve Fund. I refuse to agree with that kind of argument. But in this case, as I said before, I must say that it is not really a deficit budget and he is only trying to be a little too clever and I do not want him to draw any money on the Revenue Reserve Fund unless a very great emergency occurs. But I oppose the measures of taxation not because I am opposed to taxation on principle but because there is no necessity for it. Another reason why I oppose these measures of taxation is, he has forgotton the principle of taxation in this matter, that is, he should tax the rich and leave the poor. But what he is attempting to do is to tax the labourers and the poor people. By taxing the necessaries of life, he is indirectly taxing them.

"In the speech,—a very illuminating speech—he gave us the other day, he made a reference to the mood in which the labour is to-day. I must warn the Hon. Finance Minister that if he is going to push through these taxation measures, he will be doing a great disservice to that class of people. The Government have

not raised their standard of living. Even otherwise, the labour is overburdened with the high price of foodgrains and this taxation will really be an unbearable burden on them. Therefore, I request the Hon. Finance Minister to withdraw these measures and I feel that he is not very serious about them. For I think he will in the end stand up and say 'In view of the criticism and in view of the lack of need for the present, the Government will have to defer the taxation proposal.' And I wish he would do that

"Then, Madam, in a boastful vein, he has put up certain figures with regard to the allotment for Education. He has only shown the allotment for education for certain periods. But in the meanwhile he deliberately, Ithink, omits to mention the proportional incomes of those years."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have given it in the budget statement."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Then I stand corrected. In 1938, I think, he was given an allotment of two crores and odd. In the current budget he has been alloted about nine crores, but he conveniently forgets to tell us that in 1937 and 1938 our income was only about 16 crores. When I mean to say is that the increase in the allotment for Education is only in proportion to the increase in the income of the province.

"Then, Madam, one matter to which I want to draw the particular attention of the Ministry is the tendency of the party in power to identify the Government with the political organization to which the party in power belongs. I may particularise it, if I may be allowed to particularise it. I may refer to the very unhealthy precedents being created in giving preference in official functions to the office-bearers of the Congress. This is a very dangerous tendency and it will lead to a totalitarian form of Government. I should also like to draw the attention of the Government to the very unhealthy principle that even in the political conferences organized by the Congress Committees, people are going about even with police officers for collecting funds from the people of this Province. Probably next time it may be the Communists who may come into power and if you create such a bad precedent, that will really tell upon the administration of this Province.

"Now, Madam, I come to the food problem. I am very much pained to say that unfortunately our friends in the Congress follow Gandhiji only when it suits them. I have been always saying this that all this worry and trouble about this food problem and the cloth problem would have been solved long ago if only our friends had the gut and the imagination to heed to the advice of that great man. He had been always dinning into our ears that there is no need for these controls. The sooner you lift controls over food and cloth, the better it is for the people. In this connexion, I want to tell the Hon. Finance Minister that it is a colossal waste of public money to retain such a huge staff costing

the people of this province about three and odd crores of rupees in the Supply Department. If only the Government could take courage in both their hands and fix the price of foodgrains in such a manner that the difference between the price for the consumer and the producer, is subsidized by the Government, then I think there will not be any blackmarketing.

"With regard to cloth, I feel there is absolutely no justification for control and the Government were very reluctant to introduce control in the matter of cloth and it was as if it was forced down the throat of this Government by the Government of India. I am not sure whether this Government were very willing to introduce rationing.

"But, Madam, all this hurry and haste disappear when our friends on the Treasury Benches have to apply their minds to Malabar. That is a very unfortunate situation; whether it be in the field of legislation or whether it be in the field of providing irrigational facilities or in any other matter, this haste sympathy boldness and everything disappear at that moment. I may refer only to the tenancy legislation. I am wondering when about 17 crores of rupees are needed for Zamindari Abolition and when they have not provided even a single pie in the Budget for that purpose, why on earth they should have hurried with the zamindari legislation and kept the Malabar Tenancy Legislation pending, especially as it costs nothing for the Government. It is pending for over a year in spite of great dissatisfaction among the people of Malabar. By that you are only giving a handle to the Communists to do propaganda against this Government.

"Another thing I wish to refer to is the bad arrangements in regard to road communications in Malabar and especially in my taluk of Ponnani and reference to that was made by my hon. Friend Mr. Seethi Sahib to the Manapuram road in Nettika Firka. In spite of the fact that more than a lakh of rupees was provided in the Budget and even work was supposed to have been done, nothing substantial has been done. I would earnestly appeal to the Hon. Minister for Public Works to take note of the fact that there is something wrong in this department. I know the Hon. Minister wants to get things done but the old bureaucratic ways of doing things are still there. If the Government comprising people who are supposed to be real representatives of the people are unable to get things done sooner than in the days of the bureaucratic Government, I do not know why they should be there. there.

"With regard to irrigation schemes, I am not for long term plans. Even the Malampuzha scheme, for which there was a great demand, is according to the confession of the Hon. the Finance Minister himself only on paper and in his speech he has not announced of any amounts being provided for that. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi : That can be done any day.) I hope it will not remain merely on paper and the Government will provide the necessary funds and expedite the project as quickly as possible.

[P. K. Moideen Kutty Sahib Bahadur] [3rd March 1949

"The one thing I want to tell the Government is that as far as Malabar is concerned, they are not going to benefit Malabar by major schemes. We want minor irrigation schemes to be rushed through not in the old, old way but as quickly as possible but I have my own misgivings in this matter as far as the present Engineering Department is concerned; and all this is due to the excessive centralization of the Government. In this connexion, I would certainly support the demand that was made in some quarters for the territorial adjustment with regard to the allotment of money and I would go further and say that these allotments should be on the village basis."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Why not on the basis of receipts also."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"You can do it also but too much centralization has been the bane of this Administration."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will please resume his seat as his time is up."

SRI K. RAJARAM NAYUDU:—"கனம் துணைத் தலைவி அவர்களே, குழப்பமும் கஷ்டமும் நிறைந்த இந்தக் காலத்தில் இவ்வளவு சிரமத்துடன் தயாரித்த ஒரு பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்பித்ததற்காக நான் கனம் நிதி மந்திரியவர்களை பாராட்டுகிறேன். சென்ற வருஷம் நமது சர்க்கார் அரும்பெரும் காரியங்களை சாதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நடை முறையில் அவைகளைக் கொண்டுவருவதன் விஷயமாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரியவர்கள் பிரசங்கத்திலும் அல்லது வரவு செலவு திட்டத்திலும் சில முக்யமான விஷயங்களை குறிப்பிடாமல் விட்டுவிட்டிருப்பது மிகவும் வருந்தத் தக்க விஷயம். குதிரைப் பந்தயத்தை ஒழித்துவிட சட்டம் செய்யப்பட்டது. குதிரைப் பந்தயம் இருக்குமா இராதுபோய்விடுமா என்பதைப்பற்றி அவருடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் ஒரு குறிப்புமில்லை.

"அடுத்தபடியாக நீதியையும் நிர்வாகத்தையும் தனியாகப் பிரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் சென்ற பத்து வருஷங்களாக முழக்கம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். சென்ற வருஷத்தில் கனம் டாக்டர் சுப்பராயன் அவர்கள் இந்த சபையில் பகிரங்கமாக இந்த வருஷமே பிரித்துவிடுவதாக ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் கனம் நிதி மந்திரியவர்கள் பிரசங்கத்தில் இதைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தைக்கூட கூறவில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி கடைசியிலாவது கனம் நிதி மந்திரியவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும்படியாக அவரை வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"பொதுவாக வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் நான்கு கோடி ரூபாய் குறைவானதினால் அதற்காக வரிகள் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கொஞ்சம் தாராளமான திருஷ்டியோடு வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை தயாரித்திருந்தால் இந்த மாதிரியான குறைவுகளை இல்லாமல் செய்திருக்கலாம் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். 1946-47-ம் வருஷத்திய வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் அதிக உணவு உற்பத்திக்காக 80 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்காக 140 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் 75 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்தான் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 1947-48 ம் வருஷத்தில் 70 லக்ஷம் தொழிலாளர்களுக்காக 57 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைத்து 16 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்தான் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வரப்போகிற வருஷத்தில் 70 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதோடு மற்றொரு எட்டு வருஷ திட்டமும் அதற்காக ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருப்பதில் கால்பாகமாவது செலவழிக்கப்படுமா என்பது மந்திரியவர்களுக்கே தெரியாது. இது வரையில் பணம் ஒதுக்கி வைத்தும் வேலைகளைச் செய்வதாகவே இல்லை. அதற்கு காரணங்களைக் கேட்டால் வேலை ஸ்தலங்களில் வேலை செய்வதற்கு ஓவர்சீயர்கள் அதிகம் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு போதுமான ஓவர்சீயர்கள் இல்லை

3rd March 1949] [Sri K. Rajaram Nayudu]

என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதனால் வேலைகள் நடப்பதில்லை. அவ்விதம் வேலைகளை நடத்தாமலிருக்கும்பொழுது அவைகளுக்காக பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி வைத்து பட்ஜெட்டை தயாரித்து அதனால் துண்டு விழுவதற்கு அதிகமாக வரிகளைப் போடவேண்டுமென்பதில் அர்த்தமில்லை. ஒரு முக்யமான விஷயம் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் நமக்கு சந்தோஷத்தைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. 1931-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து நிறுத்தி வைத்திருக்கும் உணவு உற்பத்திக்காக குளங்களைப் பழுது பார்த்து நீர்பாசன வசதிகளை அளிப்பதற்கும் அழிந்து கெட்டுப்போன குளங்களைப் புதுப்பிக்கும் பழய திட்டத்தை மீண்டும் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்காக பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி இருப்பது மிகவும் நல்லகாரியம். அத்துடன் வேலைகளைச் செய்வதற்கு ஓவர்சீயர்களைத் தயார் செய்வதற்கு இரண்டு வருஷ பயிர்ச்சி ஆரம்பித்து வைத்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதனால் இன்னும் இரண்டு வருஷங்களில் மாகாணத்தில் ஓவர்சீயர் பஞ்சம் நீங்கி வேலைகள் உடனடியாக நடத்தப்படும் என்று சொல்வதும் ஒரு மிகவும் முக்யமான காரியம்.

"மின்சாரத்தை கிராமங்களில் பரப்ப வேண்டும். பொறுக்கி எடுக்கப்பட்ட பிர்க்காக்களில் மின்சார வசதி செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று பல தடவைகளில் எடுத்துக் காண்பித்தும் இதுவரையில் அவைகளைச் செய்வதற்கு உருவான ஒரு காரியமும் செய்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அந்தந்த கிராமங்களில் மின்சார வசதியை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதை உடனடியாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று மந்திரியவர்களை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மாகாணம் பூராவும் மின்சார சக்தி கொடுக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. மைசூர், திருவாங்கூர், கொச்சின் சர்க்கார்களின் ஒத்துழைப்புடன் மாகாணம் பூராவும் மின்சார சக்தியை பெருக்கி வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கனம் மராமத்திலாகா மந்திரியவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக பஞ்சு கஷ்டம். இப்பொழுது 15 நாட்களாக இந்தக் கஷ்டத்தைப் பற்றியே எங்கும் பேசப்படுகிறது. மதுரை, இராமனாதபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி முதலிய ஜில்லாக்களில் நீள இழைப்பருத்தி, கம்போடிய பஞ்சு அதிகமாக கிடைக்கிறது. அந்த பஞ்சுகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் அதிகப்பட்ட விலையை நிர்ணயம் செய்திருப்பதால் அவைகளுடைய விலை வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து வரும் பஞ்சைவிட விலை குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் வெளி நாட்டிலிருந்து வரும் பஞ்சிற்கு அதிக விலை கொடுத்து வாங்காமல் இருப்பதால் பஞ்சுகிடைப்பதில்லை, நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள பஞ்சுக்கு விலை நிர்ணயம் செய்ததனால் விலை குறைவாக இருப்பதாலும் மில்காரர்கள் பஞ்சை அதிக விலை கொடுத்து வெளிநாட்டு பஞ்சை வாங்காமலிருப்பதால் அவர்களிடம் பஞ்சு இப் பொழுது கிடையாது. அதனால் அவர்கள் **black-market** என்று சொல்லப்படும் கருப்பு மார்க்கெட்டில் பஞ்சை அதிக விலை கொடுத்து ரகசியமாக வாங்கி வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் சர்க்காருக்குச் சேரவேண்டிய விற்பனை வரி குறைந்து போகிறது. இதற்குக் காரணம் சர்க்கார் தமிழ்நாட்டின் பஞ்சின் விலையை நிர்ணயித்திருப்பதால்தான். ஆகையால் இதை நிவர்த்தி செய்ய கனம் தொழில் மந்திரியவர்கள் மத்ய சர்க்காரிடம் சொல்லி அதற்கு வேண்டிய முக்ய கவனத்தைச் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக வைத்ய விஷயம். ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் ஏழை நோயாளிகளை அனுமதிக்கப்படுவதேயில்லை. பணக்காரர்களுக்கும், பெரிய செல்வாக்குள்ளவர்களுக்கும்தான் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் இடம் கிடைக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக மதுரை ஆஸ்பத்திரியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் வெறும் பணக்காரர்களுக்கும், செல்வாக்குள்ளவர்களுக்கும்தான் அங்கே இடம் கிடைத்து பொது ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அதை உடனே கவனிக்க வேண்டும். **Honorary Surgeons** பல ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களிடம் சொந்தமாக நோயாளிகள் பதிவு செய்துகொண்டாலும், அவர்களிடம் வைத்யம் செய்துகொண்டாலும் அவர்களுக்கு பணம் கொடுத்த பிறகு அவர்கள் மனம் வைத்தால் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் சேர்த்துவிடமுடியும். இந்த பழக்கங்களை உடனடியாக குறைப்பதற்கு கனம் வைத்ய இலாகா மந்திரியவர்கள் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு. எனது தாலூகாவில் ஹள்ளர் ஜாதிக்காக பாடசாலைகள் நடந்து வருகிறது. பல கிராமங்களில் பாடசாலையின் கட்டிட நிதிக்காக ஜனங்கள் ஏராளமாக பணம் (Contribution) கொடுத் திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் கொடுத்து பத்து வருஷங்களாயிற்று. இன்னும் பள்ளிக்கூட கட்டிடம் கட்டப்படவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் ஆயிரம், இரண்டாயிரம் என்று பணம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த பணத்தைக் கொண்டு கட்டிடமும் கட்டப்படவில்லை. பணத்திற்கும் வகை சொல்லவில்லை. பணத்தையும் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்கவில்லை. பட்ஜெட்டில் கூட சில கட்டிடங்க ளுக்கு பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு பாடசாலைகளுக்கு மட்டிலும் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. பணத்தை ஜனங்களி டம் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் அல்லது கட்டிடத்தைக் கட்டி முடிக்க வேண்டும். சிலர் சட்ட சபை மெம்பர்களை சர்க்கார் என்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டு ஜனங்கள் மெம்பர்களை வழிமறித்துக் கொண்டு பணத்தைக் கேட்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் வேலையைச்செய்து முடிப்பதன்மூலம் சட்ட சபை மெம்பர்களை காப்பாற்ற வேண்டும்மென்று மந்திரி சபையைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக ஜில்லா போர்டு, பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு, இவைகளை உடனடியாக ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று பெரிய கிளர்ச்சி செய்து ஒரு வரு ஷத்திற்கு முன்னால் ஒரு மசோதாவை கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். அதில் ஏதோ குறைகளிருப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அந்தக் குறைகளை நீக்கி மீண்டும் அந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவராமல் மூலையில் போட்டுவிட்டார்கள். ஜனங்கள் கலெக்டரிடம் போய் தங்கள் குறைகளைப்பற்றி பேசமுடிவதில்லை. அதனால் இதை சீக்கிரத்தில் ஒரு முடிவு செய்து நல்ல முறையில் அமைக் கப்படவேண்டும்.

"மின்சாரத்திற்கு புதிய வரி அதாவது surcharge போட வேண்டு மென்று கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் தன்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார். விவசாயத்திற்கு அளிக்கப்படும் மின்சார சக்திக்கு கண்டிப்பாக விதி விலக்கு இருக்கவேண்டும். மின்சாரத்திற்கு surcharge விதிக்கக் கூடாது. அதே மாதிரி சொத்து வரி இதற்காக Provincial tax என்று ஒரு அளவு வசூலிக்கப் போவதாக குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதுவும் ஏழைகளை பாதிக்காமல் செய்யவேண்டும். ரூ. 15-க்கும் கீழ் சொத்துவரி செலுத்துகிறவர்களுக்கு இந்த வரி இருக்கக்கூடாது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய விதிவிலக்கைச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

3-15 p.m. "அடுத்தபடியாக பஸ்களின் கட்டணங்களுக்கு surcharge வாங்க வேண்டுமென்ற அபிப்பிராயம் இப்பொழுது இருப்பதாக தெரிவித்திருக் கிறார்கள். இது முற்றிலும் நியாயமில்லை. அரசியல் துரையில் கூட நமக்கு அது ஒரு நல்ல பலனைக் கொடுக்காது. சாதாரணமாக Bus-ல் ஏறுதவர்கள் யாரும் இருக்கமுடியாது. ஒவ்வொருவரும் Bus-ல் ஏறும் போது சர்க்காருக்கு ஒரு அணு அல்லது ஒண்ணரை அணு என்று கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அது சமூகத்தில் அதிருப்தியை உண்டுபண்ணிக்கொண்டே இருக்கும். ஆகையால் Bus முதலாளிகளுக்கு வரிகளைப் போடுவதற்கு வழி கண்டுபிடிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களிடமிருந்து மூன்று மடங்கு, இரண்டு மடங்கு கூட வசூலித்தாலும் அதைப்பற்றி பரவாயில்லை. ஆனால் அதற்கு ஒரு காரணம் சொல்லலாம். மற்ற மாகாணங்களில் இருப்பதை விட இங்கு அதிகமாக எற்கனவே இருக்கிறது. அதனால் மறுபடியும் உயர்த்து வதில் நலமில்லை என்று சொல்லலாம். அதை நாம் ஒப்புக்கொண்டாலும் நமக்கு இப்பொழுது பணம் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மதுவிலக்கு மற்ற மாகாணங்களில் இன்னும் அமலுக்கு வரவில்லை. நம் மாகாணத்தில் அதை முன்னதாகவே கொண்டுவந்து 17 கோடி ரூபாயை பொதுஜனங் களின் நன்மைக்காகவே இப்பொழுது நாம் கை விட்டிருக்கிறோம். ஆகை யால் பஸ் முதலாளிகளுக்கு விதித்தால் ஒன்றும் சொல்லமாட்டார்கள். வேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்கள் கட்டணத்தை உயர்த்திக் கொள்ளலாம் என் பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக மஞ்சள், மிளகு, பாக்கு முதலியவைகளுக்கு வரி வசூலிக்கப் போவதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் அவைகள் விவசாயி களை பாதிக்காது என்றும், வியாபாரிகளைத்தான் பாதிக்கும் என்றும் கனம்

நிதி மந்திரி அபிப்பிராயம் கொண்டிருக்கலாம். அதுதான் அவருடைய அபிப்பிராயம் என்பதும் எங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையையும் பார்த்தால், பத்திரிகைகளில் வரும் செய்திகளையும் பார்த்தால் விவசாயிகளுக்குத்தான் இந்த வரிகளை விதிக்கப்படும் என்ற அர்த்தத்தை கிராமங்களில் உண்டுபண்ணி யிருக்கிறது. இந்த வரிகளை வியாபாரிகளிடத்தில்தான் வசூலிக்கப்படும் என்பதை நன்றாக விளக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு பெரிய நன்மையைச் செய்யவேண்டு மென்றால் ஒன்று செய்யலாம். இப்பொழுது பல இடங்களில் நில அடமான பாங்குகள் இல்லை. சர்க்காரின் சொந்தப் பணத்தை அந்த பாங்குகள் மூலம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு கடன் கொடுத்து வந்தால் அவர்கள் அதனால் பயன் அடைந்து தேசத்தை செழிப்புறச் செய்வதற்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக் கும். இவைகளை உடனடியாகச் செய்தால் அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும். இவ்வித பாங்கு ஒன்று என்னுடைய தாலூகா வாகிய திருமங்கலத்திற்கு வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு வருஷமாக முயற்சி செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பொறுக்கி எடுக்கப்பட்ட கிராம அபிவிருத்தி பிர்க்காவிலும்கூட இந்த நில அடமான பாங்கு வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு முன்னதாகவே சிபார்சு செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்திருந்தோம். இன்னும் அங்கே அந்த பாங்கை அமைக்கப்படவில்லை. அதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக பஸ்களை தேசீயமயமாக்கும் திட்டத்தால் சர்க்கார் இவ்வளவு தூரம் அஜாக்ரதையாக இருப்பது நல்லது இல்லை. சென்னை நகரத்தோடு நிறுத்திவிடாமல் சுற்றுப்புரங்களிலும் பஸ்களை தேசீய மயமாக்குவதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சியை உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அதிலிருந்து அதிகமான வருமானம் வரக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும். ஆகவே எல்லா இடங்களிலும் துரிதமாக சென்னைக்கு அடுத்தாற் போலுள்ள செங்கற்பட்டு, தென் ஆற்காடு முதலிய ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் விஸ்தரித்து அப்படியே மாகாணம் பூராவிலுமே தேசீய மயமாக்குவதற்கு முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRIMATHI A. SUMANGALAMMA:—"ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಮ್ಮಿ. ಅನೇಕ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗೆ ಕೂಡ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈಗಿರುವ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳೂ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಇವೆ. ಮಂಚಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ರೋಗಿಗಳು ನೆಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಲಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾತ್ರಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ದೀಪದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನರ್ಸುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಮ್ಮಿ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗರಿಗೆ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಇರುವ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಚಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನೂ, ನರ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ರಾತ್ರಿ ದೀಪದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸೂಲಗಿತ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆ ಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸೂಲಗಿತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ತಾಲೂಕು ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆರಿಗೆ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಲೇಡೀ ಡಾಕ್ಟರರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸ ಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಭಾವಿಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗರು ಐದಾರು ಮೈಲು ನಡೆದು ಹೋಗಿ ನೀರು ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಭಾವಿಗಳಲ್ಲದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೋಡಿಸಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

"ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರಿಗೆ ಆಹಾರ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.

"ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ರೈಲ್ವೇ ಸ್ಟೇಷನಿನಲ್ಲಿ 3ನೇ ವರ್ಗದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಗೆ ವೇಯಿಟಿಂಗ್ ರೂಮಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರವು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೆದು ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

[Srimathi A. Sumangalamma] [3rd March 1949

"ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಸರಕಾರದ ಧೋರಣೆಯೆಂದೂ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಡಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ತೆರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷದ 'ಬಜೆಟ್' ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಡಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ತೆರೆದಿವ್ವಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉಚ್ಚ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಗಳ ಕಾಲೇಜ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಡ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಉಚ್ಚ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವ ಪಡೆಯನ್ನೇ ಬಿಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ದುಡುಕಿ ಈಗ ಇರುವ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕುವ ಮುಂಚೆ ತಮ್ಮದೊಂದ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನಾದರೂ ತೆರೆದು ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"On a point of information, Madam Deputy Speaker. With reference to the speech of the hon. Lady Member who just now spoke, we are unable to understand in what language she spoke. Therefore may I request you to ask Mr. B. Ananthachar to tell us in short what she said, as this is the first speech that the lady Member has made in this House.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"That cannot be done."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"May I know whether the speech of the hon. Member will be recorded in the official proceedings."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"She will send a copy of her speech and it will be recorded in the proceedings." (Laughter.)

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, last year when I spoke on the budget I pointed out that the method of preparing the budget was not satisfactory and that as it was a most technical matter due attention was not paid to the exact estimation of the revenue receipts and the expenditure. I regret to say this year too the same error has been committed. Madam, you know the preparation of the budget is a very highly technical affair. It is possible for a Minister to present a deficit budget, or if he takes it into his head, he can present a surplus budget too. It does not mean that it is based on mere conjecture; but there is room for such conjectures. I am referring to the underestimation of the revenue, as presented to us, according to the present taxation. May I venture to say that the expenditure has been overestimated? I am not without authority when I make this statement. I draw the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister through you, Madam Deputy Speaker, to one or two matters mentioned in the budget Memorandum. At page 2, paragraph 4, dealing with the Revenue Account for 1947-48, it is clearly stated that as against a surplus of Rs. 2,55 lakhs anticipated in the Revenue Estimate for 1947-48, the actual surplus was over Rs. 5,12 lakhs. The reason for that is stated to be that this improvement of about Rs. 2,57 lakhs was mainly due to certain items of expenditure not being adjusted in the year's accounts. Now turning to the Revised Estimate of the Revenue Account for 1948-49, at page 3, the Memorandum says, 'the revised estimate of

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normal revenue for the current year shows an increase of about Rs. 3,06 lakhs as compared with the budget estimate.' These two statements in the budget memorandum clearly prove one thing and that is this: in the estimation of the revenues the Government have made in the past, mistakes; that it has shown under-estimation in the budgets of the past two years, and there was no fresh taxation. Now my point in drawing attention to this is, there was no justification for any taxation to meet the socalled deficit. Now, that has been my complaint in the past, and the same error has crept in now also. As I said, Madam Deputy Speaker, this is not a mere conjecture. No doubt it is a technical affair. But there 3-30 p.m. are some admitted fundamental principles to be followed by the officers of the Department or the Minister concerned in preparing the budget, and that is, to assess the income and also assess expenditure for the year in question as accurately as possible. Now, taking into consideration the experience of the past two years, you have under estimated the revenue and overestimated the expenditure, and the result has been shown to be that you have wrongly budgeted in the past. Should you not correct it and, as I said in the beginning, you could have atonce raised the estimated income by a few crores and could have justified the step by quoting the experience of the past years. So, the same remarks that I made last year apply to this year also. I very much wished in my last year's speech that next year he would give me an opportunity to congratulate him for preparing a close budget, but unfortunately he has denied me the opportunity to congratulate him. The result is that this year you are going to have a deficit of 3 crores 90 lakhs, and I call it a misguiding, misleading budget in this respect. The Finance Minister says that he has been asked by the Centre and the Reserve Bank to show no deficit. He could have, with justification and in an authoritative way, shown a balanced budget without having recourse to taxation. The advice of the Central Government or of the Reserve Bank is not to the effect that you should underestimate your income and show a deficit and tax the people. I shall come to the question of the effect of the taxation later on. Their aim was to see that inflation is killed. You could have very well shown in this very Budget that there is no deficit at all. After all, it is only a forecast of what you are going to get next year and of what you are going to spend. That is what is meant by budget. In those circumstances, from the past experience of 1947-48 and 1948-49, the Hon. Finance Minister could have, with justification, shown a surplus budget and I am sure next year he will come with an estimate for the year 1950-51 and say, 'Well, there is so much of surplus of 3 or 4 crores. The estimate made by us at that time was wrong.' So, Madam, it is not prepared scientifically and with reference to the experience of the past two years. This is my most important objection to the preparation of the budget.

"Now, Madam, having shown a deficit, he thought that he must necessarily wipe off the deficit by some means or other, and he has resorted to this method of taxation. Now, let me divide this new taxation into two categories. The first category is to tax

sales of immovable properties to the extent of 25 per cent of the difference between the present price and the value of it prior to 1938. The Finance Minister calls this difference as unearned income. Many of us know what is meant by unearned income. Suppose a person has purchased a property in 1938 at Rs. 10,000. He sells it now at Rs. 30,000. Is the difference of Rs. 20,000 unearned income? You must understand that the value of the property depends upon the value a rupee has. The question is whether the rupee has depreciated or appreciated. All over the country the prices are rising. Consequently and not unnaturally there will be rise in the price of the land also. It has risen 3 times or 4 times. So, if this commodity, namely, immovable property, has also risen in value, you cannot say it is unearned income. That is a wrong conception. It is wrong because the rupee has depreciated in value by 300 or 400 per cent. So, if the property had risen in value, it is not unearned income."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" What you pay also is that depreciated rupee."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" If the rupee continues to have the same value, then that is unearned income. The defect of the argument of the Finance Minister is to call it an income. It is not an income. If, by the sale of a property which was worth Rs. 10,000 when the value of a rupee was 16 annas, a man gets Rs. 40,000 now when the rupee is worth only four annas, it is no income at all. Therefore, my submission is that the conception that it is an unearned income is wrong. This has been very much appreciated by the Central Government. The Central Government have abolished what is called the Capital Gains Tax and the Finance Minister was very clear in his statement. Now, there is no purpose in continuing this tax. Hoarding has gone, black-marketing has gone. Therefore, they have abolished it. Further, trade will be affected and industry will suffer. Therefore, Madam, it is a very wrong thing to say that it is unearned income and it is wrong further to say that by this method we are going to reduce inflation. I do not know what shape the Bill will take. There are bound to be many defects in it. Suppose a person has purchased it after 1938. Who is going to assess it? After 1938, suppose the man has improved it. Who is going to assess the value of the improvements? I am sure that even if a man is inclined to sell in those circumstances, there is going to be a lot of difficulty. Even with regard to 1938, a man might have purchased in 1938 and he might have made several improvements thereon. Who is going to assess them? Are you going to raise another class of persons who would be swelling the ranks of corrupt officers? Thus, from every point of view, this measure of taxation is not only unsound in principle but is also impracticable as it is going to strike at the very root of trade and commerce and marketing.

" Then, the second class of taxation which is sought to cover up this deficit is the tax on the necessities of life. It is not a direct tax. It is an elementary principle of economics and finance that an indirect tax is bound to enhance your inflation. Many of my friends have spoken how this indirect taxation is going to hit the poor man, which is a very justified remark. Now I am not on that point.

" I am on the point whether these taxes are going to help to check inflation or not. Let the Hon. the Finance Minister think over this matter. If you tax a commodity, that means that that tax will be added on to the value, that is, prices will rise. On the other hand, if you are increasing income-tax, you are taking away from the pocket of a person some money which he has and which he might spend thereby adding to inflation. Income-tax is different. Here you are taking something from the income of a man. But when you levy an indirect tax, you are increasing the prices of the commodities which are bound to cause increased inflation."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—" గౌ. ఆధ్యక్షా, నేటి ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులలో బడ్జెటు (budget) ను తయారుచేయుట ఏ ప్రభుత్వమునకైనను చాలా కష్టతరమైనటువంటి విషయమే. దీనిని ఎవరును కాదనుటకు వీలులేదు. కాని ఇప్పటి మన మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు తయారుచేసిన ఈ బడ్జెటును గౌరవ సభ్యులు ఎవరైను విమర్శలు లేకుండా, హృదయపూర్వకంగా ఆమోదించలేరని నేను నమ్ముచున్నాను. ఈ విషయాన్ని ఇప్పటికి మన ప్రభుత్వమువారైనను గమనించి ఉంటారని నేను విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను.

" ఈనాటి పరిస్థితులలో ఏ ప్రభుత్వమువారు, రాష్ట్రాలలోగాని, కేంద్రంలోగాని, బడ్జెటు తయారుచేసినప్పటికీ లోటు రావడము తప్పదసరి. ప్రతి చోట ఈ సంవత్సరము లోటులే కనిపించుచున్నవి. ఈ లోటులు రాక తప్పదనికూడా మనము ముఖ్యంగా తెలుసుకొనవలసిన విషయము. కాని ఈ లోటును భర్తీ చేసుకొనుటకు గాను మన మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు అవలంభించుచున్న విధానమును హర్షించుట కూడా కష్టము. ఆంటే లోటులను పూర్తిచేసుకొనుటకు కొత్త పన్నులను వేయుట అనే విధానానికి నేను వ్యతిరేకినని ఎంతమాత్రము అభిప్రాయపడవద్దని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కొత్త పన్నులను విధించడం, తద్వారా ప్రభుత్వాదాయాన్ని పెంచడం, ప్రజోపకర పథకాలను తయారుచేయించి, అమలు జరపడం ఏ ప్రభుత్వమువారికైనను ప్రప్రథమ విద్యుక్త ధర్మము దానిని ఎవ్వరూ, ఎన్నడూ కాదనజాలరు. కాని ఈ లోటును భర్తీ చేసుకొనుటకుగాను మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారు అవలంభించదలచిన విధానములు ఎంతవరకు ప్రజాసామాన్యముయొక్క అంగీకారాన్ని పొందగలవు. సక్రమమైనటువంటి, న్యాయబద్ధమైనటువంటి ' Tax the rich and protect the poor ' అనే సర్వజనాంగీకారము ఉత్తమ సిద్ధాంతాన్ని దృష్టియందుంచుకొని ఈ కొత్త పన్నుల విధానాన్ని అవలంభింప దలచినారా అని ఆలోచిస్తే, ప్రభుత్వమువారు పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేక పంథాలోనే నడుస్తున్నారు గాని, వై ఉత్తమ సిద్ధాంతాని గుర్తిస్తున్నారని చెప్పటానికి ఎంతమాత్రము ఆస్కారములేదని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఇటీవల ఈ 3, 4 రోజులలోను, బస్లలోను, ట్రాములలోను మన మద్రాస్ నగరంలో ప్రయాణము చేస్తుండే సామాన్య ప్రజలు ఈ కొత్త పన్నులను ఎంత తీవ్రంగా విమర్శిస్తున్నారో గమనించవలసియున్నది. ఈ పన్నులవల్ల ఇప్పటికే అధిక పన్ను భారంతో కృంగిపోతూన్న ప్రజాసామాన్యముపైన కొత్త భారం పడుతుందికాని వేరే సౌకర్యాలు విమాత్రం కలుగటంలేదు. ఈ పన్నులను ప్రజలు ఎంతో తీవ్రంగా

నిరసిస్తున్నారని, ఇంతటి ప్రతిస్తుటనతో వాటిని అమలులో పెట్టడలచడం అంత సక్రమ విధానంకాదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి సవినయంగా మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈనాడు మిరప కాయలమీద పన్ను వేశారు, రేపు ఉప్పుమీద, చింతపండుమీద పన్నులు వేయటానికి కూడా ఈ కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎంతమాత్రము వెనుకాడేవారు మాత్రము కాదని ప్రజాసామాన్యము ఓట్లలోను, ట్రాక్టులలోను హెచ్చరిక చేస్తుండడము, బాధపడుతుండడము, ఈ విధంగా ప్రజలలో అసంతృప్తి ప్రబలిపోతుంటే ఇటువంటి పన్నులను విధించబోవడం చాలా విచారకరమైనటువంటి విషయమని చెప్పక తప్పదు.

"నేడు మన రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆహార పంపిణీ విషయంలో ఎటువంటి విధానాన్ని అనుసరిస్తున్నారో, ఈ కంట్రోలు విధానము ఎంతవరకు సక్రమమైనటువంటిది మనము గమనించవలసిన విషయములలో అతి ప్రాముఖ్యమైనటువంటిది. ప్రస్తుత విధానము ఏ రకంగా కొనసాగింపబడుతోందో, ప్రజలలో ఏ ఏ భావాలు ప్రభుత్వంవారిమీద వెల్లడినాయో గౌరవనీయులగు ఆహారశాఖామాత్యులు మనకు 3-45 p.m. ముందుగా తెలియజేసి ఉంటారని, గ్రహించి ఉంటారని నేను విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. కట్టడిలో లోగాని, తల్లేలలోగాని ఈనాడు అమలు జరుపబడుచున్నటువంటి రేషనింగు విధానము ఎంత తప్పు లెక్కలమీద ఆధారపడి ఉన్నది ప్రతి ఒక్కరికి తెలిసినటువంటిదే. ఈనాడు ఉన్నదని చెప్పబడుచున్న ఆహారి కరువు ప్రభుత్వపు తప్పుడు లెక్కలవల్ల, కాగితములలో తయారుచేయబడిన కరువువల్ల విర్పడినటువంటిది మాత్రమేకాని యథార్థానికి చాలా సన్నమైనటువంటిదని, రాష్ట్రంలో సరిపోయినటువంటి ఉత్పత్తి ఆవసరముల మీద ఆధారపడి ఉండలేదనిమాత్రము చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఈ కంట్రోలు విధానము సక్రమంగా కొనసాగింపబడుతోందనికాని, రైతులకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు నిర్ణయించినటువంటి ధరలు ముడుతున్నాయనిగాని, ప్రజలకు ఆహారి పదార్థాలు సక్రమమైన వెలలకు విక్రయింపబడుతున్నాయనిగాని ఆనుకోనుటకు వీలుమాత్రము ఆస్కారములేదని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ధాన్యానికి ఒక ధర నిర్ణయించారు. కృష్ణా, గుంటూరు, ఉభయ గోదావరి జిల్లాలలో చూచినట్లయితే రైతులకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు నిర్ణయించిన కంట్రోలు ధర రావటంలేదు. కష్టపడి పంట పండించిన రైతుకు తక్కువ ధర వస్తోంది. హెచ్చు పంట ఉన్న జిల్లాలలోని పరిస్థితులు ఈ విధంగా ఉంటే, ఇంక పంట తక్కువ జిల్లాలు అయినటువంటి విశాఖపట్టణము మొదలైన ప్రదేశాలలో ధాన్యం ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయి ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి ఆహారి పదార్థాలు కొనుక్కోవడం చాలా కష్టసాధ్యముగా ఉంటోంది.

"ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రజలకు 8 ఔన్సులకన్న హెచ్చు బియ్యము supply చేయలేమని, దానితోనే ప్రజలు సంతృప్తిపడాలని అంటున్నారు. ఈ 8 ఔన్సుల రేషన్ బియ్యముతో ఏ విధంగా కాలక్షేపము చేయాలో బోధపడుటలేదు. ఈ ఉత్పత్తి లెక్కలను తయారుచేసినటువంటి ఉద్యోగస్తులుగాని, 8 ఔన్సుల బియ్యమే ప్రజలకు ఇవ్వగలము, దానితోనే వారు సంతృప్తిపొందాలి అని ఆర్డర్లు pass చేస్తున్నటువంటి ఈ అధికారులుగాని ఈ 8 ఔన్సుల బియ్యముమీదే ఆధారపడి ఉంటున్నారా అని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. యదార్థతను గమనించినట్లైతే ఎవరూ కూడా ఈ 8 ఔన్సుల మీదనే ఉంటున్నారనేది కల్ల అని అందరకు తెలిసినటువంటి విషయమే. ఏదో విధంగా డబ్బు ఉన్నంతమట్టుకు, ఆవశ్యకాంశాలు ఉన్నంతమట్టుకు డబ్బు గలవారు ఇతరత్రా బియ్యము చాలా హెచ్చు ధరలకు blackmarket లో కొనుక్కొని తింటున్నారు. ఈ విషయాలు ప్రభుత్వమువారికి, ప్రజలకు, అచాలగోపాలం అందరకు తెలిసినటువంటి బహిరంగ రహస్యమే.

"ఇక బట్టల కంట్రోలు గురించి కొంచముగా మనవిచేస్తాను. బట్టలు ఈ రోజున అపరిమితమైన ధరలకు విక్రయింపబడుచున్నారు. జనసామాన్యానికి బాటిని కొనుక్కోవడం చాలా కష్టముగా ఉన్నదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేస్తుంటే బట్టల కంట్రోలును మేము కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారి విధానాల ప్రకారము అమలు చేస్తున్నాము. ఈ విషయాలలో రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలు స్వతంత్రించి మరొక విధానాన్ని అవలంభించడం మంచిది కాదని చెప్పవచ్చును. కాని ప్రభుత్వము అమలుపరచుచున్న విధానములవలన బట్టల ధరలు చాలా ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి. Wholesale dealers దెగ్గర్నుంచి retail dealers దెగ్గర్నుంచి shop లలో బట్టలు ఎక్కువగా అమ్ముడుపోక చాలా హెచ్చు సరుకులు నిలవ ఉండిపోతున్నాయి. ఈ విధంగా ఉండటానికి కారణము ఈ బట్టల ధరలు చాలా అధికముగా ఉండటమే కారణమని చెప్పక తప్పదు. కొట్లలో ఎక్కువ సరుకులు నిలవఉండడంవలన వర్తకులు లాభాలులేకపోవడంసరిగదా నష్టాన్నికూడా భరించవలసి వస్తోంది. అందుచేత వారు అనేక సందర్భాలలో మాకు ఈ లైసెన్సులు ఆక్కర్లేదని, వాటిని cancel చేయవలసినదని జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లకు, Textile Commissioner కు ఆర్జీలు పెట్టుకుంటున్నారు. ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించి ప్రభుత్వంవారు జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ల వద్దనుంచి, Textile Commissioner వద్దనుంచి రిపోర్టులను అడిగినట్లైతే యదార్థము బయటపడుతుంది. ఈ యదార్థాన్ని అధికారులు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి ఇప్పుడైనను తెలియజేస్తారని నేను ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో, ప్రజలలోను, వ్యాపారస్తులలోను అసంతృప్తిని కలిగించినటువంటి ఈ control విధానాన్నే అమలు చేస్తాననడం సమంజసంగా లేదు. దానిని ఇప్పుడైనను సవరించడం తప్పని సరి అని, అత్యవసరమయినదని మాత్రము ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"ఆహార సరఫరా విషయం గురించి, రేషనింగు గురించి మరికొంత ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తాను. ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు తయారుచేసిన లెక్కలను ఒట్టి ధాన్యాన్ని రైతులవద్దనుంచి procure చేస్తూ, పల్లెటూళ్లలో ఉండే ప్రజలకు statutory rationing అనే పేరుతో రేషన్ డిపోలలోనుంచి 8 ఔన్సుల బియ్యాన్ని తీసుకోమని చెబుతున్నారు. ఈ 8 ఔన్సుల బియ్యమైనను ఈ రేషన్ డిపోలలో దొరకటం కష్టంగా ఉన్నది. పట్టణాలలో ఒక వేళ వారమునకు సరిపోతున్న రేషన్ను ఇస్తున్నారేమోకాని ఈ పల్లెటి గ్రామా (rural area) లలో వారానికి వీ 3, 4 రోజులలో సరిపోయే బియ్యాన్ని మాత్రమే ఇస్తున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా ఈ రేషన్ డిపోలలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు supply చేయిస్తున్న బియ్యము తినటానికిచాలా కష్టముగాలున్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారిచే ప్రోత్సహింపబడి నడుపబడుచున్న డిపోలలో ఇంత అఘాయిత్యమైన బియ్యము యిప్పిస్తుంటే, ఇతర private కొట్లలో చక్కటి నాణ్యమైనటువంటి బియ్యము దొరుకుతున్నాయి. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇప్పిస్తున్న బియ్యము చాలా తక్కువ రకమైనటువంటివి, ఆనారోగ్య కారణమైనటువంటివి అవడంచేత ఎక్కువ ధరలైనా వెచ్చించి private shop లలో దొరకేటువంటి మంచిబియ్యమే కొనుక్కుంటున్నారు.

"గత సంవత్సరము మా జిల్లాలోని ఇచ్చాపురం తాలూకాలోని రిలీఫ్ పాలద్వారా ప్రజలకు ధాన్యాన్ని మాత్రమే సరఫరా చేయించినారు. ముఖ్యంగా ఆ సమయంలో కృష్ణా, గుంటూరు, గోదావరి జిల్లాలలోనుంచి ధాన్యాన్ని ఇతర జిల్లాలకు సరఫరా చేసారు. కాని ఆ జిల్లాలవారు ధాన్యానికి బదులు, బియ్యాన్నే తీసుకొని వెళ్లమని, ధాన్యము తీసుకొనివెళ్లితే పతుగ్రాసమైనటువంటి చిట్టు, తవుడుకు వారి జిల్లాలలో కొరత ఏర్పడవచ్చునని మనవిచేసుకొన్నా ప్రభుత్వమువారు గుర్తించకుండా ధాన్యాన్ని మా జిల్లాకు సరఫరాచేశారు. ఈ ధాన్యమయినా ప్రభుత్వమువారి గోడవునులలో ఎక్కువ

కాలను ఉండడంచేతనో, మరో కారణంచేతనో మురిగిపోయి, మిల్లులో వేస్తే దమ్మిడికి కూడా పనికిరానటువంటివిగా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ విషయము ప్రభుత్వమువారికి, వారి ఉద్యోగస్తులకు తెలిసిఉన్నప్పటికి ఈ ధాన్యాన్ని ఎదోవిధంగా ప్రజల నెత్తిమీద రుద్దడానికే ప్రయత్నములు చేసినట్లు స్పష్టముగా కనిపిస్తోంది. ఏదో ఒక విధంగా ఏదో రకం ధాన్యాన్ని ప్రజలకు యిచ్చినంతమాత్రముచేతనే వారి బాధ్యత తీరుతుందనే అభిప్రాయమే ప్రభుత్వమువారు కలిగి ఉన్నట్లు, నిజంగా ప్రజలకు ఆహారాన్ని సక్రమంగా వీలైనంతవరకు మంచిరకము supply చేయవలసిన బాధ్యత వారిమీద ఉన్నట్లు గుర్తించినట్లు లేదు. ఈ విషయాలను గురించి ప్రభుత్వముకారికి అనేక ఆర్జీలు పెట్టుకొనినా కూడా వాటిని గమనించినట్లుగాని, ఏ మాత్రమైనా శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనినట్లుగాని కనుపించుట లేదని చెప్పకతప్పదు. ఈ విషయాలనే గురించి మంత్రిగారికి వ్రాసియున్నాను. గౌ. మంత్రిగారు నా కాగితము ఆందినట్లు నాకు సమాధానము వ్రాసినారు. ఆంతవరకు సక్రమంగానే ఉన్నది. కాని తరువాత ఆ కాగితము గతి ఏమైనదో ఇంతవరకు తెలియదు. శాసన సభ్యులు వ్రాసిన కాగితములు గతే ఈ విధంగా ఆయితే ఇంక ఇతరులు పంపిన ఆర్జీల విషయము ఏ విధంగా ఉంటుందో మనము గుర్తించాలి. ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు ఈ విధంగా జరుగుతుంటే ప్రజలలో చాలా ఆసంతృప్తి ఏర్పడుతోందని చెప్పడానికి కూడా చాలా విచారిస్తున్నాను.

"మన ప్రభుత్వమువారు అప్పుడప్పుడు అనేక కొత్త విధానాలను అమలుపరచాలని ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు సక్రమవర్తనులు కావాలని, ఇంకా అనేక విషయాలలో ప్రకటనలు చేస్తున్నారు. కాని ఈ కొత్త విధానాలు వీమాత్రము ఆమలు జరుపబడుట లేదు. ఇంకా పాత పద్ధతులు, పాత సిద్ధాంతాలే అనుసరింపబడుతున్నాయి. దీని కల్లా ప్రభుత్వ ప్రకటనలకు, పనులకు వీమాత్రము సంబంధము కనుపించటం లేదని, వారి భ్రాంతులను వారే వ్యతిరేకించుచున్నారని, దీనిని బట్టిచూచిన శ్లోకే ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క అసమర్థతే వెల్లడి అవుతోందని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క పరిపాలనా పద్ధతులు మారితేనే కాని ప్రజలలో సంతృప్తికలుగదు. ఈ నాడు ఒక గ్రామంనుంచి ఒక రైతుగాని, మరొకరుగాని ప్రభుత్వాధికారులకు ఒక దరఖాస్తు పెట్టుకుంటే దానికి సమాధానము రావడంలేదు. ఈ దరఖాస్తులను ఎవరు గుర్తిస్తున్నట్లు గాకూడా కనుపించుటలేదు. ఆదరఖాస్తులోని విషయాలను పరిశీలించి, దాని ఫలితమేమిటో, ఆది పనికివస్తుందో, పనికిరాదో తెలుసుకోవటానికి వీమాత్రము అవకాశము లేకుండా ఉన్నది. ఇటువంటి విధానం, ఈ Redtapism పద్ధతులు మారాలి. ప్రభుత్వమువారు కొత్త కొత్త ఆదర్శాలను తమ ప్రకటనలద్వారా ప్రచురించుచున్నతమాత్రాన పనిజరుగదు. వాటిని కార్యరూపములో పెట్టినపుడే వారి ప్రకటనలకు, ఆదర్శాలకు అర్థముంటుంది. ఆంతవరకు ప్రజలలో ప్రభుత్వముయెడల గట్టి అభిమానము కలుగదు. పట్టి ప్రచారముచేతనే ప్రజాభిమానము పొందుటను అసాధ్యమైనటువంటి సంగతి అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయాలలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని వారి పాత పద్ధతులను సంపూర్ణంగా మార్చుకొనుట అత్యవసరమని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను.

"ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వమువారు చేస్తున్న శాసనములు ప్రజాబాహుళ్యానికి తెలియడం లేదు. వాటి బాగోగులు గుర్తింపబడుటలేదు. వీటికి 'దిక్కు, దివాణం,' 'తల్లి, తండ్రి' లేనట్టుగాను, వట్టి అనాథ బిడ్డలుగాను ఉన్నట్లు ఉన్నది. వీటిని pass చేసినతరువాత ఆచరణలోపెట్టడానికి కించిత్ ప్రయత్నమైనా జరగటంలేదని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఉదాహరణకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు 'హరిజన దేవాలయ ప్రవేశ' బిల్లును ఎప్పుడో చట్టముచేసారు. కాని ఇది ఇంతవరకు సక్రమంగా ఆచరింపబడు

తోందో, లేదో కనుక్కోవటంలేదు. ఈ శాసనము వీమిటో, దాని ప్రధానోద్దేశమేమిటో, దీనివలన కలిగే లాభాలేమో ఎవరికి తెలియదు. ప్రభుత్వ శాసనాలు ఈ విధంగా గౌరవింపబడుతుంటే చాలా సిగ్గు చెందవలసినదిగా ఉన్నది.

"ఇంక prohibition ని విధంగా సాగుతోందో గమనించండి. దొంగతనంగా సారాయి తయారుచేస్తుంటే పట్టుకోవడం కష్టంగా ఉన్నది. ఎక్కడేనా ఒకచోట కాటుగా సారాయి తయారుచేస్తున్నారని జిల్లాలలోని prohibition officer గారికి తెలిసినప్పటికి వారు సకాలంలో తగిన చర్యతీసుకోవటానికి అవకాశము లేకపోతోంది. ఈ అధికారులకు లారీలుగాని, జీప్‌లుగాని సరిగా లేవు. వాటిని నడుపుటకు కావలసిన పెట్రోలు, ఇతర సౌకర్యములు అందుబాటులో లేవు. ఇలాంటి పరిస్థితులలో వారు ఎక్కడికైనా raid చేయాలన్నా కష్టంగా ఉన్నది. ఈ officer లకు తగినంత పోత్సాహక, అవకాశము కలుగచేస్తేనేగాని ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధ కార్యక్రమము సక్రమంగా కొనసాగడం కష్టము. ఇటువంటి లోటుపాట్లను సవరించకుండా public co-operation లేదు అని అంటే ఒప్పుకోవడం కష్టమని చెప్పక తప్పదు. పెద్ద పెద్ద ఆఫీసర్లు ఈ విధంగా సక్రమంగా తమ విధ్యుక్త ధర్మాలను నిర్వహించలేకుండా ఉంటే ఇక చిన్న చిన్న ఆఫీసర్లవద్దకు వెళ్లి complaint లు చేస్తే వారు ఆ complaint చేసిన వాని మీదే నేరారోపణ చేసేపరిస్థితులు తీసుకొస్తున్నారు. పరిపాలన ఇంత అధ్వాన్నముగా జరుగుతుంటే public co-operation లేదు, అందువలననే కొన్ని చోట్ల మద్యపాన నిషేధము కుంటుకుంటూ నడుస్తోందని అంటే వ్యవసహించలేరు. శాసనము చేసినంత మాత్రంచేత, తమ బాధ్యత వదలిపోయినదని అనుకుంటే లాభంలేదు. దానిని ప్రజాబాహుళ్యానికి పద్ధతులలో నడిపినవాడే ప్రజల సహాయము లభిస్తుంది. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రప్రథమంగా గుర్తించాలని, ఇందుకుగాను ప్రజాబాహుళ్యానికి ప్రబోధంచేయడం అత్యవసరమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. యుద్ధ కాలములో, విదేశ ప్రభుత్వము వారైనప్పటికిని, యుద్ధావసరాల నిమిత్తం దేశాలలో గొప్ప ప్రచారముచేసి, అనేక విషయాలలో ప్రజల సంపూర్ణ సహకారాన్ని పొంద గలిగినారు. దీనికి కారణంవారి ప్రచారపటిమే. విదేశీయులకు చేసినంత సహాయము, ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వము వారికి ప్రజలుచేయరని అనుకోటానికిగాని, వారి ప్రచారాని ప్రజలు లెక్కచేయరనిగాని ఎవ్వరూ అనలేరు. ఏ సందర్భములోనైనా ప్రభుత్వ దర్శాలు చక్కగా ఆచరింపబడుట లేదని అంటే దానికి బాధ్యులు ప్రభుత్వమువారే కాని, ప్రజలు ఎన్నటికే కాదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆలాంటి ప్రభుత్వానిదేశాని ప్రజ ఆది ఎంతమాత్రముకాదు. ప్రజల సహకారము లేదని అనడం ప్రభుత్వమువారి అసమర్థతేకాని వేరుకాదు. దీనిని ఎవరునుకూడా అంగీకరించకతీరదు. మనచేతకాని తనాన్ని కప్పిపుచ్చుకోటానికి ఈ బాధ్యతలను ప్రజలమీదకు తోసివేయవద్దు. దీని కంతకు కారణము ప్రభుత్వమువారు చేయచున్నటువంటి శాసనములకు చాలినంత ప్రచారములేదు. వీటి విషయము ప్రజలకు తెలియటంలేదు ఉదాహరణకు ఈనాం దారీ చట్టాన్ని గురించి మనవిచేస్తాను. ఈచట్టము ఎప్పుడో శ్రీ బొబ్బిలి రాజాగారు ప్రధాన మంత్రిగా ఉన్నప్పుడు pass చేశారు. ఇంతవరకు ఆనేక గ్రామాలలో సాగుహక్కు రైతులదా, ఈనాందారులదా అనే విషయం తేల్చబడలేదు. వేలకొలది ఈనాందారుల పరిస్థితి ఇదమిత్థంగా తెలియజేయబడలేదు. ఈ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు నడుపబడుతుంటే ప్రజా సహకారము ఏ విధంగా ఉంటుందో గుర్తించవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. శాసనము చేసినంత మాత్రముచేత సంతృప్తి చెందక దానిని అమలుచేసే బాధ్యతకూడా ప్రభుత్వము వహిస్తేనేగాని ప్రభుత్వమువారు శాసనను చేసిన సార్థకతలేదు.

[Sri G. Latchanna] [3rd March 1949

"ఈ నాడు కొంతమంది గౌరవ సభ్యులు భారత దేశంలోని ఏ ఇతర రాష్ట్రము చేయనటువంటి విధంగా మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు, అతి ధైర్యముతో సాహసంతో మద్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని రాష్ట్రమంతటా అమలు జరుపుచున్నారు. ఇంత సాహస కార్యము ఏ ఇతర ప్రభుత్వము జయప్రదంగా చేయలేక పోయినదని చెప్పుచున్నారు. ఈ సాహస చర్యను చేసినందులకు ఈ రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారిని ప్రతి ఒక్కరును గౌరవించక తప్పదు. కాని ఫలితాలు ఎంతవరకు వచ్చినవి, ప్రభుత్వ విధానం ఎంతవరకు జయప్రదముగా ఉన్నదని గమనించినట్లైతే అంత సంతృప్తిగా లేదని మాత్రము చెప్పవలసి వస్తోంది. 17 కోట్ల రూపాయల ఆదాయమును ప్రభుత్వంవారు వదలుకొనుటకు సాహసించారనే కాక సారాయిని తయారుచేయడం ఒక గృహ పరిశ్రమగా మారినదని మనము గుర్తించాము. పట్టణములలో కొంతవరకైనను ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధము జయప్రదముగా నడుపబడవచ్చునేమోగాని పల్లెటూళ్ళలో ఓది సరిగా జరుగుటలేదని చెప్పవలసి ఉన్నది. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ శాసనాన్ని అమలు పరచడం, ఇదివరకటినుంచి కల్లు, సారాయి అమ్మే వాళ్లతో అనేక ముఖమాటాలు, ఇతర అలవాట్లు ఉన్నటువంటి Excise department వారి చేతనే నడిపించడం మార్చాలి.

"మరొక ముఖ్య విషయాన్ని గురించి మనవి చేస్తాను. లంచగొండితనము విపరీతంగా ఉన్నది. ఇక్కడ ఒక ప్రభుత్వ సెక్రటెరని చూడాలంటే గుమ్మందగ్గర ఆ 4 లు సమర్పించుకుంటేనేగాని శ్రీ కలెక్టరిగారి దర్శనము కాదు మంత్రుల గదుల గుమ్మాల దగ్గరకూడా ఇదేవిధంగా ఉన్నది."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"ఆవిధంగా జరుగుతోందా?"

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"ఈ లంచగొండితనము అంతటా ఉంది, అది ఈ Secretariat వరండాలలోకూడా ఉన్నది. దీనిని నిర్మూలించాలని ప్రభుత్వము వారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

"Grow More Food Scheme కోసమని కోట్లకొలది డబ్బును కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వము ఖర్చు చేయుచున్నారు. ఈ scheme ల క్రింద సుమారు 67½ లక్షల రూపాయిలను ఖర్చుచేసి 70 ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములను పూర్తి చేయడలచినామని చెప్పినారు. ఈ 67½ లక్షలలోనుంచి 1948 వ సంవత్సరం వరకు 16½ లక్షల రూపాయిలను ఖర్చు చేసి కొన్ని స్కీములను పూర్తిచేసినట్లును, దాని వలన 37,800 ఎకరముల భూమి సాగులోనికి కొత్తగా తేబడినట్లు తెలియజేశారు. కాని ఈ భూమి ఎటువంటి భూమియో, ఏ ఏ ప్రదేశాలలో ఉన్నదో, ఎవరి చేతులలో ఉన్నదో కొంత విచారణ చేయించవలసినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇటువంటి విచారణ చేయిస్తేనేగాని ఇందులోని నిజానిజాలు తెలియవు. అంతేకాకుండా ఈ అదనపు భూమిలో వచ్చిన ఆదనపు పంట ఏమో, ఈ పంటను ఎవరు పండించారో, ఇది ప్రభుత్వంవారి ఉత్పత్తి లెక్కలలో చేరినదా లేదా అనేదికూడా విచారణ చేయించాలి. ఈ సంగతులను ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనించటం లేదని, ఈ ఆదనపు పంట పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాముల కొట్లలోనికి పోతోందని, ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులను తొలగించుటకు ప్రభుత్వము శ్రద్ధ వహించవలసినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను."

3rd March 1949]

(At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.)

SRI M. BAPINEEDU:—"Mr. Speaker, on this side of the House there are a number of Hon. Members still who desire to take part in these general discussions. May I therefore, on behalf of my party, request the Hon. Speaker and the Hon. Leader of the House to extend the hours of sitting of this House to-day till 7 p.m. or at least till about 6-30 p.m., if there is no objection?" 4 p.m.

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I have no objection to our sitting till 7 o'clock to-day."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I think we can sit till 6-30 p.m."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, there is a reception between 6 to 8 p.m., but however, I have no objection to the House sitting till 6-30 p.m."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will therefore sit till 6-30 p.m. Having decided that, I should like to know whether a few minutes' interval might be allowed for hon. Members to take their tea, if necessary, by about 5 p.m.?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That will be desirable, Sir."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I suggest that the House can go on with the discussions, and those Members who want to have their tea can go and return after a few minutes. Perhaps the Hon. Finance Minister may be supplied with tea in the House itself."

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is all right and I think that the hon. Mr. Hameed Khan is also of the same opinion. Now, the hon. Mr. Ibrahim will make his speech."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Finance Minister, in paragraphs 4 and 5 of his budget speech has mentioned about the seasonal conditions in the Province and has referred to the failure of crops in certain districts owing to the failure of the monsoon. But I find, Sir, that the Tanjore district has been omitted from the list of districts mentioned therein.

"I may say that the second crop in Tanjore has also practically failed, because of adverse seasonal conditions and while we used to get 15 to 30 kalams per acre usually, this year we got not more than 6 kalams per acre. Therefore in making remissions which the Government have proposed to give to the districts where crops had failed, I submit that Tanjore should not be forgotten, because the second crop has failed miserably in certain parts of the Tanjore district and remission should be worked out on the basis of the very poor yield that was obtained during the year.

"The next thing I want to refer to is about rationing. I am indeed very glad to note that the Government have not yet made

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up their minds to introduce rationing in surplus districts. Probably that question is still under consideration. I hope, Sir, that ultimately the Government would decide that rationing need not be introduced in surplus districts. If they view this question purely on logical grounds, they will certainly come to that decision. It is the surplus districts that could be stimulated to produce more and more paddy to make the Province self-sufficient in the matter of food. Merely spending large sums of money in deficit areas to bring more lands under cultivation would not produce any substantial results and the yield will not be commensurate with the amount spent. Therefore it is the surplus districts alone that must come to the rescue and there alone could production be stimulated, to meet the immediate acute shortage. Therefore all facilities and encouragement should be given in that direction and if you introduce statutory and rural rationing there, you will destroy the incentive of the people to produce more, because we have practically seen how people's initiative is destroyed by means of controls and rationing.

" Then Sir, with regard to procurement I wish to make only this suggestion. If procurement is to be a success in surplus districts, the Government should adopt an entirely different and a more liberal policy and should fix the price of paddy at a reasonable level so as to allow a fair margin of profit to the producer. Now, as everybody knows, wages have increased and the cost of production has also considerably increased because of the all-round increase in the cost of articles necessary for agricultural production. In order to stimulate procurement, the Government must fix a normal target on the basis of the individual holdings of the ryot and give a bonus to the producers by way of subsides for every additional quantity of foodgrains surrendered. They should not increase the price in a haphazard manner at any time convenient to them, as they had done last year. That will only result in creating bad blood, among the producers. In November 1948, the Government increased the price of paddy for the whole of the Madras Presidency, by which time the producers in the Tanjore district had surrendered all their paddy, because the kuruvai crops had been harvested by then. But certain influential and big producers did not harvest their crops and kept back the stocks with them and did not sell them to the Government at that time, and they got a higher price for their paddy, whereas those poor producers and law-abiding people who surrendered their paddy before November 1948 got only a lower price. This, as I said, had created bad blood among the people and they now refuse to cultivate their lands or take steps to produce more, because of the injustice done to them last year. If the Government really want to increase procurement, they should offer every encouragement and inducement to the producers not only by way of bonus, but also by providing them with cheap manure, with good seeds and with agricultural implements in time and other irrigation facilities, at every stage of cultivation.

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" Another suggestion I want to make in regard to procurement is this: The Government should take more vigorous steps to prevent the illegal transportation and smuggling of paddy and rice that is now going on from the coastal districts to Ceylon and other countries outside by sea, and deal with the offenders with a very firm hand. As to the quantity of paddy to be procured from the individual producer, the Government should adopt a definite policy. In spite of so many rules and regulations, procurement has not been satisfactory, because it is done in a most haphazard and arbitrary manner. I do not blame the procurement officers in this respect. It is very difficult for them to procure, because their number is very small and they have not sufficient staff under them nor have they enough time to go to every producer and fix the quantity that should be surrendered. They simply go into the villages and call upon the headman and ask him how much each Mirasdar would be able to surrender and without any rhyme or reason, fix the target for each of them and compel them to surrender the same. This method of arbitrary fixation of target not only causes hardship to the producers, but also results in nepotism and corruption. Therefore, the Government should adopt a certain definite and uniform policy in regard to the method of procurement, and the fixation of the target for each producer. People having small holdings of 10 acres and below should be left out and should not be troubled at all. Persons holding 10 acres and above should be asked to surrender, say 25 per cent of the produce up to a certain stage and 50 per cent above that stage. Some such definite standard should be laid down, as otherwise the producers will be left to the arbitrary treatment by the procurement officials and at the mercy of the village officers, which is the primary cause for all the troubles and difficulties in procurement. Unless some such policy is evolved, procurement would never become satisfactory.

" Now, coming to the general budget, I would only like to say that the key-note of the whole budget seems to be one of drift. Wherever we turn to the budget or to the budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister, we find only some vague plans, programmes and promises for the future, but we do not get any real idea of what progress or development has been achieved so far, and what they propose to do in the future, either in the economic field, or in any other field. There is no definite policy nor any clear-cut programme anywhere. Take whatever department you like, and you will find that everything is indefinite, and everything vague and the Government have simply adopted a policy of expediency, a policy of drift and a policy of evasion. That is the key-note running throughout the whole budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister.

" Let me illustrate what I mean with reference to some concrete facts. Take the scheme of rural reconstruction and firka development. About 32 firkas in the Province have been chosen for intense rural reconstruction and development of cottage industries and a vast sum of money has been spent for the purpose

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during the last two years. What progress has been made and what results have been achieved so far? If you read the Budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister, you will find that in paragraph 17 of it, he has given a very bad and discouraging picture of the same. Since these schemes have not proved to be a success, they have now proposed to hand over some 10 of the units of the cottage industries to private management. They have no definite plan for the future in regard to the development of cottage industries. The same is the case with industrial development. They have been simply saying for the last two years that an Industrial Finance Corporation is going to be set up, but still it has not seen the light of day. They are only in the proposal stage. They have provided last year Rs. 51 lakhs for the setting up of that Corporation and this year also they have provided a similar amount. Only a few weeks ago they have passed a legislation enabling them to bring that Corporation into being, but when it will actually come into being, nobody knows. That is the sort of policy they have been following.

" Then take the scheme of nationalisation of bus transport in this Province. What has been done in regard to that? They have proclaimed that they are going to nationalise the transport service throughout the whole Province within five years, but they are not able to do it successfully even within the City of Madras until now. What will be the future phase of their nationalisation programme, nobody knows and everything is still in the dark. The private bus-owners and private companies do not come forward to make any improvements in their service, nor do they want to expand their business, because they do not know what the future will be, and so everything is at a standstill. "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Is the hon. Member in favour of nationalisation or not? "

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" It all depends upon our getting a full picture of the scheme of nationalisation which the Government have in view. But, as I said, it appears that the Government themselves have no such definite picture of their future plans in regard to this matter.

" Then, Sir, take their food policy, their agricultural policy or their irrigation policy. We find the same policy of drift, indecision and evasion there also. The present Congress Ministry came into power in 1946 and ever since then, our Province is faced with famine, shortage of food, shortage of cloth and shortage in everything. They have no courageous policy nor any bold programmes. They must have a clear-cut policy of self-sufficiency at least in the matter of food production. What is the net progress so far achieved in this direction ? Vast amounts have been spent towards irrigation schemes, on Grow More Food Campaigns and on Post-war Development Schemes. What is the net result? What is the additional quantity of foodgrains produced and what steps have been taken to bring more areas under cultivation?

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Everything is only on paper and nothing practical has been done. If real efforts had been made in the direction of making this Province self-sufficient in the matter of food, more lands would have been brought under cultivation by now and we would have succeeded to some extent in averting the famine that is now threatening us. It may be said that nature was against us, that there were no rains during the last two years and so on. But quite apart from that, what sincere efforts have been made to increase food-production to make this Province self-sufficient? What I would suggest is that the Government should pay more attention to the srplus districts and see that production is vastly increased by providing all facilities for intensive cultivation by extending minor irrigation schemes and by various other means that I have suggested just now. It will be cheaper and more easy if we concentrate our efforts in surplus districts and deltaic areas like Tanjore than by spending large amounts in deficit districts. It is only by this means that famine that is threatening us could be averted and I want that the Government should devote more attention to this aspect of the matter.

" Then, Sir, with regard to the new taxation proposals, I have got to say one word. I ask the Hon. Finance Minister in all seriousness, whether he really believes that this deficit of Rs. 4 crores can be met only by resorting to this haphazard sort of taxing these essential articles of food and not by any other means. I submit, Sir, that it will help only to increase inflation which is already making the lives of people difficult. The total expenditure on Revenue account, budgeted for 1949–50 is about Rs. 55·66 crores, comprising, Rs. 44·95 crores under normal expenditure, Rs. 6·7 crores under expenditure on Post-war Development schemes Rs. 3·57 crores under Grow More Food schemes, and the rest under other State-trading schemes. If all these schemes are put into execution, and if all these amounts are going to be spent by the Government, then they can very well see whether they are helping inflation—to increase or to fight inflation. When the Government of India want to curtail all their unproductive and long-term schemes of post-war reconstruction, in order to fight inflation, and when they have issued similar directions to all the Provincial Governments, our own Provincial Government are going in the opposite direction and are only trying to increase their expenditure. Let me illustrate this by some concrete facts . . . "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member has already exceeded his time-limit. He will please resume his seat. The Hon. Mr. Ananthachar will now make his speech."

* SRI B. ANANTHACHAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I offer my suggestions on the budget, let me first make a personal submission in the matter. The Hon. the Finance Minister is absent, but, however, let me first congratulate him, who is also the Minister for Transport. Sometime back, as we all know, there had been some trouble brewing over the transport situation in the City of

Madras, when the Government bus workers threatened to strike. It was ably and succesfully handled by the Hon. the Minister for Transport.

"Above all he invited co-operation from the students and they did their best in the matter. In addition to this he gave them tea, which many of us would have certainly joined in partaking, with great delight. As old people we have been missing very good things in life and one of those things is this, for which we would have been glad. We must specially offer our congratulations to the Hon. the Minister for Transport because here there is an indication of a change of heart. If this kind of co-operation is seen in all other departments of the Government and if people are induced to volunteer as they did in the case of the transport difficulty, certainly it would be the best day for all of us. There is a change and a very good change and I am sure this change will spread to all the other activities of the Government.

"There is one other personal thing which I would like to mention. Every one of us on this side has been making an insistent demand that the Hon. the Premier should be present here. Originally I felt that it was not a proper report. But as days go by, I feel that there is a lot of force in that, particularly at the time of the budget. Many things are not judged by facts and figures. There is the human touch and a human element. I know the Lord of Finance is the Hon. the Finance Minister, but ultimetely many good items may have been struck off by the red ink stroke of the Hon. the Premier. Therefore I would like him to explain many things and appreciate also many things. I am sure there is his true and very good and able representative. I can see that the Hon. the Premier is represented very well, but there is nothing like the Hon. the Premier himself sitting here and making his presence felt thereby raising the status and dignity of this House and also making us feel better Members of this Assembly. I am sure that his presence will enlighten us and I am sure that the Hon. the Premier's presence will certainly disabuse many of the wrong impressions that still persist in the minds of many of us. (Interruption.) I am not canvassing for anybody. I am canvassing for my view.

"With regard to this budget, Sir, all of us seem to feel that it is very good in some respects, very charming in certain other respects and highly disappointing in very many other aspects. (Laughter.) I know the Lord of Finance who is the Hon. the Finance Minister is a very good person, but he is dominated by the Goddess of Wealth; the Goddess of Wealth as we know is very fretful, changing, wandering and fickle-minded. That is the problem with which the Hon. the Finance Minister is faced to-day. I really feel very unhappy over his position. And then he has to satisfy the demands of the other Cabinet Colleagues, then again the Members of the Assembly, and then again the public at large. Over all this, as I already said, there is the red pen stroke of the hardboiled Premier of ours. Any good measure may be struck

off, because the finance is not there, or he is not satisfied with the particular aspect of the demand. This is the problem for the Hon. the Finance Minister, the Lord of Finance. He has done his best, I know, but he can do more if he is left to himself and unfortunately he is not. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: Because of the Goddess of Wealth!) Yes, the Goddess of Wealth is a very hard taskmaster and in order to satisfy Her he has tried to develop and foster, wherever there is any kind of wealth production. That is how he has been attempting to solve the problem. Sometime back my hon. Colleague Mr. Latchanna was talking in Telugu. Knowing a bit of Telugu I may say that I also sometimes thought like him about the Hon. the Finance Minister when he is in the company of the Goddess of Wealth. ధన మే ప్రాణము, ప్రాణమే ధనము, ప్రాణము పోయిన ధనము రాబట్టునా' That is what an old poet of Bellary said. The translation of it is like this. 'Wealth is life, life is wealth; even if we lose life, can we lose wealth?' Here this is sought to be solved in this budget When I looka at the budget I feel that it is like the picture that is printed on the first page of the Budget Speech, namely the Gopuram. There is a gold kalasam on top shining very bright and inviting all of us, it is so nice; and there is tapering point with a broad face. We seem to be looking at finance only at the top and not looking down on its mundane basis. We seem to forget that this Gopuram is built on this mundane earth. That is the way I feel when I look at the budget. He could have done much better. In fact I was feeling just as my hon. Friend Mr. Latchanna was feeling. SSupposing this budget is translated into the regional languages and placed before the representatives of the villagers. and the workers in the factories in the towns and any other tax payers, the man in the street, what would they say and how would they react? If only such objects had played their part before the Cabinet and the Hon. the Finance Minister. I am sure the budget would have been slightly different and essentially different in many respects. Well, that is not to be.

"Then, again, Sir, experts say there is absolutely no deficit at all. Another expert says: 'No, no, there is a deficit and it can be made good with the reserve funds'. Then another expert comes in. We are ruled by experts. God alone knows how these experts are manufactured. They drop from the Heavens and send us down to hell sometimes. That is the work of the experts. Some experts say: 'No, no, these items may not be taxed, there are other items'. With regard to the proposals for taxation the one big thing that is trotted out is that communism is coming. It is said: 'There is communism, it will come to us and devour us and kill us' and so on. Another gentleman says, that it cuts short production, that grow more food appreciates inflation and so on. My appreciation of the problem is different. When I look at the items taxation, I find they create disaffection in the homes and they create disloyalty. I am referring to the items like turmeric. Everybody knows that it is used by our womenfolk. It is one of those cosmetics that are

used by our womenfolk. And when you tax it, it means a civil war at home. (Laughter.) Take pepper. That is again an essential condiment in life. Pepper is absolutely necessary and pepper in life is really very good. In meals pepper is indispensable. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: What about ginger?) Luckily ginger is not taxed. Then again you have got banana converted into fruit. Then again there is coconut and chillies. On a reading of these items I find that there appears to be an attempt, unwitting perhaps, to create disaffection and disturb the peace of the home. For goodness' sake, I implore you, we have got enough trouble outside home, in our areas and constituencies, and why should we invite the devil within our own homes also? (Laughter.) That is really bad. I am sure that the Hon. the Finance Minister who knows that there is likely to be trouble in this way will desist from taxing things like turmeric, chillies, banana, etc.

" It was said, Sir, that communism was coming. I say that some of these things will strengthen communism, in the particular areas. Take chillies for example. They are badly wanted in Guntur, Krishna and the Circars. It is a very necessary article of food and you tax chillies. As somebody was saying it is very good for sluggish liver and it stimulates digestion and so on. But you stimulate the Communists because you tax chillies. A man gets a bad temper because of the chillies. If you want to tax anything at all in your own area where there is already communism, for goodness' sake do not tax chillies there, but tax something else. Why tax chillies? You can't tax one's patience. (Laughter.) You must drop the taxation. (Interruption.) I miss my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, when I think of potatoes. (Laughter.) But Mr. Bokkai Gowder is there and I leave potato to him.

" One word, Sir, with regard to sugarcane. Sugarcane is said to be a commercial crop. As the Hon. the Finance Minister himself knows, most of the sugarcane is converted into jaggery. Already there is a slump in the price of jaggery and it is uneconomical. Nothing is being done for the jaggery manufacturers. If this sugarcane is to be taxed (which is used for the manufacture of jaggery) what about the poor sugarcane cultivator. You do not put him on a plane with the cane-grower who supplies the cane for big sugar factories. There must be some distinction made between the small sugarcane grower whose cane is converted into jaggery and the grower whose cane is supplied to sugar factories, at some price fixed by the Government. Therefore with regard to groundnut, with regard to many other things, I have a lot to say. I do not want to weary the House, Sir, or worry myself very much. To be frank, Sir, about the Bellary district my sister has spoken very well and she has made certain demands pertaining to that district; she wanted a maternity hospital, more lady doctors, more nurses and a college. The College there which is now running is likely to be stopped. This is a problem for the parents of all the boys who pass out of the S.S.L.C. They

might be carefree for a year but the responsibility of the parent is much more. Having spent and invested their money on their pet children,—as the Government have invested on their pet schemes,—it would be a big problem for them if there should be no college in Bellary. I join hands with my sister in making that demand.

" The other important demand is the spending of the amounts on the regional programme. My hon. Friend, Mr. Karanth and some other friends were dealing with that aspect of the matter. Whenever any amount is spent let us know how it is spent in our own district. Let us know how much money is going to be spent. If we would be consulted at all in the matter prior to the preparation of the budget—not with regard to the taxation proposals—I think many more things could be done and much of the talk can be lessened if many of us had been made known of the schemes that were ready and are likely to be taken up, and also if such schemes had been published for the benefit of all. Ultimately, Sir, I cannot leave the Tungabhadra Project. Let me now implore the Hon. the Minister for Public Works not to say that many things have been done, above all that the Tungabhadra Project is there for our benefit. The Tungabhadra Project may benefit us or may not benefit us. It does not benefit my constituency, much less my district. From the Tungabhadra Project, we get the cloud of dust from the lorries, hooting of horns and the damage of the roads. In fact, for some time people in the submerged area felt that the forces of Satan had been let loose there. Thank you, Sir. " 4-30 p.m.

S. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few remarks in general on the budget, and in doing so, I think it will not be out of place for me to refer to the first portion of the speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance. In introducing the budget, he referred to certain matters giving an emotional colouring to mixed feelings of nationalism, internationalism and humanitarian ideals. But in the budget proposals we find many things which are not to our expectation. As regards his emotion and enthusiasm, he deserves our congratulations. Coming to the proposals made in his speech, one feels disappointed. When the budget was introduced in this House, I was in my native place. I saw the budget speech in the Press. Then I contacted many people and took their views. Their feelings are that the taxation proposals, especially, will hit hard the poor people, and they cannot bear any more tax. Some people expressed that our Finance Minister was a subtle and shrewd student of not only simple and applied economics but also of crude mathematics. Simple genuine expressions on the part of the Government without implementing those expressions into hard realities, are of no use. That is what I feel after seeing the budget proposals and the speech made by th Hon. the Finance Minister. When the world situation and the future is so gloomy, when we cannot easily predict things, when our country is floating on

confusion and chaos—in village parts there is communism, labour trouble and strikes—these proposals for taxation are really very dangerous to the Government themselves. (Hear, hear!)

" Coming to the details of the Finance Minister's speech and to the problem of food, I think Government are having a policy as unsound as it can be. If that is a fact, I ask the Government to give a specific answer whether they really have any concrete plan or scheme whereby they can tackle the food problem which is haunting us like a dreadful dragon year after year. The Central Government's policy about production of food is more sound than the policy of this Government. This Government have got many schemes of land reclamation like Wynaad colonization scheme and Arakku valley scheme. They have not completed them, and they cannot complete them. They have provided large sums of money, but spent only very little. When we come to actual expenditure we find that Government have spent only a small amount of the provision made. That is happening for the last three years. In the last three years' budgets there is the cry of the food problem to be solved. They say that the food problem is haunting us. I ask the Government to see that this problem is solved for ever by formulating suitable plans to reclaim lands so that we do not bother about this problem hereafter.

" About irrigation we have been given some figures which indicate the inactivities, ignorance and the neglect of Government with regard to this item. Government have provided for several lakhs of rupees to be spent on small schemes under the irrigation head, but they have spent a minute fraction of the amount provided. That itself indicates the interest taken and the attention bestowed on this item by Government. I wish to point out to Government that this kind of inactivity on their part will lead them nowhere but to some ditch wherefrom they cannot come out. On behalf of the people, I request Government to put an end to this kind of inactivity for ever, and see that the money allotted in the budget is spent quickly and safely.

" In my district procurement of paddy was given to P.C.Cs. which are manned by most inefficient people who do not know what trade in grains is. They are mismanaging the affairs of those societies in such a way that any man who abruptly goes there and checks their accounts will know what kind of things are taking place in those societies. The people in charge of the societies are troubling the poor producers when they take their produce. They are being troubled in such a way that I cannot really describe their sufferings. What is the use of my describing them when Government are lethargic and when they are neglectful to the representations that are made to them? When people say that the societies are not functioning properly, there must be some efficient supervision over these societies. But there is no such supervision. These are the points which I want to bring to the notice of Government so that they may establish a supervisory authority to see that these societies function properly.

" Sir, Government are spending large amounts on khadi development and cottage industries. This is not going to alleviate the sufferings of our people. What the Government have to do is to see that first of all their food problem is solved. Then only Government should go to other problems. When you have not enough time and energy to solve even one single problem, how can you tackle other problems? You are going to make a hell of troubles by creating more departments. In that way you are enveloped, and you are not able to pay attention to the real problem.

" About the Agriculture Department, I want to tell you a few words. The aims for which the Agriculture Department has been established are not being served, because the department is being entrusted with such things like the distribution of iron and steel, seeds, manure and other miscellaneous things, thereby lessening the activities of the department. I request that Government should see that these items of work are entrusted to some other department, and that this department fully bestows its attention to the aims and purposes for which it has been established, and see that the food problem is solved.

" Regarding housing there is a provision of Rs. 80 lakhs in 1948–49. One crore of rupees is provided for 1949–50. But we have not been informed what amount has been spent during 1948–49 on this account. I am sure that it will not be more than half the amount provided for. This is due to the neglect of the department. This kind of thing should not go on unceasingly. Requests made to Government for sanction should be accorded immediately so that this housing problem may be solved as soon as possible.

" Coming to the taxation proposals, Sir, I find that Government want to levy a tax on some of the exempted agricultural products. The suggestion is very fantastic. (Hear, hear!) Government agree that the cost of living has increased, the cost of cultivation has increased, there are many troubles in the country, and that people are unable to make both ends meet. Still they want to increase the taxes. That is the position. That is what they want to do. How long are we to bear this increased tax? Are the poor people to suffer? If you really increase the taxes, who is going to be hit? Are you thinking about that question or not? If you have any genuine feelings about the people, I ask you not to increase taxes, but to adjust the budget within the amount you have. (Hear, hear!) If you cannot do that, you will lose the confidence of the people, and you will be giving ground for communism to take hold. You will doom your future for ever. (N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur: Our future also.)

" Sir, there is a proposal to levy a tax on immovable property and on electricity. I need not say much on this, because several Members have stated already that a tax on electricity cannot be borne by the people at the present time, and it is the opinion of the expert power engineers. As regards the tax on immovable

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property, I say that it is unwarranted and undesirable at the present time. Since we have got Rs. 33 crores in the reserve fund, and since we have a surplus amount in the year 1948–49, the deficit can be adjusted towards the year 1949–50. Next year, if we are in need of money, we can se what taxation is necessary, and then think of increased taxation.

" Thank you, Sir."

4-45 p.m. SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR :—"கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இங்கு விவாதத்திலிருக்கும் வரவு செலவு திட்டம் இந்த அரசாங்கம் பதவிக்கு வந்தபிறகு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட நான்காவது திட்டமாகும். இதுவரையில் மூன்று திட்டங்களை அமுல் நடத்தி நான்காவது திட்டத்தை சமர்ப்பிக்கும் நிலைக்கு அரசாங்கம் வந்துள்ளதே பாராட்டுதலுக்குரியது என்பது எனது எண்ணம். ஏனென்றால் அத்தகைய காலநிலையில் அரசாங்கம் நடத்திவரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. யுத்தத்தின் பிறகு ஏற்பட்ட விளைவுகள் நாம் யாவரும் அறிந்ததே. வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் நம்முடைய சுதந்திர கோரிக்கையை மதித்து வெளியேறினார்கள் என்று சொல்லலாமாயினும் யுத்தத்திற்கு பின் சரிவர சமாளித்து இந்திய அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்தமுடியாதென கருதியே இந்த பொறுப்பை ஏற்காமல் சீக்கிரம் நம்மீது சுமத்திவிட்டு வெளியேறினார்கள் என்று சொன்னால் அது மிகையாகாது. இரண்டு சமுதாயக் கொள்கைகள் என்று பேசிக் கொண்டிருந்த நமது சில நண்பர்களின் பாகிஸ்தான் விளைவுகள், ரத்த வெள்ளங்கள், அகதிகள் பிரச்னை முதலியன. அதோடுகூட உணவு பஞ்சம் வாட்டியபோதிலும் எரிகிறதீயில் எண்ணை வார்த்ததுபோல கடவுள் என்றுவது சொல்லுங்கள் அல்லது இயற்கை என்றுவது சொல்லுங்கள். அதனால் ஏற்பட்ட கடந்த இரண்டு வருஷமாக மழையில்லாததில் தந்தைக்கு புத்திசொல்லும் பிள்ளைகள்போல் காங்கிரஸ்லிருந்து வெளி இளம்பிய கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள், சோஷலிஸ்டுகள் அவர்களுடைய பல strikerகள், Secretariat சிப்பந்திகளுடைய strike, தபால், தந்தி இலாகா முதலிய பலவிதமான strike-கள், ரயில்வே இலாகா strikes, இதன் மத்தியில் தமிழ் நாட்டில் தொல்லைகள், தூய்மைக்கும், உண்மைக்கும் சத்தியத்திற்கும் எடுத்துக்காட்டாக தமிழ்நாட்டின் கொடியிலுள்ள பண்பு வெண்மை நிறத்தைக் குறிக்கிறது. அசுத்தத்திற்கும், அறிவின்மைக்கும் கஷ்டங்களுக்கும் அசுபங்களுக்கும் தமிழ் நாட்டில் குறிப்பாக கருப்பு நிறத்தை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அத்தகைய கருப்பு நிறமே எங்களுக்கு வேண்டுமென்று ஒரே கருப்பு மயமாக ஹிந்தியை எதிர்க்கிறோம் என்று ஒரு சிலர் அரசியல் காரணங்களை பின்னால் வைத்துக் கொண்டு தங்களுடைய காரியங்களை சாதித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டி ஒருபுரம் கிளர்ச்சி செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதோடு காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்காருடைய தீவர திட்டங்களில் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பணக்காரர்கள், முதலாளிகள், ஜமீன்தார்கள் இதுவரையில் அரசாங்கத்தில் பதவி வகித்து இப்பொழுது அந்த விதமான பதவி ஒன்றும் இப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் வந்து விட்டதால் கிடைக்கவில்லையே என்று ஏமாற்றமுற்ற சிலர் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதோடு பாகிஸ்தான் என்றால் ஏதோ பாதாம் அல்வா அல்லது மல்கோவா மாம்பழம் என்று எண்ணம் கொண்டிருந்த சில முஸ்லீம்கள் இன்று காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களை பார்க்கும்பொழுது வெட்கம் மேலிடுவதால் கோபமடைந்து வயிற்றெரிச்சல் காரணமாக காங்கிரஸ் காரர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது ஹிம்சையைக்கொடுக்கலாம் என்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் ஒரு சில முஸ்லீகள் ஆகியவர்களை சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு ஒரே கருப்புச்சட்டையாக சர்க்காருக்கு கொடுக்கும் சொள்ளைகடி, கொசுக்கடி இந்த நிலையில் வேறு எந்த அரசாங்கமாகிலுமிருந்தால் பாரதியார் சொன்ன மாதிரி 'சட சடென்று மட மடென்று சார விழுந்த காரணம்' என்று சொன்னமாதிரி ஒரேயடியாக வீழ்ந்துபோயிருக்கும். இவ்வளவு புகழுரைகள் நான் கூறினேனாயினும் அரசாங்கம் நிதானமாகத்தானே போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. மக்களுடைய வெறுப்புக்கு ஆளாகிக்கொண்டுவருகிறது. இன்னும் வேகமாகப் போகக்கூடாதா என்

3rd March 1949] [Sri S. Nagaraja Manigar]

றுல் அதை நான் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளத்தான்வேண்டும். அதற்காகவே என்னுடைய மனதில் தோன்றும் இரண்டொரு விஷயங்களை மாத்திரம் சொல்லி முடித்துக்கொள்ளவிரும்புகிறேன். தயவுசெய்து மஞ்சளுக்கும், மிளகாய்க்கும் வரிபோடவேண்டாம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கனம் நண்பர் ராஜாராம் நாயுடு பேசியபோது இந்த மஞ்சள, மிளகாய், மிளகு முதலியவைகளுக்கு வரிகளைப்போட்டு ஏழை விவசாயிகளை பாதிக்காதபடியும், வியாபாரிகள் மாத்திரம் வரிசெலுத்துமாறும் வரி விதிக்கலாம் என்றார். நான் தற்சமயம் இகைளின்மீது எந்த வரியும் விதிக்கவேண்டாம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விரோதமாக பிரசாரம் செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு இது அனுகூலமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது உப்பு சத்யாகிரகம் செய்த காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களா இன்று மிளகாய்க்கு வரி போடுகிறார்கள் என்று கேலிக்கூத்து செய்கிறார்கள். (**Interruption by the Hon. the Minister for Finance.**) கிராமங்களில் வசிக்கிறவர்களுக்கு கனம் மந்திரி சொல்லுவதெல்லாம் தெரியாது. வரிபோட்டு விட்டார்களே என்றுதான் கூறுவார்கள். மஞ்சள் பெட்டியில் வோட்டு போட்டீர்களே நீங்கள் பூசிக்கொள்ளும் அந்த மஞ்சளுக்கு இன்று வரி போடப்போகிறார்கள் தாய்மார்களே என்று எளனம் செய்வார்கள். மனிதனுக்கு எட்டு அவுன்சு அரிசி கொடுத்துவிட்டு சாப்பிடச்சொல்லும்போது வள்ளிக்கிழங்கையும், வாழைப் பழத்தையும் சாப்பிடச்சொல்லி வாழைப்பழத்தையாகிலும் சாப்பிட்டு வயிற்றை நிரப்பிக்கொள்ளலாம் என்றிருக்கும்போது, வாழைப்பழத்திற்கா வரி போடுவது ? வரி போடக்கூடாது. ஏழை விவசாயிகளை பாதிக்காமல் இருக்கக்கூடிய சினிமா முதலியவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய வரி போடலாம். **Sales tax**-ல் வரும் வரும்படியைப்போல் அதில் நமக்கு வேண்டிய பணம் கிடைக்கும். அது நமக்கு மற்றொரு **sales tax** போல உதவும். மிளகாய், மிளகு முதலியவைகளுக்கு நாம் வரி விதித்தால் நம்மை எல்லோரும் திட்டுவார்கள். ஆனால் சினிமா முதலியவைகளுக்கு வரி விதித்தால் ஒரு சிலர்தான் நம்மை திட்டுவார்கள். ஆகையால் எல்லோரிடமும் திட்டு வாங்குவதற்கு பதிலாக ஒரு சிலரிடத்தில் மட்டும் திட்டு வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். பலபேரிடம் திட்டு வாங்குவதை விட்டு ரப்பர், சினிமாமுதலிய ஏதாவது ஒன்றிற்கு அதிகமான வரியைப் போட்டு ஏதாகிலும் ஒரு சாராரிட திட்டை வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

" அதோடுகூட இந்த பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளைப்பற்றி ஏற்கனவே பலர் பேசினார்கள். யுத்த வயது வந்தவர்கள் வோட்டு ஜாப்தா தயாரானதும் புதிய சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்து பாஸ் செய்து தேர்தல் நடத்தலாம் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது சட்டங்களை திருத்தியமைத்து இன்னும் அதிக அதிகாரங்கள் கொடுத்து நீங்கள் பாஸ் செய்வதிருக்கட்டும். இப்பொழுள்ள இதே சட்டத்தின்கீழ் ஏன் **Election**-ஐ நடத்தக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். உங்களுடைய புதியசட்டமும் வேண்டாம் அதிக அதிகாரமும் வேண்டாம். எட்டு வருஷங்களுக்குமுன் **election**-ஆன அங்கத்தினர்களை அப்படியே வைத்திருந்து பஞ்சாயத்துகளை நடத்துகிறீர்கள். அதிகாரத்தையெல்லாம் நீங்களே வைத்துக்கொள்ள பார்க்கிறீர்கள். கிராமக்கமிட்டிகளை எடுத்து பாழ் செய்தீர்கள். அது இருந்தவரையில் நாம் கிராமத்திற்குப்போனால் எட்டு பேர் நான் ஒரு மெம்பர், இது நமது கவர்ண்மெண்டு என்று எக்காரியத்திற்கும் முன் வருவான். நமக்கும் கிராமத்திற்கும் தொடர்பிருந்தது. அதை அறுத்தீர்கள். கிராமங்களில் கட்சிகளும், சண்டைகளுமிருக்கின்றன என்கிறீர்கள். இவ்வளவு படித்துள்ள நம்மிடத்திலேயே எவ்வளவு மனஸ்தாபங்களிருக்கின்றன. அப்படி இருக்கும்போது கிராமவாசிகளின் சண்டையைக்காண்பிப்பது அவ்வளவு நல்லதல்ல. நான் கடுமையாகச்சொன்னால் அரசாங்கம் நிறமையாக நடக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்துடன்தான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை இரண்டு வருஷமாக தேர்தலில்லாமல் முடிக்கி வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள். அவைகளையும் உடனே அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவ்விதமாக நடந்துவருவதால் வெளியில் பொது மக்கள் இதுதானா **democracy** என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். இதற்கெல்லாம் நாளை பதில் சொல்லும்போது நீங்கள் என்ன பதில் சொல்லப்போகிறீர்கள்.

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ஒரு பதிலேயும் நீங்கள் சொல்லமுடியாது. நீங்கள் வெட்கமடைய வேண்டியதுதான். ஒரு பதிலேயும் தயவுசெய்து சொல்லாதீர்கள். பதில் சொல்ல உங்களிடம் என்ன இருக்கிறது. கனம் மந்திரி ஒன்றும் சொல்லாமலிருப்பது நலம்.

" இப்பொழுது எட்டு அவுன்சு அரிசியும் இரண்டு அவுன்சு இதர பதார்த்தமும் மற்றும் இரண்டு அவுன்சு சோளம் முதலானதும் ஆக 12 அவுன்ஸ் கொடுக்கிறீர்கள். இது வரை பத்து அவுன்ஸ்தான் கொடுத்தீர்கள். மறுபடியும் தயவுசெய்து பத்து அவுன்சுக்கு போகாதீர்கள். சில இடங்களில் ஆறு அவுன்ஸ் அரிசிதான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அதனால் black market தான் நடந்து வருகிறது. ஒருவருக்கு ஆறு அவுன்சும் எட்டு அவுன்சுமாகக் கொடுத்து வந்தால் அவனால் எவ்விதம் சாப்பிட்டு ஜீவித்திருக்கமுடியும் என்பதை சற்று யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இங்குள்ள அமைச்சர்கள் எட்டு அவுன்ஸ் அரிசியே சாப்பிட்டுவிட்டு வருகிறோம் என்று ஒவ்வொருவரும் மனசாட்சிக்கு விரோதமில்லாமல் உறுதி கூற முடியுமா ? இவ்விதம் இருக்கும் பொழுது அரசாங்கம் black market-ஐ நீக்க முடியாத சூழலில் என்சிக்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறதோ என்பது எனக்கு தெரியவில்லே. உணவு கமிட்டி விஷயமாக அநேகம் கேள்விகள் கேட்டேன். பழய கமிட்டிகளே இப்பொழுது எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை இரண்டு மாதத்திற்கு முன்பு கலெக்டர் பெயர்களே பரிசீலனைக்கு கவர்ண்மென்டுக்கு அனுப்பி வைத்தார். அது இதுவரையில் approve செய்யப்பட்டு வரவில்லே. தாலூகா கமிட்டிகளும் அமைக்கப்படும் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது தான் order போய்க்கொண்டிருப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இவ்விதமிருக்கும் நிலேமையை ஜனங்கள் தெரிந்துகொண்டார்கள். இன்னும் அறுவடை காலம் இருக்கிறது. அது கழிந்து போகட்டும். இல்லேயேல் இந்த கமிட்டியார்கள் இடஞ்சலாக இருப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறீர்கள். இதையெல்லாம் ஜனங்கள் அறியாமலில்லே. உங்களேயெல்லாம் மோசக்காரர்கள், ஹம்பக் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள்.

" இன்னொரு வார்த்தை மாத்திரம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு நிறுத்திக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த சபையில் நான் இப்பொழுது சொல்வதால் அதற்கு யாரும் ஆட்சேபமோ கோபமோ கொள்ளக்கூடாது. எதற்காக இன்னும் சபையில் லீக் கட்சி என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டும், எதிர் கட்சி என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டும் நாம் இங்கே அங்கீகரித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்பது எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லே. இதை நான் முஸ்லீம் மெம்பர்களிடத்தில் வெறுப்புகொண்டு சொல்லவில்லே. அவ்வளவு பேரும் நண்பர்கள் என்று கருதி சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவ்விதமாக நாம் வைத்திருப்பதால் நாம் அவர்களே தவறான வழியில் அழைத்துச் செல்லுகிறோம் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு விட்டுக்கொடுக்கக்கூடாதென்ற மனப்பான்மையில் அல்ல. அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமானாலும் விட்டுக்கொடுக்கலாம். அவர்களுக்கு, விட்டுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதில் நான் காந்தியினுடைய கட்சியை சேர்ந்தவன். ஆகையால்தான் இதைக் கண்டிப்பாக சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

" அதோடுகூட கிராமங்களுக்கு நம்முடைய நோக்கம் போகவே இல்லே. நாம் இப்பொழுது மதுவிலக்கின்பொருட்டு 17 கோடி ரூபாய் இழந்திருக்கும் சமயத்தில் Madras Electric Supply Corporation-ஐ விலே கொடுத்து வாங்கி இருக்கிறோம். வாங்காமலிருந்தால் என்னவாகியிருக்கும். இப்பொழுது என்ன electric விளக்கு புது மாதிரியாக எரிகிறது. இதற்கு முன் இப்படி எரியவில்லேயா எனக்கு தெரியவில்லே. இப்பொழுது Nationalization of the Bus Service ஐயும் சென்னேயில்தான் ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறோம். இன்னும் மற்ற இடங்களிலும் ஆரம்பிக்கமுடியவில்லே. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் முதலாளிகள் அதிகம் லாபமடைந்து வருகிறார்கள். நாம் bus service-ஐ எடுத்துக்கொண்டு முதலாளிகளுக்கு shares கொடுத்து நடத்தி வரலாம். கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கு சௌகர்யம் ஏற்படும். இதைப்பற்றி நான் கேள்வி கேட்டிருக்கிறேன். Benthals Scheme என ஒரு Scheme இருக்கிறது. Shop Assistants Act செய்தோம் அவைகள் டவுனுக்குதான் நடக்கிறது. Abolition of Zamindari என்றால் அது ஜமீன் area விற்குதான். ஆலயப் பிரவேச மசோதாவென்றால் அதை எல்லோரும் வரவேற்கவில்லே. மது

3rd March 1949] [Sri S. Nagaraja Manigar]

விலக்கை அமுல் நடத்துவதாக சொல்லிக்கொள்ளலாம். அதைத் தவிர்த்து எனது தொகுதி வாசியான கனம் இராஜாஜி செய்த விவசாயி கடன் நிவாரண மசோதாவை நிறைவேற்றி ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு சௌகர்யம் செய்ததைப்போல் இப்பொழுது ஜனங்களேனவரையும் கவரக்கூடியச் சட்டம் எதை செய்திருக்கிறீர்களென்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். இன்னும் கிராம விஷயங்களில் அதிகம் சிரத்தைக் காட்டவேண்டும். கிராமங்களே நமது ஜீவனுடியாகும். கிராமங்களுக்கு முக்யமானது குடி தண்ணீர், ரோடு, வைத்ய வசதி, கல்வி வசதி, சிறிய நீர்பாசனம் இவைகளில் எதையும் நாம் செய்து கொடுக்கவில்லே. ரோடு போடவேண்டுமென்றால் பழய Adviser கால அரை கிராண்ட் வழிதான் இருக்கிறது. ஒரு ரோடுபோட தாசில் மூலம் ஜில்லா போர்ட்டு அதன் இஞ்சினியர் முதலியவர்களே அணுகி இரண்டு வருஷம் பிடிக்கும். நீங்கள் வந்தீர்கள் ஒவ்வொரு தாலூகாவிலும் புதிதாக எத்தனே ரோடுகள் போட்டிருக்கிறீர்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன். வைத்ய வசதியும் அப்படித்தான் என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் 4, 5 கிராம ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் ஒவ்வொன்றும் 4 வருஷம் 3 வருஷமாய் மூடிக் கிடக்கின்றது. ரூபாய் 500-க்கு ஒரு M.B.B.S-ஐ கிராமாந்திரத்தில் சென்று வேலே செய்யச் சொன்னால் யார் போவார்கள். அதே M.B.B.S. இதே ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் ரூ. 200, 400-க்கு சம்பளத்திற்கு போகலாம். இதுவா முறை. பழய L M.P. course-ஐ மூடி பாழ் செய்தீர்கள். அது இருந்திருந்தால் கிராமாந்திரங்களுக்கு டாக்டர்கள் கிடைக்கும். காந்திஜிக்கு கிராமங்கள்தான் உயிர். அப்படி இருக்க நமது கவனம் இன்னும் கிராமாந்திரங்களுக்கு திரும்பவேண்டும். இல்லேயேல் மக்களுக்கும் நமக்குமுள்ள தொடர்பு அறுந்துபோகும்.

" கடைசியாக இந்த கோவில் கோபுர சின்னத்தைப்பற்றி சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த கோவில் கோபுரத்தை சின்னமாக என் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள் என்று புரியவில்லே. எதிரிகளுக்கு சந்தேகங்களுக்கு இடம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறீர்கள். இதைப்பற்றி அந்தக் காலத்திலேயே நான் மைசூரில் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் காயலாவாய் படுத்துக்கொண்டிருந்த போதே கனம் டாக்டர் சுப்பராயன் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு கடிதம் எழுதினேன். என்ன செய்வது Mr. Manigar நான்கூட உங்கள் கடிதத்தைப் படித்துக் காட்டினேன். ஆனால் Cabinet-ல் அவர்கள் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லே என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார். பின்னால் நண்பர்களாம் இதைப்பற்றி கேள்வி கேட்கும்படியாகிவிட்டது. நான்கூட அப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் வேரெதையும் போட நினேக்கமுடியவில்லேயா என்று கேட்டேன். கலே என்கிறீர்களே கோவில் கோபுரத்தில் சில ஆபாசமான சித்திரங்கள் செதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவையும் கலேதானே என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். நான் கேட்டபோது கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி " Possibly we could not think of anything else " என்று பதில் சொன்னார். அந்த பதிலே கேட்க பரிதாபமாக இருக்கிறது. உங்களுடைய சிந்தனேசக்தி என்னவது என்று கேட்கிறேன். மைசூர் அரசாங்கத்தைப் பாருங்கள். இயற்கையில் இல்லாத சிந்தனே சக்தியினால் கருதப்பட்ட இரண்டு தலேயும் ஒரு உடலும் உள்ள கண்டரண்ட பக்ஷி என்ற ஒன்றை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். எப்படியானாலும் ஒரு சின்னம் தானே வேண்டும். என் நமது குற்றாலம் நீர் வீழ்ச்சி இருக்கிறது. அதைப் போடுங்களேன் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஏற்றதான ஏர், மாடு முதலியவைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளேயும் நெல் பயிர் வயல்களேயும் போடுங்களேன். காந்திஜி உயிருடனிருந்தால் இப்படி சந்தேகத்திற்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய கோவில் சின்னத்தைப்போட ஒத்துக்கொள்வாரா ? காந்திஜி காந்திஜி என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு அவர் சாம்பலே எடுத்துக்கொண்டு காசிக்கும் ராமேஸ்வரத்திற்கும் பறந்து போகிறோம். ஆனால் இதுதானே அவர் கருத்துப்படி நடப்பது என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஆகையால் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் சின்னமான கோபுரத்தை உடனே மாற்றியமைக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தைகளே முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* **Dr. S. SUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is now three years ago that we took up office and I would like to take stock of what we have done for the poor man in the street. More was expected by the people from us who were returned by them in such absolute majority. But, what have we done after**

5 p.m.

we came into office? If you go into the village, if you go into the district, you will really find not a single individual to tell you that he is satisfied with your administration. I am putting this very mildly. In fact, people are so discontented with our administration that it will not be far wrong to say that—if we continue to do as we are doing at present—in the next election if we do not get a good trouncing, we should consider ourselves very fortunate. I do say this that so far as our administration is concerned, we have forgotten the common man and the villager. Whatever we have been doing, we have been doing for the improvement of the townsman, whether it is by giving him better hospital facilities or better education or in other ways to improve his lot. But, so far as the villager is concerned, we have done nothing. He does not get even the elementary education because most of the schools that were working were closed during the Adviser's regime and the few left later on during the Special Officers' regime.

" Then, Sir, if you want these qualified doctors to go and work on an annual subsidy of Rs. 600 or Rs. 900 in the rural parts, how can they go? In the towns they may be able to earn Rs. 2,000 or more. At any rate, those medical students who pass out of the Medical College after spending years of study and enormous money, do not want to go to the villages. Therefore, I suggest, please do not put these doctors in the villages. If you do not get sufficient number, it is better you revive the L.M.P. course, because these medical graduates who pass out of the Medical College always prefer to sit down in the towns rather than go to the villages. In the village, he does not get anything. Even a merchant is able to earn in the village whereas the medical man is not able to get anything. When that is the case, how can you expect these doctors to go to the villages? Of course, our leaders have been advising our medical men. ' You have taken to a noble profession, go and settle in villages and serve the rural population.' Sir, how can they ask the medical graduates who have spent five years of hard study and Rs. 25,000 to settle down in the villages and not to be in a position to make even Rs. 100 per mensem. I ask, Sir, have you transferred courts to the villages; have you set up the headquarters of any other offices in villages then why should you pick and choose the medical men alone and ask them to settle in villages in these days when you have nothing left in the villages. The villagers are so poor that they cannot afford to pay so much to the doctor. Sir, I do not know—of course I do not talk as a medical man but as a common man—why in this Province the L.M.P. course was abolished. After all, we have not been very wise in abolishing the L.M.P. course. If I say that, I know the medical profession will come down upon my head. Even in the discussion in the medical association on this subject, I was very conservative. When people talk of basic education in these days, I do not know why this L.M.P. course which has been existing all these years should go. The four years' L.M.P. course is enough to make an ordinary

doctor. How many doctors with this four years' L.M.P. course have made a mark in first-class practice? We have very many of them. Therefore, I say it will be in the interests of the villagers if we have got men with the minimum basic medical qualification to go and look after the interest of the villagers. After all he is not going to tackle such cases as Tuberculosis or Appendicitis or a difficult operation. No doubt the doctor in the village should have basic medical education. If there is a Casearean section or some such case, then the patient can go to the nearest town and get himself treated. Therefore, Sir, I request that the Government will seriously consider a shorter basic medical qualification for introduction.

" Then, Sir, with regard to the procurement policy, we took everything from the village under intensive procurement scheme. We did not leave anything to the villagers even for their marriages or funerals. In fact, whatever little stock was there in the village was taken away without leaving even a little bit for the villagers in their lean days. In the lean days, when the villager goes to the ration shop, he gets only four ounces. We take away all the stock from him; we give the townsman eight ounces whereas we give the villager only four ounces. If this is the sort of treatment that is going to be given to the villager in future, I am afraid, this will not be our place and we will not be here again.

" Well, Sir, on going through the Budget Memorandum, I find that there is an over-estimation of expenditure and an under-estimation of revenues and thus we have got a deficit of 3·9 crores. Even if there is some deficit, it is very easy to make it up from the Revenue Reserve Fund. If this method cannot be used on account of certain canons of economics, then, I would very strongly urge upon the Government to proceed with drastic retrenchment or to keep in abeyance certain schemes which absorb a lot of finance. Again, we should avoid leakage of taxes. I say this purposely because I have been talking with some Commercial Tax Officers, and their plea is that they are not given sufficient staff and that if they are given the necessary staff, the revenues from the sales tax alone in this Province would come to about 20 crores. I have been discussing this subject with so many officers and they all agree that if there is one tax which is elastic and which can be used in times of necessity, it is the sales tax. Even in taxing, why tax turmeric, chillies and such other necessaries of life? Of course, the Hon. the Finance Member will intervene and say that it is only tax on the first sale of the articles. Even if it is on the first sale, it is going to increase the price of the article. There is no doubt about it. Again, the Hon. the Finance Member says that he is introducing these taxes as an anti-inflationary measure. I ask, is the increase in the cost of these articles going to be anti-inflationary. I do not know what sort of economy this is.

" Coming to the Grow More Food Campaign, when I put a question to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works about the

supply of water to the Ramnad district, the Hon. the Minister for Public Works said, ' God only must look after your district '. Sir, I have been asking him several times whether he cannot bring water to the Ramnad district from the Cauvery. I have been told by some Engineers who have investigated its possibilities that water could be brought from the Cauvery to the Ramnad district. But, the Hon. Minister was more than anxious to help the mill-owners of the Coimbatore and Salem districts and he has allotted so many lakhs for them for irrigation schemes. Very probably, due to the pressure of the big mill-owners of the Coimbatore and Salem districts and probably because the Hon. Minister was not able to withstand that pressure, he has allotted so much amount to those districts. But, where is he going to get the water from? It is from the Cauvery.

" Then, with regard to the housing scheme, I have got a small complaint to make. I went to Adyar Housing Construction Society. I was taken there by some Assistant Engineer. There one palatial building is being built for the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation. I asked what the cost of that building would be. The Engineer said that it would roughly come to Rs. 50,000 Is the Government going to build houses on Rs. 50,000? Is this the way you are going to spend your finances? After all, these housing societies are meant for the middle-classes. There is no use shaking your head. The money that is allotted to these building societies should be utilized for building houses costing Rs. 5,000 and, if necessary, it may go up to Rs. 10,000 in some cases, because the cost of materials has gone up very much.

" Well, Sir, we see Communism all round India. All round our country, in Burma, in Malaya, in Singapore and in other places, we find Communism. There is not a single village in our districts where the poison of Communism has not been injected into the minds of the villagers. At this rate, if you go on increasing the taxes of the common man, if you increase the prices of the food articles, as my hon. Friend, M. Ananthachar said, you are going to create a feeling inside our homes which will drive the ordinary villagers into the hands of the Communists. There are Communists everywhere. There are Communists even among Policemen. Only yesterday, two policemen were beaten at Tirupati and one of them is lying in the hospital. I myself saw one of them. In fact, the villagers are so much dissatisfied with your Government. Can you not read the signs of the times? Are you not here to ameliorate the condition of the people? If you are here to ameliorate their condition, what is the meaning of introducing fresh taxation measures? The Hon. the Finance Minister lightly said that this taxation is only on the first sale. But, I say this is going to increase the prices of articles and this policy will only drive the villagers into the hands of the Communists. Therefore I suggest that Government should immediately devise some machinery to see that this discontent in the villages is reduced as much as possible.

" Then, Sir, another thing which I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Ministers is about the communal situation in the southern districts. In the Tamil districts, Salem, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Ramnad, Mathurai and other places, there is terrible Brahman-baiting. I am not afraid of it. But, there are people who are terribly afraid of the Brahman-bating and they feet that their life and properly are not safe. In Kumbakonam—this morning I was told by a friend who came from that place yesterday—when some ladies went to the Cauvery for their bath on the Amavasya day, they were jeered at and spat upon. Is this the way you are going to give security to the minority community? Till now, it was a Hindu-Muslim question, but now it has become a Brahman-Non-Brahman problem and to-morrow, it may become Padayachi *versus* Reddiar, in spite of the fact that Reddi, Reddi, Reddi and Company are ruling over this country. I warn you that this sort of thing will always be played back. It is time to stop this sort of thing. Our leaders, especially, the Hon. the Premier, the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, must go round the country and see that such things do not happen in future at any rate. It may be in the guise of anti-Hindi agitation that these things are carried on. Sir, you may deny us jobs, but do not deny us the little place to live in this country. Yesterday, in *Viduthalai*, a Tamil newspaper I read a portion—it was shown to me by a friend—and it is treated therein and it is addressed to the Brahmans: ' You will be treated like the Jews.' It is there in that newspaper. Sir, one Congress worker has written a letter to one of the Ministers in the Cabinet in which he wrote: ' Brahman-bating has gone to the limit; so, please do something.' The next day, that Congress worker gets an anonymous letter saying: ' I have seen your letter. Ministers are our friends. Have you forgotten it.' I did not know the meaning of the word ' அமைச்சர் ' because I do not know classical Tamil and I came to know its meaning only after reading the letter. Therefore, I say even these letters that are written to the Hon. Ministers are not kept confidential and secret."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" They are tampered with in the post-office. "

DR. S. SUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—" Here I was reminded of an instance which happened some time ago. During the railway strike, I wrote to the General Traffic Manager about some matter of urgency. The next morning Mr. Anandan Nambiar showed me a copy of that letter here. You can well imagine how Mr. Anandan Nambiar was able to show a copy of that letter to me here. Therefore, I say, there are Communists even in your offices. I know some of the Policemen are Communists. I warn the Government beforehand—it may be Communism or Communalism—in the long run, if these things are allowed, and unless you make yourself sure that the people in the villages are happy and contented and that you get the goodwill of the common man, the administration is going to be difficult."

5-15 p.m. **Sri A. S. SAHAJANANDAM**:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக 5 லட்சம் ரூபாய் அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருப்பற்காக கனம் நிதி மந்திரியவர்களுக்கு என்னுடைய வணக்கத்தை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் 5 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கி இருக்க வேண்டியதற்கு பாராட்டினாலும் இன்னும் அவர்களுக்கு ஐந்து கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்க வேண்டியதுதான். நாங்கள் ஒவ்வொரு திட்டத்திலும் தான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். ஜனத் தொகையில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்கு இருக்கிறார்கள். சென்னை மாகாணத்தின் வருமானம் 56 கோடி ரூபாயாக இருக்கும்போது ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்கு ஜனத்தொகையாகிய ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு 10 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கவேண்டும். இவ்விதம் ஒதுக்கி வைத்து ஹரிஜனங்களை மற்றவர்களுடன் சமமான நிலைமையிலிருக்கும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். இதைப் பற்றி நான் இச்சபையில் பல தடவைகளில் சொல்லி இருக்கிறேன், ஆகையால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டியதை ஒதுக்கி வைத்து அவர்கள் மற்ற வர்களோடு சமமாக வாழ்ந்து வருவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு 10 கோடி ரூபாய்கூட போதாது. 16 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்க வேண்டும். அத்துடன் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷத்திற்கும் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வரவேண்டும். எதோ ஒரு வருஷம் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைத்துவிட்டு இப்பொழுது 2, 3 வருஷங்களாகியும் இன்னும் எந்த விதமான சிலவும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. இன்னும் ஒரு திட்டம்கூட தயார் செய்யப்படவில்லை. ஆகவே இந்த விஷயத்தில் கனம் நிதி மந்திரியவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் தீவிரமாக முயற்சி எடுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் நிலம் கொடுக்கும் முறையில், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இதற்கு முன் மானகள் ஒதுக்கியும் நிலங்கள் ஒதுக்கியும் புரம்போக்குகளில் அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்தும் வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் வந்த பிறகு அந்த முறையை கையாளவில்லை. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பது என்கின்ற முறையை கையாண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அப்படி கொடுக்கும்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் சிலவு செய்து பயிரிட்டு வைத்திருக்கும் நிலங்களை அவர்களிடமிருந்து பிடுங்கி தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அப்படிக் கொடுத்தால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் பயிரிட்டு வைத்திருக்கும் நிலங்களிலிருந்து சாகுபடியை அறுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விடுகிறார்கள். அதைப்போலவே ஸ்ரீமுஷ்ணத்தில் இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்கள் பயிரிட்டு வைத்திருந்ததை இந்த தியாகிகள் அறுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி போலீசாரிடம் சொன்னபோது அவர்கள் தியாகிகளின் சார்பாக இருக்கிறார்களே யொழிய ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வதாகவே இல்லை. நாங்கள் சொன்ன பொழுது யாதொரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. இவைகளை கவனிக்கவேண்டிய தவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

"ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய குடியிறுப்பு விஷயமாக இன்னும் சர்க்கார் ஒரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை ரொம்பவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி கேட்டதற்கு கமிட்டியின் தீர்மானத்தைப் பார்த்து கொடுக்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவில் பலமுறை மந்திரிகள் வந்தபோதும் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அநேகம் தடவைகளில் கேள்விகள் கேட்டும் இன்னும் ஒன்றும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. மேலும் குடியிருப்புக்கு இன்னும் சரியானபடி முடிவு செய்யவில்லை. சர்க்கார் 50 லட்சம் ரூபாய் வீடுகள் வாங்கிக்கொடுப்பதற்காக ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள், இன்னும் ஹரிஜன **welfare committee** யின் முடிவு அமலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவில்லை. அவைகளை உடனே கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

"மேலும் பயிர் தொழில் கூலி விஷயமாக இன்னும் ஒரு போர்டை ஏற்படுத்தவில்லை. நானும் இதை நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு 'பில்' கொடுத்திருந்தேன். ஆனால் விவசாய மந்திரியவர்கள் கொண்டுவர வேண்டாம், சர்க்காரே இது விஷயமாக ஒரு போர்டு நியமித்து மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்போகிறோம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அந்த போர்

டை இன்னும் அமைக்கப்படவில்லை. ஜூன் மாதம் விவசாய மந்திரியும், மராமத்திலாகா மந்திரியும் எங்கள் ஊருக்கு வந்தபோது இதைப்பற்றி எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும் மிராசுதார்களோடு சமாதானம் செய்து கடன் நிர்ணயம் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்து வந்தார்கள். அது இதுவரைக்கும் அமலுக்கு வரவில்லை. ஆனால் என்னைப்போன்றவர்கள் சமாதானம் செய்யப்போனால் எங்களுக்கு அவர்கள் மத்தியில் இடையூறுகள் அதிகம் வருகிறது. ஆகையால் கூலியை நிர்ணயம் செய்வதற்கு ஒரு போர்டை அமைக்கவேண்டும். மேலும் ஹரிஜன **welfare committee** செய்த முடிவை புஸ்தக ரூபமாக மெம்பர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் கொடுத்தாலும் சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள் என்ற தகவல் தெரியவில்லை. மேலும் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்குத் தக்கபடி சரியான வேலைகளைச் செய்யவில்லை.

"இப்பொழுது பயிர்கள் சரியாக விளையவில்லை. மழை இல்லாததால் பயிர் சரியாக விளையவில்லை. சர்க்காருடைய கொள்முதல் வேலையும் சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை. இதை நான் என்னுடைய சொந்த அனுபவத்திலிருந்து சொல்லுகிறேன். எனக்கு ஒரு இடத்தில் 14 எக்கர் நிலம் இருக்கிறது. அதில் விளைந்த நெல்லை களத்திற்குக் கொண்டுபோக முடியவில்லை. அதிலுள்ள நெல் அவ்வளவையும் கொள்முதல் அதிகாரிகள் வற்புறுத்தி எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்கள். சாப்பாட்டிற்கு மட்டும் வைத்துவிட்டு, விதைக்கு வைக்காமல் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்கள். விவசாயிகளுடைய நெல்லையெல்லாம் களத்திலிருந்தபடியே எடுத்துப் போய் விடுகிறார்கள். பயிரிட்டவர்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் கூட நெல் இல்லாமல் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய் விடுகிறார்கள். இதையெல்லாம் சர்க்காரிடம் சொன்னால் சப்ளை ஆபீசரிடம் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் களத்திலிருந்தே தான்யங்களை எடுத்துச் சென்றால் வெள்ளாமையிடுகிறவர்களுக்கு எவ்விதம் தான்யம் கிடைக்கும். சர்க்கார் இது விஷயத்தில் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் இப்பொழுது ரேஷன் முறையில் ஒரளவு வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது கொடுத்து வரும் அளவு போதவே போதாது. என்னை போலுள்ளவர்களுக்குக் கொஞ்சம்கூட போதவே போதாது. இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கும் அளவு முறையை யோசித்துப் பார்த்தால் தெனாலி இராமன் குதிரை வளர்த்த கதையாகிவிடும் போலிருக்கிறது. தெனாலி இராமன் ஒரு குதிரைக்கு புல் போடாமலேயே பசியோடு வளர்த்து வந்தான். அப்படி வளர்த்தபோது ஒரு தடவை நிஜாம் போய் பார்த்தபோது அவருடைய தாடியை புல் என்று நினைத்து கடித்து இழுத்தது. அந்தக் கதை போலாகி விடும்போல் இருக்கிறது இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கப்படும் ரேஷன் அளவு. இப்பொழுது 4 அவுன்சும் 8 அவுன்சும் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் கொடுத்து வந்தால் வேலை செய்கிறவர்கள் எப்படி சாப்பிட்டுவிட்டு ஜீவிக்க முடியும் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் 500 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்களால் ஜீவிக்க முடியுமேயொழிய வேலை செய்கிறவர்களால் எவ்விதம் ஜீவிக்க முடியும்! உழைப்பாளிகளுக்கு போதுமா என்று சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். உழைப்பாளிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய தான்யத்தை சர்க்கார் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

"இப்பொழுது உணவு பஞ்சத்திற்கு மழை இல்லாததும் ஒரு காரணம் என்று சொல்லலாம். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு மழையைக்கொண்டு வருவதற்கு சக்தியில்லை. ஆனால் தெய்வ வழிபாட்டினாலும், வருண ஜபம் செய்வதாலும் மழையை வரவழைக்கலாம் என்று சாஸ்திரங்களில் சொல்லப்படுகிறது, படித்தவர்களைக்கொண்டு யாகம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது வருண ஜபம் செய்வதில்லை. நமக்கு அவைகளைச் செய்வதற்கு சிரத்தை இல்லை. ஆனால் நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய வைகளை முஸ்லீம்கள் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் மழையை வர வழைப்பதற்காக ஆலயங்களில் தொழவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லி விதம் மூன்று நாட்களுக்கு ஜபம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லி செய்ததாக தெரிய வருகிறது. நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய வேலைகளை

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இப்பொழுது முஸ்லீம்கள் செய்து வருகின்றார்கள். கோவில்களுக்கு நாம் நிலவழித்து வருவதால் தேவர்களுடைய கடாட்சம் வருகிறது. அதனால் மழை பொழிகிறது. நாம் அவ்விதம் செய்யாததால் இப்பொழுது மழை பெய்யவில்லை. அதனால் உணவு கிடையாது. மழை பொழியவேண்டுமென்றால் தர்மமான வேலைகளை அரசாங்கம் செய்ய முன் வரவேண்டும். அதன் உண்மை திருமந்திரத்தில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. அதை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் மழை பெய்யாததற்குக் காரணம் அரசாங்கம்தான் என்று சொல்வேன்.

இப்பொழுது அவசர அவசரமாக அரசாங்கம் சட்டங்களை இயற்றி வருகிறார்கள். ஆலயப் பிரவேசம், மதுவிலக்கு இவைகளையெல்லாம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது ஹிந்து மத பரிபாலனை மசோதா வந்திருக்கிறது. அதில் மடாதிபதிகளுடைய சொத்துக்களையெல்லாம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்போவதாக தெரிகிறது. அப்படிச் செய்வதற்கு இப்பொழுது கமிட்டி நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த கமிட்டியில் மடாதிபதிகளில் ஒருவரையும் போடவில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி நான் கனம் மந்திரியை கேட்டதற்கு கமிட்டியில் கனம் முனிசாமி பிள்ளையை போட்டிருக்கிறோம் ; வேண்டுமென்றால் அவரை எடுத்து விட்டு என்னைப் போடுகிறேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். இப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கமாக இருப்பதால் பொது ஜனங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயங்களை தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். இது விஷயத்தில் ரொம்பவும் மோசமாகப்போய் விட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்வேன். இப்படி அவசர அவசரமாக சட்டங்களை இயற்றுவதால் நன்மைகளும் தீமைகளும் நேரிடுகின்றன. அதற்கு உதாரணம் குடியிருப்பு சட்டம். இந்தச் சட்டத்தினால் அநேகம் பேர்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

"இது வரையில் சட்ட சபை மெம்பர்களுக்கு தனியான கௌரவம் இருந்தது. அதிகாரிகளிடத்தில் சட்ட சபை மெம்பர்கள் குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் அதன் மீது நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றிருந்தது. எழுத்து மூலமாக எழுதினாலும் வாக்கு மூலமாக சொன்னாலும் அதிகாரிகளும் கலெக்டர்களும் உதவி செய்து வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது சட்ட சபை மெம்பர்களுக்கு மரியாதையே கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. லட்சியம் பண்ணுவதும் கிடையாது. இதற்குக் காரணம் பிரதமர் எதோ உத்திரவு செய்திருப்பதாக தெரிகிறது. ஆகையால் சட்ட சபை மெம்பர்களுக்கு கௌரவம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் வைத்தியத்திற்காக போதுமான நிதி ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப்படவில்லை. அங்கு வைத்யம் செய்வதும் சரியாகவே இல்லை. இது விஷயமாக என்னுடைய அனுபவத்தைச் சொல்லுகிறேன், நான் ரிக்ஷாவில் ராயபுரம் போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தேன். வேகமாகப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கும் பொழுது வண்டி குடை சாய்ந்து கையில் அடிபட்டு விட்டது. அப்பொழுது ராயபுரம் ஆஸ்பத்திரி டாக்டரிடம் சென்று சிகிச்சை பெற்றுக் கொண்டேன். அங்கே என்னுடைய கை விரலை மடக்கி வைத்து கட்டி விட்டார்கள். அதனால் விரல் ஸ்வாதீனமில்லாமலிருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் வைத்யம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். டாக்டர்கள் அவ்வளவு மோசமாகப் போய் விட்டார்கள். இரண்டாவதாக பிரசவ ஆஸ்பத்திரி ஒன்று நுங்கம்பாக்கத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அங்கே இருக்கும் பெண்மணிகளில் பலர் தடுக்குகளில் படுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நாங்கள் போய் என் இப்படி படுத்திருக்கின்றீர்கள் என்று கேட்டதற்கு இங்கு 25 பேர்களுக்குத் தான் வார்டு இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது 58 பேர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் ஆப்ரேஷனுக்கு வந்தவர்கள் அங்கே அவை நடைபெறுமல் வெளியேபோய் விடுவதாகவும் தெரிகிறது. இப்பொழுது அங்கே அப்படி நடந்து வந்தால் ஏழை ஜனங்கள் எவ்விதம் ஜீவிக்க முடியும் என்று கேட்கிறேன். இதே மாதிரி ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் அக்கிரமம் நடக்கின்றன. டாக்டர்களைக் கேட்டால் எங்களிடம் போதுமான நர்சுகள் இல்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் இருக்கும்போது அங்கே **retrench** பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்று அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை திருத்துவதுடன் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு தாராளமாக நிதியை அரசாங்கம் ஒதுக்கி கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.. இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

3rd March 1949]

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU :—"ఆధ్యక్షా, ఆర్థిక శాఖామాత్యులు ప్రవేశపెట్టిన ఈ బడ్జెటును బలపరచుటకనే నేను నిలబడినాను. ఆంత మాత్రము చేత ఈ బడ్జెటులో లోపములు లేవని కాదు. "ఆడిగేవానికి చెప్పేవాడు లోకువ" అనే టటువంటి ఒక సామెత తెలుగులో ఉన్నది. ఏ ప్రభుత్వము అయినా ఒక కొత్త శాసనముగాని మరొక కొత్త పన్నునుగాని అమలు జరుప దలచినప్పుడు విమర్శలను గురికాక తప్పదు. ప్రజా స్వామికము విమర్శనను స్వీకరించడమునేది ప్రధాన సూత్రము. విమర్శనోసము మాత్రమే కాక నిర్మాణాత్మకమైన విమర్శనలుగా ఉన్నట్లైతే ఏ ప్రజా స్వామిక ప్రభుత్వమునకైనను ఆ విమర్శలు సహాయపడతాయని, ఆ విమర్శనలలోని యదార్థతను అవకాశముగా తీసుకొని, ఆ అనుభవాన్ని స్వీకరించి అభివృద్ధి చెందటానికి ఆ ప్రభుత్వము ప్రయత్నము చేస్తుంది. మన చేతనే ఏర్పాటు చేయబడినటువంటి ప్రభుత్వము, ప్రజా స్వామికాన్ని నిల బెట్టటానికి కృషి చేస్తున్న ప్రభుత్వము ఎప్పటికైనా విమర్శనలకు గురికాక తప్పదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వ ముకూడా ఈ విమర్శనను ఏ విధముగాను లక్ష్యపెట్టక త్రోసివేసి నిరంకుశముగా ప్రవర్తించరని నా అభిప్రాయము. మన ఆర్థిక శాఖామాత్యులు ఒక్క విషయములో చాలా ప్రతీతి చెందినవారు. అయన తనయొక్క అభిప్రాయాలకు ఎంత గౌరవము ఇస్తారో ఆ విధమైనటువంటి గౌరవాన్నే వారు తన ప్రత్యర్థుల అభిప్రాయాలకు కూడా ఇస్తారనే ప్రతీతి ఉన్నది. ఆటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో మన మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వను వారిని శాసన సభా సభ్యులలో ప్రత్యర్థులు మాత్రమేకాకుండా కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులు కూడా కొంతమంది చాలా అన్యాయంగా, అక్రమమైన, అనావశ్యమైన విమర్శనలను చేశారని నేను చెప్పకతప్పదు. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఏ కార్యము తలపెట్టినా దానిని రాజకీయ దృష్టితోను, ప్రభుత్వము పట్లగల బేధాభిప్రాయాలనే దృష్టియందుంచుకొని విమర్శించడం చాలా అన్యాయము. న్యాయముగాలోచించి చూచినట్లైతే మన మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము జమిందారీలను రద్దుచేయటానికి చూపిన కార్యదీక్ష, పట్టుదల, చేసిన కృషి భారత దేశములో ఏ ఇతర రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వము చేయ లేదని మనము నిశ్చయంగా, నిర్భయంగా చెప్పగలము. అంతేకాకుండా మన మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము జమిందారీలతో పాటు ఈనాందారీలనుకూడా రద్దుచేయటకు చేసిన కృషి భారత దేశమంతటకూడా తెలిసిన విషయమే. ఆ సందర్భంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రత్యర్థులయొక్క ప్రతిఘటనను మాత్రమే కాకుండా కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యుల లీవ్ విమర్శలనుకూడా స్వీకరించి అవంచల కార్యదీక్షతో హైతుజన అభివృద్ధే తమ పరమాశయమనే దృష్టితో ఆశాసనాన్ని ఈ శాసన సభలో pass చేయించారు. ఈ విధంగా ప్రజా సామాన్యముమ ఎన్నివిధాల అభివృద్ధి పరుచుటలలో వారు ప్రయత్నము చేయమండగా వారిని అతి తీవ్రంగా కొంత మంది కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులే విమర్శించడం చూస్తుంటె చాలా విపరీతంగా మాత్రము కనిపిస్తోంది. ఈ అక్రమ విమర్శలకు బహుశః కారణము రాజకీయబేధాభిప్రాయాలేకాని వేరుకాదేమోనని అనిపిస్తోంది."

"అంతేకాకుండా మధ్యపాన నిషేధ సందర్భములో మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రము, చాలా ముందుకు పోయింది. భారత దేశంలో ఏ ఒక్క ఇతర రాష్ట్రముకూడా ఈ సంస్కరణ విషయంలో ఇంత ముందుకు పోలేదు. ఈ విషయాన్ని ఈ మధ్యకేంద్ర శాసనసభలోకూడా ప్రశంసించారు. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం రాష్ట్ర ఆదాయంలోనుంచి సుమారు 17 కోట్ల రూపాయలు లోటుపచ్చుచున్నప్పటికి వెనక్కి చేయక ఈ సంస్కరణను రాష్ట్రమంతటా జయప్రదముగా అమలు చేస్తున్నారంటే మనమందరమూ కూడా గర్వించవలసినటువంటి విషయము.

[Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju] [3rd March 1949

"అదేవిధంగా హరిజనుల విషయంలోకూడా డబ్బు కేటాయించి హరిజనోద్ధరణకు అనేక విధాల తోడ్పడుచుండుట చాలా సంతసించవలసినటువంటి విషయము. హరిజనుల విషయంలో మన మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము తోడ్పడుచున్నట్లు ఏ ఇతర రాష్ట్రప్రభుత్వాలు తోడ్పడుటలేదనికూడ మనకు తెలుసును. ఇది నిర్వివాదాంశము.

"అంతేకాకుండా సంఘసంస్కరణకు సంబంధించిన శాసనాలను ముఖ్యంగా నాన్‌పార్టీలను నిషేధించడం, బహుభార్యాత్వాన్ని నిషేధించడం మొదలైనటువంటి చట్టాలను మన ప్రభుత్వము pass చేసినది. ఇటువంటి చక్కటిశాసనాలను చేసినప్పటికి, ప్రజాశ్రేయస్సే గుర్తించి పరిపాలనను జరిగిస్తున్నప్పటికి స్వపక్షీయులే విమర్శలు చేస్తున్నారంటే చాలా విపరీతంగా కనిపిస్తోంది. ఈ విధంగా అక్రమమైన విమర్శలు చేయటంకన్న ప్రభుత్వానికి తోడ్పడి ప్రజోపయోగకరమగు పనులుచేయించినట్లైతేనే చాలాబాగుంటుదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"ప్రభుత్వమువారిపైన నాకు ఒక grievance ఉన్నది. అది ముఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులలోని లంచగొండితనముగురించి. లంచగొండితనాన్ని రూపుమాపటానికి కృషిచేస్తున్నాము, చేస్తున్నాము, చేస్తున్నామని మాటిమాటికి పెద్ద ప్రకటనలను చేయటమేకాని, ఇంతవరకు లంచగొండులైన ఎంతమంది అధికారులమీద చర్యతీసుకొనినారో, ఎవరికి తెలియటంలేదని, ఆవిధంగా చర్యతీసుకోవటం చాలా తక్కువగా ఉన్నదని మాత్రము మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. గౌరవసభ్యులు కొంతమంది లంచగొండితనము, black market పెరిగిపోయాయని ప్రజాసామాన్యము చాలా బాధపడుతున్నారని విమర్శలుచేస్తున్నారు. లంచగొండితనముగాని, దొంగమార్కెటుగాని పెచ్చుపెరిగిపోతోందంటె దానికి వ్యాపారి, ఉద్యోగి, ప్రజా కూడా బాధ్యులే. ప్రజలలో లంచము ఇవ్వకూడదనే భావముగట్టిగా ఉన్ననాడు ఇటువంటి అక్రమాలు జరగటానికి ఏ మాత్రము అవకాశముండదు. ప్రజలలోకూడా ఇటువంటి దృఢసంకల్పముకలుగాలి. అంతవరకు ఈ అరిష్టాలు మనని వదలిపెట్టవు. ప్రజలు యొక్క, ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగుల యొక్క సంపూర్ణసహకారమున్ననాడే ఇది సాధ్యమవుతుంది. మన భారతప్రభుత్వ ప్రధానమంత్రి జైలునుంచి బయటకురాగానే black market చేసేవారినిలంచగొండులను ఉరితీసినా తప్పులేదని అన్నారు. ఆవిధంగా ఈనాడు ఏప్రభుత్వమువారైనా చేస్తున్నారా అంటే, చేయటంలేదని చెప్పడానికి ఏమాత్రము సందేహములేదు. ఈ విషయంలో మన మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎక్కువశ్రద్ధ చూపాలని అంతవరకు మనకుముక్తి ఉండదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

"జమిందారీ ప్రదేశాలలో జమిందారులకు, జమిందారీ రైతులకు అతితీవ్రమైన ఘర్షణలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. రైతులు అనేక విధాల హింసింపబడుతున్నారు. ఈ విషయంలో హెచ్చుకృషిసల్పితేనే కాని వీలులేదు. సాధ్యమైనంతత్వరలో జమిందారీ రద్దును పూర్తిగా అమలు చేయించి, రైతులకు రక్షణకలుగజేస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

"బడ్జెటులో అనేక పెద్ద పెద్ద మొత్తాలు, గత సంవత్సరంలో ఉన్నవే ఈ సంవత్సరముకూడా పునశ్చరణచేసినట్లు కనపడుతోంది. ఈ స్కీములకోసము డబ్బు కేటాయించడం, వాటిని ఖర్చుపెట్టలేకపోవడంచూస్తే చాలా కష్టంగా ఉంటోది. ఇటువంటి పునశ్చరణలు ఇకముందైనను జరగకుండా చూడవలసినదని, ఈ స్కీములను పూర్తిచేయించే ఏర్పాటులు చేయించుట అత్యవసరమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"ప్రజోపయోగకర కార్యాలను చేయటానికి, ఆపధకాలను అమలు జరిపించటానికి ప్రభుత్వమువారికి చాలా డబ్బు అవసరము అన్నమాట వాస్తవము. అందు నిమి

3rd March 1949] [Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju]

త్తమై హెచ్చు పన్నులను విధించడం అత్యవసరము. కాని ఈ పన్నులు పసుపుమీద మిరపకాయలమీద, అటువంటి ఇతర సరుకులమీద వేసినంత మాత్రాన ఉపకరించదు. ఈ పన్నులవల్ల ప్రజాసామాన్యానికే ఎక్కువ భారము అవుతుంది. సాధారణంగా అధికపు పన్నులు భాగ్యవంతులైన పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములవద్దనుంచి, మిల్లు యజమానుల దగ్గరనుంచి వసూలుచేసే ఏర్పాట్లుచేయడం అత్యవసరము. 5-30 p.m.

"కొత్తపన్నులను విధించే విషయంలో కొన్ని సలహాలను ఇవ్వదలచుకొనినాను. నాసలహాలను నిర్మాణాత్మకమైనటువంటివని, వాటిని ప్రభుత్వమువారు విమర్శలగా భావించక విచారణచేయిస్తారనే నమ్మకంతోనే తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

"జమిందారీ గ్రామాలలోను, ఈనాందారీ గ్రామాలలోనుకాక జిరాయితీ గ్రామాలలోకూడా మామూలు పల్లం ఈనాములని పిలువబడే భూములు ఉన్నాయి. వీటిపక్కన ఉన్న జిరాయితీ భూములమీద ఎకరానికి 10, 12 రూపాయల పన్నును వసూలు చేస్తుంటే, ఈ ఈనాములమీద ఎకరానికి రు 0-4-0 లు మాత్రమేవసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. ఇది చాలా అసమర్థనీయమైనటువంటి విషయము. ఈ భూములమీదకూడా జిరాయితీ రేట్లనే విధిస్తే ప్రభుత్వమువారికి అనేకలక్షల రూపాయల ఆదాయమువస్తుంది. ఇక ముందు మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో రాష్ట్రమంతటా ఒకేరకమైనటువంటి రైత్వారీ బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టటానికి రాష్ట్రమందంతటా ఒకే రకమైన పన్నువిధానాన్ని అవలంభించటానికి వీలవుతుంది. అంతేకాకుండా, ఇటువంటి చిన్నచిన్న నిత్యావసర వస్తువులమీద పన్ను విధించవలసిన అవసరంలేకుండానే ప్రభుత్వ బొక్కసంలోనికి అనేకకోట్ల రూపాయల ఆదాయంవస్తుంది. ఈ విషయాన్ని ఇదివరకుకూడా అనేక సార్లు ప్రభుత్వమువారికి తెలియజేసి ఉన్నప్పటికి వారు దీనిని గమనించుచున్నట్లుగాని, ఏ మాత్రము ఈ విషయంలో శ్రద్ధవహించుచున్నట్లుగాని కనుపించుటలేదు. దీనికి కారణమేమో తెలియదు. ఇకముందైనను శాసనసభానాయకులు ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించి విచారణచేయిస్తారనిగేను ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

"ఇంకొక విషయముగురించి మనవిచేస్తాను. ముఖ్యంగా రవాణా వ్యవహారము తీసుకోండి. ఇప్పుడు బస్‌ల వారికి Permit లు ఇవ్వడం, లైసెన్సులు ఇవ్వడం విషయంలో అనేక అనుమానాలకు అక్రమాలకు తావు ఏర్పడుతోంది. ఈ విధానాన్ని మార్చివేసి నట్లయితేనేగాని ప్రజలలో సంతృప్తి ఏర్పడదు. ఇప్పుడు గోదావరి, కృష్ణానదులలో సరుకులను, ప్రయాణీకులను దాటించుటకు ఏర్పాటు చేయబడునటువంటి ferry service ల వలె ఈ బస్ రూట్లనుకూడా వేలము వేసి, ఎవరు ఎక్కువపాడితే వారికి ఆ రూట్‌ను ఇవ్వడం అనే పద్ధతిని అవలంబిస్తే ప్రభుత్వమువారికి ఎక్కువ ఆదాయం వస్తుంది. ఈనాడు వున్నటువంటి అన్యాయాలుకూడా తొలిగింపబడవచ్చునని కూడా నేను ఆర్థిక శాఖామాత్యులకు హృదయ పూర్వకంగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇనాం రైతుల విషయములో అవలంభిస్తున్న పద్ధతి చాలా అసంతృప్తిగా ఉంటున్నది. ఉదాహరణకు ఒక విషయాన్నిగురించి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఒకటిన్నర సంవత్సరం క్రితము మా పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలో ఉన్నటువంటి కాళీపట్నం అనే ఈనాం గ్రామంలో ఈనాందారుకు రైతులకు మధ్య ఏర్పడిన తగాయిదాను విచారించటానికై ఒక Enquiry Committee ని వేశారు. ఇదే విధంగా వారు అనేక ఇతరచోట్లకూడా Enquiry Committee లను వేశారు. ఈ కాళీపట్నం తగాయిదా గత 10 సంవత్సరములనుంచి ఉన్నది. అప్పటి కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వకాలంలో శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రధాన మంత్రిగా ఉన్నపుడు ఈనాందారుకి రైతులకు మధ్య తగాయిదా వచ్చింది, firing కూడా జరిగింది. రైతులు సత్యాగ్రహంచేయ తలపెట్టినారు. అప్పటి రెవిన్యూ మంత్రి అయినటువంటి ప్రకాశం

పంతులుగారు రైతులను సత్యాగ్రహం చేయవద్దని తగాదా పరిష్కారము చేస్తామని హామీ ఇచ్చారు. కారణాంతరాలచేత కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వము మారినది. అప్పటి నుంచి ఆ విషయము ఆ విధంగానే వున్నది. మొన్న కళావారు రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు వచ్చిన తరువాత 15 సంవత్సరముల క్రితము ఈ విషయంలో చూర్ణిగా విచారణచేసి రిపోర్టు పంపవలెనని ఒక Enquiry Committee ని వేశారు. ఆ Enquiry Committee కి నన్ను అధ్యక్షుడుగాను ఒక Deputy Collector ను కార్యదర్శిగాని నిస్పాక్షికంగా అభిప్రాయాలను ఇవ్వటానికిగాను ఏ పార్టీకి చెందనటువంటి ఒక Pleader ను నియమించారు. మా కమిటీవారు ఆ ప్రదేశానికి వెళ్లి తగాయిదాను సంపూర్ణంగా విచారించి మా రిపోర్టును ప్రభుత్వమువారికి పంపినాము. ఆ రిపోర్టుపంపి ఇప్పటికి సుమారు ఒక సంవత్సరము అయినది. దానిపైన ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఏమిచర్య తీసుకొన్నారో తీసుకొంటారో ఈనాటికి నాకు తెలియదు. అక్కడ కాళీపట్నంలో చూస్తే ఈనాం దారు రైతులను అనేక విధాల హింస చేస్తున్నాడు. అనేక రౌడ్లు హెచ్చు పన్ను వసూలు చేస్తున్నాడు. వేద రైతులకు ఏ విధంగాను రక్షణ దొరకటం లేదు. వేద రైతుల పశువులను బందిలదొడ్లలో పెట్టడం ఇంకా అనేక విధాల వారిని ఒత్తిడి చేయడం జరుగుతోంది. మా కమిటీ రిపోర్టుమీద ఏమి జరిగిందో శాసన సభ్యుడనుగా ఉన్న నాకే తెలియటంలేదు. ఇటువంటి అశ్రద్ధవల్ల ప్రజలలో ప్రభుత్వమునయెడల ఆసంతృప్తి ప్రబలిపోతోంది. ఇప్పటికైనను ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ విషయంలో శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని రైతులకు సహాయము చేస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

"Grow More Food Campaign నిమిత్తము ప్రభుత్వము విరివిగా డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెడుతోంది. అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి చేయవలసినదని రైతులను అడుగుచున్నారు. ఈ సందర్భంలో రైతులు క్రింది ఉద్యోగులకు కాగితం పెట్టుకుంటేనే ఆలశ్యమై పోతుందని మంత్రిగారికే అర్జీ పంపుకుంటే ఆ దరఖాస్తు మంత్రిగారి దగ్గరనుంచి సెక్రటరీగారి దగ్గరకు, సెక్రటరీగారి దగ్గరనుంచి డెప్యూటీ సెక్రటరీగారికి, వారి దగ్గరనుంచి అసిస్టెంటు సెక్రటరీగారికి అక్కడనుంచి రెవిన్యూ బోర్డుకు, వారివద్దనుంచి జిల్లా కలెక్టరుకు తరువాత డెప్యూటీ కలెక్టరుకు, తహశీలుదారుకు రెవిన్యూ ఇన్ స్పెక్టరుకు, గ్రామ కరణానికి వరుసగా ఒకరినుంచి ఒకరికి రావడం ఆ కర్ణంగారి సంజాయిషీ తిరిగి రెవిన్యూ ఇన్ స్పెక్టర్, తహశీల్‌దారు, డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరు, జిల్లా కలెక్టరు, రెవిన్యూ బోర్డు సెక్రటేరియట్, తిరిగి మంత్రిగారికి కొన్ని సంవత్సరాల తరువాత చేరుతుంది. ఆ తరువాత ఆనేక కారణాలచేత ఆ కాగితం lodge చేసేస్తున్నారు. ఇది చాలా విచారించవలసిన విషయంగా వున్నది. ఇక రెవిన్యూ బోర్డు చూద్దామా అంటే అదొక మహా సముద్రంలా ఉంటుంది. అక్కడకు ఒక కాగితాన్ని కనుక పంపిస్తే 3, 4 సంవత్సరాలు అయితేనే కాని బయటకు రావటం లేదు. అక్కడ ఒక కాగితాల మహా సముద్రం ఉన్నదేమోనని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఒక అర్జీని బోర్డుకు పంపిస్తే ఆ మహా సముద్రాన్ని దాటి రావడం చాలా దుర్లభమైన సంగతి. ప్రజావసర విషయాలలో అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తికి సంబంధించిన విషయంలో ఇంత జాప్యం, అశ్రద్ధ జరుగుతుంటే ప్రజలలో చాలా అసంతృప్తి ఏర్పడుతుంది. ఇది గమనించి కొంత సవరించటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తారని విశ్వాసిస్తున్నాను.

"ప్రభుత్వ కార్య కలాపాలు ముఖ్యంగా జిల్లాలో ప్రాంతీయ భాషలతోనే అనగా తెలుగు ప్రాంతాలలో తెలుగులో, తమిళ ప్రాంతాలలో తమిళంలో, కన్నడ ప్రాంతాలలో కన్నడంలో, కేరళ ప్రాంతలలో మళయాళంలో జరపడం అత్యవసరమైన నటువంటి విషయము. ఈ నాడు జిల్లాలలో ప్రభుత్వ కార్య కలాపాలు ఇంగ్లీషులోనే

జరుపబడుతుంటే శ్రీప్రజా సామాన్యానికి చాలా కష్టంగా ఉన్నది. ఒక అర్జీ పెట్టుకోవాలంటే ఇంగ్లీషు వచ్చిన వారివద్దకు పోయి వ్రాయించుకొని దానిని కొంత డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టి type చేయించుకొంటేనేగాని పనులు జరగటంలేదు. ఇది రైతుల విషయంలో చాలా కష్టము. వారికి తెలిసిన భాష, వారు చదువుకొన్న భాషలోనే ప్రభుత్వంవారు కూడా ఉత్తర ప్రత్యుత్తరాలు జరుపుతుంటే ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి ప్రభుత్వోద్దేశాలు బోధపడటానికి హెచ్చు సావకాశము ఉన్నది. ఈ మధ్య ఈ విధానాన్ని తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లాలో అమలు చేసినట్లు ఆది చాలా జయప్రదముగా సాగుతున్నట్లు విన్నాము. కాబట్టి ఈ స్కీము ఇతర జిల్లాలలోకూడా వెంటనే అమలులో పెట్టించవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

"మన Public Works శాఖా మాత్యులు శ్రీ భక్తవత్సలంగారిని మా పుష్కరు గోదావరి జిల్లాలోని అనేక ప్రదేశములకు తీసుకొని వెళ్లినాను. మేము సంచారము చేసినప్పుడు ఆయా ప్రాంతములలోని మురుగు కాలువలు, పంట కాలువలు, మరమ్మతులు లేక ఏ విధంగా పాడైపోయి వున్నాయో వారికి చూపించాను. ఈ జలాధారాల ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులనువారు స్వయముగా చూచి వాటిని మరమత్తు చేయిస్తామనే వాగ్దానముకూడా ప్రజలకు ఇచ్చివున్నారు. ఆ ప్రాంతములలోని గొంతేరు, తాజ, మొగల్తూరు మొదలైనటువంటి drainage scheme లను వెంటనే పూర్తిచేయించక పోయినట్లయితే అనేకవేల ఎకరములలోని పంట నష్టపోవడం సంభవిస్తుంది. గొంతేరు drain ను మరమ్మతు చేసే నిమిత్తం ఈ సంవత్సరం బడ్జెట్‌లో మూడు లక్షల రూపాయలను చూపించినందులకు సంతోషము. ఈ డబ్బు ఆక్కడ ఈ సంవత్సరంలో ఖర్చు పెట్టేట్లు చూడవలసినదని మిగతా స్కీములనుకూడా సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో అమలు చేయించవలసినదని Public Works శాఖా మాత్యులను కోరుచున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా కొల్లేరు, ఉప్పుటేరు, ఉప్పుటేరు Bridge మొదలైన ప్రణాళికలనుకూడా వేటనే కొనసాగించినట్లయితే ఆహారోత్పత్తికి మనము ఎక్కువ సాయపడగలమనిమాత్రము మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

"గ్రామాలలో ఈ రోజున ప్రజలు ఆహార పదార్థాలకోసము చాలా బాధలు పడుతున్నారన్నమాట ఎవ్వరూ కాదనలేరు. కొంతమంది గౌరవ సభ్యులు ఈ రేషనింగు పద్ధతి మారాలి, ఈ కంట్రోలు పద్ధతి మారాలి, ఇవి పోయిన రోజునే ప్రజలు సుఖిస్తారు అని చెప్పారు. కంట్రోళ్లు తీసేస్తే ఆహార ధాన్యాల ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోతున్నాయని మన అనుభవమువలన తెలుసుకొన్నాము. ఈ పరిస్థితి "పెండ్లి అయితేనేకాని పిచ్చి కుదరదు, పిచ్చి కుదురుతేనేగాని పెండ్లి కాదు" అనే విధంగా ఉన్నది. ఏ ప్రభుత్వమువారైనా దేశంలో పండే పంటను కొని దానిని వీలైనంత వరకు ప్రజలకు పంపకము చేయించడము వారి విద్యుక్తధర్మము. ఇందులకుగాను కంట్రోళ్లను సక్రమంగా (effective గా) నడిపించి దానిద్వారా ప్రజలకు ఆహార ధాన్యాలను సక్రమమైన ధరలకు ఇప్పించడం ఎంతో అవసరముకాని రేషనింగు పోవాలి, కంట్రోళ్లు పోవాలి అని అంటే ఏ మాత్రము లాభంలేదు. వాటిని తీసివేసినందువల్ల ప్రజా సామాన్యము ఇంకా హెచ్చు బాధలు పడతారుగాని ఏమీ కార్యముండదు. ప్రభుత్వము ఒక scheme ను ఆమలు జరుపదలచినప్పుడు వారికి ప్రజలు, ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు సహకారం చేసినపుడే ఆ ప్రణాళిక విజయవంతమవుతుంది. ప్రభుత్వానికి తోడ్పడకుండా రేషనింగు మార్చండి, కంట్రోలు తీసివెయ్యండి అంటే మనము వివిధంగాను ప్రజలకు సహాయపడలేమని మనవిచేస్తాను. ధరలను అదుపులో ఉంచటానికి కంట్రోళ్లు అత్యవసరము. కాని వాటిని సక్రమంగా జరిపినాడే వాటిఫలితము

[Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju] [3rd March 1949

దక్కుతుంది. లేనిచో అవి ప్రజలను పీడించివేస్తాయి. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు, ప్రజలు, ప్రజాప్రతినిదులు హెచ్చు శ్రద్ధచూపడం అత్యవసరమని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

"ఇక పన్నులను వేసేటప్పుడు ముఖ్యంగా పెదపెద్ద భాగ్యవంతులమీద, వ్యాపారస్తులమీద పన్ను వేయడం న్యాయంకాని, సామాన్యులమీద హెచ్చు పన్నువిధించి వారిని అసంతృప్తిపరచడం భావ్యంకాదు. కాంగ్రెస్ సంస్థవర్గరాహిత్యమైన సాంఘిక నిర్మాణానికే ఆశిస్తోంది. ఆవర్గరాహిత్యమైనటువంటి సంఘాన్ని నిర్మించాలంటే పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములమీద, పెట్టుబడిదారులమీద హెచ్చు పన్నులను విధించి, వారి ఆదనపు ఆదాయములోనుంచి కొంతభాగాన్ని ప్రభుత్వపరముచేసుకొనడము అత్యవసరము. ఈవిషయంలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు కృషిచేస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

"రైత్వారీ గ్రామములలోని ఈనాంభూములమీదకూడా రైత్వారీ రేట్లను విధించే విషయమై ఇదివరకు అనేకసార్లు చెప్పి ఉన్నాను. మరల ఇంకొకసారి ప్రభుత్వమువారికి జ్ఞాపకము చేయదలచినాను. రేపో మాపో మనము పాస్ చేసినటువంటి జమీందారీరద్దు శాసనము Governor-General గారి ఆమోదమును పొందుతుంది. దానిరీత్యా రాష్ట్రమంతటా ఒక రైత్వారీ విధానమే అమలు జరుపబడుతుంది. అటువంటి సందర్భములలో ఈ మామూలు పల్లపు ఈనాములను ఇంకా ఉంచడం న్యాయంకాదు. మనము ఒక విప్లవాత్మకమైన దృఢదృఢంతో Progressive Agricultural Tax విధానాన్ని అమలుచేయాలి. వేయి ఎకరాల ఆసామి, 1, 2 ఎకరముల ఆసామి ఒక విధంగానే ఎకరానికి 10, 12 రూపాయల చొప్పున పన్నులు ఇచ్చుకొనే పద్ధతిని సత్వరంగా మార్చివేయాలి. ఇటువంటి Progressive Agricultural Tax సర్వులకు ఆమోదకరంగా ఉంటుందని, ఈ విధానాన్ని అనేక ఇతర దేశాలలో జయప్రధంగా సాగిస్తున్నారని దానివలన ప్రభుత్వానికి హెచ్చు ఆదాయము రావడమే కాకుండా పేద రైతులకు చాలా ఉపయుక్తంగా ఉంటుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇటువంటి విధానానికి ప్రజల సంపూర్ణ సహకారముకూడా లభిస్తుందని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను."

5-45 p.m.

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN :—"కనమ్ చపానాయకర్ అవర్కళే నమ్ముడైయ కనమ్ నిధి మంత్రిరి అవర్కళ్ మికవుమ్ శిరమత్తుడన్ ఇవ్వరుషవరవు చెలవు నిధి పత్రత్తై సమర్పిత్తిరుక్కిఱార్కళ్. పోన వరుషమ్ అల్లతు ముందిన వరుషమ్ మాదిరి ఇల్లామల్ పుదు అమ్చమ్ ఇన్ద వరుషత్తిలిరుక్కిఱదు. అదుతాన్ పుదు వరికళ్, ఇన్ద వరుషత్తిల్ ఇన్ద పుదు వరికళ్తాన్ ఎల్లోరుడైయ కవనత్తైయుమిఴుత్తిరుక్కిఱదు. ఇప్పొఴుదు ఇరుక్కుమ్ నిలైమై పుదు వరికళ్ పోడవేణ్డియదాక ఇరుక్కిఱదు. మదువిలక్కు నామ్ వేణ్డుమెన్ఱు కేట్టుక్కొణ్డోమ్. అన్ద తిట్టత్తై నిఱైవేఱ్ఱిణోమ్. అప్పొఴుదే నమక్కు ఇన్నుమ్ కష్టమ్ వరుమ్ ఎన్ఱు తెరియుమ్. ఏనెన్ఱాల్ నష్టత్తై ఈడు సెయ్వతఱ్కాక పుదు వరికళ్ పోడవేణ్డుమెన్ఱు ఏఱ్పడలామ్, అప్పడియే పోడలామ్ ఎన్ఱుమ్ నమ్ సభై ఒత్తుక్కొణ్డదు. అదఱ్కు ఇణఙ్గి ఇన్ద వరి ఎన్ఱు నినైక్కిఱేనే. ఎనినుమ్ నామ్ పుదు వరికళ్ పోడుమ్ పోదు నన్ఱాక యోసిత్తుప్ పోడవేణ్డుమ్. కాలదేశ వర్తమానమ్ ముదలియవైకళై అనుసరిత్తుప్ పోడవేణ్డియదు మిక మిక అవశియమ్. కూడియ వరైయిల్ వరి విధిత్తు వసూల్ సెయ్వతై పొదువాక మక్కళుక్కు తెరియామలుమ్ మక్కళ్ ఉణరామలుమ్ సెయ్తాల్తాన్ అదు నల్ల ముఱైయే తవిర సాధారణమాక పొదుమక్కళ్ ఒవ్వొరువరుమ్ తనిత్తనియాక ఉణరుమ్పడి సాధారణమాన పొరుళ్కళ్ మీదు వరి ఇరుంతాల్ అన్ద ముఱైయానదు సరియానదు అల్లవే అల్ల. అన్ద మాదిరి ఒరు తత్త్వత్తై మనతిల్ వైత్తుక్కొణ్డు నామ్ పార్త్తాల్ ఇప్పొఴుదు పోటప్పడుమ్ వరికళిల్ శిలవై మికవుమ్ ఆట్సేపిక్కక్కూడియదే. ఇదైప్పఱ్ఱి ఎనక్కు మున్ఱాల్ పేశిన పల అఙ్కత్తినర్కళ్ విస్తారమాక కూఱియిరుక్కిఱార్కళ్. ఆకైయాల్ వాస్తవత్తిల్ మిళకాయ్, మఞ్చళ్,

3rd March 1949] [Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman]

వాళైప్పఴమ్ ఇప్పడిప్పట్ట పొరుళ్కళ్మీదు వరి పోడక్కూడాదు ఎన్పదై వఱ్పుఱుత్తిక్ కేట్టుక్కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్. ఇదు వరైక్కుమ్ ఇవైకళుక్కు వరి విలక్కత్తుక్ కొటుక్కప్పట్టిరుక్కిఱదు. అన్ద విలక్కైయుమ్ ఇప్పొఴుదు ఎడుక్కప్పట్టిరుక్కిఱదు. ఇదువరైయిల్ విలక్కుక్ కొటుత్తోమ్. అవైకళుక్కుమ్ ఒరు తరమ్ వరి పోడవేణ్డుమెన్ఱు నినైత్తాలుమ్ అన్దప్ పొరుళ్కళ్మీదు వరి పోడవేణ్డామ్ ఎన్ఱు కేట్టుక్కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్. నామ్ వరి పోడవేణ్డియదాక ఇరుంతాల్ అదు యావరుక్కుమ్ సులపమాకవుమ్ అధికమ్ పాతిక్కామలిరుక్కుమ్ ముఱైయిల్తాన్ వరి పోడవేణ్డుమ్ ఎన్ఱు కేట్టుక్కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్. నమ్ముడైయ మాకాణత్తిల్ పుదువరికళైప్ పఱ్ఱి పలత్త ఆట్సేపణై వన్దిరుక్కిఱదు. ఎన్ద ముఱైయిల్ పోట్టాల్ మక్కళ్ ఆట్సేపిక్క మాట్టార్కళో అన్ద ముఱైయిలుమ్, ఎన్ద ముఱైయిల్ పోట్టాల్ సర్క్కారుక్కు శిరమమ్ ఇల్లామల్ వసూలాకుమ్ ఎన్పదైయుమ్ పార్త్తు తాన్ తీర్మానమ్ సెయ్యవేణ్డుమ్. అనువశియమాన, టామ్పీకమాన పొరుళ్కళ్మీదు ఇన్నుమ్ అధికమాన వరికళైప్ పోటువతాల్ ఎన్ద విదమాన ఆట్సేపణైయుమ్, కుఱైయుమ్ ఇరుక్క ముడియాదు.

"నమ్ నాట్టిలుళ్ళ కుడిసైత్ తొఴిలిన్ వియాపారమ్ పాతిక్కాత ముఱైయిల్ అన్నిన నాట్టిలిరున్దు ఇఱక్కుమతి సెయ్యుమ్ పొరుళ్కళ్, మిల్ తుణికళ్, ఇవైకళిన్ మీదు ఇన్నుమ్ అధికమ్ వరి పోడలామ్. నమదు సర్క్కార్ నమ్ కైత్తరి తొఴిలై ఆతరిత్తు పల తిట్టఙ్కళై వకుత్తిరుక్కిఱార్కళ్. ఇన్నుమ్ పెరియ పెరియ తొఴిల్కళై ఆరమ్పిక్కవేణ్డుమెన్ఱుమ్ సొల్లుకిఱార్కళ్. కతరై అపివిరుత్తి సెయ్య లట్సక్కణక్కాకవుమ్ కోడిక్కణక్కాకవుమ్ ఒదుక్కప్పట్టిరుప్పదు రొమ్పవుమ్ పొఱ్ఱత్తక్కదు. అన్ద మనోభావమ్ ఎల్లా తుఱైకళిలుమ్ కాణప్పడవిల్లైయే ఎన్ఱు ఎనక్కు ఆచ్చరియమాక ఇరుక్కిఱదు. ఇప్పొఴుదు కైత్తరి తుణికళిన్ నిలైమైయైప్ పార్త్తాల్ యారుమ్ వరుత్తప్పడామలిరుక్క ముడియాదు. ఇన్నాట్టిల్ ఇన్ద కైత్తరి తొఴిల్ వివసాయత్తిఱ్కు అడుత్తపడియాక ఇరుక్కిఱదు. ఇమ్మాకాణత్తిల్ ఐన్దు లట్చమ్ తరికళ్ ఇరుక్కిన్ఱన. 25 లట్చమ్ పేర్కళ్ ఇన్ద తొఴిలై నమ్పి ఇరుక్కిఱార్కళ్. ఇన్ద తొఴిల్ఇప్పొఴుదు రొమ్పవుమ్ కెట్టుప్పోయ్ ఇరున్తాల్ మున్పు వన్ద వరుమ్పడియిల్ పాతి కూడ అవర్కళుక్కుక్ కిడైక్కవిల్లై. అవ్వళవు తూరమ్ కేవలమాన నిలైమైక్కు వన్దిరుక్కిఱదు. పల మాతఙ్కళాక పల కోడి కణక్కాన కెజుమ్ తుణికళ్ తేఙ్గిక్ కిడక్కిఱదు. ఇన్నిలైమైయిలేయే ఇరున్తాల్ ఇన్ద తొఴిల్ నిశ్చయమాక అఴిన్దుపోయ్విడుమ్. కుడిసై తొఴిలై ఒరు పక్కమ్ ఉణ్డాక్క వేణ్డుమెన్ఱు సొల్లిక్కొణ్డు వన్దు ఏఱ్కనవే ఇరుక్కుమ్ తొఴిల్ నశుఙ్గిప్ పోకుమ్పడి విటువతినాల్ నమక్కు పెరుమై ఇల్లై. అప్పడిచ్ సెయ్తాల్ నామ్ నమ్ముడైయ కడమైయైచ్ సెయ్వతిల్ తవరియవర్కళావోమ్. ఆకైయాల్ ఇన్ద కైత్తరిత్తొఴిలై అఴిపడామల్ పాతుకాప్పు అళిక్కత్తాన్ వేణ్డుమ్. ఇన్ద కైత్తొఴిలై పాతుకాప్పుతఱ్కాకవే ఒరు తని ఇలాకా వైత్తు నడత్తవేణ్డియదవశియమాక ఇరుక్కిఱదు. ఇల్లావిట్టాల్ తొఴిల్ అపివిరుత్తి ఇలాకావోటు చేర్న్దువైత్తు నడత్తి అధిక కవనమ్ సెలుత్తవేణ్డుమ్. ఇదఱ్కు ముక్కియమాక అన్నిన నాట్టు తుణి పోట్టియాక ఇరుక్కిఱదు. మిల్ తుణికళై ఏరాళమాక ఉఱ్పత్తి సెయ్వతాల్ మిల్ తుణికళిన్ విలై కుఱైవాకత్తానిరుక్కుమ్. అదనాల్ నమ్ నాట్టిల్ ఏఱ్కనవే ఇరున్తు వరుమ్ తొఴిల్ కెట్టుప్పోకామల్ పాతుకాప్పు కొటుక్కవేణ్డుమెన్ఱు సర్క్కారైక్ కేట్టుక్కొళ్ళుకిఱేన్. మిల్ తుణికళుక్కు ఏదో కొఞ్చమ్ వరి పోటువతాక ఇన్ద వరుషప్ పట్జెట్టిల్ తెరికిఱదు. అదనాల్ కైత్తరిక్కు పలన్ ఏఱ్పడుమ్ ఎన్ఱు నినైక్క ముడియాదు. ఇన్నుమ్ పల ఇడఙ్కళిలిరున్దు వరుమ్ తుణికళుక్కు కొఞ్చమ్ అధికమ్ వరి పోట్టాల్ అదిలిరున్దు ఏరాళమాన పణమ్ కిడైక్కుమ్. అదనాల్ కైత్తరిక్కుమ్ ఉదవియాక ఇరుక్కుమ్. అప్పొఴుదు కైత్తరియై ఆతరిక్కుమ్ ముఱై ఏఱ్పడుమ్ ఎన్ఱు నినైక్కిఱేన్. మిల్ తుణికళ్ ఉఱ్పత్తియాకామల్ మికవుమ్ కుఱైన్దు పోకుమ్. నాన్ సొల్వతైయెల్లామ్ మన్త్రిరికళ్ కవనిత్తాల్ రొమ్పవుమ్ ఉదవియాక ఇరుక్కుమ్. ఇఙ్కు వన్దు పేశి కాలత్తై వీణాక్కి సెలవు సెయ్యవేణ్డుమెన్ఱు నినైత్తు ఒరువరుమ్ పేశవిల్లై. ఇవైకళై ముక్కియమాక తొఴిల్ మన్త్రిరి అవర్కళ్ కవనిక్కవేణ్డుమ్. పట్జెట్టై ఆరమ్పిత్తతిలిరున్దు ఇన్ద తొఴిలైప్పఱ్ఱి పేశినేమ్. ఇన్నుమ్ అదై కవనిక్కా

மல் இருப்பது பிகவும் வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த கைத்தரித் தொழில் நசுங்கிப்போகாமல் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டிய சிரத்தை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சில நாட்களுக்கு முன்னால் திருவாங்கூரிலிருந்து தமிழ் நாட்டிற்குப் பல கைத்தரிப் பிரதிநிதிகள் வந்திருந்தார்கள். இங்கிருக்கும் நிலைமையைப் பற்றி யோசித்தார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையை இன்னும் சீர்திருத்தாமல் விட்டுவிடுவோமானால் நம்முடைய 25 லட்சம் ஜனங்களும் அழிந்துபோகும் படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படும் என்றும் இந்த 25 லட்சம் ஜனங்களுக்கும் வேலை யில்லா திண்டாட்டம் ஏற்பட்டுவிடும் என்றும் இந்த நிலைமை ஏற்படாமலிருக்க சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் சொன்னார்கள். அதில இந்திய சர்க்காருக்கு இந்த கைத்தரி தொழிலில் அக்கரை இல்லாமலிருக்க லாம். நம் மாகாணத்தில் முக்கியமாக இருக்கும் இந்தக் கைத்தரி தொழில் பாதிக்காமல் விருத்தியாகும்படி நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"நெல் கொள்முதல் விஷயமாக ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். போனவருஷம் நெல்லிற்குக் கொடுத்த விலையைவிட இந்த வருஷம் விலை அதிகமாக கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. சர்க்கார் ஒரு மணங்கிற்கு ரூ. 1–6–0 கொடுப்பதாக கருதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதே மாதிரி அரிசி விஷயத்தில் அந்த அளவு கொடுக்கவில்லை. இவ்விதம் நெல் விலையை உயர்த்தியதாலும் அந்த அளவிற்கு அரிசியின் விலையை உயர்த்தாததால் மதுரை போன்ற தில்லாலில் நெல் கிடைத்தாலும் வாங்குகிறவர்கள் சந்தோஷமாக முன் வந்து வாங்குவது இல்லை. அதைப்போலவே கோயம்புத்தூர் தில்லாலில் நெல் கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. மதுரை தில்லாலில் விற்கும் நெல்லை வாங்குவதற்கு ஆள்கள் சரியாக இல்லை. ஏனென்றால் நெல்லின் விலை அவ்வளவு உயர்த்தப்பட்டிருக் கிறது. அந்த அளவில் அரிசியை உயர்த்தாததினால் நெல்லை வாங்கு வதற்கு யாரும் முன் வரவில்லை. அதனால் நெல்லைவிட அரிசிக்கு நிச்சயமாக 1½ மடங்கு விலை கொடுத்திருக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் கணக்குப் போட்டுப்பார்த்தால் ரூ. 0–14–0 தானாகிறது. இவ்வாறு விலை நிர்ணயம் செய்திருப்பதால் நெல் குவிந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளு கிறேன். ஆகையால் உணவு மந்திரியும் மற்ற மந்திரிகளும் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தி அதற்கு வேண்டிய விலை கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

"நெல் உற்பத்திக்கு அதிகமாக உரம் அவசியம். உரங்களில் பிண் ணாக்கு நல்ல உரம். இப்பொழுது நமக்கு பிண்ணாக்கு போதிய அளவில் கிடைக்காத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது உரங்களில் கடலைப் பிண்ணாக்கைத் தான் அவசியமாக உபயோகிக்கிறார்கள். கடலைப் பிண் ணாக்கை எவ்வளவு அதிகமாக உபயோகிக்கிறோமோ அவ்வளவும் வய லுக்கு நல்லது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது நிலைமை சரியாக இல்லை. கடலைப் பிண்ணாக்கு சரியாக கிடைக்கவில்லை. எனென்றால் இப்பொழுது கடலை வெளி நாட்டிற்கு ஏற்றுமதியாகிறது. இந்த ஏற்றுமதி விஷயமெல்லாம் நம்மிடம் இல்லை என்று ஒருவாறு சமாதானம் சொல்லலாம். உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு பிண்ணாக்கு உரம் வேண்டுமென்றிருப்பதால் மத்ய சர்க்காரை வற்புறுத்தி இந்த பிண்ணாக்கை அதிகம் ஏற்றுமதியாகா மல் தடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். இதுவரைக்கும் வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு எண்ணெயைத் தான் ஏற்றுமதி செய்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது எண்ணெயாக ஏற்றுமதி செய்யப்படாமல் எண்ணை வித்துக்களாகவே ஏற்றுமதி செய்யப்படுகிறது. அதனால் இங்கு இருக்கும் மில்களுக்கு வேலை இல்லாமல் அந்தக் குடிசைத் தொழில் கெட்டுப்போய்விட்டது. நாம் எண்ணெயை இங்கேயே ஆட்டினால் நூற்றுக்கு 60 வீதம் பிண்ணாக்கு கிடைக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது எண்ணை வித்துக்களையே வெளிநாட்டிற்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்யப்படுவதால் அப்படி கிடைக் கப்படும் பிண்ணாக்கு நமக்கு இல்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. அதனால் நம் நாட்டு தொழிலும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு உணவு உற்பத்திக்கும் பங்கம் ஏற்பட்டி ருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் நாம் இந்தக் கடலைக் கொட்டையை ஏற்றுமதி செய்யக் கூடாது. அவசியமிருந்தால் எண்ணெயை ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதற்கு அனு மதி கொடுக்கலாம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"நம் தேசம் விவசாயத்தை நம்பி இருக்கும் தேசமாக இருந்தாலும் வருஷா வருஷம் உணவு பொருள் ஏராளமாக அந்நிய நாட்டிலிருந்து இறக்குமதி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம். ஓரளவு நாம் உணவிற்காக அயல் நாட்டை நம்பி இருந்தோம். உணவிற்காக ஏராளமான அளவு நம் நாட்டின் பணத்தை அனுப்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். இவ்விதம் உணவு பொருளுக்காக நம்முடைய பணத்தை அனுப்பிவந்தால் நம்முடைய தேசம் அதோகதியாகிவிடும். ஆகையால் உணவிற்காக பணத்தை அயல் நாட் டிற்கு அனுப்புவதைத் தடுக்க சீக்கிரம் காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

"நீர்ப்பாசன விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். மதுரைக்கு வேண்டிய நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி இல்லை. உணவு உற்பத்தி யைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு இன்னும் அதிகமாக கவனம் சீக்கிரத்தில் செலுத்த வேண்டும். அவைகளை உடனே செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஏராளமான பூமி இருக்கிறது. அவைகள் தரிசாக இருக்கிறது. பூமி இல்லாதவர்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் இந்த பூமியைக் கொடுப்பதாக சர்க்கார் தீர்மானம் செய்தி ருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் தீர்மானம் செய்து சுமார் ஆறு மாதம், எட்டு மாதங்களாகியும் இன்னும் அமுலுக்கு வரவில்லை. நாட்டில் உணவு பஞ்சம் இவ்வளவு அதிகமாக இருக்கும்பொழுது நில விஷயமாக இன் னும் தாமதமாகிறது. விசாரித்ததில் அதற்கு விதிகளைத் தயாரிப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்த விதிகளைத் தயாரிப்பதில் இன்னும் தாமதம் செய்யாமல் விதிகளை சீக்கிரம் தயாரித்து சீக்கிரம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் தியாகிகளுக்கும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அத னால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் நன்மையைச் செய்வதாகும். எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் இந்த பூமியைக் கொடுப்பது ரொம்பவும் நல்லது. இவ்விதம் ஹரிஜனங் களுக்கும் தியாகிகளுக்கும் பூமி கொடுத்து நன்மை செய்தால் உணவு பொருள் நமக்கு ஏராளமாகக் கிடைக்கும். கிராமங்கள் பூராவும் ஏராளமான உணவு பொருள் கிடைப்பதற்கும் சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும்.

"ஹரிஜனங்களைக் குறிப்பிடும்பொழுது அவர்களை converts என்றும் non-converts என்றும் சொல்வது அவமானமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர் களை நாம் ஏன் non-converts என்று குறிப்பிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கி றேன். ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்றால் அவர்கள் ஹிந்துக்களாகத்தான் இருக்க முடியும். தீண்டாதவர்களையெல்லாம் நாம் ஹரிஜனம் என்று ஒப்புக்கொண்டி ருக்கும்போது அவர்களை நாம் ஏன் non-converts என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். ஆகவே non-converts என்ற வார்த்தைகளையே அகற்றி விட்டு ஹரிஜனம் அல்லது மற்றவர் என்று போடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு நேரம் அதிகம் இல்லாததால் இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளு கிறேன்."

Sri K. SHANMUGHAM : —"ఆధ్యక్ష మహాశయా, గౌ. శ్రీ ఆర్థిక 6 p.m. శాఖా మంత్రిగారు ప్రవేశపెట్టినటువంటి బడ్జెటును నేను ఆమోదించి సమిష్టిలోనే సూచనలను చేస్తున్నాను.

"సహాయవృద్ధి scheme క్రింద 70 లక్షల రూపాయలను వినియోగించి ఉన్నారు. చెరువులు, గుంటలు, చిన్నచిన్న కాలువలు మరమ్మత్తులు చేయటానికి 19 కోట్ల రూపాయలను కేటాయించి ఉన్నారు. కొద్దిపాటి మొత్తము ఖర్చులో ఈ చిన్న చిన్న మరమ్మత్తులు మొదలైనవాటిని చేసినట్లైతే హెచ్చు పంట పండించటానికి చాలా అవకాశముంటుందని, రైతులకు చాలా సహాయము జరుగుతుందని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. కాబట్టి ఇరిగేషన్ మంత్రిగారు ఆ విషయాన్ని గమనిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

"Grow More Food Scheme క్రింద భావులనిమిత్తము subsidy లను ఇచ్చు టకుగాను 130 లక్షల రూపాయలను ఖర్చుచేయదలచినారు. ఈ విషయంలో చాలా అక్రమాలు, అన్యాయాలు జరుగుచున్నాయి. జిల్లాలలో చూచినట్లైతే ఒక్కొక్క భావికి రు 100, 150 రూపాయలలో అధికారులకు సమర్పించుకుంటేనేగాని ఈ సహనులు

జరగటంలేదు. ఈ తాండూరు సమ్మిస్తేనేగాని ఇతరపనులు జరిగవని శలవిస్తున్నారు. "ఇరుసున కందెనవేయక పరమేశ్వరు బండి యెక్కపారదు సుమతీ" అన్నట్లు గ్రామాలలోని కరణాలకు, మునసబులకు డబ్బు సమర్పించుకుంటేనేగాని ఈ భాపులవిషయంలో పనులు జరగటంలేదు. బావులు sanction కావటంలేదు. రైతులకు subsidy లు ముట్టడంలేదు.

"తరువాత వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు (agricultural implements) విషయంలో చాలా అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. నాగలి కర్రులు ఇనుపరేకులు మొదలైనవాటి supply ఆయా Agricultural Demonstrator ల దయా దాక్షిణ్యాలమీద ఆధారపడి ఉంటోంది. అవి సకాలంలో రైతులకు అందక నానా ఇబ్బందులకు లోనగుచున్నారు. ఆధిక ఆహారాన్ని ఉత్పత్తిచేయటకుగాను అనేక పెద్దపెద్ద project లను కట్టుటకుగాను 12 కోట్ల రూపాయలను ఖర్చుచేయదలచినారు. ఈ డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేసిన వెంటనే దేశంలో చాలా ఆహారధాన్యాలను ఉత్పత్తిచేయగలమనటానికి ఎంతమాత్రము సందేహములేదు.

"మనదేశానికి స్వాతంత్ర్యము లభించి 2 ఏండ్లు అయినది. కాని ఇంతవరకు అధికారుల దృష్టిలో దృక్పథంలో వివిధమైన మార్పురాలేదు. ఇది ప్రజాస్వామికమని, ప్రజాప్రభుత్వమని వారు భావించుచున్నట్లులేదు. అహంభావము పెచ్చుపెరిగిపోతోంది. వారు ఎవ్వరినీ లెక్కచేయటంలేదు. ఈ విషయాన్ని ఆర్థికశాఖా మాత్యులు గమనించి ఈ లోటుపాట్లను సవరిస్తారని నేను భావిస్తున్నాను.

"ఆహార సరఫరా (food supply) విషయంలో మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాను surplus జిల్లాలలో చేర్చియున్నారు. మా జిల్లాలో 13 తాలూకాలు ఉన్నవి. అందులో 4 తాలూకాలుమాత్రమే పంట తాలూకాలు. మిగతా 9 తాలూకాలు మెట్టప్రాంతాలు. నానియోజకవర్గమైనటువంటి వెంకటగిరి, రాపూరు, ఉదయగిండ, సూళ్లూరుపేట తాలూకాలలో చాలాభాగము మెట్టప్రాంతము. ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో ఆహారధాన్యాలు సరిగా దొరకక చాలా బాధగా ఉన్నది. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒక్క పట్టణాలలోమాత్రమే రేషనింగుపెట్టి, పల్లెటూళ్లలో ఏమీ ఆహారధాన్యాలు సరఫరాచేసేబాధ్యత పెట్టుకోవటంలేదు. అక్కడక్కడ relief shop లలోకూడా వి 5, 6 ఆళ్ళకు సియ్యాన్ని మాత్రమే ఇప్పిస్తున్నారు. దీనివలన పల్లెటూళ్లలోని ప్రజలు, ముఖ్యంగా బీదా, సాదా, హరిజనులు ఇతర కూలిచేసుకొనేవారు చాలా ఇబ్బందులకులోను గావలసివస్తోంది. ప్రభుత్వంవారు నిర్ణయించిన రేషన్ సరిపోక వారు బయట దొంగ మార్కెట్లలో శేరుకు రూ 1-2-0 వరకుకూడా ఎచ్చు ధరలు ఇచ్చికొనుక్కొనవలసిన పరిస్థితులు నిర్మాణమున్నవి. ఇది ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి చాలా కష్టాలను కలిగించుచున్నది. అంతే కాకుండా ఈ రేషన్ డిపోలలో వారానికి వి 4, 5 రోజులలో మాత్రమే సరిపోయేటువంటి సియ్యాన్నే supply చేయగలుగుతున్నారుగాని, వారానికి ఇవ్వవలసిన పూర్తి రేషన్‌ను supply చేయలేకుండా ఉన్నారు. వారంలో 5, 6 రోజులకు కావలసిన సియ్యము ప్రజలు దొంగమార్కెట్లలో కొనుక్కోవలసిన స్థితి నిర్మాణమైంది. ఈ విషయాలన్నింటిని మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లా శాసనసభ్యులమందరము కలసి వికగ్రీవముగా, inter-taluk movement పైన ban ను తీసివేయించవలసినదని Food Minister గారికి విన్నవించుకొనినప్పటికి ఏమీ కార్యము జరుగలేదు. శాసనసభ్యులమైనటువంటి మాయొక్క విన్నపము ఆరణ్యరోదనము అయినది. వారు ఈ విధంగా ఉపేక్షించడంవలన ప్రజలు చాలాబాధలు పడుతున్నారు. Inter-taluk movement ban ను రద్దు చేయించి ప్రజలు మిగుల్ తాలూకాలనుండి సియ్యము తెచ్చుకోటానికి అంగీకరించవ

నైనా అంగీకరించాలి, లేకపోయిన్నట్లైతే ఈ తాలూకాలలోని ప్రజలకు కావలసిన బియ్యము ration shop ల ద్వారా supply చేయించే ఏర్పాటులనైనా చేయాలి, లేనియెడల ప్రజలు చాలా అసంతృప్తి చెందుచున్నారని నేను Food Minister గారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"ఇంకా హరిజనోద్ధరణ విషయంలో ఆర్థికశాఖా మాత్రిగారు కాలేజీ విద్యార్థులకుకూడా జీతములేకుండా చేయడము, హరిజనవాడలలో సంతలను, గ్రామ విజిలెన్సు పోస్టులను ఏర్పాటుచేయడము, ప్రత్యేకంగా రాజకీయంగాను ఆర్థికంగాను, సాంఘికంగాను హరిజనులను అభివృద్ధిపరచటానికి ప్రయత్నము చేయదలచడం ముదావహము. ఈ విషయంలో 3 సంవత్సరముల క్రితము ఒక కోటి రూపాయలను ప్రత్యేకించారు. ఈ కోటి రూపాయలను ఖర్చు చేసినిమిత్తము అనేక సలహాసంహారాలనువేశారు. కాని ఇంతవరకు ఒక్క అభివృద్ధికరమైన స్కీమునుకూడా బయటపడలేదు. ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో ఉండే 24 జిల్లాలలోని హరిజనులకు ఒకకోటి రూపాయలు ఖర్చు పెట్టడం కోసము 3 సంవత్సరముల కాలము పట్టుచున్నదని అనేది చాలా హాస్యాస్పదమైన సంగతి. మహాత్మా గాంధీగారు బ్రతికియున్నంతవరకు "హరిజనోద్ధరణ, హరిజనోద్ధరణ" అంటూనే జీవించినారు. అటువంటి మహాత్ముని ఆత్మ తృప్తిపైనను ఈ ఒక కోటి రూపాయలనైనను హరిజనోద్ధరణకు అధికము ఈ ఏర్పడే సంవత్సరములో ఖర్చుచేస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఈ ఒక కోటి రూపాయలతోనే సంతృప్తిచెందక ప్రతిసంవత్సరము బడ్జెట్లులోకూడా కొంత డబ్బు హరిజనులకు ప్రత్యేకించి, దానికి సరి అయిన స్కీములువేసి సత్వరంగా వాటిని అమలుపరచేయవలసినదని హరిజనోద్ధరణశాఖా మంత్రిగారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"ఆర్థిక శాఖామంత్రిగారు ప్రవేశపెట్టినబడ్జెటును హృదయపూర్వకంగా ఆమోదిస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM :—"కణం తలివార్ అవర్కలే, 1949-50-ం వరుషత్తియ వరవు సిలవు తిట్టత్తై నాన్ మునుమొళిగిరేన్. ఇన్ద తిట్టత్తిల్ ఎన్ కట్చియిన్ సార్బిల్ సిల ముక్కియమాన విషయంగళై ఎడుత్తుక్కాట్టి ఎన్ కరుత్తుక్కళై మున్వైక్కిరేన్. ఇన్ద తిట్టత్తిల్ ముక్కియమాన అంశంగళ్ ఎన్నవెన్రాల్ వివసాయత్తుక్కుత్ తేవైయాన ఉరమాన ఏర్పాడుగళ్ సెయ్యప్పడవిల్లై. వివసాయత్తుక్కు ఎన్ఱే ఇరుక్కిఱ ఉరమాన ఏర్పాడుగళ్ ఎన్ఱు ఎడుత్తుక్కాట్టినాల్ అన్ద ఏర్పాడుగళ్ ఎన్ఱుమే నడైముఱైక్కు వరాదు. ఉదాహరణత్తుక్కు ఒరు ఉదాహరణత్తై ఎడుత్తుక్కాట్టుగిరేన్. ఇన్ద ఆండు ఎన్ కట్చి ఆట్చిక్కు వన్ద పిఱగ

அரசாங்கம் முன்வர வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் வாங்கக் கூடியவர்களுக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் ஒரு பெரிய சௌகர்யம் ஏற்படும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு நெல் பயிரிடுவதற்கும் ஊக்கம் ஏற்படும். வியாபாரப் பொருள்களாகிய வாழை, கரும்பு அல்லது புகையிலை முதலியவைகளை பயிரிட விரும்ப மாட்டார்கள். இதை அவசியம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய பட்ஜெட்டில் கல்விக்காக நல்ல திட்டமில்லை 1921–22-ம் வருஷம் 1½ கோடி ரூபாயும் 1937–38-ல் வருஷம் இரண்டரைக் கோடி ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கி வைத்து சிலவு செய்திருப்பதாக கூறப்பட்டது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது நடைபெருகிற வருஷத்திற்கு ஒன்பது கோடி ரூபாய் சிலவழிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவும் அத்துடன் திட்டத்தில் அதற்காக பல காரியங்களைச் செய்வதற்காகவும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை வரவேற்க வேண்டியதாக இருந்தாலும்கூட குறிப்பாக அதில் எந்த விதமான நன்மையும் புதிதாக பாமர மக்களுக்கு பயன் தரும்படியான முறையில் இல்லாததைக் கண்டு வருந்துகிறேன். குறிப்பாக பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு அதில் எந்த விதமான சலுகையும் கிடையாது. ஏதோ சென்ற வருஷத்தில் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுடைய படிப்பு விஷயத்திற்காக **Scholarship** கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டும் ரொக்கம் என்பதாகச் சொல்லி ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைத்ததாகவும் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்களுக்கு பயன்படும்படி ஒன்றுமே செய்யவில்லை. அப்படியே மிச்சம் காட்டி வைத்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் இவைகளெல்லாம் பெயரளவிலும் எட்டளவிலும்தானிருக்கிறது. பெயரளவில் ஒரு லட்சம் அல்லது ஐந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் மாகாணத்தில் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கணக்கிட்டால் சுற்றேறக்குறைய 2½ கோடி மக்களிருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களில் 149 இனப் பிரிவுகளிருக்கின்றன. இவ்வளவு இனப் பிரிவுகளும் சேர்ந்து 2½ கோடி மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு ஐந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைத்தால் அவர்களுக்கு பெப்பர்மிண்டு வாங்கிக் கொள்வதற்குக்கூட போதாது. பெப்பர்மிண்ட்கூட வாங்க முடியாமலிருக்கும் துகையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கல்வியை எவ்விதம் விருத்திசெய்து கொள்வது என்பது புரியவில்லை. அதனால் அவர்களில் அறிவாளிகளே கிடையாது. இதை யாரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள். ஐந்து கோடி ரூபாய் அவர்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கி இருந்தால்தான் வாஸ்தவத்தில் அவர்களுடைய கல்வியை விருத்தி செய்துகொள்ளவும் அரசாங்கம் தங்களுடைய திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றிக் கொள்ளவும் முடியும். அப்படி செய்தால்தான் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கத்தின் திட்டம் உண்மையான திட்டம் என்றும், பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்தினருக்கு காங்கிரஸ் திட்டம் இருக்கிறது என்றும், சென்னை சர்க்கார் பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினருக்கு தீவிரமான திட்டம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் சொல்வார்கள். அதனால் அரசாங்கமும் நல்ல பெயர் அடைந்திருக்க முடியும். ஆகவே இந்த விதமான திட்டம் இல்லாதிருப்பது ஒரு குறைவாகவே இருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பல சலுகைகள் காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதுவும் போதாது. அவர்களுக்குக் கூட லட்சக்கணக்கான பணம் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதுகூட போதாதுதான். இன்னும் அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு அதிகம் வேண்டுமென்றாலும் கொடுத்து அவர்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு பல திட்டங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் விரும்புகிறேன்.

இன்னொரு முக்கியமான விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினருக்கு அரசாங்க உத்யோகங்களில் எந்தெந்த பெரிய உத்யோகங்கள் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று பார்க்கும்பொழுது அது குதிரைக் கொம்பாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது நீங்கள் பாருங்கள், குறைந்தது நூற்றுக்கு இரண்டு பேர்களாவது அல்லது லட்சத்திற்கு இரண்டு பேராவது அல்லது கோடிக்கு ஒருவராவது இருக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தால் ஒருவர்கூட கணக்கிலிருக்க முடியாது. நிர்க்குறவன் குடுகுடுப்பைக்காரன் நீங்கலாக 90% பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர்களுடைய நிலைமை உத்தியோக விஷயங்களில்

ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நிலைமையை விட மிகவும் கேவலமாக இருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி சொல்ல பலமுறைகளில் மந்திரியவர்களிடம் சென்று. அவர்களிடம் கைகட்டி வாய்பூட்டி இந்த பாமர பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர்கள் ரொம்பவும் பிற்போக்காக இருக்கிறார்களே, அவர்களுக்கு எந்த வித சலுகையும் கருணையும் காட்டக்கூடாதா, அவர்களுக்கு உத்யோகங்களைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாதா என்று எழுதிக்கேட்டும் நேரடிக்கேட்டும் இன்னும் ஒன்றுமே செய்யவில்லை. அப்படிக்கேட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு merit இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் அனுபவம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். வாஸ்தவம் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். Merit உள்ளவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். உத்யோகங்களில் அனுபவமுள்ளவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். பி.எ., எம்.எ, எல்.டி., பி.எஸ்.சி. முதலிய பட்டம் பெற்றவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், யோக்ய முள்ளவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைக் கொண்டுவந்தால் அவர்களுக்காவது உத்யோகங்களைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாதா என்று கேட்கிறேன். அவ்விதம் அவர்களை ஆதரித்தால்தானே அவர்களும் தங்களுடைய பிள்ளைகளை படிக்கவைத்து முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவரமுடியும்?

"இன்னும் பார்த்தால் இந்த பிற்போக்கைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கு ஒரு permit ஆவது வழங்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அது கிடையாது. எங்கே பார்த்தாலும் permitகளும் licenceகளும் கொடுப்பதாக இருந்தால் ரெட்டியார்களுக்கும் முதலியார்களுக்கும் செட்டியார்களுக்கும்தான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அரிசி permit என்றால் ரெட்டியார், முதலியார், மோட்டார் லைசென்ஸ் என்றால் அதற்கும் ரெட்டியார் முதலியார்தான். ஏனென்று கேட்டால் பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு படிப்பு இல்லை என்றும் பொருளாதாரம் இல்லை என்றும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. Permit கொடுத்தால்தானே பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர்கள் கல்வி விஷயத்தில் சலுகை காட்டி அவர்கள் படித்துவரமுடியும். Permitகளும் லைசன்சும் கொடுத்தால்தானே ரூ. 100, 200 என்று சம்பாதித்து குழந்தைகளை படிக்கவைக்க முன் வரமுடியும். Permit இல்லாவிட்டால் எவ்விதம் படிக்கவைக்கமுடியும் என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஆகையால் பொருளாதாரத்தில் அவர்களை விருத்தியடையும்படி செய்வதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு permitகளும் லைசன்சுகளும் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இவைகளைப்பற்றி மந்திரிகளிடம் வந்தால் சும்மா சும்மா ஏன் வருகிறார்கள் என்று கேட்கப்படுகிறது. முற்போக்கில் உள்ளவர்கள் மந்திரிகளிடம் வேறு காரணம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு வருவதில்லையா? பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர்களுடைய நிலைமை கேவலமாக இருக்கும்போது அவர்களுக்கு சலுகை காட்டுவதில்லை. இது பொதுஜன சர்க்காரா என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஆனால் ஜில்லாக் கலெக்டரைப்போய் கேட்டால் நீங்கள் சட்டசபையிலிருக்கிறீர்களே ஒரு சட்டத்தைப் போட்டுவிடுங்கள் உடனே நாங்கள் உத்யோகங்களையும் permitகளையும் கொடுத்துவிடுகிறோம், எங்களுக்கு ஆட்சேபனை இல்லை என்று அவர்கள் சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். இவைகளில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்றுசொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சலுகை காட்டிவருவதுபோல் அவர்களை விட பிற்போக்காக இருக்கும் இந்த பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினருக்கும் சலுகை காட்டவேண்டியதவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் சில உண்மைகளைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். போய்பாருங்கள் தெரியவரும். தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் நூறுக்கு 90 பேர்கள் படையாச்சிகள். அவர்களில் யாராவது பணக்காரர்களாக இருக்கிறார்களா என்றால் கிடையவே கிடையாது கோடிக்கணக்காகவும், லட்சக்கணக்காவும் பணம் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால் அதில் என்ன அர்த்தம் இருக்கிறது என்று கேட்கிறேன். சில இடங்களில் பிற்போக்கைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் 500 குடிகளிருந்தாலும்கூட அல்லது அதைச் சுற்றிலும் சரி ஒரு ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் கூட கிடையாது. அப்படிப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருக்கும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி வைப்பதில் மட்டும் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. இன்னும் உத்யோகங்களில் பாருங்கள். பெரிய படையாச்சி சமூகத்தில் ஒரு Sub-Inspectorகூட கிடையாது. இதைப்பற்றி கேள்வி கேட்டபோது merit வேண்டும், யோக்யதை வேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி

6–15 p.m.

[Sri A. Subrahmanyam] [3rd March 1949

பிரதமரிடம் சொல்லலாம் என்று வந்தால் அதற்காக போலீஸ் கண் காணிப்பு. இவர் ஏன் அடிக்கடி மந்திரிகளிடத்தில் வருகிறார் என்று கவனித்து வருகிறார்கள். எதாவது துட்டு லஞ்சம் வாங்கி வருகிறார்களோ என்றுகூட நினைக்கப்படுகிறது. பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர்களிடத்தில்தான் பொருளாதாரம் இல்லையே அவர்கள் எப்படி துட்டு கொடுக்க முடியும். அப்படி துட்டு வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால் அவர்களுக்குத்தான permitகளும் லைசன்சுகளும் வழங்கலாமே. கலெக்டர், டிப்டி கலெக்டர் இந்த உத் யோகங்களைக் கேட்டால் பார்க்கலாம் வரிசைக்கிரமமாக வரவேண்டும். என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. வரிசைக் கிரமமாக வரும்போது merit வேண்டு மென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஒரு தடவை சொல்வதுபோல மற்றொரு தடவை சொல்வதில்லை. இது பொதுஜன அரசாங்கமா என்று கேட்கி றேன். இது ஜனநாயக அரசாட்சியா, இது காங்கிரஸ் அரசாட்சியா என்று கேட்கிறேன். இவைகளையெல்லாம் யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டு மென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே இம்மாதிரியான விஷயங் களில் இன்னும் குறைகள் இருக்கவேகூடாது என்று கண்டிப்பாகச் சொல் லுகிறேன்.

"இன்னும் பாருங்கள் Registrar of Co-operative Department ஐ பாருங்கள். அங்கே இருக்கும் எல்லா கிருஸ்தவ உத்யோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் இந்த வருஷத்தில் promotion கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். காரணம் அங்கே இருக்கும் அதிகாரி ஒரு கிருஸ்தவர், இவ்விதம் இருப்பதால் இதை அரசாங்கம் கண்டிப்பாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அங்கே இருக்கும் டிபார்ட் மெண்டில் எத்தனை பேர்களுக்கு promotion அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை அவர்களே எடுத்துப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவரவர்களுக்கு வேண் டியவர்களுக்கு அதிகாரிகள் உத்யோகங்களைக் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டே போ னால் கீழே இருக்கிறவர்களுடைய நிலமை என்னவாகும் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இவ்விதம் ஒவ்வொரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டி லும் செய்துகொண்டேபோனால் அதை ஆட்சேபிக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றி மக்கள் என்ன நினைப்பார்கள் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்த் துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அரக்கோணத்தில் Assistant Rationing Officerகளை நியமித்தார்கள். மொத்தம் ஏழு பேர்களை நியமித்ததில் ஆறுபேர்கள் முதலியார்கள், மற்றொருவர் செட்டியார். பிற்போக்கைச் சேர்ந்த ஒரு வருக்காவது ஒரு உத்தியோகம் கிடையாது. அரக்கோணத்தில் 40 வயது டைய பிற்போக்கைச் சேர்ந்தவர் ஒருவர் இருந்தார். அவருக்கு ஒரு சலுகை காட்டக்கூடாதா என்று கேட்கிறேன். படையாச்சிகளுள்ள ஜில்லாவில் ஒருவருக்குகூட உத்யோகம் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்றால் இது எவ்வளவு தூரம் நியாயமாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை யோசித்துப்பாருங்கள். இதைப் பற்றி நான் சொன்னால் ஜாதியைப்பற்றி பேசுகிறான் என்று சொல்லலாம். நான் இதை ஜாதியின் பெயரால் கேட்கவில்லை. மனித தர்மத்தின் பெயரால் கேட்கிறேன். ஜன சர்க்கார் ஆட்சியின் பெயரால் கேட்கிறேன். காங்கிரஸ் சத்தியத்தின் பெயரால் கேட்கிறேன். இம்மாதிரியாக நடந்து கொண்டு போனால் மக்களுடைய நிலையும் மக்களுடைய எண்ணமும் எவ்விதம் மாறும் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகையினால் தான் நான் சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன் ஒரு தீர்மானம் சபைக்கு அனுப்பி வைத்தேன். ஜாதியைப்பற்றியும் எல்லாரும் இந்தியர் என்று மகாத்மா காந்தி சொல்லியதைப்போன்று நாம் நடந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். உத்யோக விஷயங்களில் எந்த மதமானாலும் சம்மதம்தான். அதற்கு யாதொரு ஆட்சேபணையுமில்லை. ஆகையால் வேறுவிதமான தப்பான வழியில் கெடுதலாகப் போகக்கூடாது என்பதே எனது எண்ணம். ஒருகோடி பிற்போக்கு மக்களுக்குள் ஒரு கலெக்டரோ, ஒரு டிவிஷனல் ஆபீசரோ அல்லது P.A. to Collector-ஒ அல்லது ஒரு District Judge-ஒ இருக்கிறார் களா என்றால் ஒருவர்கூட கிடையாது. பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர்களில் வேண்டிய அனுபவம் இருக்கிறது. Merit இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு செய்யலாமே என்று கனம் பிரதமரை கேட்டேன். Meritஇன் பேரால் கேட்கிறேன் என்று கேட்டேன் . . . . . (இன்னும் 5 நிமிஷம் இருக்கிறது)."

MR. SPEAKER :—"நீங்கள் 6–10-க்கு ஆரம்பித்தீர்கள்."

3rd March 1949]

* SRI M. A. EASWARAN :—" Mr. Speaker, this Budget is the second Budget presented to this House after India has become independent. We feel ourselves as if we are in an independent India but the people in the villages do not feel as we, that India has become independent and that they are in an independent country. They feel they are in the same old position. Harijans could not get even drinking water independently. They have to go to a garden at the time of watering the food crips and beg there for a pot of water to be taken from the flowing water to the plants. Thus they have to be at the mercy of the gardener every time they require water for their daily use. They have no tanks or wells exclusively for their use in most of the places. They have to walk a long distance to get this water. This is the position of the Harijans in the villages. They are not allowed to draw water from the wells used by the other communities. Though money has been set apart for digging wells, yet it has not been spent for digging wells but for some other purpose. They have not been provided with houses.

" Sir, we have passed two Acts for the uplift of the Harijans—The Civil Disabilities Act and the Temple Entry Act. But these Acts could not be enforced in the villages. If they are enforced in the villages, they are sure to be detrimental to the interests of the Harijans. They will be the worst sufferers. Even if somebody reports to the authorities concerned that Harijans are not given equal rights in their day-to-day life, they are affected by it and are the worst sufferers. They get into trouble and cannot live peacefully in the villages thereafter. Suppose, even if a Harijan is assaulted by a Caste Hindu in the villages and he reports the matter to the Police authorities, they do not take notice of his complaint. Thus they do not get justice even at the hands of the Police or the magistrate. That is the position of the Harijans. I am compelled to say all these things because the policy of the Government has not been properly and sincerely implemented by the officials. The official mentality—from the District Collector down to the village munsif—has not undergone any change even after India has become independent. It is running in the same old groove and has not changed the course. At the same time, their economic condition has not been, in any way, improved. The Government have done nothing in this matter. Sir, there are large tracts of waste lands in our Province and these lands can be put to better use by cultivation. These lands can be assigned to the landless poor Harijans for cultivation purposes. Till now the Government have not come forward with any such proposal. I hope Government will do something in this direction.

" Now, I come to the ryots, the agricultural ryots, in the villages. The Government are not at all paying any attention to their needs. with the result they are now dissatisfied with the progress the Government have made to relieve their economic poverty. They are so much dissatisfied with the Government that, whenever we go to the villages for procurement work, they begin

to ask us: 'You have not supplied us manure or fodder for cattle at the controlled rate. Also you have not supplied us agricultral implements at the controlled rate. But now you have come to procure grain at the controlled rate. How can you expect us to part with our product at such a low price when you are not supplying our needs.' This is what the ryots in the villages say about the Government. When such is the condition of the ryots in the villages, the Government have now come forward with a proposal to levy new taxes on them. It does not matter if the Government tax the agricultural products like chillies, coconuts, etc., if only the requirements of the agriculturist are met satisfactorily by them. But they have not met any one of their requirements.

"Now, I come to the "Grow More Food Campaign'. Government should concentrate more attention on this campaign. In the Coimbatore district there are a large number of persons who are cultivators. Now they have no work because they have no lands to cultivate. In this connexion, about two months back they made representations to the District Collector, the Hon. Minister for Agriculture and the Hon. Premier but they have not received any reply so far. To make the 'Grow More Food Campaign' a success the Government should come forward and utilize the services of these landless ryots for cultivating the waste lands in the Province. In this way, they can produce more foodgrains.

"Sir, I now come to the subjects of procurement and rationing. Government should open relief shops, introduce levy system and permit free movement of grains throughout the Province. The relief shops should be thrown open only to those people who cannot get foodgrains at the controlled price. As regards the levy system, any person possessing 10 acres . . . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Member can finish his speech within five minutes, he can do so or if he wants to take some more time, he can continue his speech to-morrow."

SRI M. A. EASWARAN:—"I shall continue my speech to-morrow."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Let him finish his speech now."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have already informed the House that we will rise for the day at 6-30 p.m. Now the time is 6-30 p.m. As the hon. Member wants to continue his speech to-morrow, let him do so. Now, I adjourn the House."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 4th March 1949.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 94 asked by Sri G. Kumaraswami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 3rd March 1949, page 324 supra.]

Statement showing the number of lawyers who gave up practice in response to the call of the Congress.

Serial number and district.	Number of lawyers who gave up practice in 1921		1939		1932		1940		1942		Total number of		Grand total.	Number of pleaders whose names have been restored.
	Advocates.	Pleaders.	Advocates.	Pleaders.	Advocates.	Pleaders.	Advocates.	Pleaders.	Advocates.	Pleaders.	Advocates.	Pleaders.		
1 Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	3	1
2 Arcot (North)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Arcot (South)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bellary	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	4	6	1
5 Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 (1 d)	..	4	4	..
6 Chittoor	..	..	2 (1 d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
7 Coimbatore 8 Nilgiris	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	7	5
9 Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
10 East Godavari	..	..	7 (1 d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	4
11 West Godavari	..	..	2	..	1 (d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1
12 Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	2	4	6	3
13 South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Krishna	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	3	4	2
15 Kurnool	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	3
16 Madras City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17A North Malabar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	3	..
17B South Malabar.	3 (1 d)	3 (1 d)	4 (2 d)	4 (1 d)	4 (1 d)	2	3	..	4	5	18	14	32	13
18 Mathurai	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	4	2
19 Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
20 Ramnad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
21 Salem	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
22A East Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22B West Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1
24 Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
25 Visagapatnam	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	6	9	3
									Total	..	31	71	102	41

(d) = deceased.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 97 asked by Mr. L. C. Pais at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 3rd March 1949, page 326 supra.]

Statement showing the repairs done to Roads of Highways Department in Mangalore Municipality in 1947-48.

Serial number and name of road.	Repairs done to the roads.	Amount spent on repairs during 1947-48. Rs.	A.
1 Mangalore-Mercara Road.	Furlongs 2/3-4 and 2/4-5-8 were renewed with granite metal 2" thick 12' wide. Remaining furlongs were given patch repairs.	1,961	4
2 Mangalore-Cheruvathur Coast Road.	Furlongs 0/0-8 and 1/1-2 were renewed with 3" thick metal 12' wide. The remaining furlongs were given patch repairs.	7,887	13
3 Mangalore-Agumbe Road.	Furlongs 2/0-7 and 3/1-2 were renewed with metal 3" thick 12' wide. The remaining furlongs were given patch repairs.	4,423	1
4 Mangalore-Baindur Coast Road.	Furlongs 0/0-4, 1/0-8 and 2/0-4 were renewed with 3" metal 12' wide. The remaining furlongs were given patch repairs.	18,549	4
		32,821	6

Statement showing the repairs effected to the roads in Mangalore Municipality taken over by Highways Department and the value of work done from the time they were first taken over.

Serial number.	Name of road.	Description of the works done. 1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	Value of work done from 1st April 1946 to end of 31st December 1948. Rs.
1	Mangalore – Mercara Road 0/0—2/5.	Maintained by gang coolies for patch repairs, etc.	Furlongs 2/3-4 and 2/4-5-8 were renewed with granite metal 2" thick 12'0 wide, remaining furlongs were given patch repairs.	Maintained by Departmental coolies.	18,686 or 18,700.
2	Mangalore-Cheruvathur Road 0/8—1/4.	Do.	Furlongs 0/0-8 and 1/1-2 were renewed with granite metal 3" thick 12'0 wide, plus remaining furlongs were given patch repairs.	1/3-4 renewed with granite metal 2" thick 12'0 wide. All furlongs side 'rains edge l with laterite strong. Departmental gang attended to repairs other furlongs.	12,516 or 12,500.
3	Mangalore-Agumbe Road 1/4—3/2.	....	Furlongs 2/0-7 and 3/1-2 were renewed with metal 3" thick 12'0 wide. plus remaining furlongs were given patch repairs.	1/5-6-7-8 and 2/3-4-6-7-8 were renewed with granite metal 2" thick 12'0 wide, remaining furlongs were given patch repairs.	7,488 or 7,500.
4	Mangalore-Baindur Road 0/0—3/4.	1/2, 2/7-8 and 3/2-3-4 were renewed 3" thick laterite metal 12'0 wide.	Furlongs 0/0-4-4, 1/0-8 and 2/0-4 were renewed with metal 3" thick 12'0 wide, plus remaining furlongs given patch repairs.	0/5-1-7-8. 2/5 and 3/3 were renewed 2" thick granite metal 12'0 wide, plus other furlongs patch repairs.	28,615 or 28,600.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 100 asked by Sri W. S. Srinivasa Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 3rd March 1949, page 327 supra.]

Statement showing the number of Industrial schools in each district.

District.	Number of Industrial schools managed by Government.	Anjuman.	Mission.	District Board.	Others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	1 Polytechnic with Industrial School.	2	5	..	8	16
Chingleput ..	..	..	3	..	4	7
Coimbatore ..	1 Polytechnic with Industrial School.	..	4	..	1	6
North Arcot ..	..	3	2	..	..	5
South Arcot ..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Salem	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	4	..	1	5
Nilgiris	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tanjore	..	..	3	2	..	5
Mathurai ..	1 Polytechnic with Industrial School.	..	3	..	1	5
Tirunelveli ..	..	..	5	..	3	8
Guntur	..	..	3	..	3	6
Krishna	1 Polytechnic ..	..	1	..	1	3
East Godavari ..	1 Polytechnic with Industrial School.	..	..	..	1	2
Vizagapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
South Kanara ..	1 Polytechnic with Industrial School.	..	2	..	2	5
Nellore	..	..	1	..	..	1
Chittoor ..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bellary	1 Polytechnic with Industrial School.	..	1	..	..	2
Malabar	1 Do.	..	1	..	1	3
Grand total ..	8	5	43	2	*27	85

* Of these 27 schools 11 are managed by private individuals, 10 by private bodies, 4 by firms and 2 by charities.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, the 4th March 1949.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Smuggling of prohibited articles into Travancore.

[a][* 802 *Q.*—MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."]

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state the number of persons convicted for smuggling prohibited articles into Travancore State through the Piranoor beat in Tenkasi taluk and the Kavalkinaru beat in Nanguneri taluk for the period 1st January 1948 to 31st December 1948?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"The number of persons convicted for smuggling through the Piranoor beat was 88 and the number convicted for smuggling through the Kavalkinaru beat was 61."

[* 803 *Q.*—As the Hon. the Food Minister had not yet arrived, Mr. Speaker announced that the question would be taken up later.]

Action taken on notes and suggestions sent by His Excellency the Governor.

* 804 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether His Excellency sends notes or suggestions to Ministers and departmental heads, regarding matters where action has to be taken by the Government as a result of his tours in this Presidency?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"Communications from His Excellency to the Hon. Ministers are confidential and cannot be disclosed. As a Constitutional Governor, His Excellency does not deal directly with heads of departments."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"The question is not whether it is confidential or otherwise. The question is whether there are notes left behind for the Hon. Ministers concerned by His Excellency the Governor on his return from tour?"

[a] For supplementaries see page 420 infra.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Whether he leaves notes or not, whether he informs Ministers informally or formally, whether he does it orally or in writing—all that are confidential."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" May I know whether Ministers send notes directly to the subordinates of the heads of the various departments? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The hon. Member himself was a Minister some time ago and he knows how Ministers deal with the subordinates of the heads of departments."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" May I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that the answer given by the Minister has nothing to do with the question I put? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The Chair has nothing to do with the answer."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Apart from what I might have done as Minister, I am now putting a question, almost as an allegation, whether Ministers of the Madras Government deal with persons in the various departments who are other than the heads of the departments? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" What has it to do with this question? "

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" May I request the Speaker to decide this point? The question is whether the Governor is in the habit of communicating some notes to the Ministers on administrative matters. The question is not about the actual communication. The question whether communication has taken place or not cannot be confidential. I request the Speaker to give a ruling in the matter."

MR. SPEAKER:—" On the kind of answer that is given? "

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" The Minister says that even the fact whether the Governor actually communicates his suggestions to the Ministers is confidential and he cannot divulge it."

MR. SPEAKER:—" When the Hon. Minister says it is confidential, it is confidential. The Chair cannot interfere in this case."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" When His Excellency goes on tours, addresses and memoranda are presented to him and he replies to them. May I know whether at any time there was an occasion when the Ministers did not agree with what His Excellency said in reply to those addresses? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Whether we agree or disagree, it is not a thing which can be disclosed to hon. Members."

[The Hon. Minister for Food having come to the House, question No. 803 was taken up.]

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MR. SPEAKER:—" The Hon. Minister should apologize to the Chair for not having been present when his question was called."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" I am very sorry, Sir, I was late in coming. There was no disobedience or intention to be absent."

MR. SPEAKER:—" When the Hon. Minister's question is called, he is expected to be here."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" I had no intention to be absent. I was on my way and I apologize to the Chair."

Spoiled stock of wheat in the Government godown, Vizagapatnam.

* 803 *Q.*—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri T. Viswanatham): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(*a*) the quantity of wheat which was spoiled during the year 1948 in the Government godown at Vizagapatnam; and

(*b*) what the loss is in terms of money?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (*a*) No wheat was spoiled at the Provincial Government godowns at Vizagapatnam during 1948. However, a quantity of 1,814·61 tons out of a total quantity of 6,069·96 tons stored in the Central Government godowns at Vizagapatnam during the year 1948 was found to be weevilled. This was so, even when the consignment was received from overseas between April and July 1948. It had to be cleaned before despatch and the loss due to cleaning and storage in the interval before the despatch amounted to 134·82 tons which is an outright loss to the Central Government.

" (*b*) The value of the actual loss to the Government of India is not known."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" What steps do the Government propose to take to prevent such loss in future in the godowns at Vizagapatnam? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Not only at Vizagapatnam, but in all our godowns where storage is made, periodical inspections by our agricultural department officers are made with regard to the condition of the grain. Their reports are being looked into and if the grains are in a condition not fit for human consumption, they are either cleaned and made good for human consumption or condemned outright."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Are the Government prepared to place on the table of the House the report of the officer concerned as to its condition at the time when the consignment was received? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Every consignment that comes is being inspected. This consignment was a special

consignment received on behalf of the Government of India. Even when it came, it was weevilled. Before issue, we had to clean it and there was a loss and the loss has been debited to the Government of India."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" Are the Government aware that by sending wheat to a rice surplus district in the coastal area, the Government have been obliged to store it unnecessarily and thus incur a loss? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" It is not a question of unnecessarily sending anything to an unwanted place. It is a question of sending foodgrains to a place where they are wanted. The Government send such foodgrains as are at their disposal and make them available to those who desire to have it."

S. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that the wheat stocks now sold to the public are not fit for consumption to any being not to speak of human beings and if so, will the Government destroy such stocks and supply good stock which can be used by the people? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The stocks supplied to the depots are always inspected. The depot-keepers can refuse to take the stocks if they find that they are bad When the stocks are issued to depot-keepers they are cleaned. Where they are not fit to be used, the depot-keeper is instructed to submit to the Government such stock, so that if necessary, we may either condemn it or clean it and make it fit for consumption."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—" Are the Government aware of the fact that some of the officers in the Government godowns refuse to weigh the bags when giving delivery? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The rule with regard to this delivery of bags is this. When the man who takes the bag challenges the weight, it is at once weighed. If the consumer is willing to take it as $46\frac{1}{2}$ measures per bag—that is the quantity put in a bag—it is issued as such. At any time the consumer or the dealer can challenge the quantity and have the thing corrected. It is open to them to take or refuse the stuff as it is offered to them."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" May I know whether the Inspector periodically examined whether fumigation was carried out in the Vizagapatnam godowns? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" This relates to the stocks in 1948, which belongs to the Government of India. It has nothing to do with the recent stocks. We acted on instructions from the Government of India."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" As Vizagapatnam is not the only place where foodstuffs had gone to waste and as recently 300 tons of rice got burnt at Nellore, may I ask whether ... "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister to consider the advisability of not procuring grains from the surplus districts and transporting other grains to those districts, I mean, for instance, Kurnool is surplus in millets and instead of supplying Kurnool millet to Kurnool, millet from some other place is being supplied. Will the Government see that such transport does not take place? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

Complaints against village munsifs.

* 805 *Q.*—SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there are complaints against the village munsifs and karnams of the following nature:—

(1) Delay in issuing ration cards;

(2) demanding money for issue of ration cards;

(3) issuing mixed diet cards to rice-eaters; and

(4) preparing false demand lists, etc., for procurement purposes?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Yes, there have been some complaints. The complaints as and when received are enquired into and necessary action is taken against the persons concerned."

Damage caused to certain lands in Namakkal taluk.

* 806 *Q.*—SRI M. P. PERIYASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the padugai and patta lands between the river Cauvery and the Mohanur channel in Namakkal taluk of Salem district have been washed away to a great extent and whether the channel and the lands served by it are thereby adversely affected in many places; and

(*b*) whether representations have been recently received in this behalf, and if so, when and from whom and what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (*a*) When the Cauvery River was in spate small extents of ayacut under Mohanur channel adjoining the Cauvery were getting affected by floods and erosion. But after the construction of the Mettur reservoir, such floods have become rare;

" (*b*) A petition was received in June 1948 from the pattadars of Gottapalayam, Mohanur and Oravandrur villages on the subject. The petitioners have been informed that the Government do not generally assume responsibility for

protecting private property from floods or erosion and that they might therefore, undertake necessary protective works themselves after getting the consent of the Executive Engineer, River Conservancy Division, Tiruchirappalli."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER:—"Mr. Speaker, I want to put a supplementary question on question 805."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, it is not possible now."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER:—"I was not able to catch the eye of the Speaker then. I only request that the eye of the Speaker may be revolving round the Chamber."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is always revolving."

Workers in motor factories.

[*807 *Q.*—MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member who put
11-15 a.m. the question not being in his place, it will be printed in the proceedings."]

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have any proposal to give effect to the award given by the Labour Inquiry Committee presided over by Sri Venkataramiah and approved by the Government in G.O. No. 2169, regarding workers in motor factories in the Province;

(*b*) if so, when they are going to give effect to the award; and

(*c*) if not, why?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"(*a*) *to* (*c*) The High Court held recently that such Tribunals are not properly constituted. The position arising out of this decision is under consideration in consultation with the Government of India."

Motor employees' strike.

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

(*a*) what unforeseen expenditure was occasioned by the recent Government Motor Employees' strike (January 1949); and

(*b*) on what account?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*) & (*b*) No 'unforeseen' expenditure was occasioned by the recent strike of the transport workers. I may add that the expenditure incurred was contingent expenditure and it was fully foreseen."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, if in view of the undertaking given by the Transport workers that they would not have any more strikes, the Government propose to continue any

extra expenditure incurred in connexion with the strike by way of employment of men who have not been in the regular service of the department but were taken in at higher cost?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We are not incurring any extra cost; only for the four or five days we incurred some contingent expenditure and it has ceased long since."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, whether there are still about 200 workers who have not been taken back and will the Government consider the question of taking them back in service in view of the settlement of the strike?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister may answer the question if he chooses."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"All the 200 workers do not belong to the same category; some of them have been convicted; some of them prosecuted and of course the history tickets of some of them are not quite good and all these cases are being considered."

Disposal of revenue disputes.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that, in disposing of revenue disputes or cases, the revenue authorities do not pass orders containing the grounds for passing these orders;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that in these orders only the fact of approval or rejection alone is mentioned; and

(*c*) what steps the Government propose to take to rectify this procedure?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"(*a*) & (*b*) Reasons are generally given in the orders disposing of petitions relating to revenue matters, except in rare cases where it is considered unnecessary to do so.

"(*c*) Does not arise."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Usually the reply by the revenue authorities would be: 'The Government see no reason to interfere'; may I know if the Government propose to change this method of dealing with disputes and give substantial reasons for rejecting or accepting the points raised?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Under the present instructions, the practice seems to be that in cases where original petitions are received, the reasons for the rejection of the request contained in them are invariably given. It is only in review or in revision, no reasons are given unless there has been a fresh point adduced. This is the usual procedure that is followed."

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SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Does the Government realize that people who have to appeal against the orders of a subordinate authority to a higher authority find it very difficult to put it in, because they cannot adduce fresh points for grounds for appeal because they are not allowed to have copies of the evidence recorded there?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The availability of copies of evidence is quite a different matter, Sir."

The Film Censor Board.

* 810 *Q.*—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the basis on which the nominations to the Film Censor Board were made?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The basis on which the nominations to the Board of Film Censors are made is suitability of persons with due regard to their educational and other qualifications. Representation is given to the different sections of the communities and to the different languages of the Province. In particular, the following departments and institutions are represented:—

(*a*) Military;
(*b*) Police;
(*c*) Education;
(*d*) Film Trade;
(*e*) Corporation;
(*f*) Women's Associations; and
(*g*) the Press."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Is any representation given to film stars on the Board, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I do not know whether any member of the Board is a film star."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Is there any Member of this House on the Board, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I believe, No, Sir."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of putting in two lady Members of this House on the Censor Board?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"If that is the sense of the House, the hon. Member might table a resolution and if accepted by the House, I will consider the matter."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Is there any Harijan representative on Censor Board?"

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Representation to prevent backwaters of the sea from entering into the Adyar river.

* 811 *Q.*—SRI S. K. GOVINDARAJULU NAYAGAR:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was a representation by way of a mahazar from the people of Saidapet requesting the Government to take steps to prevent the backwaters of the sea entering into the river Adyar at Saidapet and rendering the water unfit for public use; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken on that representation?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) & (*b*) In 1946, a representation for the construction of an anicut across the Adyar river at Saidapet in order to prevent the saturation of the river water with sea water was received from the Salavai Thozhilalar Sangham (Washermen Association), Saidapet. The General Secretary of the Sangham was informed that it was for the Corporation of Madras to provide any such public amenity, if it was required, and he was advised to approach the Corporation in the matter."

Recommendation of the Secondary Education Board.

* 812 *Q.*—THE YUVARAJA OF PITHAPURAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the unanimous recommendation of the Secondary Education Board that English be started as a subject from the I Form has not been accepted by the Government; and

(*b*) if so, what the reasons are?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"(*a*) & (*b*) Yes; the recommendation of the Secondary Education Board was put before the Provincial Advisory Board of Education which decided that the study of English may be commenced from II Form and the Government accepted their recommendation."

THE YUVARAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"Do the Government sufficiently appreciate the fact that English is the *lingua franca* of the world and the language of the future parliament of man?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"This is too big a question to be answered by way of a reply to a supplementary question. We do feel that English has a great importance in our scheme of studies and it has been prescribed as a compulsory subject in the middle and high schools and the college classes."

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BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the University also has recommended that English could be started from the I Form? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Not to my knowledge, Sir."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In view of the considerable volume of opinion in favour of commencing English from the I Form, will the Hon. Minister revise his decision and commence it from the I Form? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" The difficulty is that we cannot begin two languages at the I Form stage. The general concensus of opinion among educationists is that no foreign language foreign to the language of the child should be introduced in the primary schools. They have to study two languages, Hindi or Hindustani and English, and, having in view the importance of Hindustani, the recommendation of the Provincial Board of Education was that Hindi may be started in the I Form stage and English in the II Form. This is a matter of arrangement so that both the languages will have to be studied in the Province."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Will the Government give up insisting that English should be discontinued as a medium of instruction in the college classes? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" That does not arise out of this question, Sir. But if the hon. Member will keep himself in patience, I will reply to him in the course of the day."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Arising from the answer of the Hon. Minister, am I to think that it is the policy of the Government to make Hindi or Hindustani one of the compulsory languages in the secondary schools? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" I do not like to begin another discussion, for that matter has been made clear already."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—" Will the Government feel it necessary to start English even from the IV Form or abolish it altogether in the near future because it is not the *lingua franca* of our country? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" That is another extreme view and the Government must adopt the golden mean."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, whether there have been any special instructions from the Centre on this particular point? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" No, Sir."

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THE YUVARAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—" Will the Government be pleased to state whether two years of study of English in the middle school will be adequate for pupils who leave the middle schools and also for those who join technical courses of study after their middle school course? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" For admission to industrial schools, which III Form boys join, no knowledge of English is necessary."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" In view of the fact that English has not yet been replaced by another language in the University, is it not desirable that English should be studied from the I Form instead from the II Form? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Much will depend upon the recommendations of the Universities Commission."

Bill for licensing Nursing Homes.

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

(*a*) whether the Bill for licensing Nursing Homes is ready ; and

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, when it will be introduced in this House ?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (*a*) & (*b*) A draft Bill is under consideration."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" May I know why the Government should take such a long time to draft a small Bill ? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It has to be considered in all its aspects and the opinion of medical men has also to be taken."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Can it be expected that the Bill will see the light of day during this session, Sir ? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Not this session, but next session, Sir. "

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the existence of ever so many nursing homes with inadequate equipment but yet charging exorbitant rates from those who seek admission into them ? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Bill has prescribed certain standards in regard to buildings, equipment, staff and maintenance."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Is not the Hon. Minister aware that there are so many nursing homes in the

Province and in the City of Madras where neither nursing is done in the real sense of the term nor relief given to the sick but they are run in an undesirable manner ? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is just for that purpose it is proposed to register nursing homes and inspect them."

Manufacture of quinine.

* 814 *Q.*—SRI S. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR (on behalf of Dr. S. Subramaniam) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have ordered for a fresh machinery costing about Rs. 75,00,000 for the manufacture of quinine in the Nilgiris ;

(*b*) whether the Government are able to sell all the quinine manufactured at present in the Cinchona factory; and

(*c*) whether the Government will place on the table of the House the figures of production and sale of quinine for the last five years from the Government Cinchona Factory.

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" (*a*) No, Sir. The Government have however sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,64,000 for the purchase of machinery for the Government Quinine Factory now under construction in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais.

" (*b*) Yes, Sir.

" (*c*) Statements* are placed on the table of the House."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, if the attention of the Government has been drawn to the considerable falling off of sales of quinine sulphate after 1944-45 and whether the value realized show a profit over manufacturing cost ? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" The sales are not at all falling off. Being a deficit Province regarding quinine supply, we have to import Pauldrin and other quinine products from other countries. The information furnished by the hon. Member is not correct. Even if any surplus is left over, it will be brought over to the next year and distributed to hospitals and other agencies."

Pearl fishing.

* 815 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are considering any plans to produce culture pearls ; and

* Printed as Appendix on page 495 infra.

(*b*) what the revenue realized by this Government in the last two pearl fishings was?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" (*a*) Experiments on the production of culture pearls are in progress at the Marine Biological station at Krusadai Island, near Pamban.

" (*b*) The last two pearl fishings were held during the years 1926–27 and 1927–28. The net revenue realized by Government was as follows :—

1926-27—6th November 1926 to 4th December 1946—Rs. 1,99,119.

1927–28—November 1927 to April 1948—Rs. 3,38,931."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of adopting the methods followed by the Government of Japan to improve pearl fishing ? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" Notice."

Pay of Mr. K. Krishnamurthy, Prohibition Sub-Inspector.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the salary of Mr. K. Krishnamurthy, Prohibition Sub-Inspector, Nandikotkur, Kurnool district, has not been drawn from June to November;

(*b*) if so, what the reasons are ; and

(*c*) whether he has been drawing his travelling allowance?

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—" (*a*) No. The pay of Sri K. Krishnamurthi, Prohibition Sub-Inspector, Nandikotkur, Kurnool district, for the period from 1st June to 7th August 1948 alone has not yet been drawn.

" (*b*) The Sub-Inspector was absent from duty during that period and the question as to how the period is to be treated is being examined.

" (*c*) Yes."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Sub-Inspector absconded from duty or he was forced to absent himself from duty ? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—" A fresh question may be put."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" If it is conceded that the particular Government employee has been drawing travelling allowance for the period concerned, how did it happen that he could not draw salary for the same period ? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—" He has been drawing his usual travelling allowance but not this particular travelling allowance."

11-30 a.m. SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Sir, my point was about the whereabouts of the Sub-Inspector for the period for which his salary has not been drawn? Why was not the salary drawn? Was he not in service? Did he abandon his post? Where was he or where had he gone? "

A VOICE :—" How many questions? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—" The answer I gave was clear. I said that he was absent from duty during that period."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We will now go back to the question No. 802.* "

SRI P. NATESAN :—" May I ask what is the article that was smuggled? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Various articles."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" The answer is not definite. ' Various articles ' convey no meaning. It might be ganja, toddy or arrack."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—" Sir, it is very hard that the Minister does not answer questions correctly. Specially I bring to your notice the recent answer of our Minister. I request that we should be given protection from the Chair and the Minister should be made to give correct answers. Regarding Mr. Nagappa's question, the Minister surely should be able to give correct answer."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to say the protection lies in the hands of the hon. Member. The budget is here and he can give notice of cut motion. That is the only protection I can give him."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" Unfortunately this gentleman happens to belong to the Congress group. It is quite open to him to say what he has in the party meeting. Unfortunately I am in a minority, however much I would like to help him even though he belongs to the Congress Party."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—" Besides being a member of the Congress party I am a Member of the Legislative Assembly, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" As regards the party to which the hon. Member belongs, the Chair has nothing to do. That is why I brought to his notice that the budget is being discussed now and he can give notice of a cut motion."

* Answer printed on page 407 *supra*.

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

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTION UNDER RULE 77 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

' *that in view of sub-rule* (1) *of rule* 77 *of the Madras Assembly Rules requiring the Member of the Government in charge of the department to which the Bill relates to be a member of the Select Committee, the Hon. Sri H. Sitarama Reddi, the Minister in charge of the department, be appointed as a member of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Construction of Buildings on Wet Lands* (*Prohibition*) *Bill,* 1948 '."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' that in view of sub-rule (1) of rule 77 of the Madras Assembly Rules requiring the member of the Government in charge of the department to which the Bill relates to be a member of the Select Committee, the Hon. Sri H. Sitarama Reddi, the Minister in charge of the department, be appointed as a member of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Construction of Buildings on Wet Lands (Prohibition) Bill, 1948 '."

The motion was carried.

III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1949-50—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER :—" The next item in the agenda is general discussion of the budget. Regarding this, I want to tell the House one thing. To-day is Friday, and so the House will adjourn at 1 o'clock and reassemble only at 3 p.m. At 4 o'clock, the reply of Government will commence, as the Hon. Premier, Hon. the Minister for Education, Hon. the Minister for Public Works and Hon. the Minister for Finance,—all the four want to reply to the debate."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Sir, in view of the fact that several Hon. Ministers are kind enough to reply to the debate, may I suggest to you that Government reply may start earlier than four, for it may not be possible for all of them to find sufficient time to reply."

MR. SPEAKER :—" As far as the Chair is concerned, there is no objection. If hon. Members would like to forego half an hour or one hour before that, I have no objection. But the House should remember that the floor Leader of the Party to which the Raja belongs and the Leader of the Opposition have not yet spoken."

A VOICE :—" Can't you minimise their time? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have no objection, but if they claim half an hour I cannot refuse them."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I know what is the time-limit for the various Ministers? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" I don't want to fix a time-limit, because the reply is expected to be exhaustive."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" Sir, several of us who have given our names to speak have not yet been afforded an opportunity. Will it be possible to give us at least five minutes each."

MR. SPEAKER:—" No, it is not possible. You are aware that half a day we lost has been compensated by one day, when in fact we are entitled only to half a day. As soon as the House rose the other day, I wired to His Excellency direct for extension of time, and he has given us one full day. I suppose the House ought to be thankful for that. (Cries of ' Yes '.) It is not possible for me to allow all the two hundred and twelve Members to speak."

Srimathi A. V. Kuttimalu Amma rose in her seat on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER:—" Since a lady Member raises it, I am obliged to allow her." (Laughter.)

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—" Sir, three days were allotted for the general discussion of the budget for the other House, where the strength is only fifty-six. Here as we are two hundred and twelve, why not allot more days? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The days are fixed by His Excellency the Governor. Previously he fixed only three days. Last year I was able to secure four days, and this year we have one day more because of the death of Srimathi Sarojini Naidu."

SRI M. A. EASWARAN:—" Yesterday, I spoke about procurement work and about the necessity for the agriculturist to produce more crops by a levy system, about price control and relief shops. So far as electricity is concerned, preference must be given to the agriculturist so that he can produce more food crops. With regard to prohibition work in our district, viz., Coimbatore district, the prohibition police is carrying out the programme. They have certain difficulties. The police are not co-operating with them in carrying out the prohibition programme. There are prohibition workers who are helping the Government in detecting illicit distillers. When they approach the Government, they are not giving sufficient help. I request that the prohibition workers may be given sufficient protection so that they may carry on their work successfully. Also prohibition officials are not provided with jeeps or any conveyance to enable them to immediately go to the spot, bring the offenders to book and arrest them. That also must be provided. The District Officer who is in charge of prohibition is an officer who is a drinker on permit. How is it possible for him to sincerely carry out the prohibition programme when he is a drinker on permit. That is why when cases of prohibition are brought to his notice he deals

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with the offenders sympathetically and does not punish them. He who is in charge of prohibition work must be a teetotaller or one who completely abstains from liquor.

" As regards Coimbatore district administration, I would like to say a few words about the Grama Munnetta Sangham. The village karnam, the village munsif and the District Collector go about collecting donations from the relief shop keepers and they go about building reading rooms or schools out of these donations. This is the work done by the Collector in the name of Grama Munnettam. If they carry complaints against the relief shop-keepers that they do not distribute grain properly or they do not behave properly towards the village people, the revenue officials do not care to enquire and thus ordinary people do not get justice. It would be better if Government officials are not allowed to collect donations in the name of Grama Munnettam. The District Collector simply tours in the district, addresses meetings and returns home. The Revenue Board has, in its report, said about Coimbatore district as follows:—

' *It stands last in the disposal of papers.*'

It is because the Deputy Collectors do not supervise their subordinates in the disposal of papers quickly. Recently in the month of September there was a drama called Meerabai enacted by the Secretariat party for which Government servants were asked to sell tickets and a sum of about Rs. 35,000 was collected. Half of it went to Perundurai sanatorium and the remaining half to Ramakrishna Vidyalaya. People in Government service should not be permitted to sell tickets. It is unjust, it is improper to allow Government servants to sell tickets for any institutions that are patronized by Ministers.

" As regards the district board, it is now managed by a Special Officer. Recently auctions regarding weekly markets and ferries took place. The Special Officer was hand in glove with the auctioneers and so bids went down considerably. There is corruption and bribery in it. The Special Officer was given a tea party for having let the ferries for a low bid. This is common in Coimbatore district. Generally district officers are not kept there for more than three years. I do not know why the present District Collector is kept there for more than that period.

" While we were in jail we were talking much about the need for jail reform. Now, we have forgotten all about it. It is very necessary that we should think about the manner in which we must reform the jails."

* SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, our congratulations are certainly due to the Hon. Minister for Finance in having managed to present a budget with only a deficit of about Rs. 4 crores in spite of the loss sustained because of prohibition. He has made the best of a bad bargain. But the general criticism from the public has been that he is thinking of taxing the necessities of the poor people. I wonder who advised the 11.45 a.m.

Minister to tax these small things like turmeric, chillies, plantains, oil and the like. What I would advise him is to aim high and try to tax the rich. If we suggest that the rich might be taxed by putting a tax on luxuries like diamonds, precious stones, pearls, silk and the like, it is stated the rich people may go and purchase them from outside the Province, because they are cheaper there, and no benefit would accrue to this Province on account of that taxation. But, somehow, we must see that the richer people are taxed, because they really remain very rich and perhaps growing richer, because all these taxes are being shifted on to the shoulders of the poor people, who become poorer thereby. Anyhow, it is not fair to put a tax on these small articles of daily necessities, such as chillies, potatoes, plantains, etc., which are mainly food articles of the poor. More than that, a tax on turmeric means tax on kunkum, because kunkum is made out of turmeric. We expected that he would do something in favour of women, but it looks as though he wants to do something against women, by taxing articles which are very dear to them. Women use these things for doing poojas, apart from using turmeric as cosmetics. Women do poojas mainly to atone for the sins of their menfolk, and although I may be an exception like the Premier on the side of men (Laughter), there are women who do poojas regularly. Whatever that be, it is not good for the Hon. Finance Minister to offend God by preventing people from doing poojas and things like that, but taxing those articles, which are essential for poojas. Oil, plantains, turmeric, coconuts,—these are essential things for offering pooja to God.

"Then take potatoes. They contain starch and they can be substituted for rice and it is really not very nice to put a tax on it. Even electricity has ceased to be a luxury now. It has become a necessity and I do not think that it is really proper to tax electricity.

"Coffee and tea perhaps can be taxed, but even there also, only poor people will be affected, because after the advent of prohibition, they have taken to coffee and tea more than before and even if they are costly, it would really be difficult for them to give up such drinks. Hotels may be taxed, because the hotel proprietors get very great profit, but the Minister must see that these taxes are not shifted on by them to consumers. If the Hon. Minister could find some means whereby, he could prevent the tax from being passed on to the consumers, it is good to tax hotelkeepers on their sales.

"Take houses; they are our main concern. Government are not able to provide houses for the poor and if you levy an extra tax on houses, you will be discouraging people from building more houses. If you say that rich people with two or more houses can be taxed, even then it is not right to do so, because the general feeling is that investment on houses is a waste of money, because if you invest it in other business, you will get more profit. So I do not think it is nice to levy a fresh tax on houses. As I said, we are not able to provide houses even for people who

come from mufassal places to the City for studies in the Universities and also for teachers and women officers. I know, especially that women teachers are suffering a lot in this respect, because they have no place to stay in the City. I have been repeating this suggestion every time that hostels must be provided for all women students and women teachers. I can quote one instance, which I know personally. A woman lecturer of the Queen Mary's College has been trying hard for the last so many months to secure a house somewhere in the City and finally she applied to the Government for being provided with accommodation in the Government House and now she has been very generously accommodated in the dhobies quarters in the Government House. I should like hon. Members to consider whether it is really right and just to deny women teachers proper shelter. They go in for employment, because they are either helpless poor women or widows and necessarily they will be single. If they cannot get proper accommodation in the City, where could they live and go and teach in their schools? We will be putting them to great hardship, if we do not provide accommodation for them. So, I would really like the Hon. Minister for P.W.D. and the Hon. Minister for Education to think seriously about this matter and at least next year try to provide for a good building for women teachers in the City of Madras. They should not be left to the mercy of their friends and relations and they should not be made to go from house to house in search of accommodation, which is really below their dignity. In the case I have cited, I felt very sorry that a woman lecturer of the Queen Mary's College had to go and occupy a room in the dhobies quarters in the Government House.

"Sir, I know that when I offer any criticisms about the Ministers in general—that of course is criticizing their administration—I am likely to be misunderstood. But still this is the only occasion when we can offer our criticisms and suggestions and they must not be taken amiss. Almost every hon. Member who spoke previously has said that it is not nice that the Hon. Premier of the Province should always be absent from this House. Of course we must give respect to him as the Premier. But he must also give respect to the House. It should not be merely one-way traffic. If the Hon. Premier expects the Members of the House to have some respect for him, he must also give the same respect to them. Some people were remarking to me, 'How is it that very few Ministers are present in the House when the budget discussions are going on?' It is very necessary that every Member of the Treasury Bench should feel concerned about the general discussions over the budget and should try to be present. Even the galleries are more crowded than usual, because even the public are anxious to hear what is going on here. So, Members and Ministers should not neglect their duties towards the House. I remember last year that Sir Archibald Nye and Lady Nye when they came here to visit the Museum in Fort St. George, managed to spare some time and took the opportunity of visiting this Assembly when the budget was presented. When other people

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are interested in the budget discussions, the Hon. Premier seems to be uninterested. I do not think whether it is proper for him to do so. He might say that he would go through the papers and know what is happening here, but that is not enough. We also can go through the newspapers and need not come over here and sit all day long. It is not because we have no other work, that we come and sit here. We too have more important work to attend to and can also go away. But we must do our duty to the House. At least, if the Hon. Speaker could make some loud-speaker arrangements in the Premier's room, perhaps he will be forced to listen to the opinions and suggestions offered by Members in this House. I should make these remarks in respect of other Ministers also and make the very same suggestion, that they too should have loud-speaker arrangements in their rooms. I would appeal to them not to think in terms of parties and groups, when they have to do anything in the matter of giving jobs or transfers of officials under them. They must not think of personalities, but they must go by merit. I am not for one moment suggesting that our Ministers are corrupt. They do not take any money, I know. But this is not enough. If they show any favouritism, in the matters I have referred, it will not redound to the good name of the Congress Ministry. People have been looking forward to good Government with the Congress Party getting into power, after the British rule. They expected very great things to be done by the Congress Ministry. I went recently to the Central Assembly in Delhi and I found, that the Ministers there, even though they had much more important and much more responsible work in their offices, found time to come and listen to the speeches in the Central Assembly and give satisfactory answers to the questions put by the Members. But here I find that our Ministers are more anxious to give some sort of smart reply, whether it is satisfactory or not. They treat the Members as if they are enemies flying at each other. That is not the attitude that should be taken up by the Ministers. (An hon. Member: 'Hear, hear!). Even when we speak, they do not think that we are giving them any constructive suggestions. They are thinking that we are doing it in an angry mood or in an inimical way. Now we are having many days of general budget discussions, and it is not that we are making these remarks in a light-hearted manner. No useful purpose would be served by our discussions here, if they are treated in a light-hearted manner. So, I would earnestly request the Ministers to realise their responsibilities and give satisfactory replies to our criticisms and questions. They take a number of months to prepare answers for our questions and at the end they sometimes say, 'No information.' After all, there is plenty of time for them to get the information on any particular matter. They take time only to get such information. Of course, there may be things which could not be divulged in the interests of the public, but for everything it cannot be answered like that.

"Sir, now I should like to say something about the food policy of this Government. Just to-day we have seen in the papers

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that they are going to increase the rations to 12 ounces from the 6th of this month. It is good so far as it goes. But I should like to tell the Government that if they take proper care of the surplus districts, from where we are getting food, there would not be any necessity to spend huge amounts in maintaining a lot of establishment in the rationing department, or by way of giving subsidies or by importing food-grains from countries outside. Our Province can be made self-sufficient in the matter of food, if we devote proper attention to our surplus districts. I have heard some officials in charge of the administration of the surplus districts say, that West Godavari alone could supply food-grains to the whole of this Province. (An hon. Member: 'Hear, hear.') I am not saying that because it is my district, but you are not devoting proper attention to the place where you should. During the time of the Leader's election last year, one Member unwittingly said to me, 'I do not mind giving my vote to Mr. Prakasam, because he is really a great man, but then he will become the Leader and would be fighting for the Andhra Province and so we will not be able to get any food.' That was his consideration for casting his vote in the Leader's election. Are you giving them extra agricultural implements, extra water, extra irrigation facilities or extra transport facilities for their moving food-grains from place to place? No, you do not do so. But you want to take their food away from them at controlled rates. If you expect a particular person to discharge his duty, you must also do your duty to him. There are so many lands which are lying waste. They cannot be made good use of unless you supply them with agricultural implements. Even iron is not available for cart tyres and so on. You can find a number of difficulties if you go round the villages. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to take care of the surplus districts and see that food is grown in plenty. Let us be self-sufficient; let us not depend upon other Provinces. Let us not spend our money outside the Province."

12 noon.

SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"The hon. Member is repeating the word 'You.' Does she refer to you, Mr. Speaker, or to the Members of the Government?"

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"I am so sorry, Sir. Having been listening to such speeches, I got into that habit. But everybody understands to whom it refers.

"As for Education, I would like the Hon. Minister for Education (he is not here now) not to bring in new policies just now. He should not make things more difficult. People are already feeling miserable. He must not add to their difficulties. He must not think of the Tamil medium just now before the Provinces are divided. What happens to the people in the City where there are people speaking various languages? The people are disappointed and dejected. They do not feel happy about the medium of instruction. The Minister for Education has been doing very good work in the field of education. But if he is not narrow-minded enough to confine it to Tamil alone, he would be doing much greater service to the people.

" Here, basic education training is going to be started in Tamil for collegiate course. What happens to the people speaking Telugu and other languages? I hope the Minister will continue the old system till our difficulties are solved by dividing the provinces into linguistic areas.

" Before my time is over, I would pay a compliment to the Transport Minister for having appointed women conductors in the buses. Many people have been criticizing the transport system of Madras. I have been outside Madras and I know how much more difficult it is in other places. Our transport is much cheaper and speedier. It is really a good gesture to take women into these services."

DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have one criticism to make of my Hon. Friend the Finance Minister and that is, I hope he will in future adopt the usual parliamentary method of dealing with the budget by giving us a clear picture of the accounts of the year that has gone before, the accounts of this year and the budget estimates for next year. But now he has dealt with the departments generally and brought in proposals. It is difficult to find out exactly how the ways and means of this Government are to-day. I quite admit, Sir, you can find it by getting into the figures, etc. I do not deny it; but what I mean is that it will be much better if the well-understood ways of Parliament are adopted. Unfortunately in this country we are still working under old conditions, and this general debate, in spite of my objections from the time I was a Minister in 1927, has gone on, and it is a thing unknown to Parliamentary Government. This sort of discussion from China to Peru does not really help anybody. It will be much better if we get each individual Minister to submit his estimates whereon a discussion can take place and the eye of the Members of the Legislature can be brought to bear on the working of the different departments concerned. And what is more, I hope that we shall also get into the method of having a Finance Bill because that would show exactly what are the new taxes we hope to raise. We also ought to adopt the method of having, what I call, permanent taxation and temporary measures of taxation which only last for the year. I suggest that, because my Hon. Friend the Finance Minister himself said that the taxation he proposes for this year is of a temporary nature and may last only for the financial year. But you know, Sir, human nature being what it is, what is a temporary measure often tends to become a permanent arrangement and that is the reason why I feel that if he can distinguish between what we want for this year and what is absolutely necessary for the carrying on of Governmental machinery, hon. Members will be able to exactly determine what are really the necessities of Governmental activity.

".I shall proceed to my Hon. Friend the Minister for Education, who unfortunately, is not here. I am one of those who deeply feel that the system by which regional language is to be

adopted for Universities is really a wrong step to take. I am one of those who believe in the essential unity of this country in spite of the partition. If this unity is to be maintained, then at least in Universities we ought to teach in the language of the nation, whatever that language may be. No decision has been arrived at in the Constituent Assembly with regard to this matter. But at present English holds the field and I, therefore, feel that we should not tinker with University education in a piecemeal manner because I feel we shall be laying for ourselves immense difficulties in the future. I know my hon. Friend for Guntur-Tenali Urban Constituency feels rather annoyed over it, but may I point out to him, Sir, that we may dislike English but not the English language? That is a distinction which we ought to bear in mind. As the Hon. the Prime Minister of India said in Mysore, English is really perhaps the most virile language of the world to-day. He said in no unmistakable terms that the language has grown because of the nation. Of course, we shall in due time have a language which will grow in the same manner as English has grown. (Interruption.) I also want to repeat for my hon. Friend's information that the Prime Minister further went on to say that no language can be made the language of the nation by mere legislation or force. English, Sir, is understood to-day all over the world. Here, in the south, especially in our Province English is no stranger even to the ordinary rickshaw-puller and the jutka-driver. In fact, if anybody talks to him in Hindustani, he rather looks askance and begins to feel that he is being treated to something which is not a part of his make-up, if I may say so. (Interruption.) Not only in Madras City; I will prove it to my hon. Friend if he comes down with me to Tirunelveli, the extreme southern portion of this Province. Therefore, Sir, I feel that we ought to be rather cautious in the way we proceed with the introduction of the regional language in the Universities. I am myself a lover of Tamil and I feel Tamil has made a great contribution to world literature in the shape of the 'Tirukkural.' Even to-day reading the couplets of the Kural, you can understand how Tiruvalluvar thought of even what is happening at the present day. But that does not blind me to the fact that we as a nation ought to stick together and prevent any fissiparous tendency that may arise. We shall be really opening the flood-gates for fissiparous tendencies if we adopt the regional language as the language for any University in this country. I want thought in this country to be universal, to be understood by every man and woman in this country, and so at least in the University stage men and women ought to be taught in a language which would be understood from Kashmir to Cape Comorin. It is in that sense, Sir, I am appealing to my Hon. Friend the Minister for Education not to be in such a hurry with his reforming tendencies and introduce something of which he might regret in the future. There is always a tendency, especially in a nation which is new-born, to think of the various reforms that we want to introduce and go very fast over them. I am reminded of Mr. Asquith's famous statement, 'It is much better

to wait and see than to rush and regret.' I hope, Sir, we shall not rush headlong and then regret in the end. Even to-day, in replying to questions, my Hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, tried to draw a line that English should not be introduced in the first form. I feel and I say with all the emphasis I can command that English ought to be begun in the first form. (An hon. Member: 'No.') My hon. Friend may cry 'No.' I cry 'Yes.' But, Sir, I am serious in this matter, not because I am a lover of English. I am really a lover of English literature. Perhaps there is nothing like Shakespeare in any language in the world to-day. At the same time, I am not enamoured of English in that sense. But let us gradually work into the national language when it comes instead of being in a hurry to swim before we get into the water. That is really my plea, Sir.

"As I was saying, if English is to be the medium for some time to come, and I believe it will be so for the next quarter of a century, perhaps at least for 15 years, it is better our children are taught English in the earliest formative stage that we can teach them.

"I now come to my Hon. Friend the Minister for Public Health, who also I see is not here. I am not one of those who contend that Ministers should be present all the time. It is not humanly possible and I really dislike criticisms of the kind which have been made upon the Hon. the Premier himself because if you believe in joint responsibility and collective responsibility, then there are other colleagues of his who are on the Treasury Bench who may be able to convey what has been said about various people and that is the only reason why I am saying that I am not concerned with the presence of the Hon. Ministers here because the Hon. the Finance Minister's shoulders are broad enough to carry the information to his colleagues. I am sure they do understand collective responsibility.

"I am now dealing with this new thing, the B.C.G. vaccination. The Hon. Minister the other day, in answer to a question, said that experienced doctors have certified that it is a good thing. But unfortunately there are other experienced doctors who have a very different opinion. He brushed aside what is happening in England by saying England is always conservative. But conservatism has also its uses. When it concerns the health
12-15 p.m. of the people conservatism is as important as progress, because you are dealing with the lives of millions of people. Therefore it is much better to understand to study, and to ponder over, before you venture on anything that is new. It may be that tuberculosis is a very prevalent disease in this country and everything ought to be done to get rid of the ailment. At the same time let us not hurry, let us think about it. Let us see what the doctors and experienced men have said and apply the remedy in a cordial manner so that the experiment may succeed."

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

DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I will finish in one minute, Sir. You are the custodian of this House's privileges and I do not want to go beyond the limit that is given to me. So I stop now."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, within the limited time that is now allotted to me, I shall try to put forth a few of my ideas about the working of the Government as exhibited by this Budget Speech. It looks to me that the Government are acting in a slow manner and many of the schemes which ought really to help the betterment of the country have not been touched. Particularly after the advent of freedom the common man wants to know whether he can find much of a change for the bettering of the conditions under which he lived, in the administration of the country. Looking from that standpoint, I do not think that we have made the common man feel that he is in any way better to-day than what he was during the pre-freedom days. The common man feels that he has not been properly treated. In speaking of the common man I refer to the majority of the population that live in rural areas. During the days of the British more attention was generally given to the towns people rather than to the villager. That was probably due to the fact that the administration was mainly guided by British officials who had very little knowledge of the rural areas. Now, the provision that is made in the Budget is absolutely inadequate to make the villager feel that his position is in any way better. There is one subject, Sir, on which I would like to deal and that is irrigation. I believe that of all the departments that are being administered, the Department of Public Works can really claim some credit for doing some good things, both in the matter of irrigation and in the matter of electricity. They have moved in the right direction. Still I feel that the alleged limitations of technical personnel, finance and other things ought not really to stand in the way of giving as much benefit as possible in the shortest possible time. Referring to the Pennar-Krishna Project the hon. Member from Anantapur, Mr. Sanjiva Reddi, felt some doubt whether that project would really be useful to the country. I know in my own district of Cuddapah a fairly decent area is likely to be submerged in one of the reservoirs connected with the scheme. There is a feeling in the district that the people of the Cuddapah district are not going to get any benefit commensurate with the value of the area that is going to be submerged. I said, Sir, recently in a conference that if the Ceded districts are not going to be benefited by one acre as a result of the project and millions of people are going to be benefited in other districts, the people of the Ceded districts should not stand in the way. That is my conviction. After all in the future our Government would be a socialistic one and wherever wealth is produced, and whoever is rich will certainly be made to contribute to the welfare of the poorer classes wherever they are. I feel that there is no conflict between various areas from that point of view. At the same time, I am to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the other feeling which is common in the district is not altogether wrong. They feel that their claims as far as feasible must be

looked into first before water is taken to other regions. Recently we waited on a deputation on the Hon. the Minister to find out whether it was not possible to give irrigation facilities to areas which are not already contemplated, namely, portions of Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool districts. He was good enough to order an investigation by a fairly well-known Superintending Engineer. I think the report submitted by him is fairly satisfactory. If as a result of the investigation it is found possible to give water to four or five taluks in Guntur, Nellore and the Kurnool districts, it will be a great advantage. Again in the Cuddapah district I pointed out many a time that it would be possible to take water through Mydukur or Aloreaggadda for Badvel taluk. If after a thorough investigation it is found that the waters of Krishna would be adequate enough to be spared for our areas, besides the famine-stricken areas, I personally would have no objection. All that I request the Hon. the Minister is to make a thorough investigation with regard to the feasibility of certain areas being irrigated under this scheme. I am also told that water could be taken from the Krishna to the Gandikota reservoir. If that is so, a lot of area in Cuddapah district could be irrigated.

" Some hon. Members have raised some objections to the well subsidy scheme. I am sincerely convinced that whatever defects there might have been, which are really due to the departmental staff, the scheme by itself is very useful. I hope the Hon. the Minister for Public Works will take courage in both hands and try to spend as much as possible of the allotments for irrigation projects.

" Mr. Karanth raised the question whether after all this idea of putting the block grant schemes will be useful. I was really surprised when I saw the manner in which a number of schemes have been put. After all very little of the allotment is spent and very few of the projects taken up. Unless the schemes are practically sanctioned and for which provision could be made, no useful purpose is served by pointing to irrigation schemes which await sanction. I wish to mention one of the schemes, namely, Kanchalamma which was mentioned in last year's Budget. Some objection is raised either by the Engineer, the Government or the Board of Revenue. I am surprised that a scheme which was ready to be taken up has been ultimately dropped as a result of an objection by the Board of Revenue. The sooner the Board of Revenue is abolished the better.

" Another matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government is ' Corruption '. The Government ought to give serious consideration to that. Nothing could be done if the department is not improved. Our department had a very good reputation for honesty, except for a few aberrations here and there. I think the evil has grown up. The Government should take courage and find out the men who are corrupt and they must be booked. Unless that is done the administration will go to rack and ruin and our people cannot breathe a healthy atmosphere at all.

" Coming to Prohibition, Sir, I say it is no use merely saying that we have been pioneers in introducing Total Prohibition. I am one of those who are very keen for the introduction of Prohibition. But little did I think that as a result of the introduction of Prohibition there would be so much of illicit distillation in a number of districts. The ryots are complaining that the labour of the people who were hitherto employed in agriculture is not available now as they are engaged in illicit distillation because that gives more profit. I believe that it is not impossible for the Government to root out illicit distillation. I charge the Government with inefficiency in this matter. I am not going to discuss this matter further, Sir, because my time is up. The Prohibition Enquiry Committee have made a number of suggestions, which are very good. After spending more than a year the Committee have made a report. It is now more than six months the report was made and the Government have done nothing. This illicit distillation is a very serious matter which should be taken note of by the Government. Delay is just like Nero fiddling while Rome was burning.

" Another matter to which I would like to refer is the Panchayats. To-morrow if we want to have anything useful from out of our administration we must have the village panchayats as the basis. A Bill for the reorganization of the panchayats has been pending before the Government for two years. If Panchayat Boards are organized properly, I am certain that lot of expenditure can be saved, because lot of the work can easily be done by the Panchayat Boards with little or no expenditure at all. That is a direction in which this Government have to right the wrong done to the people. 12-30 p.m.

" Coming to procurement. Sir, I have pleaded with the Minister for Food that in areas where crops have failed due to want of rain, areas in which ryots could spare nothing, the ryots should not be troubled by the officials. No steps have been taken so far. Government should take some steps in order to alleviate the troubles of the poor ryots by these officials. This would save at the same time lot of expenditure for this Government.

" Now, Sir, coming to the taxation proposals, I am afraid the Hon. Minister has come in for lot of criticism if not abuse. Many of the articles that have come in for taxation I really feel, ought not to be touched. I hope, Sir, in the Bill that is going to be brought forward . . ."

(The hon. Member had not concluded his speech when the Speaker called on Mr. Hameed Khan to speak.)

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe, for speaking on the budget it is necessary that we should take a realistic view of the present situation in this Province, what exactly are we doing to relieve the situation; what have the Government done so far, and what do they propose to do in the coming year. I do realise that the task is gigantic, but it has to be somehow or other tackled in the best manner possible by the Government. It has become customary both with the Government, and with the members opposite to

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some extent, to take a rather formal view of the position. Government, and particularly the Finance Minister when he places before the House the budgetary position, do it in a formal manner. So far as revenue is concerned, the figures are bloated up. So far as expenditure is concerned, it is very largely an imaginary and also a bloated figure. This should certainly be a thing of the past. After we have attained Independence, to work democracy in the real sense, we should take a realistic view of things instead of indulging in imaginary facts and figures. From the Budget Speech of the Hon. Finance Minister, I find that he has given money to several departments to some extent. Allotments have been made in a tinkering manner with regard to some of the departments. But my own fear is that the money that has been allotted is not sufficient, for the Ministry has not taken an over-all view of the situation. If they had taken an over-all view of the situation they would have planned for all the departments in the Government. They would have stated the conditions that are prevailing with regard to each of the departments. They would also have said that they will be dealing with these departments in a period of five, six or seven years, and then find out how much money is required to deal with the entire situation within five or six years, and divide the amount pro-rata for each year. They would have said 'we are planning for five years, and we are preparing to spend one-fifth of the amount this year for the departments'. We find that a rosy picture, to a certain extent, has been drawn with regard to nation-building departments, certain amounts have been allotted for public health, drainage and water-supply. They have appointed an expert on water-supply. They have tried to help the expansion of hospitals. They try to bring into existence rural dispensaries. All these things are good for the eye. They are very pleasing to the eye, but if you would probe into them, you will find ultimately that they are only rosy pictures and pious wishes. What is it they will ultimately do? They have allotted amounts and they tell us that they are going to spend large sums of money on certain departments. But at the end of the year, what do we find? We find that they have not been able to spend all the money. They do not spend even 75 per cent of the amount allotted or even less, because they have not got the required personnel. They have no doctors for dispensaries and no engineers to man the Public Works Department. In the course of answering questions, the Hon. Minister was saying that they had allotted money for this and that. All these make one really feel that this is all unreal. Sir, we must have a realistic view even with regard to figures. You must take an approximate estimate of things, and not blot them up, and tell the House and the public at large that you are wishing for very great things. You will not be able to do. You do not have the personnel and the materials over which money can be spent. Therefore, the unreal manner of the Budget will be apparent to anybody. After having attained Independence, I believe we must take a very natural and realistic view of things. We must not indulge in wishful thinking and planning. We must become realistic.

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"We have to remember that we are not dealing with the situation in the country in the manner in which we should. Although the Government have been telling us that the makers of the Constitution have said that ours is a secular State, in actual reality we find it is not so from the day-to-day administration. Instead of making this Government a secular State they are going in the opposite direction.

"Sir, I would like to say a few words about the educational policy of this Government. The less said about it the better for us. For, my hon. Friend the Minister for Education, although he has been making honest endeavours in the direction of effecting improvements, has actually been doing nothing but only tinkering with education in our Province. It is very much better that we take a realistic view. What do we find with regard to education in our Province? The Hon. Minister for Education is a gentleman who not only is anxious to order things according to his likes and dislikes, but he has got a very narrow outlook of things. He is not in a mood to understand the other man's viewpoint. It is always necessary to adopt a give-and-take policy, and understand the other man's point of view. One great defect of my hon. Friend the Minister for Education and some other Ministers in the Government is that they have not been able to have a vision and a long view. They are lacking in vision. They are rather self-possessed. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi:—'Is it super-vision?') I would very much like if any one of our Ministers had any superior vision, so that we can call them super-men. But they lack vision. (Interruption.) I would request Hon. Ministers to take a broad view of things, and not to be narrow in their outlook. Unfortunately, education is such a subject where a large idea and a broad and wide outlook are very necessary for dealing with the children of today, who will be the citizens of tomorrow. If you are going to make them small pigmies for all time to come, we will not have a nation of great people, but we will have a nation of pigmies. We will have nobody else but pigmies, if we follow the policy of education of this Government. So far as language is concerned, Dr. Subbarayan has referred to it. I do not think I need deal with the question, for he has dealt with it in an acceptable manner. I am sure his words will carry weight with the Hon. Minister, for there is no use of trying to force a language upon any people, or any community or any group of people. There should be nothing like force in education. After all force in education will result in disaster. That is where I wish to give a warning to this Government and the Minister for Education. Compulsion will not pay, but it will result in fissiparous tendencies. It will result in discontent. It will result in disaster. Therefore, it is very much better for the Minister for Education to take a broad and long view of things, and be prepared to see eye to eye with the other man's viewpoint, instead of always saying that the other man is wrong and that he must have his own way. Sir, I must also suggest there must be no centralization of the department of education.

"There must be to a very large extent decentralization, which is welcome in every department and much more so in the Education Department. It will not do if the Hon. the Education 12-45 p.m.

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Minister himself is the Secretary of the Education Department and so on. Of course, he is the Minister for Education but he cannot become the Director of Public Instruction, or the Deputy Director of Public Instruction or the Principal of a College. He cannot do all these jobs himself. That is why decentralization is necessary so that you can hold everybody responsible. Otherwise, it will not be possible to deal with the things satisfactorily. Centralization of administration in education will only break down the machinery of education. That is what has happened. One thing more I want to tell the Hon. Minister for Education and that is this. He must feel that all people to whichever religion they may belong are all our own people. After all, when one becomes a Minister or a Member of the Government, he should cast away the idea of religion, caste or creed. He should even forget the town or village from which he came and should do justice to all alike. (Interruption: ' Sex '.) I am not going to that extent. That is what is wanted from one in authority, from one to whom God has given a duty and a responsibility to discharge towards his people. No purpose will be served if Hon. Ministers have deep-rooted hatred for any particular religion or have a deep-rooted dislike for any community. They should cast away all these and do justice to all. That is what we expect from members of the Government. Again, they should not get angry. When a question is asked, it is wrong for the Hon. Minister to get angry. If they get angry, then their task is really difficult. They must be thick-skinned. They must become so if they want to be Ministers. It is necessary that they must get themselves trained not to become angry. They must know how to put up with a difficult situation and how to get out of it in a satisfactory manner. But, when a question is put, if the Minister gets angry and irritated, it makes other people believe that he is certainly not fit to be there. That is one conclusion to which certain members of the House will come to so far as that particular Minister is concerned, if he gets angry absolutely unnecessarily. Then, Sir, the Minister must have respect for people belonging to all religions, and particularly to leaders of religion. In the case of the Christian community, there was an unfortunate incident. I do not like to refer to it at length at this stage. That should be avoided.

" Now, coming to the Food question, so far as the food policy of the Government is concerned, I would like to say this. Although the Hon. the Minister for Food may try and try his best to follow the Government of India's directions, he has not succeeded in supplying food to the poor man at the cost at which he can buy that food. In many cases, the poor people are not able to get sufficient food and in many other cases, they are not able to pay the amount for the food which they require. The result is that in the rationed areas, people are not getting ration for three days in the week. How can they get on? How are they able to get on? They have to pay more and get the food in the black-market. That is how they are able to make up the deficit in the food ration that is supplied to them. Sir, Government is not able to arrange things in such a way as would give the people a ration which will be enough for the whole week. I do not know, Sir, whether the

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Minister has taken enough pains to tackle this question or whether he has no time. His department also is not able to help him very much. I would request the Hon. the Food Minister, in the interests of the poor people—some of whom are dying as a result of starvation—to see that food is supplied to all people without any distinction of class, without any distinction of rich or poor. That can be done only by proper rationing. I would also suggest that so far as the surplus districts are concerned, we must try to see that rationing is introduced there more rigidly than in the deficit districts, Sir, rationing means equal distribution to all people, pooling together all the resources in all the districts. If this principle is not adopted, there will be difficulty and discontent. Another suggestion that I would like to make so far as the food question is concerned is this. We are unnecessarily exporting rice from one area to another, from deficit areas to surplus areas and again to deficit areas and so on. I think it is very much better to have a plan and to retain the necessary quantity of rice that is produced in a particular place in that place itself instead of exchanging foodgrains between district and district, taluk and taluk and one area and another area in the same place. Then, Sir, we must also make the movement of rice according to regional basis. I suggested earlier that the Food Minister should divide the whole Province into four or five regions so that one surplus district could be combined with two or three deficit districts in a particular region. If the movement of foodgrains is made according to this regional basis, then it will be much easier and there will be less cost involved on the transport of the foodgrains. That can also fecilitate the movement of foodgrains within that particular region without any control.

" Then, I come to cloth. I should like to say, Sir, that we should give up cloth control so far as distribution is concerned. There is enough of cloth in the whole country. There is so much cloth that there is no buyer coming forward. The wholesale dealer or the retail dealer is not coming forward to buy cloth for sale, not even the consumer. When this is the condition, I cannot understand why Government should continue the control over distribution of cloth at all. They want to keep the control over the distribution also because, they want to keep the patronage in the hands of the Government or the Ministers and it is not for the benefit of the people. If it is for the benefit of the people, then I say, this policy of control over distribution should be given up here and now. As I said, there is enough cloth in the country, more than enough cloth, which can reach the consumers easily without the least necessity of having a control over distribution. Then, Sir, people who have been in the trade for hundreds of years have been denied the licences which are given to other persons because the department was pleased to give them those licences. People who have not been in the trade have been given licences. Therefore, the best panacea for all this ill is to remove the control over distribution and to allow free trade. When I say this, I believe that rice control is necessary and will be sufficient. My point is that control over cloth distribution should be taken away.

" Sir, so far as the educational policy of the Hon. Minister is concerned, I would like to revert to that subject for a moment. The way in which my hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, has been dealing with Muslim education, has been sufficiently dealt with by my hon. Friend, Raja Sir Muthia Chettiar. It is very much better that a gentleman like him rather than myself, deals with that question, because it is likely to be misunderstood if I refer to Muslim education or if I refer to the difficulties the Muslims are put to either in the services or in the matter of their education and I will be dubbed a communalist. On that ground, it was very much better such a criticism came from the Leader of the Independent Party, who belongs to a non-Muslim community and a gentleman of eminence and position. Sir, he has referred to the way in which Muslim education has been dealt with by the Hon. the Minister. Muslim Girls' college has been closed down; the Muslim Boys' college still remains. Only the name is retained. All these are certainly things which do not give anybody an impression that the Education Minister is very broad-minded. On the other hand, these actions of his show that he has much at heart against the Muslims. That is all what I wanted to say on this subject.

" Then, Sir, in regard to the question of taxation, my hon. Friend, the Minister for Finance, has been rambling in the field of taxation. He should have referred the matter or consulted some economic experts—of course I am not an economic expert nor do I arrogate that expertness in me; I am not also prepared to grant that expertness to some of the Hon. Ministers who feel that they possess all the knowledge under the sun; I do not wish to take upon myself all that knowledge or prepared to grant that knowledge to my hon. Friend on the Treasury Bench—but if the Hon. the Finance Minister had consulted some economic experts—though he may think that further taxation is necessary—he would have realized that it is certainly a wrong method. Sir, I do not want to go into the details of the taxation measures that are proposed. But, Sir, I would say, when the Government of India have abolished the capital gains tax, the Provincial Government is wrong in imposing a betterment tax on houses, and this tax should be avoided by the Provincial Government so far as the policy of taxation is concerned.

" Lastly, Sir, I would like to refer to the way in which our services are being treated. On account of the rise in prices and the enormous increase in the cost of living, it is not possible for the average servant of the Government to live happily or in a contented manner. When the question of the salaries of the teachers or the peons or the subordinate officers is raised, Government say that they have not enough money. But, I suggest that Government should cut down their expenditure wherever it is absolutely unnecessary and pay the money to the poor man so that he can live happily and in a contented manner. If you do not do that, you know what will follow. You know what is at the gates of India. We have already seen the ' Damadum ' in Dum Dum and things like that should be avoided by the Government. Therefore,

it is the duty of the Government to create contentment among the people by giving them sufficient food, sufficient cloth and proper housing facilities and also sufficient money; particulary the people who are serving the Government should be given enough money so that they can live in a happy manner. After all, why are our people becoming Communists? They become Communists and join the Communist movement because they are put to that necessity and because of the indifferent attitude on the part of the Government to deal with these questions in a humane manner. That is all what I wanted to say."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Being Friday, the House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 3 o'clock."

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

IV.—SPEAKER'S RULING ON THE RESIGNATION OF HON. MEMBERS NOMINATED TO SELECT COMMITTEES.

* MR. SPEAKER :—" I hope hon. Members will remember that a few days ago this House formed a Select Committee on the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill and Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar was one of the members nominated to it. To-day I have received a letter from him saying that he has resigned the membership of the Select Committee. In this connexion, I have also informed the House previously that in the House of Commons they take a very serious view if a member refuses to serve on a Select Committee. This is the rule in the House of Commons: ' A member cannnot relieve himself from his obligation as a member to obey the commands of the House by declining to serve on a Committee '. There is also a Standing Order in the House of Commons, No. 54, which says that before a member is proposed to a Committee his consent should be taken. On another occasion when the same Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar who had been nominated to a Committee and refused to serve on it, I told the House that it was better before the Government nominate any member they should take the consent of the member concerned. Now, Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar has written to me saying ' unfortunately my personal consent was not sought for. In such a case I would have intimated my opinion beforehand. I am sorry it inconveniences the Government and the Assembly. I have written to you separately because I know how much you will feel in these matters and also because I do not mean any disrespect to the House by my resignation.' However, I am accepting the resignation, but I may also tell the Government that in future before they nominate any member to a Select Committee they should take the consent of the member concerned."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" What about the first portion of the ruling, Sir? You read two portions and the first of it was that no member should decline to serve."

MR. SPEAKER :—" You mean that a member cannot relieve himself from his obligation as a member to obey the commands of the House by declining to serve on a Committee. But, the

thing is, we have not got such a rule in our Assembly. In the House of Commons, on the other hand, Rule No. 54 is clear that before a member is nominated for appointment to a Select Committee the Government shall endeavour to ascertain previously whether the member proposed to be nominated by them was willing to serve in the Committee. There the consent is taken before nomination. But, such a rule is not found in our rules. Therefore, it is better we follow the House of Commons procedure in this matter. Otherwise, what is the use of nominating a member and that member later on writing to me that he is not accepting the nomination. I would therefore suggest that in future the Government should follow this rule and before a member is nominated his consent should be taken. Now, I accept the resignation of Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I would certainly convey your wish in the matter to the Government Whip."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know who is the Government Whip, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Some time ago an order was issued appointing Mr. Bapineedu as the Government Whip and I think the hon. Member knows it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It is absolutely news to me, Sir."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Everybody knows it."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Order, order. The hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham should look at my face and only if I call him he should speak."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR (Leader of the Opposition) :—" Sir, may I take it as your ruling that no Member of the House shall refuse to serve on a Select Committee provided his consent has been taken before he was nominated? Is it your ruling, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" My ruling is that before a Member is nominated to a Select Committee his consent should have been taken by the Government. I shall explain it further. A Member may decline to serve on a committee on account of his health."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Is it also your ruling, Sir, that after a Member has given his consent to serve on a committee he shall, under no circumstances, withdraw from it? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It cannot be under ordinary circumstances. "

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I want to be clear about it. Is it your ruling that a Member having given his consent to serve on a Select Committee should not under any circumstance, withdraw himself from the Select Committee? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" On account of his failing health or if his health does not permit him to serve on the committee he can resign."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" With reference to the Government Whip, Sir, may I know what are his duties and under what circumstances he was appointed? Will the Government please tell us . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" We have not got the time to discuss all these things at the general discussion of the budget. We can take up the matter some other time. I may inform the House that there are many more Members who have not so far been allowed to speak and I, therefore, propose to restrict the time-limit to five minutes to each Member. I hope that will satisfy hon. Members."

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1949-50—*cont.*

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for having brought a budget in which he has been able to provide more money for education and for other purposes. But, Sir, as regards his proposals for new taxation, I should say he has done a great mistake in proposing to tax even the small articles like turmeric, chillies, etc. Unfortunately, Gandhiji is dead—though Gandhism will still live—and if Gandhiji were alive to-day, he would have wept for the poor, but our friends like the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi are now weeping for the rich. His very statement that the agricultural income-tax has been shelved, because the zamindars are not able to pay the peshkash, shows that it is one of the reasons for shelving it. Landlords and the rich people who faught for freedom and joined the Congress, have not been able to follow Gandhiji to the last. As I said, Sir, if Gandhiji were alive to-day he would have wept over the budget. Sir, when I first read the budget speech, the reaction I had in me was such that as soon as I went home I was practically weeping over the whole budget and I was so angry with my Hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Reddi, who has been so dear to me for many years that I would have even attacked him if I had seen him before me that very evening. That was the idea with which I went home . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I would have taken the hon. Member to task if he had attacked the Hon. Finance Minister."

SRI R. SUBBIER :—" On a point of order, Sir. Is it open to an hon. Member to say that he would have attacked the Hon. Minister? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have told him that if he had attacked the Hon. Minister, I would have taken him to task."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—" Well, Sir, after having seen the budgets of the other provinces I could do nothing but weep over the way in which Gandhism has been murdered by the

present set of leaders who have come into the Government. So, Sir, what is the use of blaming communism? The spectre of communism is haunting Asia and country after country is going under Communist rule. To-day in China, Chiang-kai-Shek is nowhere; Indo-China is bubbling with communist uprising; Indonesia is bubbling with Communist uprising and Java and Burma where there are Socialist Governments there too you are having communists. Sir, how can communism thrive in a country? Communism thrives because of the economic disadvantages from which the people are suffering. If laws like this are passed in India, it will not be very long for communist revolt to spread like wild fire unless you stick to Gandhism. Gandhi was the only communist in this world who had no property of his own, who pleaded for the poor and who asked the rich to be expropriated instead of being expropriators. He asked the rich to give up their properties and use them as trustees. That was what Gandhiji said, but my Hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Reddi, says that the zamindars are not able to pay peshkash. Are there only zamindars in this country, I ask? Are there not other landlords? What is this agricultural income-tax? This was a tax which was proposed and worked out by the Adviser Government and they would have introduced it but for the sudden changes which have taken place in the country and our coming into the Government. I say that such a tax should have been introduced long before. Moreover, Sir, what is the necessity for this new taxation? After all these four crores can be collected if only you are a bit vigilant and careful in sales tax instead of sitting in office and hearing trunk telephones. I can say, Sir, that 75 per cent of the sales tax is not being paid by merchants and other people and instead of that you want to introduce legislation for taxing turmeric and other such daily necessities of the people. Gandhiji started Satyagraha in 1930 called the Salt Satyagraha and if the Government insist on this kind of taxation, people like me will have to start Turmeric Satyagraha."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has taken twelve minutes."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"I request you to give me another two minutes, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"Then, Sir, as regards water-works and such other schemes, no doubt the schemes are there but there are no water-works actually started. What they have done in respect of the Guntur water-works is, they have dug certain small pits and though the money allotted for it every year is being spent it has not been taken up. We find there are no drainage or water-works schemes in this budget and even if they are found in the budget, what really happens is, if you go and see the place, there is nothing there and the usual excuse they give is, they could not get the necessary materials.

"Sir, propaganda is the first and foremost weapon and if you want to fight the devil of communism, you have only one method

of doing it and that is by propaganda, but propaganda is absolutely lacking here. Recently, Sir, when I had occasion to tour in my district with the Hon. Mr. Chandramouli, the impression that I formed was that this Ministry had done nothing. I am surprised whether this Government had done any good things at all which I myself do not know. The people in the country do not know what they have done. At least Ministers like the Hon. Mr. Chandramouli who tour the interior of the districts are able to tell the people what they are doing but whatever little you are doing you are not able to put on paper, on the radio or carry it to the people. I say, Sir, that the propaganda section must be increased double-fold and you must organize it in such a way as to face the communist devil that is trying to devour you."

3-15 p.m.

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—"Sir, this is the second budget that has been placed before this House after the attainment of our independence. We may not have been able to pass all the legislations that we wanted to during this time but we can be very proud that ours is the only Province in India that has been able to achieve Province-wide Prohibition, a very important legislation for the benefit of the poor people and one for which we stood for as a party.

"Sir, it is a new experience for the members of Malabar to have an irrigation project sanctioned for us, costing about 3·8 crores of rupees. During nearly two hundred years of British administration and 4½ years of Congress administration, we have had only Rs. 300 spent on irrigation. Janab Moideen Kutty expressed that it was a paper scheme. But we know that it is a real thing and it is going to help our district a lot. Some of the members of the Muslim League were speaking—in a strain—not with any idea of helping the Government or with the idea of improving the budget but with the idea of saying something against the party in power. Let them remember that the abuse of one member or all the members of the Muslim League or the members who were dreaming and planning for Moplahstan, is not going to drive us out. They raised a hue and cry of the Two-Nation theory and somebody said that they have achieved it—though nothing has been gained by the Muslim brothers of this Province. Now I would appeal to them to forget that past and realize that they also form part of the public of this Province and the sooner they realize this, the better for us and for them. Otherwise, their cry will always remain a cry in the wilderness.

"Sir, we have to do many more things before we can rest on our oars. There are certain injustices which could be rectified. One such injustice I came across when I had the opportunity of attending an Agriculturists' Conference in Anantapur district. The ryots of the place have to pay a water-cess of Rs. 10 per acre to get water, for which they have to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning and dig the river-bed—about four miles in length—before they can get water for their lands. The Godavari ryot and the Krishna ryot also pay this water-cess though they need not take any steps to get any amount of water that is necessary. In this connexion many representations have been made to

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the Government and many Hon. Ministers including the Hon. Premier have seen and realized the injustice of this thing. But nothing has been done in the last three years. In such cases, let us not be bound down by the paraphernalia of red-tapism, the cursed legacy that has been left to us by the foreign rulers. Let us find out some way through which we can act in time and save the people of this Province.

"Sir, Madras is the only Province in India which has a special department for the welfare of women. This department is trying to do something but it would be a great thing if some more women who have had experience in rural welfare work are absorbed in this department.

"There are many other things which we have to achieve. But we must do away with the red-tapism, about which I spoke before. I do not want to say anything in praise of the Budget."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Further, the time allotted to the hon. Lady Member is up."

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA :—"The time allotted to me is very little but I am very grateful to the Hon. Speaker for having given me this opportunity to speak on the Budget."

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—"கனம் தலைவர்கள் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தின் விவாதத்தில் என்னை பேசுவதற்கு அனுமதித்ததற்காக என்னுடைய வந்தனத்தைச் செலுத்துகிறேன். ஜனநாயகத்தின் பெயரால் இந்த பிரதேசத்திலுள்ள பிரதிநிதிகள் தங்களுடைய குறைபாடுகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு போதுமான அவகாசம் கொடுத்தாக வேண்டும். இங்கேயும் பணக்காரர்கள் ஏழைகள் என்றும், படித்தவர்கள் படியாதவர்கள் என்றும், பெரிய ஜில்லா சின்ன ஜில்லா என்றும், பேசும் நிறைய இல்லாதவர்கள் என்கின்ற நிலைமையில் இப்பொழுது விவாதங்கள் நடந்து வருகிறது. ஒவ்வொரு பிரதேசத்திற்கும் பிரதிநிதிகளாக வோட்டுகள் பெற்று தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் இங்கே வந்து ஜனங்களுடைய குறைபாடுகளைச் சொல்லிவரவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இல்லை. ஜனங்களுடைய குறைகளை சொல்வதற்கு இடமில்லாமல் அவசர அவசரமாக விவாதத்தை நடத்திவிடவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. சில பேர்களுக்கு இரண்டு மணி நேரமும் சில பேர்களுக்கு ஒரு மணி நேரமும் பேசுவதற்கு இடம் கொடுப்பதால் மற்றவர்கள் பேசுவதற்கு இடமில்லாமல் தடுத்து பிரதிநிதிகளை அவமதிக்கப்படுகிறது."

MR. SPEAKER :—"இப்பொழுது யாரும் இரண்டு மணி நேரம் பேசவில்லை."

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—"இரண்டு மணி நேரம் பேசாவிட்டால் மன்னிக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் எனக்கு கிடைத்திருப்பது ஐந்து நிமிஷங்கள்தானே."

MR. SPEAKER :—"ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் ஐந்து நிமிஷங்கள் கொடுப்பதாக இருந்தால்கூட இருக்கும் அவகாசம் போதாது."

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—"அப்படியானால் இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் நாட்கள் கொடுத்தால் சொம்பவும் நன்மையாகயிருக்கும்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"இந்த மான்கு நாட்கள் கொடுப்பதும் கவர்னர் அதிகாரத்தில் இருக்கிறது."

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SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—"சபையின் கௌரவத்தைக் காப்பாற்றுவதற்கு Premier அவர்கள் கவர்னரிடம் சொல்லி இன்னும் நாட்களை அதிகப்படுத்தி பேசுவதற்கு போதுமான வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"தெரியாது உங்களுக்கு. இந்த Budget session-ல் கவர்னரால் எவ்வளவு கொடுக்க முடியுமோ அதைவிட கூட ஒரு நாள் சண்டைபோட்டு வாங்கிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அதற்குமேல் கொடுக்கமுடியாது."

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—"மன்னிக்கவேண்டும். என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவிற்கு மராமத்து செய்வதற்கு போதுமான பணத்தை ஒதுக்கவே இல்லை. வரண்டு போய் பஞ்சம் வரக்கூடிய நிலைமையிலுள்ள என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவிற்கு நீர்பாசன வசதி சரியானபடி கிடையாது. நிலங்களுக்கு நல்ல பாய்ச்சல் வாய்க்கால் கிடையாது. பல இடங்களிலுள்ள ஏரிகளையும் குளங்களையும் மராமத்து செய்து பழுதுபார்ப்பதற்கு பணம் சரியாக ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்படவில்லை. அது ஒரு குறைபாடாக இந்த Budget-ல் இருந்து வருகிறது. இவைகளை மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரியவர்கள் கவனிப்பார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன்.

"இப்பொழுது புதிய வரி விதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். பஸ்வின்மீது நூறுக்கு 12½ வீதம் வரியை உயர்த்தியிருக்கின்றார்கள். சண்டை நடந்த காலத்தில் பஸ்களுக்கு பெட்ரோல் கிடைக்காததால் கட்டை கரியால் பஸ்கள் ஓடியபொழுது கட்டணத்தைக் குறைத்து அரையணாவாக்கினார்கள். அப்பொழுது கொடுத்து வந்த கட்டணத்தை அப்படியே வைத்துவிட்டு இன்னும் அப்படியே வசூலித்துவருகிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது கரி மூட்டையின் விலை ரூபாய் எட்டாக இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது அதன் விலை 3, 3½ அல்லது 4 ரூபாய் என்று விற்கப்பட்டு அதுவும் தாராளமாகக் கிடைக்கிறது. அந்த பழய ரேட்டை வைத்துக் கொள்ளாமல் கொஞ்சம் கட்டணத்தை குறைத்து போட்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். கட்டணங்களின்மீது வரிகளை விதித்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கு ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டத்தை உண்டுபண்ணுவதாகும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"ஆஸ்பத்திரி, சுகாதாரம் இவைகளைப்பற்றி சொல்லவேண்டியதே இல்லை. பட்ஜெட் மீட்டிங்கில் பேசுவதுதான் ஒரே தொழிலாக இருக்கிறதே யொழிய உண்மையாக ஜனங்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லிய பிரகாரம் அவைகளுக்கு பரிகாரம் தேடுகிறார்களோவென்றால் இல்லவே இல்லை என்பதற்கு ஒரு உதாரணத்தைக் கூறுகிறேன். மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னதாக திருவண்ணாமலை பிரசவ ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் ஒரு குழந்தையை நாய் தூக்கிக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டது. அன்று முதல் இன்று வரையில் அங்கே யாதொரு பந்தோபஸ்தும் அதற்கு செய்யப்படவில்லை. இதை கேள்விமூலமாகக் கேட்டும் இன்னும் ஒரு பரிகாரமும் செய்யவில்லை. எவ்வளவோ கேள்விகளும் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சுகாதார இலாகாவைப்பற்றியும் எவ்வளவோ கேள்விகள் போட்டும் கவனிக்கப்படாமலிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு ஒரு உதாரணம் சொல்லுகிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் காலரா சொம்பவும் மும்மரமாக இருந்தது. சுமார் ஆயிரம் ஜனங்கள் ஒரு வருஷத்தில் இறந்துபோயிருக்கிறார்கள். சுகாதாரம் விருத்தியடைந்திருக்கிற இந்த காலத்தில் காலரா நோயை தடுக்க முடியாமலிருக்கிறது என்பதற்கு ஒரு உதாரணம் எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறேன். என்னுடைய ஊரில் சென்ற ஜனவரி மாதம் 16-ம் தேதி என்னுடைய குமாரத்திக்கு காலரா மாலை 5-மணிக்கு கண்டு விடியற்காலை 5-மணிக்கு இறந்துவிட்டாள். இதைப்பற்றி நமது கவர்னர் ஜெனரல் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் எழுதிய கடிதத்தை வாசித்துக் காட்டுகிறேன். இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின்மீது எவ்வளவு குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றது என்பதை அவர் மனமுடைந்து சொல்லியிருக்கிறார் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Debate-ல் கடிதங்களைப் படித்து influence பண்ணக்கூடாது என்று order இருக்கிறது."

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SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—" பெரியவர்களுடைய நோக்கத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்லி செல்வாக்கு அடையக்கூடாது என்று சொல்வதில் ஒரு வாறு நியாயமிருக்கலாம். ஆனல் நமது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தலைமை அதி காரியாக கவர்னர் ஜெனரலாக இருப்பதனல் அவர் மனமுடைந்து, இன் னும் நம் நாட்டில் காலரா நோய் இருக்கவேண்டுமா என்றும் அதைத் தடுக்க சரியானபடி வசதி இல்லேயா என்றும் எழுதியிருக்கிறர். சுகாதார இலாகா இவைகளில் கவனம் செலுத்துவது ரொம்பவும் குறைவாக இருக் கிறது என்பதை நான் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லே. அதற்காக நிதி மந்திரி சரியானபடி டணத்தை ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுத்து நல்ல முறையிலிருக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

" மற்றொரு வார்த்தையைச் சொல்லி முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். போலீஸ் இலாகா இப்பொழுது மது விலக்கில் நன்முக வேலே செய்து வருகின்றர் கள். இந்த வேலே சரியாக இப்படியே நடந்து வந்தால் சீக்கிரம் நல்ல பலன் கிடைத்துவிடும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்றும் சமீபத்தில் நைஜாம் மீதும் ரஜாக்கர்கள் மீதும் அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட முயற்சியை இந்த சமயத்தில் பாராட்டாமலிருப்பதற்கில்லே. அவர்களுடைய சேவையாலும், அவர்களுடைய ஊழியத்தாலும், அவர்களுடைய தியாகத் தினலும்தான் நாம் இன்றைக்கு சந்தோஷமாக இந்த சபையில் பேசும்படி யான நிலேமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த போலீஸ் இலாகாவும், இராணுவ இலாகாவும் அதில் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட முயற்சியை இந்த சமயத்தில் பாராட்ட வேண்டியதவசியம் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* THE YUVARAJA OF PITHAPURAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Budget, I wish I could congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister. I know he has all the qualities required for an excellent Minister but unfortunately he is the victim of circumstances. It is a pity, Sir, a thousand pities, that we have to lose nearly half the revenue of the Province over an ideology but that is a different story.

" Taxes there must be. Otherwise, how could the Finance Minister provide funds for his Government? But I only wish that he chose other items for taxation, a thing which could not have been beyond his capacity.

" Sir, much has been said about inflation. Yes, rightly it is a devil that has to be met and slain. But I like to submit to the Government that they should not forget the lurking monster around the corner—the sudden slump. Inflation we have; but who knows when the slump will overtake us? Therefore, I request the Government to bear in mind the coming deflation and slump.

" Sir, we have heard a number of references to the Communist menace and so on. Yes, every Government worth its salt is to maintain law and order and fight chaos, whether it be by the Communists or any one else. But I only like to submit to the Government that in tackling the forces of chaos, they should remember the words of the great Prime Minister of India. He said at the Dominion Prime Ministers' Conference that to combat the forces of chaos, one has to bear in mind not only the brute force but also the desirability of removing those conditions which breed Communism and other chaotic forces.

" Therefore, I submit that the Government would do well to see that certain measures that would ameliorate the condition of

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the masses are put into force. In doing so, I do not think they can do better than give more food, more clothing and more shelter."

* M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. Speaker, I can say very many things good of the Hon. Finance Minister. I can speak in appreciation of his open-heartedness, of his joviality and of his pains to understand the views of his opponent and also of his trouble to accommodate the other side. I have been trying to see whether I can say similar good things about the Budget he has placed before us. One thing I can say straightway as even solitary points are worthy of being appreciated. From the Budget Memorandum, you will see with regard to the normal expenditure that he has cut it down from 47 crores of last year to 45 crores this year. There is another thing which could be taken as a compliment by many but which I do not know whether the Hon. Finance Minister will take as a compliment; and that is this. The Budget reflects the present state of things with the Government, which shows that there has been no consistent thinking or planning and they have been doing things in a haphazard manner, they seem to have been acting on the maxim ' take it as you go along ' or to put it in another way, ' sit and take it as it comes to you '. That seems to have been their attitude. Just to illustrate the lack of proper planning and thinking I shall take you to one or two figures. Referring to the last year's Budget estimates, we see that there was a saving of about one crore of rupees in expenditure as the provision made for repairs to the buildings occupied by the Armed Police Units was not utilized. There are other figures like this and I would draw your attention to a reduction of about 2 crores of rupees in capital outlay in the Budget for 1947-48 and this occurred, according to the same memorandum, practically under all heads—Irrigation, Industrial development, Electricity schemes and State Transport, to mention a few and the reason is chiefly the non-receipt of plant and machinery. When you make an estimate of the expenditure and prepare the Budget, you must foresee these things. When, Mr. Speaker, I say ' you ' it means the Government and I am addressing the Government Benches through you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" But in Parliament, ' you ' should not be used, as it always refers to the Chair. "

* M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Therefore, Mr. Speaker, they ought to have foreseen whether in these difficult days of scarcity of capital goods, plant and machinery could be readily obtained. In one case, Sir, we find that the money allotted for building for a college was not utilized because of the lack of building materials. Such things nowadays could have been foreseen and the Budget need not have been bloated with such items of expenditure as has been done and on that basis new taxation need not have been proposed. Then again, Sir, on page 5 of the Budget Memorandum, we find that the expenditure on

Post-war Development schemes has been put down for the next year at 666·75 lakhs and the Grow More Food schemes take up 356·8 lakhs and these together come to 10 crores and 23 lakhs of rupees. This is in excess of the last year's revised estimate by more than three crores of rupees. Now, Sir, during these days our Government might have followed the example set by the Central Government which has kept itself to the last Budget if not contracted its expenditure as in many cases. If they had kept to the revised estimate of 1948–49, it would have almost wiped out the anticipated Budget deficit. The Hon. Finance Minister speaks of inflation and the necessity for curtailing expenditure but in the same breath he embarks on more non-normal expenditure. If you only plan properly, if you only work out things properly and if you only think out properly, there would be no deficit and even if there was a deficit you could have made it up by retrenchment. There are several ways of effecting retrenchment and I would only mention one or two ways. There is scope for making reduction in the Highways Department. Most of the money that is being spent by the Highways Department belongs to the Local Boards but why should the execution be entrusted to another separate department, namely, the Highways Department? Again, Sir, the continuation of the existence of the bifurcated judicial districts like East Godavari, Krishna and Tanjore is not necessary and the Government might examine whether these districts can be clubbed together. There are also districts in which there are courts, the number of cases in which has fallen down permanently. There are several such instances where retrenchment could be effected. But when speaking of retrenchment, Government should not lay their axe at the poor man's salary or his employment as they did on some previous occasion; they should not send away low-salaried men and peons and increase educated unemployment by sending away young men. Without retrenching such personnel, there is room for retrenchment. All such items could have been cut down and with a better planning they might have reduced expenditure and they need not have put up this imaginary deficit at this level. Really speaking, Sir, I feel there is no deficit at all and for such a deficit, Government ought never have to resort to new taxation. They say that in addition to meeting the deficit they are resorting to new taxation for meeting inflation. But are they really consistent, I want to know? If you really want to cut down expenditure and to fight inflation, then how is it that you have increased capital expenditure outside the revenue account by 2 crores of rupees over the revised estimate of 1948–49? You might have followed the policy of economy because you have to fight inflation but now you say that you are fighting inflation by increasing expenditure on capital outlay. Until inflation is sufficiently tackled, if the Government find no other way, they might have kept to the current year's figures and that is what the Government of India have done. They say they are proposing this taxation for fighting inflation but will it really serve the purpose? I feel, Sir, it will go the other way and it will increase inflation as it will put up prices particularly of essential articles. In this connexion I want to read

one or two sentences from the Budget Speech of the Hon. Finance Minister of the Government of India; he says thus while proposing the abolition of the Capital Gains Tax:

> *'Its effect on investment had been markedly adverse and it hampers the free movement of stocks and shares without which it was hardly possible to maintain a high level of industrial development.'*

The Hon. the Finance Minister of India considered the retention of the Capital Gains Tax in the present circumstances to be ill-advised and he added that the loss of revenue was estimated at one crore only. This figure is for the whole of India and what will it be for this one Province? Let the Hon. Finance Minister reply. What is it that is necessary before anything else for combating inflation? It is the increase in production. If you increase production, you will be fighting inflation but if you do anything which will contract production, it will only help inflation. The Government have not properly appreciated the position and that is why I say, Sir, they have not thought about is seriously. When money is contracted in this manner, how will people go for investing on new industries? Already investments are not coming forward to increase production and now if you talk of withdrawing what money there is in the market in the shape of the value of properties, you will be further worsening the situation. Therefore, by such curtailment of the means of production the inflation will be worsened. The new taxation will increase the prices of certain essential articles. Up to now these articles have been exempted at certain stages from the sales tax for some valid and good reasons. I wish to ask: Have these valid and good reasons become non-existent now? Do they not hold good now, because according to the Hon. Finance Minister there is an emergency and there is a deficit, which, according to me, is imaginary? Moreover, he says that this is an emergency taxation which is meant to be in operation for one year. Will anybody believe it, Mr. Speaker, that the Government will propose taxing the people for only one year and thereby upset the economy of the Province? Only one year and then it would go; but by that time what would be the effect of this taxation on this Province? That is a matter which we must consider. I said, Mr. Speaker, that there has been lack of planning on the part of the Government. Now they may say we have got a constructive programme in the shape of the Congress manifesto. I want to know whether they sat together or their party men sat together and considered how to put into effect their party manifesto. They have not done it, I may say. You speak of Communism. It is really a very dangerous force not only here in our country but throughout the whole world. The tide is coming nearer and nearer our country. But to speak of Communism in a deprecating way alone would not save the country. You must sit down, plan and work out a constructive programme and place it before the country, and tell the people that they have got a programme which is really better than what the Communists promise to them. That is the way to meet the situation. But have the Government done any such thing?

3-45 p.m.

[M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur] [4th March 1949

"They have spent a lot of money on Grow More Food Campaign. Even when they were beginning to spend the money they were told—it is not a case of their not being warned in the matter—that at least in this small matter they could do things according to a plan. They must take a survey of water sources that are available in the Province. It is better to spend a little money on that as it will save a lot of wastage. That is what they were told but they have not cared to investigate the possibility of following this advice. Now, wells are being sunk in a haphazard way. One man sinks a well, he finds no water, he throws back the mud in the pit and gives it up saying that water was not available. But if Government had gone to his help, if they had thought about it, they could have said 'Here is water, we have surveyed the ground, here you dig a well and you will get water.' In that way they could have helped the Public Health Department also incidentally with advice in regard to drinking water. Therefore it would have been helpful not only to the Agricultural Department but also to the Health Department. This was put deliberately and definitely to the Government several months ago and I do not know whether this advice was even taken note of by the Government. They have done it in their own way. What are the returns for the huge expenditure they have incurred upon this Grow More Food Campaign? You refer to the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister. He says that during the years 1944-47 a total sum of 245 lakhs was disbursed under the several schemes which were in force before the present scheme was introduced in 1947-48. With an expenditure of 245 lakhs of rupees, an additional extent of 92,000 acres was brought into cultivation during these years with a total production of 42,000 tons. The Finance Minister later on says that it is not a negligible result though it is not spectacular. I do not really understand what he means thereby. If this is not negligible, what else can be negligible, I can't understand. The total expenditure in 1947-48 under the new well subsidy scheme amounts to nearly 166 lakhs. The addition to the cultivated area was 9,300 acres with a production of 3,000 tons of foodgrains, and I don't know whether these 3,000 tons and the 42,000 tons represent annual figures or the total figures up to the present. So far as 42,000 tons are concerned you work out the cost of these 42,000 tons and say whether it is a proper return, even taking the whole price of paddy as a return for the amount spent, and whether you are satisfied with the return. That is the nature of the return we have received on account of this haphazard working out of the Grow More Food Campaign. The Government say they have given a large sum of money to the Bihar factory for producing manure and then another sum to the Travancore factory. That is why I say that they sit here and take things as they come. If there is any pressure they say 'All right, we shall do it.' Otherwise they let things go on as they are. That is how things are going on. With regard to industry also that is the position.

"I want to know what is our position so far as our industries are concerned. What is the idea or the ideal to which we are driving? Two years ago we were told that village autonomy was our ideal. Even then we asked them whether that kind of village autonomy as was put forward was practicable. But to-day we don't know whether village autonomy is their goal or anything else. We were told by the then Government about this. We did not understand what they meant by village autonomy. Did they mean thereby that the village must be self-sufficient in every respect in the matter of food, in the matter of cloth, in the matter of housing, in fact, in everything? Then we cannot understand it. But if it is said that every facility must be taken to the village, and the villager must not be suffering from want of any necessaries of life, that we can understand and that is practicable. But what is really at the back of the Government we do not know. And why they are developing only some industries, we are not told. There must be an overall picture, and the Budget should say how that picture has been worked out during the current year. We do not know what their plan is. The Budget gives some haphazard disconnected ideas regarding this department and that department. Government have not taken note of the fact that society is a living organism and that the Budget itself is a picture of that organization and its affairs. The Budget should be the picture of the living organism that society is. Now we do not have any such picture in this Budget. One thing they have not made clear yet. What are the industries they are going to take over. Now they take up one industry; one year later another industry and so on. Sir, we have heard of a five-year plan for a whole country or for a whole Province. But here we have a five-year plan for sugar factories, a five-year plan to increase the number of beds in a tuberculosis hospital and a five-year plan for some other item. This kind of unconnected bits of five-year or ten-year plans we have not heard of.

"Now, in the matter of industries, what is it exactly that Government want to do? What are the industries which they want to take over and run as State industries? The answer we got some time ago to this was that the Government of India had made the position clear. But have they really made the position clear? The other day the Deputy Prime Minister of India said that no more nationalization would be resorted to. A few days had not passed after this statement was made when the Hon. Minister for Public Works said that what the Deputy Prime Minister said did not apply to electrical industries! The Public Works Minister said that electrical industries are going to be nationalized. This is a crucial instance which justifies the complaint that the people do not know what are the industries which Government want to take up, and what industries they want private enterprise to take up. So naturally there is much confusion, and there is no initiative on the part of private enterprise with reference to industrial development.

"Then, again, Sir, more than two years ago, it was put to the Government that if they want money as quickly as possible they must develop the mineral resources of our Province. For that purpose it was urged that they must take up an intensive and

extensive survey of our Province for mineral resources. But we were told, that because of an old theory that South India being the most ancient part of the earth was devoid of soft mineral resources, the Geological Survey of India was not undertaking any serious, comprehensive survey of South India. Though this theory has been exploded and however much they may whip up the Government in Delhi, it will not be of much avail, I pleaded 'please have a small department of your own here on your own account and the money spent on it will be more than amply repaid.' But what happened? As the Tamil proverb goes, 'the God that you went to worship came your way'. Such a thing happened in the case of a find of brown coal called lignite. They hit upon a huge deposit of lignite accidentally in the South Arcot district. The official estimate of the deposit was 498 million tons. Even then, I said, it was only a rough estimate and it would easily be double the official estimate. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'How did you know it?') I know it from the experience I have got of that department. Sir, if I may, I shall challenge the Government to prove that my idea is not correct. (Laughter.) By this time, I say, even my friends over there must have found out it is not five hundred million tons, but more than double that quantity. Take only five hundred million tons. What does it mean to our Province? Value it at the rate of Rs. 20 per ton, when black coal is sold at Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 per ton. These five hundred million tons will give you a thousand crore of rupees. It will increase the wealth of the Province by two hundred rupees per head, inclusive of men, women and children. That is the position with reference to the one single deposit. It is years since this deposit was located. Till now what has the Government done even with reference to this one deposit?

"Now taking education, here, with all due deference to the other Ministers, I may say, it seems to me, only the Education Minister has hit upon some plan (laughter) at least now. Because he speaks of a system of basic education, reorganization of secondary education and also of university education. He is a very reasonable gentleman. (Laughter.) The only difficulty is his enthusiasm at times is unbridled. Now, by the way, our Finance Minister has been trying to flatter our Education Minister by showing him some huge figure. He says that he has allotted really a much larger sum for education for the coming year than was the case ten years ago or thirty years ago. Please see the reality of this contention.

m. "Sir, the Budget estimate of the total expenditure on Education for 1949–50 is Rs. 9.39 crores, excluding expenditure on buildings and grants and the same expenditure in 1921–22 was about 1.29 crores and in 1938–39, about Rs. 2.58 crores.

"In this connexion, Sir, I may just remind the Hon. Finance Minister of the remark he made when my hon. Friend, Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig was speaking of the lower value of the rupee at present. He said that he was also receiving the same rupee of a lower value, thereby indicating that though the number of rupees has increased the value remains the same. The same is the case with the money allotted for education in the 1949–50 Budget. Take the year 1937–38. In that year the total revenue of the Province was about Rs. 15 crores, out of which the Education Department got an allotment of about Rs. 2½ crores, which works out to about 16 per cent of the total revenues. Now, for the next year, 1949–50 the Education Department gets Rs. 9.38 crores and it looks as if it is nearly four times the amount that it got 10 years ago. But is it really so? No. Now what are the present revenues of the Province? They expect 56 crores of rupees. The Education Budget for Rs. 9.38 crores works out at about 16.75 per cent of this total income; and so, the liberality of the Hon. Finance Minister amounts only to three-quarters per cent, while he wants to make it appear that he has given to the Education Department four times the amount that was given previously. I submit, Sir, that this is one of the typical instances of how things are made to appear in the Budget in many cases.

"Now, Sir, with regard to basic education."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The time I have allotted to the Hon. Leader of the Opposition is already over. I hope that he will be able to finish his speech within another ten minutes."

* M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, with regard to basic education, it is said that it is good for the children to have that kind of education, that is to say, craft-centred education. On this point also, we have given our views previously on several occasions. We have told the Government very earnestly that this craft-centred education will stunt the growth of the intellect of the children in the most formative period of their lives, and that it will also cripple their ambition and general growth. Now a carpenter's son need not necessarily become a carpenter. He can have his own ambitions and he can hope to rise higher up. But according to this basic education scheme, a carpenter's son must in most cases become only a carpenter. If a carpenter's son does not want to become a carpenter, what is the use of compelling the child to learn carpentry? The basic education system not only tends to curb the ambition of the children, but also imposes an undesirable compulsion on them to learn a particular trade. One does not know whether these children will be able to follow the avocations which you are compelling them to learn by means of this basic education. This compulsion will be imposed upon them, according to this system, at the tender age when they do not know what is what about anything and when they are not capable of deciding about their aptitude for the avocation you choose for them.

"Then again, Sir, religion is to be banned from such an education. When the whole world which went away from religion is coming back to religion; and when the most materialistic of the people in the world are realizing that because they had gone away from religion and from God, calamities had befallen them and are therefore retracing their steps and coming back to religion and

God, it is not for us, who were always religious and Godly to give our children this kind of education with no religion in it. Childhood is the most appropriate time when children must be taught their religion and again it is very good for the children to be given instruction in their respective religions in open public schools rather than in special secluded schools.

" Now Sir, I want to say a few words on the subject of the separation of the judiciary from the executive. This question has been pending with the Government for a very long time now. I do not know whether the Government, who are invading the civil courts and are carrying on a war, as it were, against the powers of these civil courts and the judiciary are really going to effect this reform. But in the interests of people who have till yesterday been groaning under slavery and oppression, it is very essential and necessary that this reform should be effected as soon as possible, though the Hon. Premier seems to have said the other day that the matter is again deferred to some future date. I believe, Sir, that plans have already been formulated for giving effect to this reform; but why they are not being implemented by the Government, passes my comprehension.

" Then, Sir, coming to the several social legislations which have been enacted and which the Government want still to bring forward, I want to make a few observations. I am not one of those who carry on a tirade, whenever an opportunity occurs, against such legislations as those relating to Prohibition, gambling and betting. These are, of course, very good and very necessary reforms. But my point is that you should not overdo such things. Simply because we agreed to some of these social legislations, it does not follow that there is no limit to such measures. There ought surely be a limit to the measures that restrict and interfere with the private, ordinary life of the people. Too much interference will do good neither to the people nor to the State. In this respect, we may take a lesson from history. Sir, Asoka, the Great, was very much loved by all his subjects as a very good, very just and a very benevolent ruler. But he began to interfere too much with the daily life of his subjects, and people got annoyed and felt oppressed with his reforms. Although the people in those days did not have the same ideas of freedom and individual liberty as we have got to-day, and though they thought that they were only the property of the ruler, yet, ultimately, even they had begun to resent the increasing interference with their private life, so much so that when the Emperor died, the disaffection of the people had reached such heights that his heirs could not get the same support and co-operation as were given by the people at the beginning of Asoka's reign. Mr. Speaker, this was more than two thousand years ago But now people are much more sensitive about their rights and liberties One would, therefore, do well to warn our Government against forcing people to feel harassed and oppressed by bringing in such measures as would prohibit the construction of buildings on wet lands and such other measures as would punish the poor parents or petty shop-keepers for the sins

of juvenile smokers. Take the proposed legislation for preventing the construction of buildings on wet lands. It is really unreasonable and uncalled for. In the first place, people are not fools to build houses on wet lands when dry lands are available. Secondly, we are not told how many acres of wet lands have been so far taken up for building purposes and whether it is likely to endanger food production in the Province. I feel, Sir, that there is no necessity for such a legislation at all. Then again, that Bill would require that even for putting up a small wall by the side of the kitchen of a hut the poor farmer should take the permission of the Collector of the district. How is the poor agriculturist expected to approach the Collector or the Tahsildar and obtain the necessary permission? It is all a sort of oppression that is being sought to be brought upon the people and the Government must really cry a halt to legislations of this sort.

" Now, Mr. Speaker, I have got a few more points and I shall place them before the House when the appropriate Demands are taken up."

* THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMY REDDIAR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I crave the permission of the House to intervene in the debate at this stage, as certain statements have been made . . ."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I want your ruling as to whether Members of the House, even though they are Members of the Treasury Benches, can read out their speeches from manuscript. I know it was allowed the other day in the Council, but this is not a budget speech and it is only a reply from a Government Member and therefore I want your ruling whether Members of the House can read out their speeches from manuscript."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Ministerial pronouncements and Ministerial speeches can be made from written documents. That is the practice even in England. Therefore, Ministers' statements and their speeches can be read out from manuscript." 4-15 p.m.

* THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMY REDDIAR:—" Sir, I crave the permission of the House to intervene in the debate at this stage, as certain statements have been made against the administration in general and me in particular, which have already created considerable consternation among the public, and which if not contradicted in time, are calculated to aggravate the situation. Sir, I refer in particular to the speech of my hon. Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, firstly, in respect of the Communist trouble, and secondly in respect of the Ramapadasagar Project.

" As regards the first, the speech gives the impression that Government have not paid adequate attention in tackling the Communist menace. Sir, I shall give the facts and let the facts speak for themselves.

" Sir, I have myself visited the centres of Communist activity during the worst days of trouble nearly half a dozen times and

studied the situation first hand. I made contacts, official and unofficial, and did all I could under the situation. It is true that Communist activity has received a fillip in recent years. The Communists have an attractive gospel, and with their promise of heaven on earth, they draw a large following. But such following will not be there, unless the soil is fertile for it. In Krishna, such a fertile soil existed in the dissensions amongst Congressmen. Many Communists pass for staunch Congressmen and have infiltrated into Congress ranks as 'Progressive Congressmen'. Not only do they avoid the attention of the authorities, but they also enlist the support of one or other of the rival Congress groups in the district making the task of officials extremely difficult and delicate.

"Despite these handicaps, Government have taken stern measures. The Police stations in the areas where Communists are active have been considerably strengthened, a new Police station at Vutkuru and two new outposts at Kalidindi and Teleprole have been opened, and Armed Police parties have been stationed in important centres like, Gudivada, Kandipad, Vuyyur, Nuzvid, Avanigedda and Challapalli. Besides the three platoons of the Armed Reserve permanently stationed in Vijayawada, two companies of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police have been on duty in that town and its neighbourhood for more than a year now. A Deputy Superintendent of Police, an Inspector and Sub-Inspector have been sanctioned with effect from 30th April 1948, solely for dealing with the Communist trouble in the district, and they have been making constant raids for 'wanted' Communists with the help of the Armed Police parties placed at their disposal.

"As the result of these measures, the Communist menace is now well under control in the district. After the clash between Communists and Congress workers in Vijayawada on the night of 21st June 1948, there have been no serious trouble in the district.

"This is so far as the Communist activities within the district are concerned. There is, however, another source of trouble and that is the raids from the border villages in Hyderabad.

"Strong measures were taken to prevent such raids in our villages some of which I shall proceed to detail here.

"(*a*) Seven and a half companies of the Special Armed Police, two companies of the Malabar Special Police and seven platoons of the District Armed Reserve (nearly 2,000 men) are stationed on the border. With these forces, strong platoon posts have been opened all along the border, from where frequent raids and patrols are being carried out. The Special Officer of the Special Armed Police, has been placed in charge of these operations.

"(*b*) A Police station has been opened at Lingagiri and the strength of the Police station at Munagala has been considerably

increased. Wireless stations have been set up at Munagala, Lingagiri, Tiruvur and Kanichkacherla to ensure quick transmission of information.

"(*c*) In accordance with an informal arrangement, our Police Forces have been freely entering the State limits of late, and carrying out frequent raids on Communist strongholds in the State in co-operation with the Police on duty in Hyderabad, as that is the only effective way of preventing raids by Communists on our villages from their strongholds in the State.

"(*d*) The taluks of Tiruvur, Nandigama and Vijayawada, which border Hyderabad and the Parganas of Munagala and Lingagiri have been declared to be disturbed areas under the Madras Suppression of Disturbance Act, 1948, and orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, have been issued prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons or the carrying of weapons or of things capable of being used as weapons.

"(*e*) Two High-Level Conferences were recently held to ensure co-ordination between the Police Forces operating on either side of the border. The last one held at Khammamet on 4th February 1949 was attended by the Chief Secretary, the Home Secretary and the Inspector-General of Police on behalf of this Government and the Military Governor and the Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad, on behalf of the Hyderabad Administration. The Director of Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, also attended the Conference. The Hyderabad Administration promised at this Conference to take strong measures to combat the Communist menace in the State limits and to give full co-operation and assistance to our Police Forces on the border in rounding up Communists in the State limits.

"These measures have been greatly successful in putting down the violent activities of Communists. The last incident caused by Communists from across the border was on 27th January 1949 in which a few State Communists made an unsuccessful attempt to attack a Police party at Repale.

"We have thus achieved a considerable measure of success in dealing with the Communist troubles, both on the Hyderabad border and within the district. The drive continues and I am sure that the situation will soon be brought completely to normal. It is true that the frequent hit-and-run raids by the Communists from Hyderabad on our border villages had created sometime ago a sense of insecurity among our people on the border, and though we made elaborate Police bandobast arrangements to protect our villages, we could not effectively prevent such raids, because, on account of the abnormal conditions that prevailed in the districts of Nalgonda and Warrangal, initiative and advantage lay with the Communists, who were free to launch attacks on chosen points at convenient times As a result of the High-Level Conferences recently held in this connection, the Hyderabad Government have intensified their drive against the Communists

thin the State and our forces have been permitted to enter the ate territory and carry out raids for wanted Communists. The situation has in consequence improved considerably. Several Communist leaders have been killed or captured in the encounters that our Police Forces had with the Communist bands. The morale of the people has gone up and they are now boldly coming forward to give information to the Police about the wanted Communists. Communists have themselves begun to realize that their game is up and many of them are now surrendering to the Police. A few stray incidents of a minor nature may still be reported, but it is unlikely that there will be any large-scale raids or attacks by Communists in future. The Government for their part will not relax their vigilance or slow down their drive till the evil is completely stamped out and I hope the Congressmen of the district in spite of their differences will co-operate with the authorities to achieve this end.

" It should also be remembered that the trouble is not purely local, that the focal centre of Communist activities is in Talingana and that till normal conditions are restored there also try as we might, it will be difficult to prevent infection from across the border.

" Now, Sir, I pass on to the accusation of my friend that the Ramapadasagar Project has been sabotaged. When I read this, I could not believe it. I rubbed my eyes and read again. I found more. He has said that he had had a talk with the Irrigation Minister of India, and with other friends and then learnt that the Madras Government, particularly the Premier, have written to them that the Ramapadasagar Project was not a feasible one, that it was a doubtful one and so on and so forth.

" Sir, at the very outset let me say that this accusation is hardly deserved. I emphatically deny that I ever wrote to the Government of India on the subject, much less in the manner described by the hon. Member. I have been a dreamer of vast irrigation projects long before I had anything to do actively with any Government. Sir, ever since I learnt of the life and work of Sir Arthur Cotton, I have been visualising not merely in terms of this project or that, but of connecting the entire Continent from the Ganges to Tampraparani by a chain of irrigation projects, great and small, all interlinked by a net-work of canals. Even while in prison, and hardly with any other equipment than a bare school atlas, I have been studying in my own humble way and discussing with my comrades the possibilities of such an irrigation development. I was firmly convinced all along that to the seething mass of Indian peasantry, water was liquid gold and certain protection against famine and drought. As years rolled by, this conviction that in irrigation expansion lay the salvation of this country grew on me. It became almost a religious faith; an engrossing passion, so much so, Sir, when I came out of prison the subject gave me no rest. In its turn, it began to imprison me and Ramapadasagar contributed not a little to it. I was then no member of any Government; but

I continued in the pursuit of my studies and investigations. I went along with Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, then Minister in the Prakasam Cabinet to meet Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla; and we discussed the details of the projects common to Madras and Central Provinces and the contribution that Central Provinces Government could make in its construction. And, Sir, when I became Premier, almost one of the first things I did was to hold a series of Conferences with the Minister for Public Works and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and draw up a list of major and minor irrigation schemes in each and every district for detailed investigation and execution; and so it is, Sir, that it pains me to hear my friend Mr. Kaleswara Rao saying that the Ramapadasagar Scheme has been sabotaged by me and that I had written to Government of India against it.

" Sir, I have not written to Government of India or to anybody else in that fashion. What happened was this. We were going ahead with the investigation of the Ramapadasagar Project, full steam. A scientific study of the bed of the river at the proposed site of the dam has been made, the soil in-between the layer of rock and the bed of the river has been analysed, innumerable number of bore-holes have been drilled down, the soils at various levels were elaborately examined, and checks and counter-checks devised to locate the layer of the stable rock. In a word, Sir, the technical investigation of the Ramapadasagar dam has been almost completed. Then came the consulting Engineers from America. After scrutiny of the entire mass of scientific data placed before them, they gave the following verdic: ' Despite unusually difficult river diversion and foundation excavation problems, construction of the dam, unquestionably, is feasible.'

" Sir, the ' Despite ' they have referred to is a big one, and the men who said it are no ordinary men. They are the world's greatest experts on the subject and their opinion is entitled to our respect. When such eminent authorities drew our attention to the ' unusually difficult river diversion and foundation excavation problems ', we have a responsibility to pause a while and weigh its full implications. It meant that modern engineering science can successfully tackle the project, but only if we can supply them the required materials, men and money, adequately and in time. It meant that the world's latest mechanical appliances on dam construction should be made available; as also hundreds of the best technicians in the line; and all these we do not have in this country. We will have to import them; for the science of High Dams has made such tremendous progress in America, that even our senior Engineers here, however talented they are, have yet to learn many things from abroad. Two hundred key men including one Chief Engineer have to come from America. The contractor must come from America; machinery costing about rupees 5 crores will have to be imported even to start with; and some of the machines are rare to come by.

" Then there is the question of construction of a railway line from Kovur or Nidadavole to Polavaram for the transport of 3 million tons of materials. This must commence at once. Camps

and buildings costing over one crore will have to be completed within a year. A town of the size of Rajahmundry will spring up at Polavaram, which will have to be planned and protected against epidemics. Controlled materials like cement, steel, wood, petrol and foodstuffs should be made available in adequate quantities. The daily output of all the cement companies in South India put together is only 1,000 tons, while at peak periods the dam would require 1,500 tons a day. So a separate cement company will have to be started. About 3 lakhs tons of steel (as against an original forecast of half a million tons made before August 1948) will be required, of which the bulk will have to be supplied in the earlier stage. A huge workshop, capable of fabricating and repairing the latest machinery in record time will have to be built. The supervision and control of expenditure cannot be exercised from Fort St. George. An authority on the spot will have to be created by legislation. An Engineering staff of two chiefs, 8 Superintending, 27 Executive, 100 Assistants and 400 Supervisors a staff almost equal to the entire existing staff of the Public Works Department of this Province will be required for construction, after the foundation has been laid by foreign experts.

" Sir, more important than all these men, money and material is the time element. Only those who have made a study of the technical aspect of the dam construction can adequately realize it. The Ramapadasagar Project has no parallel in the world, not to speak of South India. Neither Mettur, nor Tungabhadra comes anywhere near it in the Engineering difficulties to be surmounted. The waters of Godavari with ten times the annual discharge of the Cauvery or the Tungabhadra have to be diverted at Mahanandi hill exposing the river bed at the right arm; and this is the crux of the problem. Engineers will be grappling with primordial forces of Nature flood and erosion during the first two years. The building of the coffer dam above the danger level should be accomplished within two flood seasons at the most, and all the time, as the excavation in the deep bed lies exposed, a bitter struggle will have to be carried on by pumps for survival against seepage. It is a period of great anxiety, and great risks. Once started, the project will have to proceed at break-neck speed; and we should be fully prepared to meet the men, material and money requirements of Engineers without any delay.

" Sir, such are the major implications of the Ramapadasagar Project; such is the magnitude of the forces we have to contend with. I have not referred to the financial aspect at all so far, although over 170 crores of rupees would be required for the project. In my opinion that was the least important part of it. For a good cause money could be found, and the loan market could be tapped. The project could be remunerative, the country's economy would receive a fillip; and agriculture and industry would expand. My friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao says that the Andhras require the project for themselves. We were never tied down by such narrow considerations. We felt that it was required for the whole country. What was good for the Andhras was good for the

rest of the peoples of India. We were therefore full of hopes, full of visions and were cheerfully consulting engineers, and carrying on negotiations with Government of Hyderabad, and with Government of India.

" Sir, this was the position till the month of August last year. Then came a communication from Government of India, stating that the country was in the grip of an inflationary crisis and that it would be a very potent means of combating inflation to concentrate on investment projects which are productive of immediate returns; that the priorities in our list of post-war schemes should be recast in the light of the altered economic developments and that the whole work of drawing up priorities would be undertaken at the Centre. We, here, Sir, deliberated over it and while agreeing that concentrating on projects not involving huge capital outlay, but are productive of quick returns may be a sound policy of combating inflation, yet pointed out to Government of India that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, that if Ramapadasagar Project has to be postponed, so too will many other giant projects have to be, including the building of a refugee city, the construction of a greater Delhi and a host of other ambitious projects originally planned for the different parts of India long before the inflationary menace was in the offing. We then, for our part, proceeded to re-examine our projects in the light of the new economic developments. A note on the subject was prepared by the Public Works Secretary and submitted to the Cabinet where we had the benefit of the advice of the Honourable Minister for Public Works.

" That note, Sir, I now lay before the House. In a matter like this, where speeches tending to rouse inter-regional passions are made, there should be no secrecy. In such cases withholding of information, however well intentioned, is as calculated to damage the unity of the country as wrong information or misguided propaganda. You will observe, Sir, that that note after fully setting out the technical, administrative and financial implications of the scheme in an inflationary phase of our economy, concluded that it would be foolishness to let people believe that they could have Ramapadasagar and many other good things, too, all at the same time, and immediately.

" Even after such a note as that, Sir, my fond hopes did not abandon me. Even though the project may take 17 years to yield results, I felt that a beginning has to be made to feed the growing population of the Province and the earlier it is made the better. I therefore felt that if somehow Government of India could help us in finding the men, material and money, the project may yet be launched. It was with this object that I interviewed the Minister for Irrigation with the Government of India while last in Delhi. Discussions ranged through the whole gamut of our post-war irrigation schemes, and when the turn came up for Ramapadasagar, I made it plain to him that this was not a project on which the Province could proceed single-handed and therefore asked what

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help Government of India could give regarding our requirements of men, material and money for this giant project. I even enquired whether adequate technical personnel could not be found from among the engineers in Sind who had worked on the Sukkur Barrage. Does this mean, Sir, that the project has been sabotaged? Sir, Ramapadasagar is no minor project. It can be executed only with the combined efforts and hearty co-operation of the Province and the Centre: and if I placed the full facts before the Minister in charge of Irrigation at the Centre and asked for his co-operation and assurances regarding the supplies of the requisite men, material and money, does it, by any stretch of imagination, amount to sabotaging the Project?

"Sir, there is no invisible hand in all this; no whispering campaign from Delhi to Madras; no by-passing the interests of Province or people for any collusive advantages with the Centre. Sir, that is a strange accusation not only against me, but also against the Central Government. The facts are here, before the House, for everyone to see, and for every one to judge.

"Sir, there is one more charge levelled by my kind friend in this matter, and I would be failing in my duty to this House, if I do not clarify the position. My friend said that when the International Bank Mission visited Madras, several projects were mentioned to the Commission, but not Ramapadasagar. Sir, this is not correct. In fact, we had invited the Commission to see certain projects in person, and had even arranged their tour programme accordingly; but the Commission told us that they were not technical men, that their visit was more of an exploratory nature, and that they would be content with acquainting themselves with the general economic situation of the country. The trip to particular projects had, therefore, to be cancelled. Even then, Sir, we did not leave them at that. We took them round to show the models of our different projects and handed over to them a detailed list of our post-war projects. The list is here and if anybody has any doubt whether Ramapadasagar was in it or not, he can verify it. Not only that, in my personal discussion with the members who met us, I enquired in detail of the possibility of America supplying through the International Bank the men, materials and money required for Ramapadasagar. Sir, the Commission naturally could not commit themselves, and further they were dealing with India as a whole. But there it was, Sir, our interest in the project and our enquiries for what they were worth.

"Sir, I must apologise for the time taken over these two questions; but, Sir, the charges were so serious and the true facts so little known that already the matter has begun to agitate the minds of a considerable section of the public. I am, however, deeply obliged to my Honourable friend for creating an opportunity for me to apprise the House of all the salient facts on two very important questions of the day."

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is open for a Member to speak in one language on one day and in another language on another day? Formerly there was a ruling that if a Member wants to change his language, he should inform the Speaker."

MR. SPEAKER:—"To whom does the hon. Member refer?"

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I think there was a ruling given by Mr. B. Sambamurthi, the previous Speaker, that if a Member who speaks usually in one language wants to speak in another language, he should inform the Speaker."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I do not know whom the hon. Member has in mind."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I mean the Hon. the Premier of this Province who spoke formerly in Tamil and now spoke in English."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If I remember aright, he has spoken before twice in English, once recently on the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill."

*THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I desire to reply to a few of the criticisms levelled against Government by certain hon. Members of this House. I shall refer to the other observations made by hon. Members of this House during the discussions on the Demands. Two hon. Members referred to the lump-sum provision under the Grow More Food programme which has been shown in the Budget. Government too do not like lump-sum provisions in the Budget. But if we are obliged to provide for lump-sums under the Grow More Food Campaign, I must say, Sir, that we have not been able to get the schemes ready in time so that we could include these schemes as Part II ones. It was also pointed out that we were obliged to show a lump-sum provision because there was no plan or programme relating to irrigation or the Grow More Food programme. I have already pointed out in this House that we have framed a five-year programme of Grow More Food, small schemes each costing 20 lakhs of rupees or less and that we have distributed these schemes over all the districts, as far as possible. We have also taken into consideration that all the districts must, to the extent possible, share equally this benefit under the Grow More Food programme. I have already pointed out that we have drawn up a five-year programme commencing from 1947-48 and ending with 1951-52, a programme consisting of 300 small schemes, costing in the aggregate 6 to 7 crores of rupees, which are expected to provide irrigation for 2·5 lakhs of acres. But I must point out here again that in the matter of new irrigation schemes, we have necessarily to pass through the stage of investigation and that investigation does take some time. Without investigation, we cannot take up schemes for execution and we have found in the matter of these small schemes that no data has been available and

we have to start and do the investigation afresh. With the limited staff available, we have arranged the investigation of schemes almost in all the districts in this Province. Our idea is that as and when schemes are ready after investigation, we could take them up for execution. If we should not have this lump-sum provision, we could bring forward under Part II Schemes only schemes for which plans and estimates are ready and, for schemes which would be ready in the course of the next year, we would have to wait till the next Budget year. That is why we are obliged to seek the approval of this Assembly for this lump-sum provision. During 1948–49, Sir, out of this five-year programme of schemes we have been able to sanction as many as 42 schemes whose total estimated expenditure would come to 97·4 lakhs of rupees. We hope to incur an expenditure of 40 lakhs of rupees from out of this lump-sum provision during the course of this year. Besides these small schemes, as hon. Members are aware, we have also sanctioned recently the Malampuzha scheme in Malabar, the Mettur Canal scheme which would serve parts of Salem and Coimbatore districts and the Pennar-Kumudavati scheme which would serve a portion of the Anantapur district. I must point out, Sir, that we did expect to take up for execution these schemes much earlier than what we were able to do, but there were so many difficulties.

"Regarding the Malampuzha scheme, I would like to mention on this occasion that there have been criticisms that this Government have been very negligent in the matter of Malabar but when I took up this portfolio about three years back, I found, Sir, that this Malampuzha scheme had been ordered to be investigated during the previous administration and that the staff had been posted and had gone to the site and that the next day they got an order that this investigation should be stopped. Therefore, I found that the investigation had to be started again and all along we speeded up the investigation and when the plans and estimates were ready and investigation was over, we had to seek the Government of India's approval for the subsidy which we were entitled to. This was the reason for the delay. Therefore, we could not incur much expenditure under this scheme this year but we hope to incur considerable expenditure during the coming year under the lump-sum provision.

"Regarding the Pennar-Kumudavati Scheme, again I expected to take it up early this year. But we had to get the consent of Mysore and there was no doubt considerable delay. But after prolonged discussions, Mysore had agreed and we had come to an understanding and thus we were able to sanction the scheme only recently and even for this scheme we expect to incur expenditure this year.

"Regarding the Mettur Canal Scheme, it was also sanctioned recently. I do not know how the Hon. Member from Karaikudi, who spoke yesterday, got the information that this scheme was intended for the mill-owners of Coimbatore. Even when the Mettur Reservoir Scheme was discussed in the old Legislative

Council—I do remember and several hon. Members of this House will remember—that representatives from Coimbatore were urging that this reservior which was built in the Salem area should first benefit portions of these dry areas before it could be taken to the Tanjore district. It was then pointed out by the then Government that it was not feasible to take the waters of the Mettur Reservoir to Salem or Coimbatore district. But I found that there was a surplus available to the extent of irrigating about 45 thousand acres which could be taken over to these dry areas and that this scheme would serve the dry Bhavani taluk in the Coimbatore district and the Tiruchengode taluk which could not otherwise see water anywhere. Therefore, the hon. Member Dr. Subrahmaniam should now see how this scheme would benefit the mill-owners living in the Coimbatore City. But I should again like to point out that there is no question of rivalry or competition between the schemes of Ramnad and the schemes of Coimbatore and Salem. The question is one of feasibility. I can assure the Leader of the Independent Party who has been urging that Cauvery water must be taken to the Ramnad district that we are still examining the question, although I have not been able to see so far how it could be feasible. But even those who are eager about the schemes of Ramnad district should not object to the Mettur water being taken to the extent of irrigating 45 thousand acres to Bhavani and the Tiruchengode taluks."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Why not take Mettur water, Sir, to Ramnad?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The water can more profitably go to this nearer area and this is also an old scheme. Mettur is in the Salem district, Sir, and Tiruchengode is very near Mettur and Tiruchengode needs water much more urgently and pressingly than several other areas. Further, we have sanctioned 42 small schemes in the year 1948–49 that would cost, on the whole, about 97·4 lakhs of rupees. We hope to sanction during this year itself eight other small schemes costing on the whole about 20 lakhs of rupees and these eight schemes which would be sanctioned presently would serve the districts of Nellore, Kurnool, South Arcot, Krishna and Guntur. Besides these short schemes, we have also a programme of long-term schemes numbering 23 and the estimated total expenditure on these 23 schemes will be about 26 crores of rupees. Therefore, under the Budget year, we have to incur expenditure for these 50 schemes which are being sanctioned this year and hon. Members will notice in the annexure to Appendix II of the Budget Memorandum, a list of 205 schemes covering supply to various districts. We hope to take up as many schemes as possible as and when they are ready after investigation during this year and we do expect to spend about 70 lakhs of rupees for which provision is sought for under the lump-sum provision.

"There was another charge, Sir, by two or three hon. Members that nothing has been done in Rayalaseema so far. It is true, Sir, that there has been past neglect relating to the demands of the

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Rayalaseema. But this Government should not be held responsible if on account of accumulated neglect we are not able to do as much as should be done. Again there has been delay in investigation of several schemes. Still, I should point out that under the five-year programme, about 53 small schemes covering the various districts of the Rayalaseema costing about 62·5 lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned in this year. Several of these small schemes have been sanctioned by the Chief Engineer himself and seven big schemes costing Rs. 35 lakhs, out of the Rs. 62·5 lakhs, have been sanctioned by the Government. Among the big schemes that have been sanctioned recently, I have already pointed out the Pennar-Kumudavati scheme in Anantapur district. Besides this there is also the Tigaleru scheme and the reclamation of the lagoon in the Kurnool district. All this would give us about 5,630 acres. Two big schemes relating to Rayalaseema are ready, namely, the reservoir across the Kollimagulavagu near Ponium and the restoration of the Perur tank in Boyadagumpla village costing on the whole about 9·9 lakhs of rupees. The hon. Member Mr. Koti Reddi referred to the Kanchala Gandi Project. I must point out that both this project and the one relating to the Pullampet project have been pending for a very long time, but still the engineers have not been able to solve the difficulties that presented themselves and they are examining the availability of water, etc., and as soon as the engineers are able to find a solution, I can assure the hon. Member that we shall take up these schemes. Then the Upper Pennar Project was referred to by the hon. Member from Anantapur. That is also ready. Again there is delay because we have to obtain the consent of Mysore relating to the submersion of lands and we have been in correspondence with Mysore. I have had discussions with the Ministers concerned and I do expect to have their consent before long so that we can take up the execution of that scheme. This scheme could have been started even three or four months back but for the delay in this respect.

"Again there is the Mid-Pennar Project about which I said two days back in answer to a question that investigation was still going on. Then again, the Hon. Member, Mr. Koti Reddi, referred to the Gandikota Project. The final stages of the investigation of the project are being attended to and we do hope to take up that also shortly. Then there is the Bhairan Tippa Project which is a major project and which would serve the Anantapur and Bellary districts. Even about that project we had to obtain the consent of Mysore and we had discussions. We have come to an agreement and as soon as the plans and estimates are ready, we do hope to take up that project during the budget year.

"The hon. Member from Chittoor referred to the projects in his district. The Swarnamukhi project has been pending for a long time. Investigation is not over yet and we do hope to take up the execution of that project too in that dry district during the course of the budget year. I can also assure hon. Members representing other districts that in spite of the shortage of technical staff we are managing to do the investigation with special staff in almost every district in the Province.

"The hon. Member from South Kanara district said that his district was one of the most neglected districts. Rather he made a very serious charge that nothing had been done there. The hon. Member, Mr. Karanth, referred to the five-year programme on road development. Yes, Sir, he said there was no programme. We have already drawn up a programme and we are revising that programme so as to increase the mileage of village roads considerably. And he asked whether it would not be placed before the Legislature. When the programme is revised and finalized, the Government could consider the suggestion whether they could not place it before the Legislature as the Vipan Scheme on road programme was placed before the Legislative Council then. That five-year programme does cover roads and bridge schemes in the South Kanara district. We have already sanctioned one bridge over the Kollur river and execution has been taken up. We have also sanctioned and execution has been started regarding the Shiriyar scheme which will cost ultimately Rs. 6,19,700 for a yield of 549 acres and a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in this budget. We have also got on hand three major schemes costing about Rs. 60,000 relating to the South Kanara district which are ready. All other schemes relating to that district are being investigated, one over the Gurpur River and the other over Balagaduhalla in Kundapur taluk. Besides these we have shown 15 schemes in the South Kanara district which we expect to take up under the lump sum provision during the budget year. Therefore I can maintain that whatever has been the past neglect, there has been no neglect on our part and there has been sufficient attention paid even to the South Kanara district.

"Now, Sir, the Hon. the Premier has referred to the criticisms and the serious charges of sabotage levelled against the Government relating to the Ramapadasagar project. As he has pointed out, Sir, we should not minimize the magnitude of the scheme. It would be the biggest scheme in India and would rank along with the Boulder Dam and the Grand Culu Dam in United States of America. The hon. Member, Mr. Kaleswara Rao asked: Why should you raise the estimate? He rather suggested, if I remember aright, that we might under-estimate it and take up the work and then see. I do not believe in under-estimating difficulties, nor am I to exaggerate difficulties. If it is a mere political stunt that I should indulge in, I can announce the sanction of this big scheme and then point out one hundred difficulties. But that is not the way to solve our huge problems. As the Hon. the Premier has pointed out the Government of India's fullest co-operation and help at all stages are needed for executing this big scheme and during the peak period of construction of the scheme, at least a minimum of Rs. 16 crores would be needed every year and we do need the Government of India's financial help. But we seek their help only by way of loans and we also want their help in other directions. I have been pursuing the matter with the Government of India for the last two years and I have been urging on the Ministers concerned to take a decision and give us help so that we may be enabled to go ahead with the scheme. Discussions were

held by me lately along with Mr. Venkata Rao, with the Hon. Mr. Gadgil in Delhi on 4th November 1948 and with the Hon. Dr. Mathai on 5th November 1948. The Hon. the Finance Minister of the Government of India wanted to know whether the expenditure could be kept low in the initial years. I shall read an extract from my letter, dated the 12th November 1948, addressed to the Hon. Dr. John Mathai: Referring to the commitments the Government of India would have to make regarding this scheme, I said:

'It may still be possible for you to be helpful towards this project in spite of the severe measures you are now contemplating to put down inflation. Shortages of various kinds are likely to retard our progress and the actual expenditure up to the end of 1949-50 *might be far below the estimated amount.'*

I said further in my letter to the Hon. Dr. John Mathai:

'I am enclosing herewith a note prepared by my Secretary on this project. It will convince you that we are in no foolhardy mood in this endeavour. Difficulties there are in plenty. There is no need to add to them. We do appreciate them in full, but unless we make a start when people's enthusiasm for the project is alive we may not start at all.'

I added further:

'I hope the anti-inflationary consideration which hangs heavily on you at this time will not stifle our endeavour on this project, because, as I have shown, the actual expenditure till the end of 1949-50 *is susceptible of being slowed down and expenditure on a heavy scale need commence only after we had started work on the river bed.'*

Now in reply to this on 24th December 1948 we heard from the Works Ministry of the Government of India stating that a Committee had considered the subject and it was decided by that Committee to postpone this scheme for some time. But as the Hon. the Premier pointed out we are still pursuing this matter. We are urging on the Government of India to take up the scheme without delay and as he said, we had a discussion with the World Bank Commission when two Members came here and we showed the models of the Ramapadasagar project and the Krishna-Pennar Project and I heard from the Engineers who were present that the Members were very much impressed with the possibilities of the schemes. That is the position and it is for the House to judge whether there has been any sabotage or any acts of cold-storage on the part of this Government or even the Government of India.

"The hon. Member, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, referred to the Krishna-Pennar Project. I propose to reply to other criticisms of hon. Members during the discussion on the Demands for want of time now. That hon. Member, Sir, a very experienced Member, made certain references regarding the Krishna-Pennar Project and the Government's attitude towards it, which I should point out, were ill-informed and uncharitable. He said that this Government were taking up that scheme in order to divert water from a particular area which was entitled to that water and knock away the water

to certain other areas in which the Government were interested. I must give in brief, Sir, the background of this scheme so far as this Government is concerned. It was the hon. Member, Mr. Koti Reddi, my then colleague who drew my attention about three years back to this scheme. Then I searched for the papers and I found that this scheme had been shelved. The decision was that it was not a feasible scheme and it was no use dealing with this scheme. Therefore it had been dropped. When I looked at the papers, I found long ago that the late Mr. Arokiaswami Mudaliyar who was a Minister in the Government some time back, and who was a Superintending Engineer took up the project and evolved a scheme. Then there was a Mckenzie Scheme over the Pennar in the Nellore district. This Government ordered that a preliminary investigation of the scheme should be made. The Chief Engineer who examined the scheme said that there were large possibilities and then after further examination we have sanctioned detailed investigation of the scheme which is now going on with as much speed as possible.

"But no plans and estimates are ready. As Mr. Kaleswara 5 p.m.
Rao pointed out plans and estimates cannot be got ready before the investigation is over. Therefore, it is not posssible to say which district would get how much and so on. But I can assure hon. Members that Rayalaseema would get a large bulk. Parts of Nellore which would be served by this scheme are equally bad. Parts of Chittoor district (Kalahasti taluk) which would be served by this scheme are even worse. Parts of Chingleput and parts of South Arcot which would be served by this scheme are equally bad, having no other irrigation sources. I must point out, Sir, when this scheme comes into fruition, it will be only 40 per cent of the waters of Krishna that would be utilized, including the waters of Krishna that are now being used for irrigation. Still there is 60 per cent of Krishna waters. There is no question of availability of water. Wherever it is possible, we shall take water, and there is plenty of water. It is our idea to give the maximum benefit to the dry areas, particularly the dry areas of Rayalaseema. As the hon. Member Mr. Koti Reddi stated, there was a proposal that this must be taken through Nallamalai hills so that it may serve certain other areas. That is also being examined. Therefore, there is no question of exclusive right to water by a particular area. In that way, Nasik cannot claim exclusive right to Godavari, Hyderabad cannot claim exclusive right to Krishna or Tungabhadra, and Coorg cannot deny Cauvery to Mysore or Madras. The other day the hon. Member from Hospet was referring to the opposition from Karnataka to the Tungabhadra Project. When the Hon. Minister for Works, Mines and Power, in the Government of India, visited Hospet along with me, there was a deputation from the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee. They seriously suggested that the Tungabhadra scheme should be abandoned, because they would suffer submersion of their lands by the dam constructed on the Karnataka site, while the benefit would go to Andhra. But that is not a valid objection. No narrow, exclusive, dog-in-the-manger outlook can help towards

national development. There is plenty of water. We must have a long range view. There is no question of conflict between Ramapadasagar Project and Krishna-Pennar Project. I do believe when Ramapadasagar Project is ready we shall take it up first. Godavari can go northward only to a limited extent. But it can be brought down to Guntur. Wherever water can be taken, we must have a national vision. In that way we can develop ourselves and prosper. That is how this Government have been examining the various schemes and are devoting themselves to solve the serious food problem and the economic problem.

" Mr. Srinivasa Rao from Arni referred to some apprehensions from some people of his constituency relating to a project near Cheyyar, which is being constructed or has been constructed within the limits of Chingleput district. If I do not answer that, people would take it that there is room for such misapprehensions. I can at once point out that there is no room for any apprehension. No interest would be affected. Particularly the people referred to by him are not to be affected in any way. They know it themselves. I visited the site, I heard their objections, and I have provided for their objections. Therefore, there need be no apprehensions about any of our projects. We are looking into all aspects of the schemes when we take them up.

" Hon. Members representing several constituencies referred to this or that scheme, and they were not sure whether we are going to take up certain schemes. I can tell them for their information that I do expect to take up the Manimuktar scheme in the Tirunelveli district which is ready. I do expect to take up the Rallapad Reservoir and Otleru Projects in the Nellore district presently. The Vaigai scheme in Mathurai is getting ready, and I hope to take it up in the coming year. It is for these schemes that I ask for Rs. 70 lakhs. Then there is the Pullampadi scheme and other schemes in Tiruchirappalli district. There is the Coringa Island Project in East Godavari district. We are trying to go through all aspects of the schemes as far as possible. But if we are not able to do as much for certain districts as we do for certain other districts, it is because of inherent difficulties in investigating irrigation schemes and getting them ready. If I have not mentioned about other schemes which are likely to be taken up, hon. Members must not misunderstand me that I do not propose to take up those schemes. With these words, I express my gratitude to you for allowing me to make these observations during the general discussion of the budget."

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:— " Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad of the interest shown in educational problems by many of the members of this House. One problem which has been pointedly put before this House, and which has been referred to by more than one Member, is about the medium of instruction in colleges. Before I take up that very important question, I would like to clear certain misgivings that were suggested by certain hon. Members. I am sorry that the Leader of the United People's party is not here, but I understand that he is

absent because of an important engagement elsewhere. He mentioned that in the matter of grant to the Universities the various regional areas are not being treated properly. I would like to clear that misapprehension immediately by a reference to certain figures. On page 221 of the Detailed Budget Estimates you will find grants given to two Universities in a generous manner. But the Madras University had not submitted any application to the Government. The Annamalai and Andhra Universities have been given good grants for their schemes. Coming to the total grant, I must point out that for 1947–48 the Madras University has been given Rs. 5,01,125, Andhra University Rs. 4,27,746 and Annamalai University Rs. 8,74,618. Coming to the Budget Estimates for 1949–50, I must say . . . (Interruption.) I am afraid Rayalaseema does not have a separate University. Coming to the Budget Estimates of 1949–50 Madras University is allotted Rupees 5,60,600, Andhra University Rs. 6,89,900 and Annamalai University Rs. 8,96,600. (Interruption.) The greater grant to the Annamalai University is because they have an Engineering College for which also grants are made. I would like to tell you that the policy of the Government in regard to grants is according to the needs and application of the Universities. Even recently in the case of the Andhra University, the usual rule of half the grant was given up when they pointed out that certain courses were very important to the country. In such cases even full grants have been given. I would like to point out that grants are not based on regional areas, but according to the necessities of each University. We believe that Universities are serving the Province as a whole and not the regional areas in which they are situated. If we see the budget provision it will be seen that the Andhra University has been treated very well in the current year.

" Coming to the medium of instruction everybody seems to think that some conclusion has been arrived at in this matter. But I may point out to you, Sir, this matter has been under consideration by not only this Government and the University, but also by the Government of India. The Government of India appointed a Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities with Dr. Tarachand, the Education Adviser to the Government of India as Chairman. That Committee exhausrively went into this matter as to what should be the medium of instruction in the Universities. I shall now read the proceedings of that Committee:—

> *' Opinion was unanimous that a time must come when English will be replaced by the regional language as the medium of instruction in the higher stages of study. The main difficulties in giving effect to the proposal are the lack of suitable text-books on scientific subjects and the lack of technical terms in the Indian languages. After deep consideration it was recommended that the international terms that are available in English and technical terms might be adopted in Indian languages so that there will be common terms not only throughout India but throughout the world.'*

'After the discussion it was resolved that English as the medium of instruction in the University stage should be replaced during the next five years by Indian languages and that the Universities should within this period adopt the language of the State or Province or region as the medium of instruction. After the period of five years English will cease to be the medium of instruction.'

This was referred to the various Governments for their opinions."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" May I ask, Sir, whether there are any dissenting minutes? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" No, Sir. It is unanimous."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Not even by the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University? "

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" I do not see any dissenting minute of the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University in the proceedings.

" Coming to the next stage, when Governments were referred to, the Governments in their turn referred the matter to Universities and the departments. This Government referred the matter to the Director of Public Instruction also. The Director wrote saying that five years was too short a period for the change-over. Universities have appointed *ad hoc* Committees to go into this matter and they have not sent their final opinion. In the meantime, the matter has been referred to the Universities Commission. If we consider the matter dispassionately about the need for studying English, there is unanimity of opinion. Everybody thinks English is of international importance, and as such it must be studied as a language. But, Sir, the mass of opinion is that in course of time it is inevitable that the regional language should become the medium of instruction in our Universities. The adoption of a foreign language as the medium of instruction has created a gulf between the so-called educated and the rest in this country. The large majority of people who cannot afford University education are barred from higher studies because of their lack of knowledge of a foreign language which alone is the doorway for higher learning to-day. Consequently, this had led to a great deal of waste of human material in this country. Opportunities must be given to the millions of men and women who may not have the means to go to the universities to attain to high standards of knowledge. That can only be done when the medium of instruction will be in our own languages and books on all subjects in the higher sciences will be published in the regional languages. But there is also another point of view to be considered. Any hurried change-over should not be at the risk of efficiency. Whatever changes we may like to do must be done in a manner which will be conducive to greater efficiency in instruction and knowledge. Consequently, any change-over should be preceded by previous detailed and effective preparations for it. This, as far as I see, must be as strenuous

as it must be varied. But any change in the medium of instruction without these preparations may lead only to waste and inefficiency. The success in this matter will depend to a large extent on the fullest and wholehearted co-operation of the Universities. Sir, this is what I said when I had the occasion to welcome the Universities Commission and this is what I would like to say again here.

" But this is not a subject over which I think we need worry about now because, this matter must be considered on an All-India basis. This matter has been also referred to the Universities Commission presided over by no less a person than Sri S. Radhakrishnan. I have no doubt they will give us a good lead in this matter. 5-15 p.m.

" I have only a few other remarks to make. I would like to mention about the College building in Rajahmundry about which my hon. Friend referred. I am sorry I do not find that member here. Sir, there was a proposal to build a college in Rajahmundry when the Hon. Mr. Prakasam was the Premier and the estimate was made at Rs. 36 lakhs. The Hon. Mr. Prakasam thought that Rs. 36 lakhs was too much. Therefore, the architect was asked to reduce the cost to Rs. 20 lakhs. The architect has put up his proposal and there is an amount of Rs. 6 lakhs provided in the current year's budget for that purpose. But, when this matter came up for administrative sanction, the Government of India issued a circular that as far as possible, capital expenditure on buildings must be curtailed to the minimum. But, in view of the fact that there is need for a college building in Rajahmundry, this Government have made provision for it. Even though this provision is made on a small scale in this year's budget, this is made to begin the construction of the building.

" Then, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Bokkai Gowder, was very angry. He said, 'Nilgiris is a district. Why do you not start a college there? ' It is true, Sir, that the Nilgiris is a district. But the population of that district is only about 2½ lakhs. The hon. Member himself knows that. In the present financial position of the Government we would not be able to do anything unless the people of the place come forward with financial help and move the Government in the matter. Mr. Bokkai Gowder said that even places like Cuddapah are having colleges and asked why the Nilgiris district should not have a college. Sir, he satisfied himself by abusing and not by coming forward with any concrete proposals in this matter. In the circumstances, while I very much sympathise with the hon. Member's suggestion about the need for a college there, I hope he will get the co-operation of the people in the Nilgiris to see that the college is started.

" Then, Sir, mention was made about Bellary by the Hon. the Lady Member from Bellary. As I said in the case of the Nilgiris district, if the people of Bellary are willing to do something in the matter, Government will certainly help them in bringing a college into existence in Bellary. One other matter, I would like to mention here, Sir, is this. One hon. Member

felt it necessary to say that the Government are prejudiced against certain communities. I must say that certain traditions were created by foreign Government before us because they suited them. By setting up those traditions, they created divisions between the various sections of the people with the result that we saw the two-nation theory to-day with all its consequences. If those traditions and theories have certain bad effects, I am sure, everybody will attribute these results to the systems which the foreign Government created. They were perpetuating a system of education which created those divisions. This Government felt that they should not allow those past traditions for if this policy is continued, it would produce harmful results and keep the communities apart. They wanted to correct it and discourage separate institutions. That does not mean that the Government is against any community. If the grants given to the institutions managed by the various communities are taken into account, it will be seen that large amounts of grants are being given to institutions managed by my minority communities. For instance, if I may take the missionary institutions, they have been given very generous grants as compared with other institutions. In fact, we have been very generous in regard to these institutions. Well, Sir, one thing I want to say is this. We want to encourage good institutions run by any community. But, if there are bad or corrupt institutions in any community, the Government must interfere and check the corruption. When that is done, I do not want anybody to say that because it is a minority community, something is being done against it. While this Government will try to be impartial and not interfere with educational institutions managed by whatever community, in the present set-up, it is the duty of the Government to step in and put a stop to corruption wherever there is corruption.

"Then, Sir, I would like just to refer to basic education. I understand that two hon. Members of the House made certain disparaging remarks about basic education. They said that basic education has no basis and that it is baseless education. Mr. Fernandez does not know the facts. On the other hand, if he reads the report of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee of the Government of India, he will see that that Committee has recommended Basic Education. The gentleman who was mainly responsible for that report was Sir John Sargent. That gentleman with others went through the matter of basic education and said that basic education is the only type of education which will be suitable for this country. That matter was taken up long before the Congress Government both in the Centre and in the Provinces took up office. At that time, a foreign Government was in power and they went into that question and they decided a policy. But our hon. Friends here come and say that is baseless or it has no basis. Sir, the policy of basic education was laid down by the Government of India. Even at the recent Conference of the Education Ministers the Government of India have come forward and set apart Rs. 50 lakhs for the furtherance of basic education. It may be a small amount but that amount will not be small for

training teachers in basic education. If some of our hon. Friends who are prejudiced against it, say things and make insinuation, I should only say that they have not properly studied the system of basic education and I am very sorry for it. Sir, the Sargent Committee was set up by a Government which was in existence before the Congress came into office and I would therefore request hon. Members before they make criticisms, to study and understand the position and then to make their statements.

"About reorganization of education and other matters, I think hon. Members will have ample opportunities for discussing those points when the demand for Education comes up."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, as many as sixty members have participated in this five-day debate and I am glad that the members have evinced so much of interest in the Budget and in the Budget proposals. But, I was not fortunate to receive their congratulations this time; on the other hand, I received some little condemnation perhaps on my taxation proposals, though they could not be very exacting on account of the slow progress made in the various departments with regard to them. Some of the members in the opposition were wondering that after all they were very mild in their criticisms while our own party members were very eloquent and have been abusing the taxation proposals and that they did not congratulate in the usual manner the Finance Minister. That is indeed true and that will give the answer to the criticism that we have got a brute majority, that our members are docile, that they simply obey the Government whip and that they cannot speak as they like. Sir, it is not a fact. Our Congress members are in touch with the villagers and are in touch with the country more than the Muslim members—because I find many of the Muslim members living in the City and they are all practising lawyers while our own members live in villages; they have seen the mufassal parts and they come in contact with people to a greater degree than our friends in the Opposition. Therefore, they have their difficulties and so, they must take this opportunity of the General Budget discussion to ventilate the grievances. It is not therefore desirable for any Government to stifle that liberty which they have. They must exercise their duty and see that the Government in the various departments do not make any mistakes. Our Congress members are really vigilant. They do not allow the Government to sleep over matters. They do not hesitate to come forward to criticise their Government if they think that something is going wrong in some department. So, we carry on our own internal check which is a very healthy thing. Because we do not have an effective opposition just now, we carry on our own internal checks. We are the legislators ; we are the administrators ; we are the Government and we are the opposition. That is how our party is functioning. Nobody need be ashamed of saying it because there is no real opposition in the country. We are so big, so mighty that we create our own opposition in the Assembly. This year 1949—I do not know whether some of you have realised that—this year 1949 is very

similar to 1939. Out of curiosity, I looked to the general reply by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari who was Premier and Finance Minister in 1939. Sir, you were then a member of the Assembly also and you know that in the Budget Session of 1939 he made many taxation proposals ; perhaps history is repeating itself and in the year 1949 we are also having some taxation proposals. Sir, the same type of criticism was also levelled against those taxation proposals in 1939. There was the General Sales Tax for the first time in the history of India. Madras was the pioneer to introduce the general sales tax in the whole country and the whole country was ablaze with criticism on that tax. Likewise there was public criticism on the Tobacco tax—which had the blessing of the Justice Party in power in 1935. Then there was a duty on spirit and altogether there were five taxation proposals. There was a round of criticism on these proposals. Some of the members in the Opposition then also referred to the criticisms made by the party members and the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachariar in his reply to the discussions said certain things which look very prophetic and which look as though he was reading the affairs today."

5-30 p.m. SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I think when Mr. Annamalai Pillai was referring to Rajaji's name and was trying to say something, you said that the name of Rajaji who is now the Governor-General should not be used to influence the discussion and may I therefore ask the Hon. Leader of the House to speak for himself taking the substance."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Is he influencing the debate? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" If it is not for influencing it need not be read out."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am not referring to any personal letter written to me as a personal friend, but I am only quoting from the Assembly debate which took place some ten years ago referring to party members which was referred to by some members of the then Opposition—I think it was Mr. Pannirselvam and others. This is what Rajaji said:

> *' Our party difficulties have a peculiar knack of being solved one way or the other without any difficulty being handed over to those who sit on the opposite benches. (Laughter.) Inherently our party is such, since it represents popular desires and popular ambitions and popular tastes, that it has the inherent capacity to settle its own affairs without any difficulty to those who do not want to share in our responsibilities in this matter.*

" So, Sir, that reply holds good even now and the Oppostion members need not be surprised at the way in which our party members spoke.

" Members have also complained that there was no poetry in the Budget speech though we had some specimen of it last time, that except for a dull, drab narration of events that took place this year and the taxation proposals to boot, there was very little poetry

and it was all dull and prosaic. Indeed there is no poetry in it and I could not attempt poetry when there was nothing. Last time we had Independence for the first time. Indians were still at the dawn of Independence and naturally the Budget also could echo some of those fine sentiments which were in the heart of young India. But, this year we are trying to be more realistic, and not merely sentimental, about things which have happened and which have not happened and I have tried to give a full narration of events that have taken place and which are also likely to take place in the Budget year. So, members need not complain that there was no poetry in it. In fact there could not be any complaint on that score.

" Sir, hon. Members have not fully realized the implications of what happened on October 2nd, 1948. In their enthusiasm either to go through the figures or to say something against the Government, they have forgotten that important and momentous event that took place on 2nd October 1948, namely, complete Prohibition. When we have lost 17 crores of rupees, which amounts to a third of our usual income and this factor was not borne in mind. When Rajaji could introduce new taxation proposals only when three districts went dry—then only Salem, Chittoor and Cuddapah —(interruption) North Arcot came in later in October 1939 only three districts were dry—am I not justified in bringing forward some taxation proposals when all the 25 districts have gone dry and when Government are losing nearly 17 crores of rupees on that score ? Was that fact borne in mind when member after member got up, whether from the Opposition or from the Congress ranks and spoke about the achievements of the Congress Government? Even with all that I claim, take any demand, either in the last year's Budget Estimate or the Revised Estimate or this year's estimate, you will find there is an increase in expenditure under every demand. In regard to Education, of course Mr. Ismail tried to do some little trick with mathematics and said that with 16·7 or 17·6 he would get something. After all what has been done to pander to the wishes of the Education Minister. Yet the fact remains, that stark naked fact, that we have lost about one-third of our income. For instance, if my income is Rs. 100 and if I lose on account of the Prohibition policy about 33 per cent of it, how can you ask me to carry on with the rest of the 66 per cent for Education, Police and other demands. If you only scrutinize and scan every demand you will find that every department is growing to-day. I am aware of the criticism made by my hon. Friend, Mr. N. S. Varadachari, that we have not yet developed our spending capacity. That is true and I shall come to that remark later on. Sir, in spite of all that, our machinery is getting new tempo just now and our officers are now in a right mood to spend more and more money on the various departments. Sir, whether it is the Education department or the Police department or any other department, the expenditure is mounting up. I will presently tell you that somehow our province has a peculiar nack of losing revenue than increasing our revenue. When I bring forward innocent taxation proposals there is a threat of turmeric Satyagraha, chilli

Satyagraha on the lines of the Dandi march relating to salt Satyagraha. Sir, it will be a very good thing if this Satyagraha materialises when perhaps we will have some little time and we can also join it and get some rest in the Vellore Central Jail as we did some years ago. Sir, I would also like, for the edification of hon. Members, to recapitulate the various taxation proposals given to the provinces by the Centre. In this respect we are in a pitiful condition. The Central Government will not give us even elbow room, as it were, for varying our taxation proposals and our taxation proposals are very limited; they are only 10 or 12 and they are contained in the Provincial List according to the Government of India Act. We are also now functioning under the same Government of India Act though Swaraj has come and though the Congress Government is functioning in the provinces and in the Centre, and yet we have to be working under the Government of India Act. Great men like Mahatmaji protested against it very strongly and Panditji carried on a whirlwind campaign as it were but the Government of India Act is still governing us. No doubt certain powers which were previously given to the Governors and Governors-General have now been removed from it, but yet the powers given to the Provincial Government remain intact. So, Sir, within the ambit of the British Parliament Act, i.e., the Government of India Act, the provinces cannot have ample room for taxation and what we want to do for the poor man is denied to-day. Only about 10 or 12 proposals are there and I shall read them to the House."

M. MUHAMMED ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" You do not want anything more? "

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do want more, and in fact I have even tabled a Resolution to that effect and also suggested certain improvements in regard to Provincial finance. But due to various difficulties which they have to face the Government of India seem to think that they can postpone the appointment of a Financial Commission for the next five years and that a sort of *status quo ante* can be maintained with regard to the Provinces. So, Sir, within the limited powers at our disposal we have lost five taxation measures. We have forgone willingly by our own acts, by our own propaganda, by our own slogan, if you don't misunderstand that word, five taxation measures which were given to us by the Government of India Act. We have abolished the tolls some time ago. I think in 1931 the popular feeling was against the tolls. Then the local bodies and municipalities were levying tolls and by one stroke of the pen, this Legislature, that is, our predecessors in office have done away with the toll, so much so, we are now paying annually 68 lakhs of rupees to the various municipalities and district boards as compensation for the tolls they were asked to give up; we also gave 292 lakhs as toll arrear compensation. Besides giving this 68 lakhs, the Advisers considering the pitiable condition of the municipalities and district boards ordered that 292 lakhs as toll arrear compensation must be paid to them. Last year we paid the last instalment of 72 lakhs of rupees which will not be available hereafter to the local boards. Apart from this 292 lakhs,

we are also paying them annually 68 lakhs and that this a charge on our revenue. We have forgone 16 crores and 80 lakhs under Excise in 1945–46; and that is a fact well-known to all. We have also forgone the entertainments tax. Mr. Strathie who was then in charge of Finance, being the First Adviser, in his generosity ordered that 90 per cent of the entertainments tax should be given away to local bodies, because from 1939–40 to 1945–46, it was entirely a Provincial tax. And now by the gift of Mr. Strathie the local bodies are now getting 90 per cent of the entertainments tax which we were levying. This year 90 lakhs are allowed to be given to local bodies which will not be available to the Provincial Government. When Rajaji levied the tobacco tax as one of the five measures in 1939, under some provision of the Government of India Act, they came down and settled it with the Advisers for a paltry sum of 25 lakhs on tobacco and we cannot therefore have anything more than that sum. Only recently we have decided to give up the betting tax, in which we got 35 lakhs last year. So, this year since we have abolished the tolls and introduced Prohibition we lost the entertainments tax, tobacco tax and then the betting tax. On the whole we have lost five taxation measures which would have given us nearly 20 crores."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" On a point of order, Sir, . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The Hon. Minister is not yielding."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I know, Sir, the hon. Member will be twitting me about prohibition."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" I am not twitting about prohibition. The Hon. Minister seems to be afraid of me. I want to know whether he has taken credit for the betting tax or not. It gives me the impression that he has not taken credit for it. I want him to elucidate."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I have taken credit for 22 lakhs this year. It is going. It is all a question of time, and whether it will go in the Budget year or year after next, I cannot now say. But these five taxation measures are not available to us. Sir, as I said, under the Government of India Act, there are not many items of taxation that are available to the Provincial Government. Member after Member including my hon. Friend, Mr. Kameswara Rao and Mr. Latchanna said that while they welcome taxation in a progressive country, they also want to ameliorate the condition of the poor people. But, Sir, they have forgotten at the same time the basic principle of taxation, when they remarked that instead of taxing the rich people we are trying to tax the poor. The main comment on that sad commentary is that the rich people are under the Government of India while the poor people are under me. All the items, namely, customs duty, income-tax, railways, etc., are under the Government of India. But expenditure on Elementary education, Public Health, Agriculture, Industries, Backward Communities, Welfare of Harijans and all that kind of important subjects are under my charge.

5-45 p.m. " Sir, here is the list of subjects on which the Provincial Government has powers to tax according to the Government of India Act.

' Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenue.'

Sir, if I had only attempted to increase the land revenue even by one anna in the rupee or even by half an anna, my fate would have been miserable in the villages. (An hon. Member: What about the landlords?) I will come to that later on. So, any increase in the land revenue is out of the question.

" Secondly, there is the ' duty of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India—(a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption; . . .' Now that we have introduced Prohibition throughout the Province, we do not get any income by way of this duty.

" Then, there is the ' tax on agricultural income '. That is a moot point on which some hon. Members spoke and criticised the Government for not having proposed to levy any tax on agricultural income instead of levying it on chillies, coconuts, etc. Sir, I know the history of the agricultural income-tax. After all, our Province is not like the United Province and Bihar where landlordism exists and where the entire land is in the hands of a few landlords and I know in places like Guntur and Krishna and even in Rayalaseema, there are not many big landlords. In those places the landowners own not more than 15 to 20 acres of land and they are struggling to make their both ends meet. In the Tanjore district perhaps there may be a few big landlords. In the end there may not be many big landlords who will be asked to pay this agricultural income-tax. As hon. Members know the first five thousand rupees of agricultural income would be exempt from any taxation. So, all these agriculturists who are also clever people, will not allow you to tax. Immediately the agricultural income-tax is levied, brothers will divide their landed property amongst themselves; fathers and sons will divide their property and they will not come under the mischief of the Act. Taking all that into account, what we are likely to get will be a meagre amount. I know the plantations. I know big zamindars. The zamindars are not able to pay even their *peishkush* to the Government because they are not able to collect rents from their tenants. Repeatedly we are postponing the *peishkush* and we are asking them to pay in instalments year after year.

" Now, I come to the plantations. I have not left plantations untouched. In spite of my presence in the Select Committee last time I could not get through my taxation proposal on tea and coffee because the senior Members of our Legislature who were in that Committee did not favour it and their arguments were convincing at that time and finally I gave it up. Now, I hope to get the same revenue from the coffee plantations, tea plantations and rubber plantations which I had foregone at that time. So, any tax on agricultural income in our Province is out of the question. I also remember that this question of levying tax on agricultural income was taken up and examined by the Board of Revenue and they estimated a yield of about twenty lakhs of rupees by way of this tax. Later on, due to the high price of agricultural products, it was increased to forty lakhs and then to sixty lakhs and ultimately we expected it to raise to one crore of rupees at a stretch. Thus it was expected that it would yield about one crore of rupees. As this one crore of rupees is not a bad sum we can reserve it for some future occasion when it is demanded. So, the hon. Members must know that the agricultural income-tax is not given up but will be taken up when we take up big developmental schemes like the compulsory education for which we want crores and crores of rupees annually. That is a different matter.

" Then, there is the ' tax on lands and buildings, hearths and windows '. I wish I could tax on the hearths and windows in our Province and I could get little money. I do not know how the hon. Members will appreciate my taxing on hearths and windows. The municipalities are levying tax on buildings and lands but not on ' hearths and windows '. Sir, I must say that this tax on hearths and windows is not known either to the municipalities or the Provincial Government. I do not know how it finds a place in the Government of India Act.

" Then, there is the ' duty in respect of succession to agricultural land '.

" Again, there is also the ' estate duty in respect of agricultural land '. The Government of India have to enact a legislation on these lines and we are awaiting that legislation. Even then, I do not know how much it will yield to the Provincial Government.

" Then, there is the ' tax on mineral rights, subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Dominion Legislature relating to mineral development '. Mr. Ismail Sahib has complained about the lethargy of the Geological Department. Sir, geological survey is mainly a subject under the charge of the Government of India. Yet in our limited sphere we have been giving all the encouragement to the various geological surveys in the province and we have been trying our best to help those people who are engaged in the work. Yet, for the present, we cannot hope to get anything big out of the tax on minerals.

" Then, there is the ' capitation tax '. I did not know what this ' capitation tax ' was meant and I referred it to the dictionary. I came to know that this is a *per capita* tax or a sort of poll tax on every head. If I collect one rupee or four annas per head per annum, it would come to about several lakhs. But I do not think whether I will be wise in going back to the days of Aurangazib in the pre-historic times. So, this ' capitation tax ' cannot be levied in our province and I cannot think of any Provincial Government levying this tax.

" Then, there is the ' tax on professions, trades, callings and employments, subject, however, to the provisions of section one hundred and forty-two A of this Act '. It is purely a municipal tax. By way of the professional tax previously the municipalities were getting a maximum of six hundred rupees but now it is limited to a maximum of fifty rupees by the insertion of a section in the Government of India Act by Mr. F. E. James who was then in the Central Government. Now the municipalities cannot levy more than fifty rupees on any profession, with the result we have to pay compensation amounting to about 12 lakhs of rupees to the municipalities to make good the loss of revenue incurred by them. So, this sum of 12 lakhs of rupees is a charge on the Provincial Government.

" Then, there is the ' tax on animals and boats '. I do not know whether Mr. Nagappa will like this tax on ' animals and boats '. (An hon. Member: How is it that Mr. Nagappa is interested in these things?) He is interested in the Veterinary Department. He served as a member in the Veterinary College Committee. So, any tax on buffaloes or bulls or boats is out of the question.

" Then, there is the ' tax on the sale of goods and on advertisements '. This tax on the sale of goods is the Sales Tax which we are now having in our Province. Then, there is the tax on advertisements. This tax on advertisements is proposed in the Budget and I am glad that no member out of the sixty members who have spoken mentioned anything against this tax. (An hon. Member: Perhaps we forgot it in the heat of discussion.) Whatever it may be, as there was no criticism for this proposal, I must take it that they have approved it. We are shortly bringing a Bill for this purpose before this House when they will have ample opportunity to discuss it.

" Then, there is the ' tax on vehicles suitable for use on roads, whether mechanically propelled or not, including tramcars '. That is a good income and we are getting about a crore and ninety lakhs of rupees this year under the Motor Vehicles Act. All buses, private cars and motor cycles are paying us. The taxation in Madras is the highest when compared to other provinces and I do not want to raise it any further, though some hon. Members referred to it. Sir, in the Transport Ministers' Conference it was also discussed and they felt that there should be some uniform legislation for this purpose. I told them that I have no objection to have such a uniform legislation in our Province provided they come to my level, and I also told them that I am not prepared to come to their level. I have clearly stated to them that we are levying a high taxation on these vehicles.

" Then, there is the ' tax on the consumption or sale of electricity, subject, however, to the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-four A of this Act '. Sir, the Government of India Act is again threatening us that the Central Government may take over all the electrical undertakings and pay us some little interest. We cannot get anything out of it then.

" Then, there is the ' cess on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein '. It is again a municipal business.

" Then, there is the ' tax on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling '. The tax on betting and gambling is going. But there is the tax on luxuries. We have, of course, few luxuries to be taxed. In the case of tax on entertainments, we are giving nearly the whole amount to the municipalities.

" Then, there is the ' rate of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty '. By way of this stamp duty and registration, we are getting about four crores and odd and that is a huge amount and we cannot increase it. Moreover, the rates of registration are very stiff and we cannot think of increasing it any further.

" Then, there is the ' dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways '. We have no waterways and therefore we cannot tax any goods carried on inland waterways.

" Then, there is the ' tolls tax ' which we have given it up long long ago.

" Then, there is the ' fee in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court '. Sir, these are the list of subjects on which the Provincial Government has powers to tax according to the Government of India Act.

" Sir, the responsibilities of the Provincial Government for maintaining law and order, for compulsory universal education, for public health, for rural water-supply and for the drainage scheme in the municipalities are really enormous. So, under those circumstances what could any Provincial Government do? Their powers are very limited."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Then, why is this Assembly and all this paraphernalia? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Then, why did you come to the Assembly when you know all that.

" Sir, we are working under the Government of India Act. Now, let us see what we could do. Various criticisms of the members reveal one fact and that is, that we are still away and away from our goal and that we have not reached the goal of compulsory universal education and perfect health. Medical relief could not be given to all the villages. We have no roads. All the villages are not connected by rural roads and even in my district, I know not even a third of the villages are connected by roads. In the interior for about 10 to 15 miles there is no road. Sir, I have seen their difficulties and they do not get adequate medical relief especially when they are not keeping good health and have to be carried to hospitals.

" Then, there are many irrigation schemes. We are looking after all these schemes. I do not know how many crores they will cost. Surely they must cost about four to five hundred crores for the Provincial Government.

" Now, we are on the eve of an election based on adult franchise. Every boy and girl in the province should be educated so that they may be able to exercise their vote in a proper manner for any political party they like. And compulsory education alone is not going to cost a tremendous amount of money. There are other schemes which will cost crores and crores of rupees.

" As I said, all the responsibilities of the poor man are thrown on the Provincial Government and all the big taxes are not with the Provincial Government but with the Central Government. Various Provincial Finance Ministers have repeatedly represented to the Government of India that the excise duty and the export duty must be given over to the Provincial Governments.

6 p.m. " It was suggested that out of the income-tax which the Government of India collected from the Provinces, the fifty per cent which is available to the Provinces must be enhanced to sixty per cent, if not seventy-five per cent. There are such demands repeatedly being made. We, realising the Government of India's difficulties and knowing our difficulties fully, we also sympathise with their difficulties and we cannot be unreasonable with them. I am sure Hon. Members will bear that fact in mind when they refer to the lethargy of the various departments. As I said just now, there is an increase in expenditure under the various demands; the machinery is getting tight and all possible methods are being taken to spend more money. Yet it will take some time because there was a stand-still during the War period. Due to inflation or because they were busy otherwise during the War Period no work was taken up; building programmes and irrigation works have to be taken up now and the machinery is getting ready and in a year or two the expenditure will be mounting up and our departments will be spending large sums of money. Cases of lapses of amounts will be very rare indeed. It is no use judging on the basis of past figures saying that the Revised Estimates for 1947–48 shows a decrease of two crores from the Budget Estimates. Though on that account criticism has been made against the spending capacity of the departments, hereafter the machinery is getting tight and our Engineers and Doctors and others in the Districts will be able to spend more and more money from the amounts sanctioned to them.

" It has been asked: why this taxation; after all there is no deficit: if only the Finance Minister wanted, he could have presented a surplus Budget but he presented a deficit Budget because the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have ordained that there should be balanced Budgets. That is why he has come forward with these various taxation measures adding to the difficulties of the people and also to inflation. That was the main theme of the five day debate we have had. I am not taking a statician's delight in bringing forward these taxation measures and courting criticism in the centry and of the House; it is not pleasure to me or to my Government to bring them and court unpopularity. The deficit may be real or artificial; it may be that we may not be able to spend to our expectations and next year there may be a balanced Budget. But the question is whether this is the time to tax, when prices are higher at a time when prices have fallen. That is the question that I shall pose to Hon. Members. You want money for our schemes of compulsory elementary education. As we have decided that within the next fifteen years you will have universal compulsory education."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—" It is too long a period."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The hon. Member is shrugging his shoulders and saying that period is too long but the cost is 40 crores; money has to be found and it has to come from the people for their compulsory elementary education. There are other demands of education, secondary education, collegiate education and higher research. But I shall not refer to them now. But people must be able to pay and when can they pay? Suppose to-morrow inflation is not there and prices come down and the paying capacity of the people diminishes month by month, will you appreciate the Finance Minister coming forward with taxation measures then? Will not hon. Members be up against me saying: The boom has gone; the money circulation has decreased, and is this the time to tax people when they are not able to pay for the things needed for them. I therefore think that this is the time to tax people and not the time when prices come down. If you want money, better you build up your Reserve Fund now, instead of asking me to draw from the Fund. This is the time when we should be able to tax and build up a Reserve Fund which can be used for lean years, when we have falling prices, when people will be unable to pay sales tax or entertainments tax. That will be the time to spend our money.

" Last year when I stated that I shall be obliged to draw 5·60 crores from the Revenue Reserve Fund, I received universal approbation and member after member got up and congratulated the Finance Minister as a brilliant, young and energetic Finance Minister. I could have done that this year also and received your approbation. But I ask: Is that administration; is that the way in which the Revenue Reserve Fund should be exhausted, which we require for the lean years to come, when we want much money for the development works awaiting us as Swaraj has to be translated in terms of work to the people, hospitals, roads, schools and irrigation works for them. That time is knocking at your doors. The Advisers, the much-maligned Advisers, have built this up that they were pickling the money like ' avakaya ' for use at some future date. ' Pickling the finances ' were the words used. In spite of the criticisms they have built up this Reserve and it stands at 33 crores. They began with 12 crores and added

as much as 17 crores the next year and it was built up like that. If I draw 4 crores now and shun or taboo taxation, this 33 crores will not last long. Curiously enough, when last year, I suggested drawing from the Fund, some shrewd people, who could perceive the implications of that step attacked the Government. Why are you dipping your unholy hands into it and why are you diverting this amount from the Fund? It is curious, Sir, that this year when I propose taxation measures they have come forward with another technique, saying: Why don't you draw from the Reserve Fund; why do you adopt this unpopular measure and tax turmeric, chillies and potatoes, when you can as well go to the Reserve Fund? Mr. Moideen Kutty has correctly analysed the situation: When the Finance Minister suggested drawing from the Fund, some members attacked him and said 'Why not resort to taxation? but, when he said: 'I would not touch the Reserve Fund but let me introduce taxation measures', he is attacked again on the ground that he must have drawn from the Reserve Fund. I wish just to call the attention of the House to what Mr. Kothari said last year."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I objected on the ground that, if you had not let go your revenues, there was no necessity for you to take from the Reserve Fund."

*THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"And again my young, brilliant friend, Mr. Raza Khan of the Muslim League Party, also objected. This is what he said:

'*Madam . . . You, Sir, could not have been occupying the chair at that time (Laughter) . . .* "*Several hon. Members, even on the Congress side, who spoke previously criticised the Finance Minister for having drawn from the Reserve Fund. Even the Hon. Finance Minister himself deprecated his tendency and has asked us to find out measures so that this practice may be stopped in the years to come.*

"*I am sure, Madam Deputy Speaker, 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.*" '

And again Mr. Abdul Majid of the same Party, who also criticized me this year has spoken thus:

'*If resorting to the Reserve Fund should become 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 he returns there will not be the indulgent father to kill the fatted calf. I wish there were no Reserves because that would induce our young, energetic and enthusiastic Finance Minister to venture forth into the field of possibilities to discover new sources of revenue.*"

"Last year they urged me to take measures for new taxation; but when this year I come forward with taxation proposals they do not take kindly to it.

"Sir, from our own Party, Mr. Karanth, who was handling the Revenue portfolio during Mr. Prakasam's Ministry, said:

'*Regarding the financial position, I am not at all happy over this continued business of dipping into Reserves. That Reserve would have been a mighty thing if we had only invested it in productive enterprises. Just imagine what 30 or 30 crores would have meant if we had invested them in productive business.*'

"Likewise some members have spoken and chastised me last year that this was not the way and that I should come forward with taxation measures instead. But this year, when I bring forward taxation proposal, I am again chastized for it and the reason is also adduced that it will add to inflation and to the difficulties of the people.

"Sir, as I explained my field of taxation is very limited and my responsibilities are manifold. When I do one thing I am criticised and when I do the other, also the same criticism; and, under such circumstances, it is very difficult for the Finance Minister to satisfy and get the congratulation of Hon. Members. I did not want congratulations deliberately this year, because last year I had had enough of that. I am surfeit with that and I know how the House and the Press will react and people in urban areas to a small extent will react to these proposals.

"So, Sir, when we took over office, I mean, when the Congress party took over office in 1946, we had to face certain difficulties and we are still having those difficulties. It was not as if the food position, the textile position and the price position was alright in 1946 and it has deteriorated year after year from that date. It is not as if we find to-day a scene of contrary to what obtained when we took up office. It is not as if the Province was having enough of foodstuffs and that people were having sixteen ounces or twenty ounces, or as much as they liked before we took up office, and that it has come down to eight ounces and ten ounces to-day. The position then was very bad; and the Government of India and the Provincial Governments were trying their best to step up. It is for that they have inaugurated the Well Sinking Scheme and it is for that they have started the Grow More Food Campaign. And we have seen the indictment of the Food Minister by member after member in the Dominion Parliament, saying that this Grow More Food Campaign is mere waste; it is a bit of publicity stunt; and nothing has been achieved by it. Likewise criticisms have been levelled in the Provincial Legislatures also. But in reality something was done and something is being attempted to do. We are asking our engineers to expedite schemes which have been given up till now on the ground of being unproductive. When we take up such schemes it is but natural that you cannot expect spectacular results. You must remember one thing, and that is, 6-15 p.m.

but for the Grow More Food Campaign these schemes could never see the light of day. It is under the stimulus of grants from the Government of India, Provincial Governments are undertaking these schemes, and something is being done; and perhaps in the next year or two you will see something of it in your own vicinity. The Grow More Food schemes are not carried out on the side of trunk roads, where you can see as you pass along the road. They are done in remote interior villages, where even your jeeps cannot go. I will only tell him. Members that they must get into contact with executive engineers and ask them about the various schemes under execution or under contemplation, and there is no use of saying that Grow More Food Campaign has become a scandal and Well Sinking Scheme has become a scandal. My only answer to them is that these schemes are not carried on by the side of trunk roads and they cannot be reached by jeeps. I do not think any hon. Member has condemned the taking up of these schemes. Their only anxiety is that much more energetic work must be done and solid results achieved. As I said, they are mostly unproductive schemes done in remote interior villages and so it is not easy to have spectacular results.

"Sir, about inflation, much has been said. I know there is inflation in the country, and I have with me the cost of living index for the Province. Our anxiety is, as also that of the Government of India, not to bring down prices suddenly or precipitously, but to arrest them. That is what the hon. Dr. John Mathai, the Finance Minister of the Government of India told us in the conference of Finance Ministers in Delhi. If the prices are arrested, if they do not go up, we will be satisfied and more than satisfied. For that I suppose we would be given credit. And the fact remains that prices are showing a downwards tendency. I shall now read to the House some interesting figures regarding the cost of living index figures of some important towns in the Province. In Madras City it was 304·5 on 4th January 1948; it was 323·3 on 1st January 1949; and now it is 322·9. So it slightly down in the Madras City."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"It shows nothing."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—'No, it shows the prices have not gone up; we have arrested it successfully. Of course we do not want to take credit for it, for it may be due to world factor. The cost of living index in Vizagapatnam was 308·8 last year, 366 on 1st January 1949 and 363·3 on 12th February 1949. In Eluru, it was 343·2 last year, 390·9 on 1st January 1949 and 374·8 on 12th February 1949. In Bellary it was 323·6 last year, 377·6 on 1st January 1949 and 380·6 on 12th February 1949. In Cuddalore, the index figure of the cost of living has come down. It was 329·0 last year; it was 361·5 on 1st January 1949 and on 12th February 1949 it is 356·4. In Coimbatore and Calicut also it has come down.'

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What about Mathurai?"

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Regarding Mathurai, the figures are as follows:—

316·7—Last year.

356·1—On 1st January this year.

356—On 12th February this year.

(Laughter.) No, my contention has been proved, Sir. The prices have not gone up. They have been arrested. I have got figures only for Madras City, Vizagapatnam, Eluru, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Calicut. In quoting these figures I would like to know what is picture you get, whether the prices are going upward or downward. This is the overall a picture of the cost of living in important towns in the presidency and it has shown a little downward tendency. (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: 'It has been arrested'.) So the bogey of inflation need not come in. Prices are already showing a tendency to fall. There is tightness in the money market. Sir, while I say that I am going to combat or fight inflation, hon. Members say, 'Oh! the Hon. Finance Minister is going to add to the cost of living index!' This proceeds from a not correct understanding of the method of combating inflation. Sir, inflation has two aspects to it. To the ordinary man, the meaning of inflation is that there is more money circulating in the market, which will in turn enhance the prices of commodities. It is true during the war period money was circulating more in the market and there was more money in the rural parts, and that has put up the prices of commodities. So when there is a taxation proposal, it withdraws the money to the Government treasury, and it to that extent anti-inflation. By every taxation proposal and by every loan that is floated Government withdraw some money from the market, and to that extent they tend to bring about the fall of prices of commodities. Sir, it is an elementary principle of economics that if there is more money in the country prices go up, and when there is less money prices go down. When I tax a commodity I thereby withdraw some money from the market into Government treasury. This contraction of currency will certainly be a factor to bring down the price of commodities. As I said, there is inflation now. Inflation is due to the fact that there is a lot of currency in the Province. We are combating inflation by trying to withdraw the currency into Government. Perhaps it may rise for a little while; but when money is not available, surely prices will come down because of the tightness of the money market. Here I suppose Mr. Kothari will support me. Prices are falling now. We have seen it already in the Registration Department that the prices of agricultural land are showing a downward tendency; and as I said already the cost of living index is on a downward trend. In a month or two it will be more visible and more tangible. So my taxation proposals, even if thereby there is a rise immediately in

prices, will withdraw money from the country and ultimately there will be a fall in prices. It may be, in the first week, as a sort of jerk, it may go up, but later on, when there is no money, certainly prices will come down. It is an elementary rule of economics that when there is no money prices will fall.

With regard to taxation proposals, almost all members have criticised them, some on financial grounds and some on sentimental grounds. Some member said, 'you are going to tax turmeric, the colour on which the Congress Party went to the polls; and asked, 'you came into power by manjal, and are you going to tax it?' Another member said it is going to be very unpopular as it will affect the toilet of the womenfolk. And likewise objection was raised with regard to chillies and potatoes. Sir, all of them have misunderstood the General Sales Tax Act altogether. Because for the first time I show these articles on paper to the, they are suddenly getting a shock and they go about the country saying. 'Oh! this Government is going to tax turmeric, chillies etc.' When Salt Satyagraha was launched they said that no tax on the daily necessities of life should *be levied*, and now they are going back on their word.' Sir, they forget one fact; already all these articles are being taxed, even though there is no specific mention about them in the Act itself. From 1956 onwards, turmeric, chillies, potatoes, pepper and cardamum are being taxed. Only the first point of sale was exempt from taxation. It is not a natural exemption it is an artificial exemption. This exemption was given to some of these articles when the Sales Tax Act was first brought forward and introduced.

6-30 p.m.

" Sir, when the sales tax was first introduced, exemption was given on the first sales of these articles, because we had no need then for more money, but when we are not, in our difficult situation, in need of raising more money, we want to remove these exemptions. Somehow these articles got that exemption on their first sales. There must have been some principle involved, but now on some stronger principles, we are trying to remove that exemption. After all we are all guided by some principles. As I said, in the beginning, when Prohibition was introduced only in three districts and when other districts were waiting for their chance, this sales tax was introduced for the first time and exemptions were given to some of these agricultural products, although they are commercial crops. Now Prohibition throughout the Province is an achievement of which we can well be proud, and so the Government now think that such exemption should be removed to get some more income out of it to the tune of about Rs. 15·6 lakhs. I want hon. Members to tell me whether these articles are commercial crops or not, that is, whether they are money crops or not. We have not taxed millets or cereals on other food crops. We have continued this exemption in respect of these foodgrains. But on what are termed as money crops, which are grown to the detriment of our food crops in this Province, we seek to remove this exemption. Sir, I want hon.

Members to tell me whether the agriculturists who grow chillies are using them for themselves or are selling them in the market to get money out of them. Had they grown food-grains like cumbu or ragi, they would not have got this much of money, but because they want to get more money and more yield on the same acreage, they are trying to raise these commercial crops. Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. N. S. Varadachari and some other hon. Members wanted that we should prohibit the growing of commercial crops, so that we may have more acreage under food cultivation. But, Sir, we have not yet done that, because our policy is this. Let the ryots who want to get some more money for themselves by raising these money crops pay a little more to the Government. They are now getting about Rs. 1,000 per acre on a dry land by growing chillies, turmeric and the like. Why cannot they pay some little tax on the first sale of their produce. is the question I want to put to those who have raised objection in regard to taxing turmeric, chillies, potatoes, etc? The principle involved is that these money crops should not enjoy the exemption which was given to them in 1939, because they are not food-crops. And so, they must be made to pay the tax. But Sir, the question is who is going to pay the tax? Some hon. Members asked. " How could the agriculturists, who are generally illiterate and who grow these crops on say, about 5 acres of his dry lands, be expected to maintain accounts and to show them to the Commercial Tax Officers for scrutiny? That is a natural question and a reasonable one. We do not want the agriculturists to maintain these accounts. They need not pay the tax directly. The purchaser will have to pay it, because it will then become a purchase tax at the first stage. But then, the purchaser will come to the Government and say. " We have got to pay the tax on the one side when we purchase and on the other side when we sell, we have got to pay the same tax. So is it not a case of double taxation". So, Sir, to meet this objection and to mitigate the hardship in this respect, we have said that it is open to the purchaser to pass it on to the producer. That means, the producer must pay technically, though he need not maintain accounts and is not responsible to the Commercial Tax Officers to show his accounts. Therefore, Sir, the first purchaser will be asked to pay the tax on these money crops at the usual rate of one anna in the rupee. After all, chillies are being taxed at three stages, and turmeric, I think, at four stages. Whatever that be, Sir, hon. Members need not draw on their imagination and say that these necessities are being taxed. Sir, the term, ' necessity ' is a very convenient one, which can be twisted in whatever way we like. Some hon. Members, I think, it was the hon. Madam Deputy Speaker, who said that electricity is now a necessity. Others might say that petrol is a necessity and yet others, that motor car has become a necessity now-a-days. If turmeric and chillies are necessities, I do not know what other articles there are, which we can think of as luxurious. What is necessity to one man may be a luxury to another. So it is very difficult to determine which is a necessity

and which is not. At present we cannot touch diamonds because nothing by way of sales tax can come out of them. Last year we wanted to touch diamond, precious stones and the like, but then it was pointed out that smuggling would be very easy in diamonds and that unless all the Provinces co-operated with us, it would be very difficult for us to enforce the Act, that administratively it would be very impracticable to tax those luxuries and that they were already subject to higher taxation. Therefore it is a very difficult thing to choose diamonds and precious stones for taxation. Perhaps we can think of putting some tax on certain other articles, but then there are not many articles available to us, as I have already pointed out.

" Sir, there are other taxation measures besides these to be considered and it will certainly be open to the Select Committee to scrutinize them carefully at that stage and advise the Government to drop some of them, or make any other fresh proposals, if they like. But I submit, Sir, that this is the proper time to tax and this is the time to build up our Revenue Reserve Fund. If hon. Members sitting in the Select Committee could satisfy me that some of these taxation measures are not necessary, and that even with the rest, there will be some surplus to be added on to the Revenue Reserve Fund, then I will not stand in their way and the Government will be advised to drop some of these proposals. We can certainly scrutinize these measures very carefully and if some of them are administratively impossible or undesirable, they can be deferred and such of those as can yield some little money immediately can be taken up."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—" Is the Hon. Finance Minister sure that the whole of the sales tax at present are collected by the Government and that there is no evasion? "

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I cannot say, Sir, that there are no evasions at all present, even as the Government of India cannot say that there are no evasions in the collection of their income-tax. Nor can the Railway Department say that all passengers who are travelling in trains are purchasing tickets and that there is no loss on account of ticketless travelling. Even in regard to travelling in trams, the Tramway Company cannot say that all who are travelling in crowds at 5 o'clock buy tickets and so also is the case of our bus transport. Perhaps some little leakage will always be there in any business. For the first nine months of the year, we have collected about Rs. 9·20 crores and I am in a position to say that for the first 10 months, about Rs. 10·26 crores would have been collected and I am sure, Sir, that the Department is doing all it can to collect the entire tax and this is perhaps the only department in which we can depend upon our officers for the collection of the entire tax.

" Sir, I wish I had time to deal with the Communist menace and the treatment given to the Muslims and the Harijans, but I

am sorry, I have not the time and I do not wish to detain the House any longer. I shall have an opportunity of explaining these things at a later stage.

" But, Sir, there are certain matters on which certainly I could have been given congratulations, at least by my hon. Friend Mr. Subrahmanyam, but even he, did not choose to come forward to congratulate me. Last year, for the first time and for obvious reasons, we did provide a token sum of Rs. 100 for the amelioration of backward communities, who are really backward in every respect. I think that money has been almost spent. (Interruption) And my hon. Colleague, the Minister for Harijan Uplift confirms me about it, because we had some discussions recently about it with the Commissioner of Labour. We have this year, provided a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs, that is about 500 per cent over last year's allotment and it will be given to four backward communities for scholarships and boarding grant and certainly that is a matter on which my hon. Friend Mr. Subrahmanyam, at least in a left-handed manner, could have complemented me. Sir, we have also given exemptions to the hill-tribes, and the aborginals from the payment of school-fees and they can also now be admitted into schools and get themselves educated. We have also ordered that from July onwards this year, Harijans students need not pay any fees for their studies in schools and colleges. We have also started hostels in some of the towns in the Agency, in Narasapatam, in Pollavaram and a number of other facilities are given to these backward classes in the Agency tracts. That again would have merited some congratulations and complements to me. The Government are also spending huge amounts on Harijans year after year on scholarships and my Hon. Colleague Mr. Kurmayya has, on many occasions, explained to the House, how the expenditure on account of Harijan scholarships has been mounting up. As hon. Members know, we have set apart an one crore fund for rural welfare and Harijan Uplift and this year, we are taking the opportunity to add something to that fund. We have allotted about Rs. 5 lakhs for rural uplift, another Rs. 10 lakhs on rural water-supply and another Rs. 5 lakhs on some other objects, and these amounts are going to be transferred from our current revenues to this fund and it is our intention to see that this fund is not depleted in any way.

" Sir, the Communist trouble is still there and when the Police Demand comes up, I shall have an opportunity to speak on it.

" I am glad, Sir, that in spite of various criticisms from hon. Members, I do not get dismayed or discouraged, in proceeding with my taxation proposals and not all the sixty Members who have spoken (Mr. M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib: 'Have been answered') have given me convincing reasons against these taxation measures. (Laughter). Sir, as soon as possible these taxation measures will be brought forward. My hon. Friend

Dr. Subbarayan said that it may be brought in a Finance Bill. Sir, in England the procedure is quite different and even in the Government of India they are adopting a different procedure. But of some of our Bills will have to be assented to by the Government of India and some other measures can be assented to by our own Governor. So all of them cannot be clubbed together in one Finance Bill and brought before this Legislature. We have examined that position and we have decided that each measure should be brought forward independently and perhaps some Select Committee can go into all these taxation measures and examine them very carefully. The leading members of all parties will be there and their criticisms will be certainly considered. We will certainly go into the question very carefully and see what things should be taken up immediately and what things should be deferred for the time being.

" I thank the hon. Members, Sir, who in spite of their criticisms have evinced very great interest and participated in these five days discussions and I thank all of them for the courtesy they have shown to me. I thank you also, Sir, that during these five days, in spite of your illness, you have been able to come here, sit till late hours and to conduct these discussions to the satisfaction of all concerned, because sixty members have been given the opportunity to speak. I also take this opportunity to thank the other Members of the Government for so ably managing the discussions in such a beautiful manner."

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 10th March 1949.

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to starred question No. 814 asked by Sri S. Chidambara Ayyar (on behalf of Dr. S. Subramaniam) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 4th March 1949, page 418 supra.]

I

Statement showing the figures of production of quinine and other cinchona products in the Government Quinine Factory at Naduvattam during the past five years including work in progress.

Name of product.	1943-44. LB.	1944-45. LB.	1945-46. LB.	1946-47. LB.	1947-48. LB.
Pink Quinine Sulphate powder.	18,884	12,579	18,964	4,949	18,786
Pink Quinine Sulphate tablet.	7,211	13,008	13	9,992	2,958
Quinine Hydrochloride powder.	695	464	650	101	..
Quinine Hydrochloride tablet.	119	..	30	..	..
Quinine Bihydrochloride.	3,214	1,604	..	403	219
Quinine Salicylate ..	7	..	9	..	..
Quinine Hydrobromide.	14	..	..	..	..
Quinine Bihydrobromide.	15	..	..	..	..
Totaquina powder ..	1,210	..	6,990	4,070	3,743
Totaquina tablet ..	..	..	6,302	..	5,471
Cinchona febrifuge powder.	6,090	2,037	4,370	6,803	4,715
Cinchona febrifuge tablet.	4,048	20,464	3,808	..	3,433

II

Statement showing the figures of quinine products sold during the past five years.

Name of product.	1943-44. LB.	1944-45. LB.	1945-46. LB.	1946-47. LB.	1947-48 LB.
Quinine Sulphate powder.	44,100	57,039	14,683	9,444	6,493
Quinine Sulphate tablet.	4,744	8,108	5,069	5,449	5,191
Quinine bisulphate ..	3	1	4	4	3
Quinine Hydrochloride powder.	54	110	236	9	9
Quinine Hydrochloride tablet.	49	10	87	34	46
Quinine Bihydrochloride.	2,983	1,467	1,805	167	594
Quinine salicylate ..	1	1	3	..	..
Quinine Hydrobromide.	1	1	3	..	1
Quinine Bihydrobromide.	..	1	1	..	..
Totaquina powder ..	2,245	2,350	3,492	3,240	6,689
Totaquina tablet ..	27	53	307	3,289	3,567
Cinchona febrifuge powder.	3,974	8,139	9,994	5,875	5,786
Cinchona febrifuge tablet.	3,718	6,116	3,895	4,514	3,281

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, the 10th March 1949.

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.

Awards of the Industrial Tribunals.

*816-B *Q*.—MOHAMED RAFEEUDDIN AHMED ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps the Government have taken to validate the existing awards of the Industrial Tribunals in view of the decision recently given by the Madras High Court in the matter;

(*b*) whether the Provincial Government sought the advice of the Central Government in this matter; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that a large number of Trade Unions in Madras have decided to go on a token strike on March 15th this year, in case urgent relief is not forthcoming in the above matter?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"(*a*) Necessary legislation is under consideration.

"(*b*) & (*c*) Yes, Sir."

MOHAMED RAFEEUDDIN AHMED ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that frequent strikes among bus workers are due to the non-implementation of the award of the tribunals and if so, will the Government give instructions for the strict implementation of the awards?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The answer to the question which has just been given shows why we are legislating in the matter. It is only to see that there is industrial peace and that there are no strikes. It is for that that the legislation is contemplated. Under the existing powers, according to the decision of the High Court, the awards have been held to be invalid. The legislation that is proposed to be undertaken—the Bill has already been published—will enable the Government to implement the award. Then we will have power to instruct the various companies and see that the award is implemented."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"May I know how many awards have not been implemented by labour?"

* Short notice question.

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I should like to have a separate question put, Sir."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" May I know how many awards have not been implemented by the industries (managements)?"

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

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" Sir, thousands and thousands of workers are being victimized by the non-implementation of the awards by the employers. Will the Government consider the possibility of expediting this legislation to validate the awards so that it may be passed during this session or during the next?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I may draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that the Bill has been published and we are trying to see that the legislation is passed as early as possible, even during the present session, if hon. Members are prepared to sit after 5 p.m."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I know, Sir, generally, whether labour or capital, which failed to implement the awards?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" It depends on the nature of the award, Sir."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" Sir, have the consent of the employers and the employees been taken before a reference was made to the industrial tribunals?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" It is not a question of reference to anybody. There is the machinery for conciliation. Every attempt is made to bring both the parties together and see that there is no necessity for arbitration. When our efforts at conciliation fail, we are compelled to resort to the remedy of arbitration. That is how arbitration awards are given."

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN:—" Are the Government aware that the workers of the T.M.B.S. Motor Workers' Union are suffering very much because the management is not able to implement the industrial tribunal's award?"

MR. SPEAKER:—" It is a question about details. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Will the proposed legislation be comprehensive, Sir, in the sense that it will deal with conciliation boards and other machinery that will go a long way to set at rest labour troubles?"

MR. SPEAKER:—" When the Bill is placed before the House, the hon. Member may see all these things."

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Railway strike.

*816-A *Q.*—MOHAMED RAFEEUDDIN AHMED ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have considered the possible repercussion of a strike by the employees of the South Indian Railway on the food situation of the Province; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that some recent arrests of S.I.R. employees were made by the Provincial Government at the instance of the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) Arrests are not made at the instance of the Central Government, but according to the circumstances of the situation."

MOHAMED RAFEEUDDIN AHMED ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that indiscriminate arrests or threats of arrests are being made by the police to the employees of the railway companies even though they are not the members of the Communist organization and do not intend to go on strike?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I cannot accept the charge that the police are indiscriminately threatening anybody, but if the hon. Member has got with him any definite information that any particular individual has been so threatened, I should like to have the information. I can assure him that unless there is need and necessity in the interests of society, the police would not go about doing any such thing."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Are the Government in a position to assure the House, Sir, that all the necessary precautions have been taken to see to the normal running of the trains?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Every possible step has been taken, Sir."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that only recently a representation was made to the Hon. the Premier on behalf of 20 workers of Mathurai stating in very clear terms and even organizationally that they would work loyally and not join the strike and they even requested the Hon. the Premier to release them, but still they have not been released?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" It is not merely a question of a particular representation. The *bona fides* of the representation will have to be examined by the proper authority and if they are convinced that it is *bona fide*, proper steps will be taken."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—" May I ask, Sir, why there should be an imposition of collective fines when it is clearly known that only a handful of unpopular communists are instigating the strike and planning sabotage of transport? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Now that it looks, of course very happily, that the strike may not materialize, may I ask whether the Government will release the people who have been arrested on mere suspicion, after some time? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" When the Government are convinced that there is no further need to detain anybody, they will certainly be released."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the speech of Mr. Guruswami to the effect that the Government cannot rest on their oars and that this calm is only a calm before the storm? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" It is a question of the opinion of a particular gentleman."

Lands given to political sufferers.

* 817 *Q.*—SRI PERUMALLA NAYUDU (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of acres of land that has been given to political sufferers in the past three months;

(*b*) the number of appointments that have been given to them since the beginning of 1946; and

(*c*) the number of those who were deprived of their jobs since then?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (*a*) An extent of 3,521·57 acres was granted to political sufferers either permanently or provisionally in the three months ending 31st August 1948.

" (*b*) 105.

"(*c*) 8."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" With reference to clause (*b*), may I know whether these appointments were made direct or through the Services Commission? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Most of them were made directly. They were cases of restoration of people who lost their offices due to their being supposed to be connected with the movement for the emancipation of the country."

B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that these political sufferers underwent all these

sufferings out of very lofty ideals for liberating the country from slavery and not for any selfish purpose of benefiting themselves from the Government, and are not the Government degrading these people by giving them remuneration for their political suffering which they did not expect? ".

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I can see the anxiety of the hon. Member to defend the cause of those who have suffered for the cause of the country. It is quite patent, Sir. But let me assure him that it is not a question of remuneration. It is a question of voluntary help that is sought to be given to these people. It is for these people to accept or deny themselves the offer that is made by the Government."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—" Arising out of the answer to clause (*a*), 3,000 acres is such a small figure when thousands of Congressmen have suffered. Is it not an eye-wash, Sir? Will not the Government expedite giving many more people, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" The Government are fully aware that what has been done so far is not adequate, though I am not prepared to accept that it is an eye-wash. There is no question of eye-wash. A sincere attempt is being made. The Government have been making further efforts to see that the matter is expedited. I can assure the hon. Member that so far as the Government are concerned, they are very very anxious that the matter should be disposed of as early as possible."

MRS. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—" May I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the authorities concerned in the assignment of land to political sufferers are not quite sympathetic towards people who put in claims for lands? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I cannot accept a general proposition like that, but as I said, irrespective of the attitude of any particular individual authority, the Government as a whole are very anxious to expedite the matter and I am sure the officers of the Government will carry out the desire of the Government."

SRI R. SUBBIER:—" May I know how many cases of actual assignments have been made, because the word ' grant ' is a very dubious one? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" If the hon. Member wants details, he may please put a separate question, Sir."

MRS. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—" May I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that I suffered on two occasions when I applied for assignment of land as on these two occasions my claim was turned down by the officials? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I can assure the hon. Member that I will go into the question. I am not aware of it."

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SRI. M. KANNIYAPPAN :—" தலைவர் அவர்களே, வீரமானியம் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டிய தியாக செய்கைகளுக்கு, இன்னும் சில இடங்களில் வீரமானியம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை, அப்படி கொடுக்கப்படாமலிருக்கும் தியாக செய்கைக்கு ஏதாவது பணமுடிப்பு கொடுக்கமுடியுமா ? என்று கேட்கிறேன். "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" We are trying to give land. The question of money does not arise now."

11-15 a.m. SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister just now, may I inquire whether the Hon. Minister is not following the assurance given by the previous Revenue Minister, the Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao, that he would certainly consider the question of giving money grants in the case of persons who cannot cultivate lands if lands are assigned to them? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" There is absolutely no difference between the view held by the previous Revenue Minister and myself on the matter."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" As a number of applicants have not yet been assigned lands according to the scheme, may I inquire from the Government whether they would publish the names of persons who have got assignment of lands and the reasons for giving priority over others, whose applications have not been considered or rejected up to the present time? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It is purely a matter of the local advisory committee, and no public interest will be served by publishing the names."

SRI P. KANDASWAMY PILLAI :—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the hardship caused to the people due to the delay in giving necessary instructions to the local authorities in Salem district regarding the assignment of lands to political sufferers with reference to recoveries of the cost of the trees felled and demarcation stones on account of which there are five hundred applications still pending? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" As I have already said, it would be very good if the hon. Member would put a specific question."

B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Sir, are these assignments made to people who are in need of such lands for their maintenance, or is it also given to persons who are already rich, with a view to add to their wealth? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It is not given as an item of wealth. It is given under the orders previously issued on the question of assignment of land to political sufferers."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" May I inquire how many acres of land are given to each political sufferer? Does it depend on the degree of political suffering? "

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It does not depend on the degree of political suffering. But I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to the various answers given previously on the floor of this House and to the orders of Government issued on this question. I would only remind him about them."

MOHAMED RAFEEUDDIN AHMAD ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Will Government issue instructions to the Collectors of the districts that lands given to poor people under Grow More Food schemes are not to be granted to political sufferers? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" That is a question of policy. In certain cases where there are people who have already occupied lands, if by assignment of such lands, hardship would be caused to them by having to be ousted, Collectors have been instructed to see that poor people do not suffer."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Sir, the Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao, when he was Minister, had promised that lands in possession of Harijans would not be taken away. I want to know whether Harijans already in possession of lands would be generally dispossessed by giving their lands to political sufferers? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I cannot give a general assurance. If there is unlawful possession or illegal encroachment, whether it be by Harijans or other people, it will have to be examined and a decision taken. So it cannot be as a general question; because possibly in some cases Harijans might have gone and squatted unlawfully."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Sir, if specific instances are brought forward, may I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of returning lands to Harijans? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Yes, if specific instances are placed before the Government and if they consider that there is hardship and that is a good case, then certainly the land will be returned."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—" Sir, the Government have recently ordered extension of leases of land taken for grow more food. May I know how the Government are going to meet the demand of political sufferers in assigning lands to them? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I think that is a question that is being examined and it will be very soon settled and the policy decided on and the Collectors will be instructed duly."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether Government are aware that grant of land is given not as a reward but as a recognition of service rendered to win freedom for the country. May I know whether they are aware of the assurance given by Mr. Kala Venkata Rao that he himself would personally attend to the quick disposal of these cases as soon as the work in the Legislature is over? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I take the information."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister to a previous question, may I inquire if the policy of the Government is to give voluntary reward or voluntary recognition to political sufferers, in order to encourage a spirit for further sacrifice in case of an emergency in future?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"When it is an emergence of a spirit of sacrifice in a good cause, there is nothing wrong in it."

S. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I enquire, Sir, whether there is any truth in the general feeling among political sufferers that the particular party in power gets the benefit of this?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, it is only intended for the benefit of Congressmen who are political sufferers. I do not know to what feeling the hon. Member refers. I am not able to follow what he means."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"May I know from the Government what they propose to do in places like Ramnad district, where the Government have no land, as the whole district is practically zamindari area?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is not only in Ramnad, Sir. My hon. Colleague says, the same problem is there in Malabar also. That question has not yet been gone into."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"May I inquire whether these political sufferers who have been granted lands, have started cultivation of land, and if so, how far it has contributed to the success of the Grow More Food Campaign?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I understand, Sir, some people have started cultivation, but as to the actual results towards Grow More Food as such, I cannot possibly say now."

B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I inquire whether there is any precedence in the recorded history of any country in the world for remunerating persons who have suffered in bringing freedom to their country?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have not read history. Nor do I know of any precedent. But a good example can be started by any country, and there is nothing wrong in doing a good thing."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister to my previous question where the Hon. Minister said that Harijans going and squatting on another's lands would not be allowed to do so; may I say, it is not a question of any Harijan going and squatting on another's land that I referred to.

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In the days of Advisers' Government, uncultivated lands were given to Harijans and were asked to cultivate them. Such lands were assigned to political sufferers and I brought it to the notice of the Revenue Minister."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is making a speech." (Laughter.)

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"I am only explaining my question. The then Revenue Minister promised to withdraw such assignment orders, and see that such persons are not disturbed. I want a categorical assurance whether the present Revenue Minister will carry out the promise given to Harijans by the previous Revenue Minister?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, whatever assurances given previously will be carried out."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Sir, is there any truth in the rumour that Government are seriously considering the necessity to reward the services of the Muslim League members in regard to their services in getting the country partitioned?"

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—"In view of the fact that all leases of land given to people automatically expire with 31st March, will the Government consider the desirability of issuing instructions to Collectors that all lands under cultivation for a period of four years and over should be assigned to political sufferers?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The suggestion will be considered."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, அரசாங்கத்தார் சம்பத்தில் மாடு மேய்க்க கூடிய இடங்களை, வீர மாரியத்திற்காக கொடுக்கக் கூடாதென்றும், ஒரு பட்டுக்கு மூன்று எக்க மேய்ச்சல் நிலம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் கலெக்டர்களுக்கு உத்திரவு அனுப்பினார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்?"

SRI R. SUBBIER:—"May I inquire whether the Government have recently issued orders instructing Collectors not to assign vacant porambokes to political sufferers?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"A separate question may be put."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I ask the Government whether there is any other instance in the history of the world where independence has been achieved through sheer non-violence?"

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"May I inquire whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the resignation of a member of the advisory committee constituted in the Mathurai district, who is also president of the district congress committee, I mean, Mr. Thiagarajan, in protest against the inordinate delay caused in assigning lands to political sufferers, who are in hundreds, in the Mathurai district?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" A separate question may be put."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether it is the policy of Government to grant lands to political sufferers who may have already hundreds and thousands of acres, as for instance, the Hon. Finance Minister and the Hon. Revenue Minister, who possess already several acres of land. Is there any justification to grant lands for such persons? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" I think some other member has already put that question."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I ask the Government, in view of the fact that a good many of the sufferers do not want to come into the category of those who have suffered, for the sake of reward, will the Government reconsider the question and give it up? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" That question has already been put by Mr. Pocker."

Teppakulam tank, Tenkasi taluk.

* 818 *Q.*—SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a big tank called Teppakulam on the eastern side of the Western Ghats near Vallam village in Tenkasi taluk, Tirunelveli district, from which a perennial river flows?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" There is no irrigation tank by name ' Teppakulam ' in this Province in the locality referred to."

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN:—" May I bring to the notice of the Government that this tank lies within the territory of Travancore? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" If it lies in the territory of Travancore, we can have no information about it." (Laughter.)

Accumulation of stocks of yarn in the Coimbatore mills.

* 819 *Q.*—SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that on 19th November 1948 there was a stock of about 2,205 bales of yarn in the Coimbatore Cotton Mills, Limited;

(*b*) what was the total number of bales of yarn in stock in all the mills in the Coimbatore district on 19th November 1948;

(*c*) the cause for such heavy stocks in the mills in the Coimbatore district; and

(*d*) whether the Government have made any arrangements to distribute yarn regularly to weavers of the Coimbatore district in such a manner that the weavers will not find it difficult to purchase yarn as and when available?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) 32,344 bales, i.e., roughly two months' production.

" (*c*) The accumulation of stocks in the Coimbatore mills (of which about 70 per cent was intended for despatch to other Provinces and States) was caused mainly due to non-receipt of despatch instructions from the Textile Controllers of the Provinces and States concerned. The position in respect of almost all other mills in India at that time was similar.

" (*d*) Yes."

SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI:—" May I know whether the Government have received any complaint from the Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers' Association regarding the non-availability of yarn to weavers in November 1948? " 11-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I do not have that information."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that some of the bales of October and November manufacture are not as yet lifted by the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I am very sorry to hear that. I shall instruct the society to clear them."

Number of prisoners that died in jails in the year 1947.

* 820 *Q.*—SRI P. NATESAN (on behalf of Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of prisoners that died in jails in the year 1947; and

(*b*) whether these prisoners were sent to hospitals at least in the last stage of disease?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" (*a*) 150 in Central and special jails.

" (*b*) This does not arise as every prisoner who is ill and requires treatment as an in-patient is invariably admitted in the jail hospital or in an outside hospital, if it is considered necessary."

SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—" May I know the number of prisoners that died in jail for three years prior to 1947? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" The number of death was 293 in 1944, 239 in 1945 and 171 in 1946."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I know the ages of the 150 prisoners who died in 1947, as I wish to know whether they are young or old? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" If my hon. Friend puts a separate question, I shall try to collect the information. But the time and labour involved in collecting it may not be commensurate with the purpose that it is going to serve."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Can the Hon. Minister tell us the disease from which each of the prisoners suffered and died ultimately? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADAVA MENON:—" I cannot give that answer now. There are records in the hospitals and jails and I have to call for the information if my hon. Friend wants it."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" May I know whether most of the deaths were not due to dysentery as the prisoners were not supplied with vitamin food? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" The presumption is absolutely wrong. The food position was comparatively better off when there were more deaths."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" Is it not a fact that most of the deaths were due to non-supply of alcoholic liquor according to the report of the Inspector-General of Prisons? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" No, Sir. "

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is the Hon. Minister satisfied that the death-rate among the prisoners was not abnormal compared with the death-rate among the population outside the jails? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" The figures that I have given show that there is decrease in the number of deaths from year to year and from this it can be inferred that conditions are improving."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" My question was not whether the death-rate in jails in 1947 compared favourably with that of the previous years. My question was whether the death-rate in jails in 1947 compared favourably or unfavourably with the death-rate among the population outside the jails during that year? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" There were about 25,000 prisoners in the jails, and I have given the number of deaths among them. My hon. Friend can calculate the death-rate and compare it with the death-rate among the population."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTI SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is not the Hon. Minister personally aware of the very bad conditions in jail hospitals and what steps have the Government taken to improve the conditions? "

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I was aware of the conditions in jail hospitals in the past and I am also aware that they have considerably improved."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—" In view of the fact that most of the Members of Government have seen the jail hospitals, will they tell us whether they are satisfied with the work of these hospitals, and if they are not satisfied, what steps have they taken to improve them since they assumed office? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I have seen the jail hospitals and their condition has improved. I wish my hon. Friend, who is a doctor, visits one of these hospitals and sees things for himself."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" Has not the supply of buttermilk among the articles of diet considerably reduced the incidence of dysentery among the prisoners? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" The supply of buttermilk was commenced in 1937 when I was a Jail visitor. Dysentery has considerably decreased since the supply of buttermilk."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" May I know the number of women among those who died in jails in 1947? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" The figure is not available with me. If my hon. Friend wants, I shall get it."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is any jail reform under contemplation to bring the treatment in this province to the level of the treatment in other civilized countries? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I do not know whether my hon. Friend refers to the treatment in jails or jail hospitals."

B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether it is a fact that a prisoner suffering from tuberculosis is sent to the jail hospital and not to a sanatorium with the result that he dies for want of treatment for tuberculosis? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" The Wellesley Sanatorium has been converted into a jail hospital and the prisoners suffering from tuberculosis are sent there for treatment."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that there were more deaths when the food position was better, may I know whether the prisoners died of indigestion? "

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that, because conditions in jail hospitals are not all right, some of the prisoners are treated in headquarters hospitals? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" It is so but not because of the fact that conditions in jail hospitals are not

all right. Generally the District Medical Officer is the Medical Officer for the jail hospital. Where facilities are not available in a jail hospital for major operation or other advanced treatment, the prisoner is removed to an outside hospital where there are facilities."

Location of a basic big power plant.

* 821 *Q.*—SRI P. NATESAN (on behalf of Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether this Government have requested the Central Government to locate one basic big power plant manufacturing factory in this Province?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Yes, Sir. The Government of India have stated that this Government's request for the location of the Centre's heavy power plant manufacturing industry at a suitable place in South India, will be considered by them before a final decision is arrived at in the matter."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Is it a fact that there was a conference of industrialists at Delhi early this year at which the Madras Government was not represented, though all the other Governments were represented, and that therefore the Madras case was not pressed before the Government of India?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"No Sir."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"May I know whether this Government have recommended to the Government of India any places for the location of the industry?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is no question of any recommendation. The Government of India have appointed two sets of experts to investigate the suitability of places. Recently one set of experts came to Madras. The Hon. Minister for Public Works and myself acquainted them with the availability of raw materials and other facilities in this Province for the location of this industry. They have gone back with the information that we furnished. Another set of experts are expected to arrive, or perhaps have arrived, to-day. They will visit different places and collect the necessary particulars. After returning to Delhi they will examine the pros and cons and submit a report to the Government of India who will then select a place."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to place the reports of these experts on the Table when they are ready?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The reports will be made to the Government of India and not to this Government, because the experts are appointed by the Government of India, and perhaps the factory will be owned by the Government of India."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know whether these experts were shown any place in Rayalaseema?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

Yagappa Touring Talkies, Tanjore.

* 822 *Q.*—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri T. S. Pattabhiraman): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the reasons are that weighed with the Government to exempt the Yagappa Touring Talkies, Tanjore, from the operation of rule 56 of Madras Cinematograph Rules; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that representative organizations like the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce have protested against the exemption given?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"(*a*) Exemption was granted on the recommendation of the District Magistrate.

"(*b*) No. The South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce has forwarded with its remarks the petition of the proprietor of the two permanent cinemas in Tanjore against the extension of the licence granted to Yagappa Touring Talkies."

Alleged pulling down of the balcony of the Forest Range office, Coondapoor.

* 823 *Q.*—SRI B. S. MURTHI (on behalf of Sri K. R. Karanth): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has received any complaint in November last from the members of the public in Coondapoor, South Kanara, regarding the pulling down of the balcony of the Forest Range office by the Conservator of Forests (Ootacamund) to keep his car in the verandah of the Range office; and

(*b*) what action has been taken by the Government in this matter?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"(*a*) Yes, Sir. But it has been ascertained that the Range Office at Coondapoor is not provided with a balcony. The deep veranda of the office building has been provided with a wooden palisade 2½ feet high. For want of accommodation elsewhere the Conservator, Ootacamund Circle, attempted to park his car in the veranda on 17th November 1948, when it was raining, by loosening the palisade but did not succeed. The palisade has been placed back in its place and plastered at the cost of the Conservator.

"(*b*) Does not arise."

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Conditions of service in certain companies, etc., in Madras.

* 824 *Q.*—SRI PERUMALLA NAYUDU (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) the hours of working in Messrs. Parry & Co., Easun Engineering Company, Madras, South India Export Company, Indian Bank and Simpson & Co.—all of Madras;

(*b*) what the rates of over-time payment in these companies are;

(*c*) the number of employees who have been dismissed after the passing of the Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, by the Parry & Co., William Jacks & Co., Higginbothams, British Insulated Calendars Cables of Madras and Brunnschweiler & Co.;

(*d*) how many holidays with pay have been granted by those and the above companies; and

(*e*) whether the Government have appointed any appellate authority for hearing appeals under section 41 (2)?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"(*a*) *to* (*e*) The answer[a] is placed on the table of the House."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister why Messrs. Parry and Company dismissed five persons?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Regarding details, the hon. Member may put a separate question if the Hon. Minister is not able to give an immediate reply."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I ask for notice, Sir."

Supply of drinking water to Yercaud.

* 825 *Q.*—SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any petitions regarding the supply of drinking water to the town of Yercaud in the Shevaroys hills; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) The Government have ordered an investigation by the Sanitary Engineer of a scheme of protected water-supply to the Shevaroys Panchayat."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Is it a fact that representations of a similar kind have been received by the Government from the Anantapur district?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"A separate question may be put."

[a] Printed as Appendix on page 577 infra.

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Is there a five or ten-year plan for providing water-supply for all the panchayats in the Province?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"A five-year plan is under consideration, and the Cabinet has recently decided that the rural water-supply programme should be executed within ten years."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a priority list of the water-supply works?"

THE HON. SRI A. B SHETTY:—"A list of names of the villages selected in each district for the provision of water-supply has been received recently from the Collectors and the Government have approved the list. The lists contain priority of water-supply works to be executed within the next five years."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"My question has not been answered."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member put a separate question."

Rural water-supply scheme in the Tiruchendur taluk.

* 826 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps have been taken by the Government to implement the rural water-supply scheme in the case of the eleven villages in the Tiruchendur taluk; and

(*b*) when the investigation staff, which is to investigate in detail, was appointed and when they have begun the work?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) The detailed investigation for Kayalpatnam, Punnakkayal, Arumuganeri, Lakshimanagaram and Tiruchendur has been completed, and preparation of detailed plans is now in progress. The field data for designing the distribution system, etc., for the remaining six villages have yet to be collected at the stage required.

"(*b*) The investigation was taken up in October 1946 and completed in March 1947."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"May I know when the scheme was sanctioned and what the amount sanctioned was?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The capital cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 30·44 lakhs."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Will the Government take more interest in this novel experiment in respect of this group of villages and expedite the execution, especially in view of the fact that they have neglected rural water-supply schemes in general?" 11-45 a.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, the Sanitary Engineer has been asked to submit plans and estimates as expeditiously as possible, and he has been reminded in the matter."

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN:—" Are the Government aware that there is an island called Anjangadu in the Tirunelveli district within the Indian Dominion? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" A separate question may be put."

Availability of fishes in the Tirunelveli Coast.

* 827 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that good varieties of fishes are available in the Tirunelveli Coast between Manapad and Iddinthakarai;

(*b*) whether submerged rocks, a few yards from the coast, are a great impediment to the fishermen to put their craft on sea for nearly three months in a year;

(*c*) if so, what action the Government propose to take to open passages in the fishing villages of the coast to allow the craft to successfully pass through; and

(*d*) how many fishermen co-operative societies are formed along the East Coast and how many in the Tirunelveli district?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) Submerged Coral rocks lying a few furlongs from the Coast make it difficult for the fishermen to navigate their crafts during some parts of the year.

" (*c*) A possible course will be to dynamite the rocks but this will entail considerable expenditure. As the rocks present obstacles only in some parts of the year, it is considered that the expenditure involved will not be worth while even assuming that removal by dynamiting will be feasible.

" (*d*) Sixteen fishermen co-operative societies have been formed in the East Coast and none in Tirunelveli district."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—" May I know from the Government what arrangements are made by them to form fishermen co-operative societies? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" Sir, the Government have appointed a Co-operative Sub-Registrar with four Junior Inspectors under him to look after the socio-economic welfare of the fishermen and to organize co-operative societies among them, and to see that such societies are worked properly."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—" May I know, Sir, what is the total catch of fish per year in the Tirunelveli district? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—" Will the Government consider the desirability of transporting the fish inland in jeeps so as to avoid decay, especially at a time when there is this acute food shortage in this Province? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" The Government will consider that suggestion, Sir."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" In view of the scarcity of food at present, and of the immense food-value of fish, will the Government consider the desirability of expediting the scheme of improved methods of fishing so that the fishermen could be given all necessary facilities for catching more fish? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" The Government are taking all possible steps to see that fishermen catch more fish and that the fishing industry is improved, Sir."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" Arising out of the answer to clause (*d*) of this question, may I ask whether the Government will consider the desirability of deputing a special Sub-Registrar of Co-operative Societies to organize co-operative societies among fishermen, particularly in the East Coast? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" Sir, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in consultation with the Director of Industries and Commerce, who is also in charge of the Fisheries department, has appointed four more Junior Inspectors to look after the socio-economic condition of the fishermen and to form co-operative societies for them. If the Registrar considers that these four Inspectors are not enough and if he comes forward with a demand for more staff for the East Coast, the Government will consider his proposal and do the needful in the matter, Sir."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" Is there any truth in the belief among the people that these submerged rocks have got some historic, mythologic and puranic background, the Government are hesitating to remove this rock? "

Proposal to control the cultivation of sugarcane and tobacco.

* 828 *Q.*—SRI M. KANNIAPPAN (on behalf of Sri P. Kakkan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have taken any special steps to control the cultivatio of sugarcane and tobacco in Madras Province in order to produce more paddy and other foodgrains; and

(*b*) if not, whether the Government are going to control the cultivation of sugarcane and tobacco?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" (*a*) & (*b*) The answer is in the negative."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, whether the acreage under the cultivation of tobacco has been increasing year after year? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" There is no appreciable increase, Sir."

SRI K. NAGAPPA:—" Will the Government consider the desirability of prohibiting tobacco cultivation in view of the grave food situation in the Province? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Sir, we tried to prevent the extension of tobacco and sugarcane cultivation in the Province, and the result has been that there was no appreciable increase in the production of food and so we did not proceed further in the matter. In the case of the cultivation of tobacco, we stand to get a little dollar exchange, but in the case of sugarcane cultivation, the acreage has already gone down this year, Sir."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is aware that, as far as the Krishna district is concerned, during the last two years, thousands of acres have been brought under tobacco cultivation, where paddy was being cultivated before? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" My hon. Friend's information may be correct, but it must be understood that tobacco is grown in those parts as an alternative crop which is intended to increase the fertility of the soil and nothing more."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—" Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister just now, is it not a fact, Sir, that by changing the cultivation of these rotation crops, the public neither get more food, nor more tobacco nor more sugarcane? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I think that my hon. Friend is probably correct, Sir."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is aware that in the Krishna district, some four or five years ago, this Virginia tobacco was not grown at all? It was grown only to the extent of 100 or 200 acres, but now the area under tobacco cultivation has increased to over thousands of acres, and therefore, is it not an appreciable increase, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I do not know the exact figure in the Krishna district, Sir; but if it has increased in the Krishna district, it has gone down in other districts."

SRI G. SANYASI RAO:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that in certain districts like Vizagapatam, where water facilities are poor, the cultivation of sugarcane alone is possible? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Sugar is a very deficit commodity in this Province and apart from its food value, it is very necessary that we should have sufficient quantity of sugarcane grown in this Province, Sir."

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is not desirable to restrict the cultivation of commercial crops on wet lands? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" This is the same question which has already been answered, Sir. The Government have no idea of restricting the cultivation of either tobacco or sugarcane."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that sugarcane is also a food-crop, having a high caloric value? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Sir, the Hon. Food Minister who is also an eminent doctor has said many times that sugar has certainly food value in it."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that two new companies, the I.L.T.D. and the National Tobacco Company have started factories in the East Godavari district alone? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Possibly, Sir, but I am not aware."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is the Hon. Minister going to sacrifice food for the sake of dollar exchange? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Not at all, Sir."

B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, having regard to the fact that it is agreed on all hands that the use of tobacco is a vice, that our country is in very bad need of food, will the Government consider the urgency of replacing tobacco cultivation by the cultivation of foodgrains? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Sir, I am not bold enough to assert categorically like my hon. Friend that the use of tobacco is a vice, nor has this been universally deemed to be a vice. What I want my hon. Friend to understand is that there has not been any appreciable increase of tobacco cultivation at the expense of food cultivation, in this Province."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, what is the primary inducement for the Government to allow tobacco cultivation, instead of foodgrains? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" It is not a question of any inducement for the Government, Sir, that tobacco is allowed to be grown. Tobacco is a commercial crop grown

as a rotation crop in some areas. Being a commercial crop fetching a comparatively good amount, as also some dollar exchange for us, it was thought that it would be no wise economy to reduce the existing acreage under tobacco."

Selection of a place for refining imported crude petrol.

* 829 *Q.*—SRI P. NATESAN (on behalf of Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether the Central Government consulted this Government with regard to the selection of a place in this Province to erect factories or refineries for refining imported crude petrol?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" The Central Government has not officially consulted this Government, but a party of consultants engaged by the Government of India visited some sites in this Province."

Relaxation of Prohibition rules in the Nilgiris district.

* 830 *Q.*—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government intend to relax Prohibition rules in the Nilgiris district, during the forthcoming summer season; and

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, what are the rules that the Government intend to relax?

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government intend to exempt visitors from other Provinces to Ootacamund, during this season from the operation of the prohibition rules, as was done last year in the case of the delegates to the Unescafe Conference? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" No, Sir."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—" Are the Government aware that the people of the Nilgiris district do not want drunkards as summer visitors in whose name the Trades Association wants to bring back the demon of drink into that district and to exploit the poor people for their own ends? "

SRI P. NATESAN:—" In view of the Central Government's anxiety to make Ootacamund as a summer resort, will the Government consider the desirability of allowing alcoholic liquor for the visitors? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" That will not be considered, Sir."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" Sir, the Hon. Minister has given the answer that it will not be considered. In view of the Central

Government's anxiety to make Ootacamund a health resort, I should like this Government to consider this question, but he says that it cannot be considered. May I know, why it cannot be considered? "

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Even though the Government may not be willing to allow alcoholic drinks to be used in Ootacamund, may I ask the Government through the Hon. Leader of the House whether it is not desirable to locate Ootacamund as the headquarters of the Government during those two months of the year, to enable the residents there to approach the headquarters of the Government for any things they may want to represent? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" This same question was put a few days ago. It must be addressed to the other Minister."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" Are the Government aware that all the people in the Nilgiris have taken an oath that on no account must the Nilgiris become a wet district again? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" I am grateful for the hon. Member's information, Sir."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" Is there no difference between alcoholic liquor and toddy? Is not toddy used only by the poor people, whereas alcoholic liquor is drunk by people who can afford it? That being so, will not the Government treat these two things differently? "

Provincialization of rural dispensaries.

* 831 *Q.*—SRI P. NATESAN (on behalf of Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government propose to provincialize rural dispensaries in the Province?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The Government do not propose to provincialize the rural dispensaries in this Province at present."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I know the reason, Sir."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Because it will cost a large amount of money to the Government."

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

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

12 noon

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS BILL, 1949 (L.A. BILL NO. 10 OF 1949).

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

' that the Raja of Venkatagiri be appointed as a member of the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1949), in the place of Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, resigned'."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Raja of Venkatagiri be appointed as a member of the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1949), in the place of Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, resigned.'"

The motion was carried.

III.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1949-50.

(1) MOTION UNDER RULE 15 (3) OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I move, Sir—

'that the Demands for grants for the year 1949-50 in the Notice, dated the 19th February 1949, be, under sub-rule (3) of rule 15 of the Madras Assembly Rules, re-arranged in the order as set out below:—

1	*Demand*	*XVI—Medical.*
2	,,	*XVII—Public Health.*
3	,,	*XVIII—Agriculture.*
4	,,	*XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.*
5	,,	*IV—Forest.*
6	,,	*XV—Education.*
7	,,	*XII—Administration of Justice.*
8	,,	*XIII—Jails.*
9	,,	*IX—Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters staff*
10	,,	*X—Legislative Bodies.*
11	,,	*XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.*
12	,,	*XIV—Police.*
13	,,	*VIII—Irrigation.*
14	,,	*VII—Other taxes and duties.*
15	,,	*XXIII—Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift*
16	,,	*XXI—Industries.*
17	,,	*XXXII—Miscellaneous.*
18	,,	*I—Land Revenue.*
19	,,	*II—Provincial Excise.*
20	,,	*III—Stamps.*
21	,,	*V—Registration.*
22	,,	*VI—Motor Vehicles Act.*
23	,,	*XX—Co-operation.*

24	*Demand*	*XXII—Cinchona and Fisheries.*
25	,,	*XXIV—Miscellaneous Departments*
26	,,	*XXV—Civil Works—Works.*
27	,,	*XXVI—Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plants.*
28	,,	*XXVII—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.*
29	,,	*XXVIII—Electricity.*
30	,,	*XXIX—Famine.*
31	,,	*XXX—Pensions.*
32	,,	*XXXI—Stationery and Printing.*
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—Commuted Value of Pensions.*
38	,,	*XIX—Veterinary.*
39	,,	*XXXIX—Interest-free Advances.*
40	,,	*XL—Loans and Advances Bearing Interest.'*

"This arrangement has been made, Sir, in consultation with all the Leaders of Parties and priority has been given to certain more important demands like 'Medical' and 'Public Health' which were not discussed at all last year and were guillotined for want of time."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved. I want to know whether the hon. Member, Mr. Natesa Chettiyar is moving his amendment."

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Yes, Sir. I move—

'that item "XL—Loans and Advances Bearing Interest" be taken up as item No. 6 in the re-arranged list for the consideration of the Assembly.'

"This demand, Sir, is in respect of loans and advances made to local bodies, etc., for housing schemes and other important schemes. This demand did not come up for consideration at all during the previous budget year. There are very many important points to be understood and talked of. If we have to make a satisfactory progress in regard to our house building plan, there are certain difficulties in respect of their execution, which we must overcome. I do not move my other amendment, Sir, since the Government themselves have accepted it."

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MR. SPEAKER:—" The motion falls through for want of a seconder. The question is—

' that the Demands for grants for the year 1949–50 in the Notice, dated the 19th February 1949, under sub-rule (3) of rule 15 of the Madras Assembly Rules, be re-arranged in the order set out.' "

The Motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—" I wish to inform the House that I have received 1343 cut motions. Unless we cut short the time for each Demand we cannot reach all the Demands in time. From tomorrow onwards the House will sit till 6 o'clock everyday so that we can discuss as many Demands as possible. Last year, i.e., 1948–49, 26 Demands were guillotined, in 1947–48, 35 Demands were guillotined, and in 1946–47, 10 Demands were guillotined. Therefore in consultation with the Leaders of Parties I have fixed the time-limit for each member, as 10 minutes, and those who move the cut motions will have 15 minutes (Interruption.) We have come to that conclusion. For the first item ' Medical ' I have fixed a time-limit of 2 hours."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" He only says, Sir, that the time-limit may be cut down to 5 minutes."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I have no objection at all. It is very agreeable to me and I can allow more Members to speak."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Ten minutes may be retained, Sir."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Sir, I wish to state that those Members who have given notice of specific motions should not be placed on a par with other Members and should be given sufficient time to refer to their points."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Then I will have to allow all the cut motions to be moved."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" My point is that some latitude may be allowed to those who have given notice of a number of specific cut motions, and that they should not be treated on a par with those who have only one cut motion in their names."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I have already told the House that I have received 1343 cut motions. I have fixed the time-limit as 10 minutes for each Member and for those who move the cut motions 15 minutes."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Sir, one reason why there are 1343 cut motions is because last year you told the House, that you would allow only those Members to speak who had given cut motions. So it is Sir, now I have given notice of a cut motion on all the heads *ek dum*. (Laughter.) I am trying to learn some Hindi, Sir, with a view to prepare for

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the next elections. Therefore, Sir, I do not think you would have in reality so many cut motions moved. And I know with your genial temper you would be able to adjust things very nicely and I do not think you should cut down the 10 minutes time."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The time-limit will be as I have already announced. The motion that stands in the name of the Hon. Minister for Public Health will be taken up first."

(2) DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL

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

' that on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,53,73,200 under Demand XVI—Medical '. "

" Sir, in placing this demand before the House, it seems necessary to say something about the work that is being done and the budget proposals for 1949–50 as the administration reports do not give up-to-date information to the Members. Several hon. Members have given notice of cut motions to discuss the inadequacy of medical relief that is being provided and the need for producing a larger number of doctors. Judged by western standards, the number of doctors and other auxilliary personnel we have and the number of hospital beds that are provided in the Province and their ratio to the population are no doubt far below the requirements. Almost every hospital has many more patients than the sanctioned bed-strength. Budget provision has been made for increasing the bed-strength and appointing additional staff in several of the hospitals. Criticism of some kind or other is being made against hospitals and doctors here and there. Speaking generally, it must be said to the credit of this Province that some of our medical institutions are considered to be among the best in India. The Women and Children's Hospital, Egmore, the Ophthalmic Hospital, the Bernard Institute of Radiology and the venereal department at the General Hospital, and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram attract students from all over India, Ceylon and Burma for post-graduate tuition. The quality of work done by our medical men as specialists in the army has received high appreciation from the Defence Services. The Upgrading Committee have been well-impressed with what they have seen here. The eminence of our medical men has been recognized all over India as is evident from the fact that six of the nine sections at the All-India Medical and Surgical Conferences held in Bombay in December 1947 were presided over by Madras doctors. The King Institute at Guindy has been one of the foremost in India in conducting researches of various kinds. Our Province is keeping up its leading position in regard to the standard of its medical education and the quality of work done here in every branch of medical practice. The teaching personnel of our medical colleges has recently been depleted of some of its best men on account of retirement or untimely death. The latest instance

of such untimely death is that of Dr. S. K. Sundaram which took place last Sunday. In him we have lost a physician of the first rank, a clinical teacher of outstanding merit and a man of high character. The top men who retire from our service are much in demand at the centre as well as in other provinces where they are given jobs with higher pay and better prospects.

"The number of applicants for admission to our medical colleges far exceeds the places available for them. We are not in a position at present to start new colleges which will require huge sums of money. Extensions and improvements are therefore being made to the Stanley Medical College and the Andhra Medical College and also to the hospitals attached to them with a view to raise the admission strength to 100 in each of the colleges and also to make them up-to-date institutions for teaching purposes. This expansion scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 1½ crores. The construction of new hospital buildings at Kozhikode, Tiruchirappalli and Tuticorin is in progress. Provision has been made in the budget for some other building schemes also. The reconstruction of the headquarters hospital at Eluru at a cost of Rs. 27·84 lakhs will be taken up shortly. Budget provision has been made for reconstructing one of the taluk headquarters hospitals in each district at an estimated cost of about Rs. 15 lakhs. Plans and estimates for effecting improvements to the King Institute at Guindy are expected to be ready shortly.

12-15 p.m. "All the medical graduates who applied this year for training as House Surgeons have been admitted by increasing the number of house appointments to 301 since it is very necessary to give this practical training to all medical men before they enter service or set up practice. Government have sanctioned the introduction of refresher courses for registered medical practitioners at the teaching colleges. There will be two courses of two weeks' duration in the months of April and July every year and 25 candidates will be admitted for each course. Proposals received from the Surgeon-General for extension of the system of appointment of honorary medical officers are being examined by the Government. Great importance is attached now to pediatrics and Social Medicine. Two of our medical officers have recently returned after getting training abroad in these specialities. A Pediatrics section has been opened at the General Hospital and proposals are under consideration for opening a Department of Social Medicine. Proposals have been called from the Surgeon-General for starting the long thought of Dental School and also for making further provision for the control and treatment of venereal diseases which are widely prevalent in villages as well as towns. Provision has been made for giving further facilities for the treatment of cancer at the General Hospital. In addition to about Rs. 20,000 already collected by the Madras Cancer Association, the Provincial Welfare Fund has now come forward with a grant of Rs. 50,000 towards the construction of a pavillion for the cancer out-patients adjacent to the Bernard Institute. There are at present 22 X-ray departments in our hospitals. Eleven

X-ray plants—three large and eight portable—have been presented by the Provincial Welfare Fund Association to the Government. These will be distributed to various hospitals leading to seven more new departments in the Province. In addition to these, Government have also purchased a new apparatus for Cochin.

"*Blood-Banks.*—There are now 13 Blood-Banks in the Province and proposals are under consideration for opening eight more Blood-Banks in the district headquarters hospitals and also to centralize the blood processing centre at the King Institute.

"Proposals for *up-grading* some of our medical institutions or special departments of medicine with a view to make them teaching and research centres are expected to be made in the near future.

"Increased facilities have been provided for training a larger number of midwives with the help of the Provincial Welfare Fund and also the rate of stipends for compounders has been increased and more Government hospitals are being recognized as centres for training them since there is a growing demand for compounders. The number of nurses employed under Government has been increased by 268 since 1947 and more nurses are being employed from time to time.

"An *ad hoc* committee has been appointed to examine the present system of supply of diet articles to the Government hospitals and to suggest improvements so as to ensure economy and efficiency and prevent leakages.

"*Tuberculosis.*—Additional buildings are being put up at Tambaram to increase the bed-strength to about 450 which will make it the biggest sanatorium in South India. Sixty-two additional beds have been provided for the Perundurai Sanatorium as part of the post-war plan. The Ex-tuberculosis Patients' Colony at Tambaram for which His Excellency the Governor-General, C. Rajagopalachariar, has laid the foundation is one of the new enterprises this year for which the Provincial Welfare Fund has provided 1·76 lakhs. Government have approved the opening of a sanatorium in Tanjore. Sanatoria are proposed to be opened in South Kanara, Mathurai, Ramnad and Nellore with the aid of public contributions that will meet the entire non-recurring expenditure required for the purpose.

"*B.C.G. Vaccination.*—The B.C.G. vaccination campaign was inaugurated in the middle of last year at Madanapalle by the Hon. Srimathi Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and it has been going on there for six months now with no untoward result. One of the six foreign teams has come to Madras last month and B.C.G. vaccination has been started in this City as a part of the comprehensive scheme for anti-tuberculosis work which has been drawn up by the T.B. Association, Madras. It is regrettable that an agitation has been started against the B.C.G. programme in Madras since last month. It has been stated by one of these critics that

the public and the medical profession in particular, have not been adequately educated about the B.C.G. vaccination. This is far from true. Since March 1948 the Government of India have published several Press Notes on this campaign and their Tuberculosis Adviser gave a broadcast talk in June 1948. These have appeared in full in all the dailies of Madras. Dr. Gellner of the World Health Organization has explained this scheme fully to the medical profession when he was here last June. In the scientific exhibition run in connexion with the South Indian Provincial Medical Conference held in Madras in October 1948 a B.C.G. Vaccine booth was opened and all about the vaccine was explained to visitors. Before the B.C.G. work was started in Madras, the Director-General of Health Services, his deputies, the Director of Public Health, the Surgeon-General and the Tuberculosis specialists in Madras had a series of conferences at which they discussed the various aspects of B.C.G. and drew up a plan. In December 1948, the All-India Tuberculosis Workers' Conference met in Calcutta and fully discussed this subject. A Press Communiqué on this matter has recently been issued by 12 eminent medical authorities including Drs. Jivraj Mehta, B. C. Roy, K. S. Ray and members of the Technical Committee of the T.B. Association of India. At the First International Congress on B.C.G. in Paris last June, workers from 35 countries all over the world have unanimously affirmed the complete harmlessness and the efficacy of B.C.G. from their experience of over 10 million vaccinations carried on for a number of years now. It is reported that the British Government have reacted favourably on the request made to them by tuberculosis workers in this matter and a National B.C.G. laboratory is already under construction in London. The journal of the British Tuberculosis Association in its January issue of this year says, 'We have difficulty in understanding why B.C.G. is singled out for this dilatory management (in this country). No one has ever shown that the vaccine has done any appreciable harm; no one has ever been able to make it become virulent, while the evidence as to its value pours in from all over the world.' We need not unthinkingly follow Britain even after August 1947. As the devil quotes the scripture, persons who never followed Gandhiji's teachings when he was alive are quoting his opinions against the use of vaccines and inoculations. The editor of *Harijan* in a recent issue writes that since the improvement of environmental conditions and provision of nutritious food cannot be quickly organized and speedy measures are necessary to arrest the spread of infectious diseases, Government have to adopt prophylactic measures like vaccination. These wise observations of a devoted disciple of Gandhiji may well be pondered over by friends who advise us to wait till better living conditions are established in the country. B.C.G. vaccination is purely voluntary and it is left to the good sense of the people to avail themselves of this protective measure which according to foreign as well as Indian experts will be most useful, particularly for children and young persons who are exposed to infection in our country where tuberculosis is spreading at an alarming rate.

"*Leprosy.*—This year has seen many important changes in the development of leprosy campaign in this Province. The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Tirumani which is probably the biggest institution of its kind in our country and the Ettapur Children's Sanatorium in the Salem district have been taken over by Government. Treatment of leprosy with sulphone group of drugs is being tried and the results seem to be more promising. It is proposed to establish a provincial survey unit at Vellore and a district survey unit in the South Arcot district. The question of establishing a separate publicity and welfare organization under the control of the B.E.L.R.A. is also under consideration in connexion with this budget. Government have sanctioned the payment of capitation grants at enhanced rates to patients in private leprosy asylums. A Leprosy Enquiry Committee has been just constituted to inspect the various leprosy homes and leprosy asylums in this Province and suggest improvements.

"*Primary Health Centres.*—Thirty Primary (Combined Medical and Public Health) Centres have been opened this year in five districts. Budget provision has been made to open 30 additional primary centres in the other districts of the Province where this scheme has not already been introduced. It is also proposed to open Primary Centres in 25 of the firka development centres at the rate of one centre in each firka.

"*Rural Dispensaries.*—The number of subsidised dispensaries working at present is 250 of modern medicine and 171 of Indian medicine. One hundred dispensaries of modern medicine and 65 dispensaries of Indian medicine are remaining closed for want of medical practitioners. Provision has been made in the budget for increasing the subsidy for rural medical practitioners and midwives attached to those dispensaries and also for giving increased allotments for medicine. It is hoped that this provision will help the re-opening of the dispensaries that are now closed.

"*Help from voluntary Associations.*—The Madras Provincial Welfare Fund was launched by Lady Nye about two years ago. In the first year of its activities more than Rs. 13 lakhs have been collected and contributions have been given for various medical relief schemes and welfare projects in the City as well as in the mufassal. His Excellency the present Governor is associating himself at present wholeheartedly with this work. The Advisory Committee of the Women and Children's Hospital at Egmore have recently held a 'Mother and Baby week' function and collected funds up to Rs. 50,000 so far for providing increased accommodation at this hospital. The Madras Branch of the All-India Women's Association held a meeting last month under the presidentship of Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar to appeal for public help for opening a Cancer Hospital in Madras. Government have to express their grateful thanks to all these bodies for the great help they are rendering to the people of this Province in these ways. Some other big donations have been paid

or offered by generous-minded individuals for putting up hospitals, maternity wards, etc., in some of the districts. The diversion of charity for such beneficial work is a most welcome indication of the changing spirit in our people.

"With a view to encourage philanthrophic persons to put up hospital and other medical buildings, the donors have been given the option to have the plans and estimates prepared by their own engineers and construct the buildings under their own supervision.

"*Unification of cadres.*—Government have decided to gazette Sub-Assistant Surgeons and to designate them as Civil Assistant Surgeons (Class II) on the scale of pay rising from Rs. 150 to Rs. 230.

12-30 p.m. "*Hospital workers.*—Some of the hospital workers paid from contingencies have been brought under regular esablishment. The question of bringing some more classes of employees under regular establishment is under consideration.

"*Indian Medicine.*—The School of Indian Medicine which was abolished in 1947 has been revived with effect from July 1948 and now both the college and school of Indian Medicine are run side by side. To provide additional accommodation for the college and school and the attached hospital, temporary buildings at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh are under construction. The construction of hostel buildings for men and women students at an estimated cost of Rs. 3·30 lakhs is also in progress. Additional staff has been sanctioned. Government have approved schemes for expansion of the college and school and hospital and for opening of a pharmacy and herbarium at a cost of Rs. 7·57 lakhs recurring and Rs. 20·17 lakhs non-recurring. A Research Department will be opened as soon as the question of appointment of staff is decided. Dr. Mehta, Chief Medical Officer of the Jamnagar State, who came here recently at the invitation of the Government has given his suggestions regarding the Research Department to be established and other matters. His suggestions as well as the recommendations made by the Chopra Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine in their recently published report will be taken into consideration in the new developments to be made in regard to the teaching of Indian Medicine.

"This is a brief statement of some of the things done and proposed to be done in the Medical Department. A great deal more remains to be done. We shall have to improve both the quality and distribution of medical care, particularly in the rural areas. The modern trend is towards the provision of a comprehensive health service to all the people of the State. We too shall have to gradually work towards the attainment of such a goal and be prepared to spend sufficient money for medical relief and health work since it will yield rich dividends in the shape of building up healthier generations in future.

"I now move, Sir, that the Demand be granted."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'*that under Demand XVI—Medical, the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 2,53,73,200.'

I will allow two hours for discussing this Demand. Of course it is exclusive of the time taken by the Hon. Minister. As usual, all Members need not move their cut motions. One Member will move his cut motion, and others will speak on it. Now, Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin will move her cut motion."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Sir, I move—

'*that the allotment of Rs.* 2,53,73,200 *for Demand XVI—Medical be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

"I am glad, Sir, that in compliance with my request, the Medical Demand has been allotted the first place this year for discussion, and that at long last we have been afforded the opportunity of expressing our views on the policy of the Government with reference to medical relief, which is so vital for the nation. At the very outset I wish to record my utter disappointment at the meagre provision that has been made for this purpose. It is indeed regrettable that only about four per cent of the revenues of this Province has been allotted for medical relief."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It is five per cent."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I said *about* four per cent. It may be four and a half per cent, but not five. Even if according to the Hon. Minister it is five per cent, it is hardly sufficient. In the year 1946–47, the allotment for the Medical Demand was Rs. 2,16,00,000. This year it is about 2,54,00,000 rupees. Thus the allotment has been increased only by Rs. 38 lakhs despite the fact that during the past two years, on the one hand the population of this Province has increased considerably and on the other the health of the nation has deteriorated as is evident from the epidemics that have been recurring. I am afraid the Government do not realize the importance of health to the nation. I wish to urge upon the Government to remember that a nation's wealth, advancement and prosperity, whether in the economic or in the intellectual sphere, are conditioned by the State of its physical well-being and that the expenditure that is incurred by the Government on improving the nation's health, will prove to be a gilt-edged investment. (The Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi: 'Hear, hear.') It will be an investment that will yield not a deferred dividend, which may be collected years later, but one which will yield an immediate return in the shape of substantially increased productive capacity. The need of the hour is increased production in every field. But we find that the worker is not able to give of his best because very often his physical condition is impaired by the absence of sound health. Therefore, I wish to urge upon the Government the necessity of realizing the importance of giving greater attention to the health needs of this Province than they have done hitherto. What greater proof could there be of the apathy of the Government to the medical and health

needs of the people than the fact that they have not even utilized the amounts that have been so generously made available to them by the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund, whose help the Hon. Minister has himself acknowledged. At the instance of Lady Nye last year, a number of X-ray plants were purchased by the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund, and distributed to the various hospitals. But I am sorry to inform you that these X-ray plants which have been donated by the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund at a considerable cost have been lying idle for the past six or eight months, because the Government, I understand, are not prepared to bear the recurring charges."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" We have now sanctioned it."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" The Hon. Minister may have sanctioned it now, having come to know how furious the members of the above organization are about the apathy of the Government. But the fact remains that their *inertia* and indifference even to make use of generous gifts do no credit to the Government. The Hon. Minister acknowledged that he was receiving support from the public with reference to the schemes detailed by the Medical Department, and that the public had been generously coming forward to raise funds for the relief of human suffering, particularly in aid of hospitals for tuberculosis and cancer. But I am sorry to state that the Government are not playing their part adequately. For instance, I may inform the House that while the mufassal branches of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund have collected money for the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals, the Government have not sanctioned these hospitals. You will be surprised, Sir, to learn that the Government have advised these district branches of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund that instead of establishing tuberculosis hospitals they should invest the money in three per cent Government loans, the reason being that the Government do not wish to make provision for the recurring expenses of these institutions. Could there be more patent proof of the apathy of the Government towards medical relief than this? I would request the Hon. Minister not to plead paucity of funds hereafter and to cease playing the role of weeping philosopher, but on the other hand, to assert himself and see that the Medical Department does not remain the Cindrella of Government departments.

" The Hon. Minister referred to what was being done by the Government with regard to the training of midwives. Here again, the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund has come to the assistance of the Governmnet. But what is it that the Government themselves have been doing? They are training only a few hundred midwives every year whereas this Province requires not a few hundreds, but ten thousand midwives. One of the most urgent desiderata in the land is that each village should be provided with a trained midwife. As this Province has 35,430 villages, we should have an equal number of midwives. But since it is difficult to

realize this object immediately, steps should be taken to provide at least the minimum necessary. That minimum is one midwife for a population of 5,000. Thus we should have at least 10,000 midwives for the whole Province. But the Hon. Minister is satisfied with training only a few hundred midwives. Can any appreciable improvement in the health of the mother and the child be expected at this rate? The well-being of the mother and the child, who is the citizen of to-morrow, should be the primary concern of every State, but the Government of this Province are not giving this matter the attention it deserves, despite the fact that the training of midwives will not cost the Exchequer much, all that is required being more accommodation in the existing training hospitals.

" I am glad to find that Government have sanctioned quarters for the nurses in the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital. But I do not find any provision made in the budget for a steam laundry for this hospital, whereas Rs. 2,00,000 have been provided for a steam laundry for the Stanley Medical Hospital. Since I found it difficult to believe that the Government had omitted making due provision for a steam laundry for the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, I perused the budget minutely, but under no head could I trace this item. I may inform the Hon. Minister that at the last meeting of the Advisory Committee of this Hospital, which was held in January last, the Superintendent read out a letter received from the Surgeon-General to the effect that the Government had sanctioned a steam laundry for the hospital. In view of this, I wish the Hon. Minister to enlighten me as to the reason for the omission of this item in the budget. A steam laundry is even more necessary for the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital than for the Stanley Hospital. Is not the Hon. Minister aware how insanitary it is in a big maternity institution to have three thousand pieces of cloth washed every day by hand in the manner that is being done at Kasturba Hospital? I am most disappointed with the indifference of the Government in regard to this matter and hope the Hon. Minister will come forward with a supplementary grant for a steam laundry for the Kasturba Hospital.

" So far as the Government Hospital for Women and Children at Egmore is concerned, its dire need is more accommodation. Those who visit that hospital are appalled at the sight of women lying on the verandahs. For lack of accommodation, women are discharged three or four days after their confinement, and sometimes even after two days, which is most risky and undesirable. My ayah's daughter who went there for her delivery, returned home after two days saying that she had been discharged. When such is the state of affairs prevalent in the premier maternity institution of this Province, namely, the Hospital for Women and Children at Egmore, you can imagine the state of affairs in other institutions. Since the Government have been apathetic towards the expansion of this hospital, the public have been approached for this purpose by the Advisory Committee of this hospital with the result that Rs. 30,000 has been collected. Could there be a

greater condemnation of the attitude of the Government towards maternity relief than the terms of the appeal that was issued by the Committee that made the above collections. It is high time that the Government took a leaf from other countries and contributed their due quota towards maternity relief, for, are not the Government aware that every year this Province loses 15,000 mothers during maternity?

12-45 p.m. "With reference to cancer, this Government have made very meagre provision, namely, Rs. 13,700 and it is only with the help of the Provincial Welfare Fund that it will be possible to construct an out-patient block and provide 100 beds for cancer patients in the General Hospital. The executive committee of the above fund have sanctioned Rs. 50,000, but I may inform the Hon. Minister that the amount was sanctioned after considerable reluctance. It is a pity that the Hon. Minister has not been attending the meetings of the above committee for a long time."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am not a member of the committee."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"No, the Hon. the Finance Minister is not a member of that committee but the Health Minister has been in this committee for a long time. At the next meeting I shall suggest that the Hon. the Finance Minister be also co-opted to the committee. Sir, I may inform the Health Minister that there was considerable opposition by the Members as regards the sanction of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of an out-patient block for cancer patients in the General Hospital, because the Government had not utilized the amounts that had been sanctioned previously, and it was after considerable discussion on the strict understanding that this amount would be promptly utilized that the money was finally sanctioned. I wish to urge upon the Government not to be satisfied merely with 100 beds for cancer patients but to take steps to establish a regular cancer hospital in this City, just as there is in Bombay and Calcutta. Sir, cancer is a most insidious and formidable disease which takes away one in nine lives every year in this Province. Therefore, the Government should see that adequate facilities are provided for the treatment of this fell disease. Though cancer is a terrible disease, it is, however, not incurable provided it is diagnosed correctly in the early stages. But, how can early diagnosis be made when properly equipped institutions do not exist? The Government should establish cancer clinics at various centres in the mufassal and see that there is a specially trained doctor in every hospital whose duty should be to diagnose the early cases of cancer and evacuate them to the Central Tumour Clinic. I hope the Hon. the Minister will take due steps in this matter and will also see that a cancer hospital with 300 beds is established in Madras City.

"Now, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that women are not being given their due chances and opportunities in the fields of medicine and surgery, even in

maternity work which is their special sphere. I wish to know why there is no woman civil surgeon in the Women and Children Hospital at Egmore. There are a number of highly qualified senior medical women in this Province. How is it then that not a single woman has been appointed as civil surgeon in that institution? Why should men alone be given opportunities in the best institutions and women denied their chances? It is futile to argue that women cannot come up to the level of men for intelligence is not the monopoly of one sex. How can it be urged that women are not competent when they are not given opportunities to prove their capacity? After all, medicine is a branch of science in which unless opportunities are duly afforded, it is difficult to distinguish oneself. Therefore, I would urge upon the Hon. Minister to see that in the abovementioned hospital as well as in other maternity institutions, fifty per cent of the staff consists of women—I mean fifty per cent of the paid staff. It is a matter of common knowledge that women generally wish to be attended upon by women gynæcologists and obstetricians and not by men. In this connexion, I recall the case of a woman who lost her life because she was denied attendance by a woman doctor."

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

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I am finishing, Sir. That woman went to the Stanley Medical Hospital for her confinement, but she refused to be attended upon by a man. Since the authorities would not comply with her request to be attended upon by woman doctor, this woman walked all the way to the Railway Hospital but by the time she arrived there, she collapsed and died. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi is aware of this case. Under these circumstances, I wish the Hon. Minister to issue orders to the effect that if in any Maternity institution a patient insists on being examined by a woman doctor, the head of the institution should pass orders that a woman doctor alone should attend upon her, not a man.

"With reference to the College of Indian Medicine, I wish to ask firstly why this college has not been affiliated to the Madras University and no name given to the Degree that is offered by this College. Secondly, Sir, I wish to request why a layman has been placed in charge of the Research Department of this institution and what progress has been made by him in regard to the Reorganization of Indian Medicine. I cannot understand how a former Legal Secretary can discharge such duties satisfactorily. I ask could a legal Secretary be made the Surgeon-General or Chief Engineer? The post of the Special Officer of Indian Medicine stands on a similar footing. Why should not the Government have appointed an expert in Indian Medicine as Special Officer instead of a layman, for he could have done greater justice to the work entrusted to him than the present incumbent? I would like the Hon. Minister to revive the Advisory Committee for Indian Medicine that was appointed by the hon. Mr. Prakasam in 1946 but which ceased to function after a year, so that Government may get expert technical advice on the subject. With these words, I move my cut motion."

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* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I second the cut motion moved by the hon. the Lady Member. Sir, the hon. the Lady Member said that she was very glad that this demand was taken up first. Really, Sir, I am very sorry that this demand should come first because this demand is nothing but a harrowing drama of human tragedy. (Laughter.) Is it the object, Sir, that I must finish within fifteen minutes? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" No, no. Ten minutes."

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I will finish within ten or fifteen minutes. (Laughter.) Sir, the Hon. Minister said that he has spent several crores on his different schemes. He may have spent even crores of rupees on a number of schemes. He might have sent a number of students to foreign countries; he might have opened hospitals and maternity homes. But, what is the present position? No progress was made during the last two years of Congress regime. Of course, I do not want to enumerate all the existing grievances as the Hon. Minister may not relish them. I would only quote what our Premier says and I would repeat what he said on 15th November 1948. He said: 'We have the highest death-rate and the lowest average expectation of life among civilized countries. Malnutrition, disease, vice and crime are stalking the country side. In our country, the infant mortality is the highest in the world—not in our own Province, but in the whole country—nearly half the total deaths are among children under ten years of age. One-half of them die before they become one year old. One hundred millions suffer from malaria and about two millions die every year of it. Two and a half millions have tuberculosis and half a million die every year of it. Infectious diseases play havoc with the lives of the people. Epidemic diseases such as cholera, plague, etc., result in unparalleled mortality.' Thus is the present condition of our Province, Sir. Sir, there is a Tamil proverb which says:

'வெள்ளாணமை செய்தவனுக்கு விளையுமா
பொருள்ளமை செய்தவனுக்கு விளையுமா'

It means, 'Unless you cultivate your field, you cannot reap a good harvest'. There is a parallel Urdu quotation also and I will invite the attention of the Hon. the Finance Minister to that. It means also the same thing. It runs as follows:

محنت بغیر مدد کسی کو ملا نہیں
بے جوئے ہوئے کھیت کسی کو پھلا نہیں *

" Sir, you may have many schemes. After all, it will be shocking to you to know how much you spend in your department as compared with that spent per head in America and other civilized countries. In America, they are spending, per head, on medical science and public health Rs. 180. In Great Britain,

they are spending Rs. 80 per head whereas in India, you spend less than eight annas per head. Then, Sir, how can you expect a better state of affairs? In spite of your hospitals and achievements, the death-rate in this country has an international reputation. What about the hospital facilities in our Provinces? We are having one hospital for every 30,000 of our population. In the United States of America, for every 80 persons, they have got a bed in the hospitals. In Great Britain, for every 130 people, there is a bed. But, in our Province, in the hospital, we have got one bed for every 4,000 persons. Then what about maternity facilities? They are still worse. It is only a farce. For every 500 cases you treat one. Here, I should like to say one word about the standard of health of the people. The average age of a man depends upon the standard of health and the medical aid which is given to him. The average age in India is 22½ years, whereas the average age of an Englishman is 56 years. Then, Sir, there is another thing. You may say that it is due to the climatic conditions and such other causes that such a difference arises. But, I say, it is due to the want of medical aid and to a low standard of public health. I will give you an instance. In Ahmedabad you have the Indian quarters, and the European quarters also. In the Indian quarters, the death-rate is twenty-five per cent whereas in the European quarters, it is four per cent. You say that you are allotting a large amount. But, where is the guarantee that you will spend the amount. I may tell you that recently I was going through the Public Health Committee's report. If I remember well, Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao was the President of that Committee. It has been clearly stated in that report that from the year 1928 till the Congress Ministry assumed office in 1937, the municipalities and the Government have spent 75 lakhs of rupees for rural water-supply. Soon after the Congress Ministry took up office, they have again sanctioned another 35 lakhs making a total of 110 lakhs. But the final report says that no details are available as to whether the amount has been spent at all or not. You are answerable to the tax-payers, Sir. You do not know what became of that amount. Sir, you do not know how many wells have been dug and whether there is water in those wells or not. I do not want the Hon. Minister to go and peep into each well and I do not want him to go and count the number of wells either. But the wonder is, Sir, your final report says, 'It is not known as to whether the wells were dug or not'. (Interruption: 'It comes under Public Health'.) Excuse me, Sir, we cannot draw a clean line between Public Health and Medicine. Both are allied to each other. My only representation is this. You must at least spend what you have got in the proper way. First you have no plan and you have no scheme. That is the whole trouble. In these days especially, when the world is in a transition stage, after the ruins and destructions of the Second World War, unless you have a definite plan and a definite scheme, you cannot achieve anything.

" Not only you do not have a plan. Not only you have no scheme, but you have not properly accounted for the amount

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sanctioned. Every tax-payer has a right even to file a suit against Government. I have no time; I have only two minutes before me. I cannot speak at great length and so I resume my seat."

p.m. MR. SPEAKER:—" Motion moved—

' that the allotment of Rs. 2,53,73,200 under Demand XVI—Medical be reduced by Rs. 100.'

* DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—" This is medical problem, and that is why we have such a poor and thin House. Sir, as I look at the grant given to this subject, I feel rather disheartened. Out of a total demand for 74½ crores the demand for Medicine and Public Health is only 3½ crores whereas for Education the demand is about 9½ crores. Not that I grudge such grants for education, but I feel, Sir, that somehow, somewhere the mistake has been made and what should have been given for Public Health and Medicine has been given to Education. No doubt the problem of education is very important in the country at present. But education can wait whereas medicine and public health which deal with the saving of life cannot wait. Therefore every rupee that is given to this life-saving programme is far more important than that given to the embellishment of life. Sir, modern idea in medicine is dependent upon three scientific factors. One is we have now been imbued with the idea that prevention is better than cure; secondly, that drugs however useful they may be, at a certain stage they are not indispensable to health or to the cure of disease; and thirdly, we are beginning to realize that mind has got influence upon the body and *vice versa*. It is only in recent years that the study of psychology has come in with a scientific basis. When I was a student in England, any person who had anything to do with psychology was considered to be roaming in a region where people could not understand anything. But owing to the repurcussions of two great wars, the angle of vision has changed. People have now begun to realize that something has been contributed by psychology. Hitherto people thought that man was a bundle of physiological organs. But recently it has been shown to us that there is something in man which is more than this. Therefore, if a disease has to be tackled, the mind of a man and not the body alone should be tackled. So when the problem of medicine and medical aid to the people has to be considered it has to be dealt with in all these three points of view.

" Prevention is better than cure. That is the department of public health. We have got to say that the cause of disease is not so very apparent. They are inscrutable mysteries. Whether, ultimately, the mind is the factor or whether the spirit is the factor or micro-organisms which abound in millions in our daily life whether these are the only factors to deal with, science has not said the last word yet. Every effort ought to be made to prevent disease and, therefore, medical science would look to every scientific development, engineering, medicine, public health,

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education and economics. Every other sphere of life is very necessary to contribute its quota to make life happy and healthy. Sir, if I have a chance, I may refer to this when dealing with the problem of public health.

" But, with regard to the development of medical science, you have the great development in modern surgery. Surgery has been wonderfully developed in recent years owing to the fact that operations are made without any feeling of pain by the patient under anaesthetic conditions. The watchward of surgery is ' Don't tamper with the offending organ '. After a certain stage, the cure can be effected only by removing the offending organism. But, Sir, it needs technique, technical skill and a great deal of scientific paraphernalia to produce this desirable effect. I am glad that in our country the scientific care and modern surgical technique have been gradually developed and our surgeons can hold their own with the best surgeons in Europe and in America. But still a wide field has yet to be covered. On the medical side, the problem is not so simple, though everybody thinks that he knows much. There is a saying in Andhradesa—I do not know whether it holds good in the southern parts—that there is nobody who does not know something about medicine and something about music."

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the cut motion moved by the hon. Lady Member. At the outset, I wish to point out to the Hon. Minister for Public Health that medical facilities provided in this Province are very meagre. I wish to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister for Public Health to the hospital buildings in the district headquarters. I have had opportunities of visiting places like Erode, Ramnad, Tirunelveli and other places in Malabar and have seen that several of the hospital buildings are hopelessly bad. I find they are almost eighteenth century constructions. They are unfit to be the curative centres of ailing humanity. Therefore, I wish the Hon. Minister for Public Health pulls down these barbarous abodes and construct new buildings. When I say new buildings, I do not mean very expensive constructions, but I mean decent, civilized buildings with more of air, sun and light in them. The poor patients, with whom I had the opportunity of conversing, told me that they would be more happy and more comfortable under the thatched roofs of their own huts rather than under the Malabar tile roofs in the hospitals which radiate heat, particularly during hot weather. The climate of this Province is hot for nine months and hotter for three months. That is, it is warm througout the year and, therefore, the hardships of the patients in these buildings can very well be imagined. Secondly, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to a fact which he has already conceded that the beds available in the Province are very little. In all the hospitals which are in the district headquarters, I find the patients are sleeping in almost rotten mats with dirty pillows and these mats are put in between beds where there are already suffering patients. The beds provided in our hospitals are so few that the Hon. Minister should take immediate steps to provide more beds. Even kitchen and water facilities available

are very bad. In several hospitals, I saw the kitchen is accommodated in a rotten building and I don't know what sort of food would come out of these kitchens. There are no water facilities within the hospital compounds and water is brought by bullock-carts far away from the hospitals. Thirdly, in every district hospital, there should be a pathologist with all the pathological facilities provided in it. I really do not understand why our Government is not availing the opportunity of new discoveries in the world of medical science and bring those facilities to the poor people of this Province. I would ask the Hon. Minister for Public Health to provide in everyone of the district hospitals in this Province a pathologist with necessary equipments.

"I wish blood-transfusion experts are provided in almost all district headquarters hospitals because they are very badly needed. We have got iron-lungs in several district headquarters hospitals for which we are not thankful to our Government but to the Nuffield Charities."

1-15 p.m. THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Iron-lungs are not used even where they are provided."

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"All the same we should have iron-lungs even though it may not be used. However, it may be necessary in case of emergencies. Supposing there is an emergency case where the iron-lung is required, for saving the precious life of a patient, will the Hon. Minister be responsible for that loss of life? Therefore, I say this modern invention of iron-lungs should be supplied to our district head-quarter hospitals and we should not be made to depend upon foreign charities.

"Secondly, the progressive State of Mysore is undertaking mass X-ray. Here, in our Province where the incidence of tuberculosis is great, when I make a suggestion, I am told it will involve huge financial expenditure. Therefore, I suggest that for the present three districts may be selected in this Province where mass X-ray may be undertaken. Our Hon. Minister is talking about B.C.G. But what I say is you should take first X-ray and find out the incidence of tuberculosis so that we may be able to have a good data to build up the Medical department. But you are not undertaking it. I say, therefore, that Government could as well spend more money on such useful undertakings, rather than implement ideological and ineffective schemes, and waste the precious revenues of this Province.

"Then, I would like to refer to the question of men nurses."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member means male nurses."

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I have consulted experts and they say that they should be called men nurses and not male nurses. Therefore, I am correct in using that expression. I really do not know who is this wonderful genius who introduced this new scheme of men nurses in this Province. It is, I think, a revolting innovation. Of course, I do not mean

to say that man is very bad, but I wish that man is put in a place where he is physically and psychologically fit to do the work. I think that women are more fit to undertake this job than men, because they are the ministering angels that bring with them a soothing influence on the patient. I had an opportunity of consulting many people and they say that these men nurses bring rather a depressing atmosphere with them and they are not able to render possible help. I, therefore, wish the Hon. Minister for Public Health restores this nursing service back to those delicate and beautiful hands to which it legitimately belongs.

"With these few remarks, I support the cut motion."

* DR. U. P. MALLAYYA:—"Sir, I would also like to associate myself with certain of the observations that have been made by the Hon. Minister with regard to the medical personnel of our Province. It was indeed a place of pride that Madras has taken in India and when we express often about that, it also means an additional responsibility for us that we should always try to maintain that reputation. Therefore, when I speak now, I would like to say first of all on the medical education of this Province. Of late, it has been found a bit difficult for us to have first-class men as professors in some of the branches of medical science, as a result of which we have been forced to give extension of service to some of our important medical men, and it is but right that such extensions should be given because we cannot allow our medical science to suffer owing to want of proficiency. But I would like to ask whether they have taken any care for the maintaining of that reputation for the future. In sending some of our medical men to foreign countries to equip themselves in different branches of medicine, I would like the Hon. Minister or the Government of Madras or even the Government of India to see what our requirements in this direction are, so that they do not select men for training in such of the branches for which we have got personnel here in Madras itself but concentrate on such subjects wherein we find difficulty in procuring men for our immediate use.

"Then, Sir, I would like to say whether it would not be possible to reduce the course in respect of medical education in the Province. No doubt, it has now been reduced by six months. But still five years' course for a medical man, I should think, is rather long and costly. Of course, I do not want efficiency to suffer and while I do not want to venture my personal opinion in the matter, I would like the Government to investigate the matter and see whether, without impairing efficiency, the course cannot be reduced as it will be advantageous both from the economic point of view as well as other points of view, so that we may be able to turn out medical men sooner.

"Next, Sir, I would like to say a few words about another department. I refer to the L.I.M. course in the indigenous system of medicine. I have very strong views about that matter, not because I have any prejudice against it, as I happen to be a member of the profession that professes to practise what is called the allopathic system. It is not on account of that. We have got

two courses, the L.I.M. course and the recently introduced college course for the indigenous system. When it was found reasonable and desirable to abolish the L.M.P. course—it was abolished some years ago—I do not know why Government found it necessary to continue the L.I.M. course again. I do not also know whether the indigenous system gets any encouragement, as a result of these two courses. I can say with a certain amount of experience as to how those products who are turned out of this institution practise when they go out. They have a bias towards the practice of allopathy or the modern systems rather than give whatever they are expected to give by way of encouraging the indigenous system of medicine. I would like to express here that there is a possibility of finding out the really important and useful drugs of indigenous system. But, I do not think that by having this educational institution, we are in any way encouraging Ayurveda or other branches of Indian medicine. I would rather suggest that research in the indigenous drugs be undertaken and, for this purpose, allopathic students after being qualified may be given special encouragement to make researches in the indigenous system and thereby find out such products which are useful and which can be taken into pharmacopœia.

" Then, Sir, with regard to hospitals. Of course, again and again, the Hon. Minister for Public Health and Medicine does say and does own that we have not got adequate number of beds to meet the requirements of the sick in the Province. But then, the main reason for this may be non-availability of materials to build whenever we want the extension of hospital accommodation, and particular types of accommodation has to be built under a particular design and such costly materials are required, and naturally the plea generally put forward is want of funds. After all, the cost involved in providing cheap material for construction of our hospitals may not be much, and I, therefore, suggest that Government should give very careful and urgent attention to this part of building construction by using cheap materials so that the construction may come up soon. But, unfortunately they do not come up and one of the reasons for it expressed by the Hon. Minister is that they are costly.

" With regard to accommodation, there has been a lot of overcrowding and as the previous speaker has said, even the inter-space between beds is occupied and I may say, with my personal knowledge after having visited certain institutions, that, even in one of the premier institutions of the Province, there is not only no inter-space between beds, but I have seen also the space below beds being occupied. That is really a horrible state of affairs. This was found in the cancer ward of the hospital here. As suggested by my predecessor, I should certainly think that there is absolute necessity for a cancer hospital. Having had a place of pride in the country, Madras must go ahead (especially when we have a radiology institution here) and have a cancer hospital for our Province. This will incidentally relieve the congestion in ever so many hospitals which can be utilized for better purpose.

" Now, with regard to the state of affairs in the district headquarters hospitals. Many of them to-day are still without any X-ray apparatus. It is a state of affairs which does not speak well of modern equipment. Speaking for my own district, I would like to say we have not got one in Mangalore."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—" Yours is a small district."

DR. U. P. MALLAYYA:—" I refuse to accept that it is in no way a small district. I know the importance of my district."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" You are going to get one."

* DR. U. P. MALLAYYA:—" I am told just now that we are going to get one. I will try to own that only when we actually get it.

" Coming to laboratories, now that we are going on rapidly with modern methods of treatment, it is more important that these are necessary for any hospital for proper diagnosis and treatment; otherwise, such hospitals will not be considered up to date. At present, we cannot say that our headquarter hospitals are of that type. It is quite necessary that we should have important equipment for modern treatment in all the hospitals.

" Hon. Members before me have expressed their views on questions like blood-transfusion, etc. I think, it is quite essential that every hospital should be equipped with all these necessary modern materials and the personnel qualified to administer them.

" With regard to rural medical relief, whenever the Hon. Minister was approached for a grant for this purpose, he was saying that he was aware of all the difficulties, but that personnel are not forthcoming for giving service in the rural areas on account of the paltry sums given. It is so. Though the Government have been aware of it for a long time, yet they have not thought of improving their conditions. We are, however, told that they are considering the question, so that they may attract men to the villages. I do not know whether when their emoluments when announced will still be attractive to ask the people to go and work in the rural areas. I, therefore, suggest that Government, if they want to attract really efficient people for service in rural areas, the emoluments they fix should be such as to attract them to the villages and enable them to come forward and give their best service to the people. Then, it may not be necessary for us to come here and ask year after year and say so many villages have not been served with medical aid, people should be asked to go to villages, they must serve there and also call upon the public service sentiment of the medical men asking them to go and serve in the villages for the sake of the villagers.

" I would like also, in this connexion, to urge upon the Government the importance of giving maternity relief in those areas. There should at least be a midwife available within a radius of five miles. At present, we have not got such a service. It is a very prime necessity and I do not think we can pride ourselves by

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saying that we have got good relief in that respect. I would, therefore, like the Government to concentrate on rural areas, particularly on its medical relief.

"With these suggestions, Sir, I support the Demand made by the Government."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"On a point of order, Sir. Time is being doled out to Members. We have our own grievances in regard to our districts. Whenever we raise any point, we are told that during the budget discussion, you are at liberty to speak, but unfortunately, we are not able to speak out what we want to speak within the little time that is allowed. So, Sir, I suggest that something must be done in order to give us time to speak on every Demand and ventilate our grievances."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We shall consider the suggestion. But, there is also this thing to be considered. In that case we may have to sit till 8 or 9 o'clock every day."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"You may do anything, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Anyhow, I shall give due consideration to what the hon. Member has represented."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry to find the Hon. Minister for Public Health absent from his seat. Before proceeding with my remarks on this subject . . ."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"I do not think there is quorum, Sir."

(The bell was rung and the necessary attendance was obtained.)

* DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"Sir, may I ask the indulgence of the Speaker to extend the time allotted to me."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will get two more minutes."

* DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"First allow me to congratulate the Hon. Minister for Public Health on the very lucid and exhaustive review of the Medical Administration in this Province, including his latest fad, the B.C.G. vaccine. Beyond saying this much about B.C.G., I do not propose to enter into a discussion on the subject.

"Coming to Medical Education in this Province, all of you know that medical education is a very costly affair and the present-day student in view of the very strict qualifications required for admission, enters the college at the age of 20 and by the time he leaves the college he attains the age of 25 or 26 and after that when he settles in life, his age becomes 28 and he finds he is late in starting life. Probably his boy may enter the college when he actually settles in life. Therefore, in the interests of the country,

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the period of medical education must be reduced from five years to four years and at the end of the fourth year, you can have the qualifying examination after one year of practical course as a House Surgeon. I suggest this proposal in the interests of medical education and also in view of the paucity of medical colleges. I hope the Hon. Minister will bestow his attention on this matter and ask the University to reconsider whether they cannot reduce the number of years from five to four so far as medical education is concerned.

"Another matter I would like to say is that in view of the fact that medical course is a very tough course, I would suggest that, instead of sticking up to the old standard of admitting only B.As. and B.Scs. to this course, the Intermediate qualification be taken up as the standard so that there might be more people coming at an early age in this profession than what obtains at present.

"Coming to colleges, I would like to say that we want more colleges. I ask, how many colleges are there in this Presidency or for that matter even in India. There are only very few colleges. I suggest that more colleges may be established and the University may be addressed to waive their rules to a certain extent so that even those colleges which do not satisfy all the requirements asked for by the University may be accorded recognition as a transitory measure. Because when I discussed this subject with the Hon. Minister for Public Health some time back, he told me that the University insists on having a sum of three crores of rupees before they can start more medical colleges. This is a atrocious thing in a poor country like ours. Are we to have three crores of rupees for putting up medical colleges alone? So I would suggest that the University may be asked to relax their rules of recognition so far as medical colleges are concerned.

"Another objection that is often raised is that we have not enough teachers. The fault is entirely with us. We are responsible for creating this situation. We have forced many doctors very much experienced in that line, to retire when they reached the age of 55. After all the medical profession is such that one gets experience at the age of 40 or 45. Government might think that those retired men cannot run a hospital well. But Government must know that it is very difficult to get experienced men. Government can extend their service by another five years, that is up to the 60th year. In this connexion, I must say that very many of our eminent doctors like Dr. Kuttumbayya, Dr. Cheriyan and Dr. Rajam, have all gone out. All of them are being employed by other medical colleges. I hope the Hon. Minister for Public Health would do something in this matter.

"Now, I should like to refer to the question of retaining people in the same hospital for a number of years. Of course, most of the senior people and some of my own class-mates are in the General Hospital, or Rayapuram Hospital or Royapetta Hospital for a number of years. You do not give such teaching facilities to the

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people in mufassal. The same doctors are in these hospitals for years at a stretch. How can other people come here and get experience? This is a thing which has got to be remedied. Nobody except the Professional Staff in the teaching institutions should be kept for more than three years. They must be transferred to mufassal areas. There is another advantage in that. These people who have gained much experience in these hospitals will be available to the mufassal public and the mufassal people will not care very much to go to Madras when they get the service of these experienced people in the mufassal. I would suggest for the Hon. Minister's consideration whether he would see his way to transfer these people who have put in more than 15 or 20 years service here. Incidentally those people who are transferred to Madras hospitals may be asked to qualify for higher degrees like M.D. and M.S.

" Regarding the District Headquarters Hospitals, I should like to make a suggestion. Most of these hospitals are manned by old people. Further, I know of cases where doctors are posted to a department in which they have no experience. A surgeon is asked to do an eye operation, and an eye specialist is asked to perform a surgical operation. Sometimes physicians are employed in cases where surgeons ought to be employed, and surgeons are employed in cases where physicians ought to be employed. Government can take statistics of all these classes of doctors and make an equitable distribution to all the hospitals.

" With regard to nurses and midwives, we want a large amount of them. May I ask the Hon. Minister for Public Health why we should not introduce vernacular as the medium of instruction for training nurses and midwives and make more people get into this line. I have had discussion with the Superintendent of the Government General Hospital on this subject and he told me that it will take at least ten years to give effect to this proposal. Sir, I ask why English should continue to be the medium of instruction. Some of us who are in the mufassal and who run Nursing Homes know that Nursing is well done by nurses and midwives who have no knowledge of the English language and trained by us locally. After all they are only skilled labourers. Whatever we teach them, they do according to it. So I request the Hon. Minister for Public Health to introduce vernacular as the medium of instruction in the Nursing course."

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—" Sir, there is no language as vernacular. May I know what the hon. Member means? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member means the regional language. "

* DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—" Sir, I stand corrected. I mean the regional language.

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" There is one other thing. My hon. Friend Mr. Majid said something about male nurses. I should like to make a strong protest about what he has said about it. After all, women want equality with men in all walks of life. When such is the case, I do not think that women may feel embittered when men also try to compete with them in their profession. In London, in almost all the hospitals male nurses are employed. Only in our hospitals, male nurses are not employed. Also, we cannot entirely depend upon female nurses as they are not coming in large numbers to join the nursing profession and naturally we have to go in for male nurses. I congratulate Dr. Rajan in this respect . . . "

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, while speaking on this Demand, one is impelled to ask a very big question and that question is whether the Government of Madras after having attained our Independence, is following in the footsteps of their predecessors taking time for everything or are they anxious to serve the people? If they are really anxious to serve the people, one of the foremost things that they have to do is to give them healthy conditions of living and also to give them every possible facility for medical relief and medical health. But we find that the Government of Madras are as bad as their predecessors so far as these nation-building departments are concerned. Whenever I ask anything about the department in which he is in charge, he pleads only one thing and that is, there is no money and there is not enough money. Whereas the Government have budgeted for as much as fifty-five crores of expenditure and yet they are not able to give adequate finance for this very essential Department of Medicine.

" What is the position, so far as the hospitals both in the metropolis and in the taluks and districts are concerned? It is a woeful tale. They are not certainly first-class hospitals; they are not second-class hospitals; and they are not even third-class hospitals when compared with other civilised countries of the world. Our Province can take credit for certain things but taking the question as a whole, we are very backward in giving medical relief. Take for instance, the Government General Hospital. There is very inadequate accommodation and it has been so for a very long time. As a matter of fact, patients are made to sleep on the floor and a good number of them are huddled together in one ward. They are not only made to sleep on the floor inside the wards, even the verandahs are full of them. This is a very unfortunate state of affairs. It should open the eyes of the Government and this is regarding the chief hospital in the metropolis. The Hon. Minister took credit for opening a cancer department in the Madras General Hospital. I thought it is the Government of Madras which is financing it. But I find funds have been provided by a charitable endowment to the extent of fifty thousand rupees. That is certainly a good thing. For I don't want Government to go in for an additional taxation to meet this expenditure.

2-45 p.m.

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Sir, Government should husband their resources on useful things instead of spending money on their pet theories and fads, simply to catch votes of the people.

" Sir, the General Hospital may be improved so that it can be raised to the level of a first-class hospital. If a foreigner were to visit it to-day, I don't know what impression he will get about it and of our ability to manage affairs. In the City of Madras, there are not enough hospitals. The population has grown considerably, and with that the number of hospitals also should be increased. Or if that is not possible the existing hospitals should be improved and expanded. The Royapetta Hospital caters to the needs of the people of South Madras, and also to the people who come from the mufassal. Year after year an agitation is made that it should be raised to a first-class hospital; but still it is kept as a third-rate or fourth-rate hospital. I do not know what prevents Government from doing it. If that hospital is furnished with all modern equipment it will relieve the tension in the General Hospital. I know there is a decent hospital to cater to the needs of the people of North Madras. In the same way the Royapetta Hospital should be improved to cater to the needs of the people of South Madras. Sir, the hospitals in the districts are such that it does no credit to the Province; they are in a very backward condition; there are no qualified hands to man them; there are not enough nurses and lady doctors. It is the duty of Government to see that in every headquarters hospital there is at least one lady doctor along with men doctors. That is absolutely necessary, for ladies like to be treated only by lady doctors rather than by men doctors.

" Then, Sir, very little has been done so far for tackling tuberculosis. I know there is a hospital and also a clinic for this in Royapetta. But that hospital is used fully by the rich people; and hardly any poor man, particularly a labourer can get a bed there. He is turned out mercilessly on the plea that there is no accommodation. Now that should be improved.

" Then, Sir, with regard to the School of Indian Medicine, now it has been raised to the position of a college, I do not know when it is to become an accomplished fact. Perhaps the University insists on certain preliminary things being provided for, by way of equipment, etc. I hope the Government of Madras would see to it that the college comes into existence soon.

" With regard to leprosy, there is an association which is evidently forcing the hands of Government to do this and that. But the Government have no idea of the enormity of the situation. They do not have statistics. That being the case, how can they give adequate relief to the suffering lepers.

" Coming now to the nurses, I have to submit that they are not adequately paid, nor the subordinate services in the medical department. The usual excuse for it is want of funds. But the Hon. Minister should know ours is a major Province, a big Province

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with a population of fifty millions of people, and so more provision should be made for medical relief. Regarding male nurses, I always feel that there should be no male nurses at all. When we know what exactly the word ' nursing ' means I do not think a male is competent to be a nurse. If at all there should be adequate proper nursing with the milk of human kindness flowing to the patient, I believe, it is a contradiction in terms to have a male nurse. Sir, as my time-limit is over I resume my seat."

* SRIMATHI K. LAKSHMI BHARATI AMMAL:— " தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்போது வியாதிகள் நமக்கு தெரியாமலேயே ஜாஸ்தியாகவும், ஒவ்வொன்றும் புதிது புதிதாகவும் வருகிறபடியால் வைத்தியர்கள் (doctors) அதிகமாக படித்து வரவேண்டுமென்றுதான் எல்லோருமே சொல்ல முடியும். இப்போது இருக்கும் வைத்தியர்கள் தற்கால முள்ள வியாதிகளின் சிகிச்சைத் தேவைக்குப் போதாது. அதிக வைத்தியர்கள் கண்டிப்பாக வேண்டும். ஆனால், அப்படி அதிகமான வைத்தியர்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கான வைத்தியசாலை (hospital) விஷயங்களைப் படிப்பதற்கான அதிகமான வைத்திய கல்லூரிகள் நம்மாகாணத்தில் இல்லை. இப்போது நம்மாகாணத்தில் ஐந்து வைத்திய கல்லூரிகள்தான் இருக்கின்றன. தற்போது நம்மாகாணத்தில் சுமார் ஐந்து அல்லது ஐந்தரை கோடி ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பெரும் ஜனத்தொகைக்கு வைத்திய வசதிகளைச் செய்ய இந்த ஐந்து வைத்திய கல்லூரிகளில் படித்துவரும் வைத்திய மாணவர்கள் போதுமா என்று யோசிக்கவேண்டியதாகயிருக்கிறது. மதுரையில் ஒரு வைத்திய கல்லூரி ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று திட்டம்செய்து இரண்டு வருஷங்கள் ஆகின்றன. குண்டூரிலும் அதேமாதிரி ஒரு வைத்திய கல்லூரி நிறுவ ஏற்பாடாயிற்று. ஆனால் அந்தத் திட்டத்தின்படி எவ்வளவுதூரம் செய்கையில் காண்பிக்கப்பட்டதென்ற விஷயம் ஒன்றும் தெரியவில்லை. அத்திட்டத்தின்படி மதுரையில் படிக்க வேண்டிய வைத்திய மாணவர்கள் மதராஸ் ஸ்டேன்லி வைத்திய கல்லூரியில் படிக்கிறார்கள்; குண்டூரில் படிக்கவேண்டிய மாணவர்கள் விசாகப்பட்டணம் வைத்திய கல்லூரியில் தற்போது படிக்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் திட்டப்படி மதுரையிலும், குண்டூரிலும் வைத்திய கல்லூரிகள் சீக்கிரத்தில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டால் அங்குள்ள பெண்களும் ஆண்களும் வைத்திய விஷயமாக படிக்க வசதியாக இருக்கும். தற்போது பெண்கள் வைத்திய கல்லூரிகளில் சேர்ந்து படிக்க அதிக மாணவர்கள் வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் தற்போது இருக்கும் கல்லூரிகளில் இடம் கிடைக்காததால் அவ்விதம் படிக்க முடியாமல் போகிறது. ஆகவே அதிக வைத்திய கல்லூரிகளைக் கட்டி அதிக வைத்தியர்கள் படிக்க வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக கிராமாந்தாங்களில் (rural area) ஜனங்களுக்கு போதுமான வைத்திய வசதிகள் இல்லை. அங்கு நிறுவப்பட்டிருக்கும் வைத்தியசாலைகளும் போதாது. ஐந்து மைல் சுற்றளவுக்கு ஒரு வைத்தியசாலையாவது இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் கிராமாந்தாங்களிலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு வைத்திய வசதிகள் கிடைக்க முடியும். தற்போது இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் கிராமாந்தர ஜனங்கள் வைத்திய வசதிகள் இல்லாமல் ரொம்ப கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். வைத்தியம் செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றால் கிராமத்தை விட்டு 15 மைல், 20 மைல் போகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. பணமுள்ள பணக்காரர்கள் எவ்வளவு தூரமானாலும் மோட்டாரில் போய் வைத்தியம் செய்துகொள்ளுவார்கள். ஆனால் கிராமத்திலுள்ள ஏழைகளுக்கு வைத்தியசாலைகள் பக்கத்தில் இருந்தால்தான் சுலபமாக வைத்தியம் செய்துகொள்ள முடியும். ஆகையால் கிராமாந்திரங்களில் ஐந்து மைல் சுற்றளவுக்கு ஒரு வைத்தியசாலை (hospital) ஏற்படுத்தும்படியாக சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" கிராமாந்திர வைத்தியசாலையில் வேலைபார்க்கும் வைத்தியர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் உபகார சம்பளம் (allowance) வருஷத்திற்கு ரூபாய் 900 தான்; அதாவது மாதம் ரூ. 75 தான் கொடுக்கப்படு

[Srimathi K. Lakshmi Bharati Ammal] [10th March 1949

கிறது. தற்போது மருத்துவச்சிகளுக்கு (midwives)-க்கூட மாதம் ரூ. 30, ரூ. 40 கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே கிராமாந்திர ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் வருஷாந்திர தொகையும், அங்கு வேலைசெய்யும் வைத்தியர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் தொகையும் அதிகமாக்கவேண்டும். அந்த வைத்தியர்கள் நகரங்களிலும், பெரிய பட்டணங்களிலும் வைத்தியம் செய்தால் அதிக வருவாய் ஏற்படும். அவ்விதவருவாய் கிராமங்களில் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்காததால் கிராமாந்திரங்களில் வந்து வைத்தியம் செய்யமாட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் இவ்விஷயத்தையுணர்ந்து, கிராமாந்திர வைத்தியசாலை வைத்தியர்களுக்கு அதிகமான வருஷாந்திரத்தொகை (subsidy) கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"T.B. என்று ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொல்லப்படும் க்ஷயரோக வியாதி அதிக கொடுமையானதாக இருந்துவருகிறது. எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் குழந்தைகள் முதற்கொண்டு இந்த வியாதியால் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். நான் ஒரு குழந்தைக்கு 12 வயது ஆவதற்குள் இந்த க்ஷயரோக வியாதி வருவதைப் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். இவ்வியாதி மனுஷனுடைய எல்லா இடங்களிலும் இருந்துகொண்டுதானிருக்கிறது. இவ்வியாதியை சிகிச்சை செய்ய நம்மாகாணத்தில் அதிக ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில்லை. தாம்பிராத்திலும், மதராவிலும்தான் சர்க்கார் க்ஷயரோக ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் இருக்கின்றன. தியாம ஜனங்கள் இவ்விடங்களுக்கு வந்து க்ஷயரோக ட்டிப்புக்கு சிகிச்சை செய்துகொள்ள முடிவதில்லை. ஆகவே க்ஷயரோக வைத்திய சாலைகள் (T.B. hospitals) சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு அதிகப்படியாகக் கட்ட முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு அதிகப்படியாகக் கட்டி. இவ்வியாதியால் கஷ்டப்படுகிறவர்களுக்கு சிகிச்சை வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்களை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"தவிர முனிசிபல் வைத்தியசாலைகளையும், சர்க்கார் வைத்தியசாலைகளையும் பார்த்தால் ஏழை மக்களுக்கு சீக்கிரமாக எவ்வித வைத்திய வசதியும் அங்கு கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை என்பது புலனாகும். அங்கு எல்லாம் பணக்காரர்களுக்குத்தான் செல்வாக்கும், சலுகைகளும், வைத்திய வசதிகளும் கிடைக்கின்றன. அங்கு இருக்கும்படியான வைத்தியர்களும், பணவருவாயை எதிர்பார்த்து பணக்காரர்களைத்தான் சீக்கிரமாகவும், வந்த உடனேயும் கவனிக்கிறார்கள். எல்லா வைத்தியர்களும் இப்படி நடக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லுவதாக நினைத்துக்கொண்டு இங்கிருக்கும் வைத்தியர்கள் என்மேல் கோபப்படக்கூடாது. வைத்தியர்களிலும் நல்ல குணமுள்ள வைத்தியர்களும் கருணையுள்ள வைத்தியர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அனேகமாக வைத்தியர்கள் ஏழைகள் விஷயமாக பாராமுகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காகத்தான் இவ்விதம் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆகவே முனிசிபல், சர்க்கார் வைத்தியசாலைகளில் ஏழை மக்களுக்கு வைத்திய வசதிகள் மறுக்கப்படாமல் உடனே செய்யப்படுகின்றனவா என்பதை அதற்கு சம்பந்தப்பட்ட பெரிய அதிகாரிகள் மேற்பார்வையிடவேண்டுமென்பதே என்னுடைய அவா. தவிரவும் முனிசிபல் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் பணமின்மையின் காரணமாக வேண்டிய மருந்துகள் அங்கு வைக்கப்படாமலிருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் உபகார மானியங்கள் (grants) அதிகமாக முனிஸிபாலிடிகளுக்கு அதிகமாகக் கொடுத்து போதுமான மருந்துகள் தயார் செய்துவைத்து, மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வைத்தியவசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"போனவருஷ வரவு செலவு கணக்கின்போது (budget) நூறு மருத்துவச்சிகள் (midwives) படிக்கவைக்க முடிவுசெய்து அதற்காக பணமும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. இந்த வருஷம் அதைப்பற்றி பேச்சேயில்லை. ஒரு கிராமத்திற்கு இரண்டு மருத்துவச்சிகளாவது (midwives) கட்டாயமிருக்கவேண்டும். பிரசவத்தினால் பெண்களுக்கும் சிசுக்களுக்கும் அதிக உயிர் சேதம் ஏற்படுவதை நாம் அறிவோம். ஆகவே அவ்விதி உயிர் சேதங்களைத் தடுக்க அதிகமான மருத்துவச்சிகளை கிராமங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

10th March 1949]

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish that some Members of the Assembly visit *in cognito* the Madras General Hospital, and the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children in Triplicane, and see for themselves the conditions prevailing there. These hospitals are not maintained in a decent manner. There is a good deal of filth, bad odour and things of that sort. These hospitals, particularly the Madras General Hospital, were regarded as the best hospitals in the Province. But what is their present condition? The standard of medical treatment there is very very low. The reasons are not far to seek. Formerly we used to have in these hospitals, honorary physicians and surgeons of the standing of men like Dr. Guruswami Mudaliyar, Dr. Rangachariar and Dr. Mangesh Rao. Of late we do not find such eminent doctors. A House Surgeon who has put one or two years' service is put in charge and on him depends the fate of the hospital. This honorary system has impaired efficiency very much. 3 p m.

"Poor people do not get admission in these hospitals. Only men with money or influence and those who pay the doctors for private consultation get admission. I am not levelling any charge against anybody in particular, but this is the prevailing condition generally. Some weeks ago there appeared a Government Communique in the Press regarding the working of the General Hospital and the Barnard Institute of Radiology. There was a good deal of complaint about the prevalence of corruption, inefficiency, inadequate attention to patients and the general working of these two institutions and here I speak subject to correction. The Government Communique does not satisfy the public. The public complain in the hope that the Government will remedy the defects and improve the working. I understand that the Government have asked Dr. Rajan, the Hon. Minister for Food, who is a very eminent doctor, to enquire into the working of the General Hospital and the Barnard Institute. I ask whether the Hon. Minister for Public Health will place his report on the table to enable us to have a full idea about these institutions. I understand that needles for use in the Barnard Institute were got from America—I do not know for how much; perhaps it is for rupees one lakh or even more—and the patients were treated with these needles. Only after some nine or ten months, the authorities came to know that these needles were of a very inferior quality and sent them back to America for replacement. Is this the way to conduct our hospitals? A time there was when Madras was a pioneer in the medical profession. Our surgeons and physicians were regarded as the best in India. Our hospitals were well-known for their efficiency and they were talked about highly in every part of India. But that efficiency has now gone.

"As regards the Kasturba Hospital, I wish that hospital had not been named after that great personality Kasturba Gandhi, for it is maintained in a very deplorable condition. I had occasion to visit that hospital once or twice. Women patients in hundreds

are made to lie on tardy mats and anybody who goes there can see things for himself and be convinced about the truth of what I say. Whenever the Hon. Minister for Health visits the hospitals, they are whitewashed and kept in a clean condition. I wish that my Hon. Friend Mr. A. B. Shetty visits the hospital *in cognito* without previous intimation. I know he takes a good deal of interest in these matters. Surely he should see things for himself and rectify the defects.

"In conclusion I repeat that this honorary system should be given up. I never believe in this system. There may be one in a thousand who may do things for the love of the profession. But a majority of people in this world cannot do service without remuneration. Even the daily allowance of the Members of the Legislature has been increased from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 12-8-0. When the Government are spending rupees two crores on the hospitals, I do not see the reason why they should have this honorary system. It does not matter even if they spend something more. Pay more and get good work. Otherwise our hospitals will become a scandal. Only patients who consult the honorary doctors in their private consulting rooms and pay Rs. 10 or 20 will get admission in the hospitals. Poor people will not get admission whatever may be the nature of their disease. I can understand the view expressed by my hon. Friend Dr. Subrahmanya Ayyar on a matter concerning his profession. There should be no distinction between the rich and the poor in the matter of admission and treatment."

* SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to thank the Hon. Minister for Public Health for the definite assurance he has given that he will open a regular dispensary in each one of the Development Firkas of this Province. This has been a long-felt need and I am sure that immediate steps will be taken to provide medical aid in these firkas.

"As has been pointed out by some of the previous speakers, the Hon. Minister for Public Health is too modest in his demands on the Finance Minister. Although he feels the need for more funds, he could not get them from the Finance Department. Several hospitals are overcrowded. The Hon. Minister has seen so many hospitals and found that in every case there was an imperative and urgent need either for additional buildings or for reconstruction of portions of the existing buildings. This need holds good with all the greater force in the case of the King George Hospital, Vizagapatnam. It is not a mere headquarters hospital. It is almost a provincial hospital catering to ten or eleven districts and even patients from parts of Orissa come there for treatment. I know that people have a high opinion about the standard of treatment there. But there is no adequate accommodation. Therefore I would appeal to the Government to view the King George Hospital in a different light from that of the other headquarters hospitals. That hospital lacks the services of senior and foreign trained men. The students turned out by the Andhra Medical College are few. Juniors do not have post-graduate training or foreign qualifications before they are put in independent

charge of departments. More facilities should be given to the Graduates of the Andhra Medical College in the matter of post-graduate course and by a more liberal grant of scholarship for foreign studies.

"I feel that discretion should be rested in the Superintendents of Hospitals to incur very necessary expenditure. The other day I went round the hospital and found that the dress of the patients was stinking and even the bed-sheets were not renewed frequently. Some of them were in a torn condition. The Superintendent has not got the power to purchase things locally. The Government have ordered that for clothing requirements, Khaddar should be purchased from Government depots. When it is not available in Government depots, permission must be given to purchase in the co-operative sales emporiums. To meet emergency requirements, the Superintendent of a hospital must be empowered to incur expenditure up to Rs. 4,000, if necessary—with the approval of the Advisory Committee. For emergent needs, he should not be made to wait for months and months to get orders from the Government.

"My next point is with regard to the administrative aspect. The Government have issued orders that long-distance transfers should be avoided as far as possible. A medical officer from Coimbatore is posted to Eluru, and a medical officer from Kozhikkode is posted to Kakinada. Is it not a waste of public funds to order such transfers? I do not want to mention specific cases. Such transfers go against the spirit of the orders. Urgency may be pleaded as one of the causes for such transfers. There may be other reasons also. When the Surgeon-General suggests the transfers, the Hon. Minister should carefully look into them.

"The other point that I want to deal with is about the woeful condition of the Mental Hospital in Waltair. There are only three Mental Hospitals in Madras: one in Kozhikkode, one in Madras, and one in Waltair. The kitchen of the hospital in Waltair is in a very bad condition. Resolutions of the Statutory Advisory Committee appealing to the Government to rebuild the kitchen are being sent to the Government for the last ten years. Some of the wards are such that they cannot really serve the purpose of healing. They are fit only for criminals. This has been brought to the notice of the Governor, Ministers and the Surgeon-General whenever they visited the place. There is not even a compound wall. As the inmates are demented, they may run away. There are no quarters for the Superintendent and the doctors. They are undergoing tremendous difficulties. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to look into these grievances which it is very necessary to remedy, and remedy them as early as possible. Thank you, Sir."

* H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me begin with a word about the Barnard Institute of Radiology. As far as I know, it is one of the best-equipped and well-managed institutes. I know that strict discipline and vigilant

control are exercised there. Perhaps some party affected by this strict discipline and vigilance is engineering an agitation against this Institute. I may tell this House that there is nothing wrong with the Institute.

3-15 p.m. "Sir, our Health Minister happens to belong to my own district and so I do not want to praise him. But I can say this much. He has got the best will in the world and he would like to do things. As we know, people who make the loudest noise achieve very little. But the way of our Health Minister is quite different. But then the handicap of finance is always there, confronting him. It is recognised by the highest authority, not only on medicine and public health but by all who are concerned with the welfare and progress of humanity, that medical relief and promotion of health should occupy the foremost place in any programme of any Government in the world. Therefore, Sir, if only the colleagues of the Health Minister in the Government would voluntarily offer enough and more money, then I am sure, things can be set right in this Province of Madras within a very short period. But then it is a stupendous task to give medical relief throughout the entire province, in every nook and corner. Things cannot be done overnight, but if enough and more money is provided, I feel sure that in God's good time, great progress can be achieved both in the prevention and cure of the diseases and in ensuring the welfare of the citizens of the Province. As the Hon. Minister for Health himself said in moving this demand, Madras leads in all medical matters the whole of India. So, when it occupies such a place of pride, we should also set an example by spending more money on medical relief and on health measures. I am sure the Government will pay heed to this all-absorbing problem and give it the top priority that it deserves. It is a happy augury—or perhaps it may be by accident, I do not know—that the Government have realized that this Demand should occupy the first place in the list of demands to be brought forward for discussion during the present budget sessions. That augurs will for the future welfare of the people of our Province.

"Now, Sir, I shall draw the attention of the Government to one important point that concerns my own district. The Hon. Minister for Health was kind enough in his speech this morning to tell us that in this Province one taluk headquarters hospital in each district will be provincialized. If that is the assurance which the Hon. Minister for Health has given to us, I feel quite happy and I believe that the Karkala headquarters hospital, in my district will be provincialized. I would also request him to assure me that that hospital will not be left out of the scheme that is now proposed by him. This is a very essential scheme, because if the taluk headquarter hospitals in the districts are not provincialized, and taken over by the Government, it will not be possible for lakhs of people in the villages to get medical relief in proper time. I know of many instances where people have died for want of proper medical attention. They could not get any medicine nor any medical attendance in time. They could not get anything they want whenever they were suffering from some acute form of disease.

Therefore, Sir, I would suggest that the Government, within a year, should see that all the taluk headquarter hospitals in important taluks at least are provincialized and medical aid made available to the villagers, who rush to these hospitals for relief. The Government should also see that sufficient quantities of medicine are always kept in stock in these hospitals. The equipments there at present are unsatisfactory and the stocks of medicine are insufficient. The Government should see that these hospitals are better equipped and the stock of medicines always made available.

"Now Sir, I should like to draw the attention of the Government and particularly of the Hon. the Minister for Public Health to the necessity of having a large number of dispensaries in village parts, situated at a central place for a group of villages. Of course, that means a lot of money, but then, when the Government are able to find Rs. 9 crores for education, I do not see any reason why they should not provide at least this much money for medicine and public health. Without health, or with disease, how can children be expected to learn? How can poor people send their children to schools, if they are unhealthy? Unless we have a programme of expansion of medical aid and promotion of health, I do not think, we shall be able to achieve anything worthwhile by spending crores of rupees on other things. Do we not see that a lot of money is being wasted and spent like water, on schemes which are only chimerical, and which are not going to bear fruit, even in the long future, let alone in the near future? What about the firka development schemes, or any other such schemes which are being pushed on with such vigour, without any tangible results so far? Let us first of all see that our people become healthy and thereby happy. Let us see that our people become health-conscious by proper health education and by sufficient propaganda that will be carried on among the masses in the villages. That is, I think, more important than any development schemes which would bring only economic prosperity to the people, which is only next to health. Of course, it might be said that in the firka development scheme, there is also provision for medical relief and health measures, and for making people health-conscious. But what about other villages and firkas which are not included in the firka development scheme? It is not enough to concentrate upon medical and health problems only in 27 firkas in the Province. What about the lakhs of villages in which people are dying of disease and suffering from want of medical aid? This problem should be tackled on a provincial basis. That is why I say that crores of rupees should be set apart by the Government for the Province as a whole. I suggest, Sir, that the Government should retrench the staff in other schemes which are of a wasteful nature and devote more money in promoting the health of the people in the Province. As my hon. Friend Dr. Ramachanda Rao put it, disease and death do not wait for anybody, not even for the Government. All other problems can wait. The Government must take all measures to make people healthy. That is most urgent for the well-being of the people. Let the people build up their health first and the nation will build up itself. I do not want to lay any

[H. S. Hussain Sahib Bahadur] [10th March 1949

further stress on a problem which has been recognized as one of the foremost problems in the world, that is the prevention of disease and freedom from disease. I now stop, Sir.

MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have tabled this cut motion in order to focus the attention of the Hon. Minister for Public Health to the urgent necessity of putting into execution the scheme for a new maternity hospital as an adjunct to the Government Stanley Hospital, Rayapuram. Sir, I understand that plans and estimates have been drawn up for a new hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 26 lakhs. The Advisory Committee of the Raja Sir Ramaswami Lying-in-hospital stressed the urgent need for a new hospital at its first meeting held sometime ago. It is therefore very disappointing to find that no provision has been made in the budget for this scheme. As a member of the Advisory Committee of the Ramaswami Lying-in-hospital, I feel constrained to observe that the facilities provided at that institution by way of accommodation, medical and nursing services are very inadequate. The staff are practically walked off their feet. Patients are made to lie on the floor. I understand, Sir, that 5,000 births were registered in this hospital during 1948, as against 7,000 and odd at the Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, which is about ten times the size of this hospital. Most of the cases in this hospital come among the poorest of the poor,—women who cannot afford to nourish themselves for the great ordeal they have to go through. It is apalling to find that they who deserve the greatest care and attention are made to lie on the floor after passing through a critical stage in their lives. At the same time, Sir, I quite concede that conditions have vastly improved since the Government took over that hospital from the Corporation. But still, the present conditions are apalling and in short, it is a disgrace to any Government. The extension of the hospital is out of question, because there is no ground space whatever for the purpose. The only solution of the problem is the construction of a new hospital and this is estimated to cost Rs. 25 lakhs. I hope, Sir, that the Government will see their way to take up this question as soon as possible.

" Sir, the feeling is fairly general that medical relief is not receiving the priority which it deserves. I do not blame the Hon. Minister for this. On the other hand, I congratulate him on the splendid account he has given of his stewardship in his introductory speech. He has done exceedingly well in spite of the fact that he has been handicaped for want of finance. It is the Government who have failed signally to appreciate the importance of this problem and to give it the priority it deserves. Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister mentioned with pride that he had given Rs. 2 crores more for education this year than last year, and that he had allotted for Education, Rs. 9 crores in 1949–50, as against Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores in the year 1923–24. Rs. 2 crores extra for Education and only Rs. 38 lakhs extra for medical relief this year, as against last year! As one member remarked, it should have been the other way about. Children, boys and girls and even adults would not die owing to want of education.

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" But certainly, Sir, they will die if proper medical relief is not given when disease attacks them. I hope that this Government will at least when they frame their next budget bear in mind the observations made by the hon. Members and make more provision for medical relief than they have done this year. So far as this year is concerned, Sir, I know that all our suggestions are in vain because, every Minister has made his request to the Cabinet and the Cabinet has decided as to how much each one should have and no more. So it is finally settled and all the criticisms are of no avail because nothing is going to be done and not a single change will be made in the budget. What we now request is that at least this should be borne in mind at the time of framing the next budget. If they show a finer sense of priorities at least next year we shall be more than rewarded for the efforts we have made to point out to the Government as to what should receive their prior consideration."

* P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I begin with a word for those unfortunate people who work in the hospitals? They are not only very much underpaid, and their standard of living is very low and in these days of high prices they could not even maintain themselves, but also I am told that they are subject to untold misery by being transferred from one place to another. I am also told, Sir, that these people are denied the right of association and their unions are not recognized and their grievances are not properly heeded to. I would request this Government, Sir, who stand for the people of the Province to see to it that these grievances are redressed.

" Another word I want to say is about the general policy of this Ministry with regard to the indigenous medicine. I think it was the Prakasam Ministry that initiated the policy of encouragement and development of the indigenous system of medicine. Ours is a country, Sir, where there is no dearth of herbs or any substances that are required for medicinal purposes. I would request the Government to see that we have an efficient indigenous system of medicine. Except on the surgical side I maintain that it will be quite possible to develop the indigenous system and our people can have a cheaper system of medicine. The Ayurveda and other systems will be quite adequate to the needs of our people.

" Now, Sir, I come to my own district of Malabar. The Hon. the Minister for Education will agree with me, Sir, that these are days of adjustment on a regional basis. Therefore I would make a special plea for giving us in the West Coast a medical college without any more delay. As in other matters, in this also the Government will plead lack of funds but I must say that this is not a question where lack of funds should stand in the way of the Government. Coming to my taluk, Sir, I have to draw the attention of the Hon. the Minister to the fact that there are more than 7 lakhs of people there and it has only a poorly equipped headquarters hospital run by the Government. Even there the maternity ward looks like a lumber room and the buildings are in very urgent

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need of repairs. I would request the Hon. the Minister, Sir, to see that this headquarters hospital in the taluk is improved and maintained on a very efficient standard.

" Then, with regard to the system of the appointment of honorary surgeons, Sir, I have to take strong objection to it. In my taluk there is a dispensary in a place called Thirthala where the whole dispensary is put in charge of a honorary surgeon who is engaging himself in and devoting all his attention to politics, rather than to looking after the needs of the people. I was told recently, Sir, that he is now living in a place about 20 miles away from the dispensary in order to look after the education of his children and this monarch of all he surveys is coming to the dispensary every morning in his car. If this is the sort of people put in charge of the medical institutions, I do not know what the fate of these poor people will be.

" With regard to overcrowding, Sir, several references have been made and I do not know whether the Hon. the Minister has himself gone round those so-called big institutions in this City. I had recently occasion to go to the Rayapuram Stanley Hospital, Sir, and the Kusturba Gandhi Memorial Hospital."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member is repeating the points that have already been referred to."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I want to impress upon the Government the urgent necessity for a steam laundry in the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Hospital."

* SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot but congratulate our Hon. Minister who is a very honest and pleasing man always willing to do, but so soft and docile that it was not possible for him to increase this grant for Medical Relief as he would very much like to have done. Sir, the revised estimate for 1948-49 is Rs. 2·62 lakhs whereas he wants now only Rs. 2·54 lakhs for the year. So he has reduced his expenditure. Evidently he has got many plans and in the Cabinet he was not able to impress upon the Government to give more money for himself."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Order, order. Let the hon. Member continue his speech."

* SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government must have given primary importance to this as some of the previous speakers have stated. I find that there is no increase in expenditure commensurate with the growth of the population and the need for medical relief. There is no provision for appreciable increase in the bed strength of the hospitals and there is no attention to the patients who are to receive medical relief in the hospitals. I see, Sir, that this Government believing in allopathy spends so many lakhs and lakhs. But I am one of those who believe that this must be complemented by our indigenous methods which mean no money. I mean, Sir, the Yogasanas. Even Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar the other day in his

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speech was advocating the Yogasana system, which means no expenditure, but mere practice. I have got my own experience and I have seen many people improving their health and curing their diseases by means of the practice of Yogasanas. I have seen people suffering from abdominal diseases and many other internal diseases being cured by the practice of suitable Yogasanas. Sir, these exercises improve, develop and strengthen and activise the ductless glands which control the vital internal organs of the human organism. Therefore these Yogasanas give better relief than the costly allopathic foreign system of medical relief. I know of persons ailing from chronic bronchitis and similar diseases having been cured by the practice of the Sarvangasana and Matsyasana. I know of people ailing from stomach diseases having been cured by the practice of the Mayurasana. The Padmasana, the Sarvangasana, the Sirasasana and the Mayurasana and Pachimoddhasana, all these are very good. Even for women there are very good asanas such as the Bhujangasana and Dhanurasana by which even strile women can produce children and that is a thing in which western medicine cannot help. Therefore I say, Sir, that the Government should pay more attention to this aspect of medical relief with a view to improve the health of the people. Then only they will produce more wealth and the wealth of the nation will increase.

" With regard to the administration, Sir, I really appreciate my hon. Friend Mr. Moideen Kutty who paid his first attention to the employees who are being underpaid, ill-treated and tyranized. I know what these employees are getting. Some of them are getting only Rs. 15, Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 per month as wages. Some of them are called menials. If you turn to page 266 of the budget, Sir, you find ' other contingencies including pay of menials, books and periodicals,' etc. Human beings are clubbed, Sir, here together with books and periodicals, etc. That is how human beings are being treated at places where we are supposed to give medical relief to the people. I have impressed on the Hon. the Minister, Sir, the necessity for increasing the salary of these poor people. But he has been telling me that he has no funds. That was the only difficulty with him, Sir, not that he was unwilling to pay more. I think it is inhuman, it is unjust and improper on the part of the Government to be paying these people Rs. 15, Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 per month and extract from them for 12 hours of hard labour. I hope and trust that the Government will revise their salary and pay them decently to enable them to do better work. Not only that, Sir. Because there are not enough men employed, they are not being given leave, they are not being given their weekly holidays. All the seven days of the week they have to work and that is how forced labour is being extracted from the people in the hospitals.

" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in several hospitals the Resident Medical Officer is supposed to be the supreme head with regard to these employees. In his will and pleasure he grants or does not grant them leave, transfers them and refuses them weekly holidays. I do not know how the Government expects our own people to work

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all the seven days without a weekly holiday, without leave and without higher wages. Does the Government expect that these people will work with empty stomachs and with tired limbs and serve the patients who come for medical relief in these hospitals? Not only that. Even other employees are simply tyrannized. That is my point. I hope and trust that, as I have said this now before the House, the Government will see its way to revise the salary of these people, and see that they are given higher wages and justice is done.

"Sir, with regard to the administration, I want the Minister to pay personal attention and see that the money that is expended in this department is really spent without any waste and leakage and for the benefit of the people by way of medical relief."

* MRS. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been the policy of the Madras Government for the past few years to consider medical and health services as unremunerative. I consider that it is a most ruinous and suicidal policy for the Government to follow in such an important matter as medical and health services. I am not sure whether the same policy is being followed even to-day, because when I held that portfolio, I suffered under a similar complex on the part of officials. Therefore, I hope that the present Government would consider this particular aspect of health and medical services as having a first charge on the revenues of the Province.

"I want to make a few observations in respect of the diet and admission of patients in the Presidency hospital, namely, the General Hospital. There have been complaints about the quality and the quantity of food that is given in the General Hospital. Sisters were appointed to go into the question of diet and I believe that the matter has been rectified and that diet is in a much more satisfactory condition than it was in the last year or the year before.

"With regard to admission of patients, much has been said on the floor of this House. I am sure that that system is still in vogue in the General Hospital. I do not know whether it has been done away with, namely, the slip system. I do not want to cast a slur on the staff of the hospital in the City but I only want to bring this particular fact to the notice of the Health Minister that this system is still in vogue. The Honorary Surgeon or the Honorary Physician or the members of the staff of the hospital have been in the habit of giving slips to their own private patients, with the result that poor patients do not get admission in these hospitals. I hope that the Health Minister would take the point into consideration and see that this slip system is done away with altogether.

"Another important point to which I should like to refer is the question of collecting the arrears of hospital stoppages. Recently I received a bill from the General Hospital to pay certain arrears due by me when I was in the hospital two years back, in the year 1947, and of course I paid the bill. I understand

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that there are similar arrears to be collected from various patients which amount to a huge sum. However, I believe that vigorous steps are being taken to collect the arrears. I request the Health Minister to pay particular attention to this matter and see that all arrears are collected up to date.

"Another submission I should like to make for the consideration of the Minister in charge is that there should be no such thing as paid house-surgeons and unpaid house-surgeons. I feel that all house-surgeons must be paid and that quarters must be provided for all of them, whether they are paid or unpaid. I hope the Government will take this fact into consideration and see that all house-surgeons, whether they are men or women, are paid.

"Then, Sir, I have got to mention one other point and that is with regard to the admission of patients by slip system. I would make the suggestion to the Government to appoint a Superintendent of the hospital who should be free from professional work because very often it is very difficult for one and the same person to look after the administrative work and also professional work. A Special Officer may be appointed to look into the matter so that there may not be any further complaints in regard to the admission of patients.

"Then, with regard to the nursing profession, I feel, Sir, that much encouragement is not being given to it. We do not get the right type of women for this profession. It is a noble profession and the emoluments and training facilities should be provided for in such a way as to attract women belonging to decent families and who would make to nursing profession in a spirit of service and not out of financial considerations.

"Then, Sir, one or two Members of this House referred to the Barnard Institute in particular. Reference was also made, if I remember aright, by my hon. Friend, Mr. Raza Khan, to certain complaints having been made against the Barnard X-ray Institute. It is true that a couple of years ago complaints were pouring in with regard to the Barnard Institute, a committee of inquiry was constituted and Dr. Rajan was asked to go into this question. Dr. Rajan, I may say for the information of my Friend, Mr. Raza Khan, in his report stated that after all there were not very many complaints but that the truth of the matter was that these complaints were due to professional jealousy and competitive practice. I believe there is not very much to say against this Barnard Institute. I know the Director of this Institute has been doing very good work, particularly with regard to the cancer question and there is a proposal to upgrade this X-ray Institution into an All-India Institution. The Director of this X-ray Institute has been doing good work in his own way. I can say that till 1944 there was no screening at all in the case of the T.B. patients. In the case of T.B. patients or patients in general who came to the out-patient department no screening was taken at all. Now the screening system has been introduced with the result that there has been economy in the X-ray department. I know it for a fact

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that when there was no screening in the out-patient department, patients used to be taken over to private institutions or to other hospitals for the purpose of X-ray. I know much economy has been effected in the X-ray department now.

"Then, with regard to midwives, the paucity of midwives and doctors has been spoken of on the floor of this House. On this occasion, I should like to point out, for the information of the House, the paucity of nurses and midwives and doctors referred to in the Bhore Committee Report. They have stated that with regard to nurses, in the United Kingdom there is one to 300 persons whereas in India there is one to 43,000 population. Then, with regard to midwives, in the United Kingdom there is one to 618 people, here in India there is one midwife to 60,000 population. So far as doctors are concerned, the same thing prevails in the United Kingdom—there is one to 1,000 people, but here in India there is one to 6,000 people. Therefore, it has to be admitted that the hospitals both in the mufussal and in the City are in a most deplorable condition and I am sorry to say that much money has not been granted for the medical and public health services. I pity the Health Minister because I know he is in a helpless position and I was in the same plight too. He has to take all the odium and all the criticisms of the House. With paucity of funds or with inadequate funds, he cannot show much results. I hope that next year at least, provided he continues as Minister in charge of this portfolio, he will be able to induce the Cabinet or rather the Finance Minister and get funds so that he may be in a position to show far better results than he has been able to show so far."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I owe an apology to you and to the House for being late by two or three minutes. Just as doctors differ, watches also differ and my watch was a little slow.

"I am very thankful to the hon. Members of this House for the helpful criticisms they have made and the valuable suggestions they have given regarding many matters concerning hospital administration. Several hon. Members have drawn attention to the fact that the money provided in the Budget is not enough for the needs of this Province. I do feel that I had more funds for doing the very many things that are needed to be done in this department. But the Government have their own difficulties. They have to meet the demands of the various departments.

2 p.m. "We have had very difficult times ever since the Congress Ministry took up office. We have food shortage, cloth shortage, the demand for increased salaries and allowances, and so on and so forth. It was difficult for the several departments to get funds to the extent they wanted. I hope it will be possible to get more funds next year as a result of the new taxes that have been proposed, though these taxation measures have not at all been welcomed by this House or by the people outside.

"Regarding the General Hospital, several complaints and criticisms have been made. Certain hon. Members said that poor

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people found it very difficult to get admission and that there is the chit system. At the instance of Government, the Surgeon-General has issued a confidential circular to medical officers both in the City and in the mufassal to see that no room is given for such complaints. I hope this confidential circular will have its effect.

"There was some criticism made about honorary appointments. My hon. Friend Mr. Raza Khan does not seem to believe in honorary appointments. This system was begun several years ago, and it has been found to be very useful. The Medical Education Committee that went into this question has recommended the extension of the honorary system. I have not so far heard any criticisms against the extension of this system. We have several experienced surgeons and physicians as honorary men not only in the City hospitals, but also in the mufassal hospitals. My hon. Friend Mr. Hameed Khan and also other hon. Members pleaded for the increase of beds in hospitals. In the General Hospital, when the nurses move to the new quarters which are under construction, we hope that it will be possible to provide more beds. I have already said in my speech at the time of moving the Demand, that provision has been made for increase of beds and additional staff in several of the hospitals. Some provision was made in the last budget also. I know that it is not enough, but that is the best that we can do in the circumstances in which we are placed. I am particularly grateful to the hon. lady Member Mrs. Lakshmipathi for the valuable suggestions she has made in regard to several matters. As ex-Minister in charge of this portfolio she has given the benefit of her experience.

"In regard to diet, I have stated in my speech that a Committee has been appointed to see how improvements can be made in regard to diet, how economy can be effected, and how leakages should be prevented. This Committee has just begun its work.

"Regarding arrears of hospital stoppages, vigorous steps are being taken to collect them. More than Rs. 36,000 are due from the military authorities, and there is no doubt that this will be collected. The amount that remains uncollected so far apart from the amount due from the military is about Rs. 35,000. The hon. lady Member Mrs. Lakshmipathi has pleaded that quarters should be provided for House surgeons, and that House surgeons should all be paid. When the nurses in the General Hospital move into the quarters which are being constructed for them, we hope to provide accommodation for all the House surgeons.

"I have already said that all the students who come out of the colleges are being given a chance of working as House surgeons. The number of house appointments has been increased from 180 to 301 this year. I am also in entire agreement with her regarding the proposal to have an Executive Officer who may be called a Dean. The Dean will combine in himself the duties of the Principal of the College and also the Superintendent of the Hospital. A whole-time man, without any professional or teaching work can give whole-time attention to administrative work. This proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

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" My Friend Mr. Raza Khan made some observations regarding the X-ray Institute. I know that certain disappointed and disgruntled people have been carrying on a persistent propaganda and getting correspondence published in the Press—here and in journals—like Blitz, against the X-ray Institute. This is an interested propaganda. There is nothing wrong about the X-ray Institute. The X-ray Institute since 1947 has been well-equipped with apparatuses for purposes of diagnosis and theraphy. Two of the men—Dr. Menon and Dr. Siddique have been deputed for higher training outside, and when they come back, this institute will besides being the best equipped, become also the best staffed institute not only in India but in the whole of the East. We expect that post graduate tuition, University diplomas in radiology will then be given in this institute. The Assistant Accounts Officer has gone into the accounts of this institute, and found them satisfactory. The income of the institute has gone up. The Press statement recently issued by Government will show that there is nothing wrong about the institute. If my hon. friend wants further information, I will place before him all the reports about this institute, and he can understand what false and mischievous propaganda has been carried on.

" My hon. friend and colleague Dr. Rajan was requested last year to go and inspect the General Hospital and the X-ray Institute, as certain complaints were made against them. (Interruption.) He went to the General Hospital and spent some hours seeing the out-patient department and other parts of the hospital. I was also there then. Another day he went to the X-ray Institute, and enquired into its affairs. He has made a report, giving some suggestions. Several of his suggestions are being acted upon. As observed by the hon. lady Member Mrs. Lakshmipathi, the Hon. Dr. Rajan has stated that almost all the trouble and the complaints regarding the X-ray Institute are due to jealousies of competitive practice. There is a story behind this propaganda. I do not want to go into that at present. But I may inform hon. Members that if they have any specific complaints against these or other hospitals, they may bring them to my notice, and I assure them that necessary action will be taken. My doors are always open between 11 and 5, and hon. Members, if they want any information, may come to me, and I shall only be pleased to furnish the information they want.

" Regarding the medical colleges, it was pointed out that we should have more medical colleges, and we must produce more doctors. Perfectly right. But the difficulty is want of finance, high cost of building materials and labour. For the two proposed colleges at Mathurai and Guntur, the estimated expenditure was Rs. 4 crores. So, it was thought better to develop the Stanley College, Madras, and the Andhra Medical College to their fullest capacity so as to take in 100 (hundred) students in each place. Even the extension scheme will cost us nearly Rs. 1½ crores. My hon. Friend Dr. Subrahmaniam said that people should not be kept at the teaching institutions for too long a time. I beg to differ from him. We want in our teaching institutions men of

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high qualifications, men of teaching experience, and men who have got a love for students. It is of advantage to keep people in particular institutions and see that they feel a certain responsibility for the good name of the institution. It is not in the interests of the teaching institutions to transfer the staff at short intervals. The other observation he made is with regard to retaining some of the men in the teaching staff who are being sent out when they reach the age of superannuation. I am in agreement with him in this matter. But it has been the policy of the Government that people when they attain the age of superannuation, they should be made to retire.

" About a Cancer hospital and several other matters, the hon. lady Member Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin has spoken. I am glad she takes a great deal of interest in medical matters, and it is due to her that the Medical Demand got precedence over other Demands. (Hear, hear.) For the Cancer hospital certain interim arrangements are being made to increase the bed strength to 100. It would of course be very desirable to have a separate Cancer hospital with three hundred beds as she observed. But that would cost Rs. 40 lakhs, which we are not able to find at present. It is no doubt true that cancer is a disease which is spreading. It takes a heavy toll of life, and it requires specialised treatment. The diagnosis of cancer cases at early stages is necessary. That is the reason why we are increasing the number of X-ray departments. As I said this morning we have already 22 departments, and we are proposing to add 11 more. We expect to have an X-ray department for diagnosis purposes at every District Headquarters Hospital very soon.

" Several Members spoke about the necessity for having new and decent hospital buildings. It is true that the hospital building programme has been at a standstill for very many years. Not only here, but I hear in countries like England also hospital building programme has been at a standstill.

" We have several postwar reconstruction schemes for the reconstruction of the District and Taluk Headquarters hospitals, but due to various reasons which hon. Members are well aware, the schemes are in cold storage . . . . . (An. hon. Member : ' For how long? ') I hope not very long.

" The hon. lady Member spoke about women doctors in maternity institutions. I am glad to see that she is a very staunch advocate of women's rights and women's claims for equal opportunities in services. I am thoroughly in sympathy with the attitude she takes in this matter. There are about 11 maternity institutions. In only three of these we have men and women members in the staff. They are the Maternity Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, the Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital and the Maternity department of the King George Hospital, Vizagapatnam.

" I know the hon. the Lady Member does not want all the posts to be given for women. She wants only 50 per cent of the posts

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for women. It is a reasonable demand. (Laughter). The Surgeon-General favours larger employment of women doctors in maternity institutions. Government are sympathetic to the suggestion. The Madras Public Service Commission have selected specialists from among women to fill up men's posts. They have selected two women with the required qualifications. Government have under consideration the question of the unification of the men's and women's cadre and the removal of the sex bar making women eligible for all appointments to which men are eligible. In 1938, the number of women appointed as civil surgeons was only two. But at present it is eight. During the last two years, four women civil surgeons have been appointed. I may tell the House that women are eligible to be appointed as Health Officers. One woman was recruited recently as First-class Health Officer but she did not join duty ; none have came forward for appointment as second-class Health Officers. I am glad to say that in Madras more chances are given to women in the Medical Colleges than in any other Province. Twenty-three per cent of the seats are reserved for women. I am sure that Madras will lead the rest of India in producing a large number of efficient women doctors who will do very useful service to the suffering humanity.

" Regarding nurses, the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan spoke about men nurses."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB :—" It was Mr. Majid who referred to men nurses, Sir." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, whoever it is, the number of men nurses is much smaller than the number of women nurses. We want men nurses for certain types of work, for instance, in the mental-hospital and in the venereal wards for men patients, men nurses are useful. Men nurses are employed in western countries also. I expect the men members of this House to be as zealous of the rights of men as the hon. the Lady Member Begum Amiruddin is of the rights of women.

" Sir, a larger number of midwives are being trained now. Training is given also in the regional languages."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" May I know, the exact number ? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There are 474 midwives under training and with the aid given by the Provincial Welfare Fund, we have been training fifty more midwives each year since 1947–48.

" Then, Sir, several hon. Members spoke about rural medical service. I spoke about this matter while introducing the Budget demand. The rural medical services are not proposed to be provincialized. Budget provision has been made for enhancing the subsidies to be given to the rural medical practitioners. Practitioners who get Rs. 720 now will get Rs. 1,080 and those who are getting Rs. 600 will get Rs. 900. The subsidy given to midwives also will be enhanced to Rs. 480 and the amount that is being provided for

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medicines has also been enhanced to Rs. 1,000. I trust that this increased provision which is made in the Budget will attract more people for rural medical service. (Interruption.) The difficulty of getting doctors to go to the rural areas is not peculiar to this country. Even in advanced countries like America, where there are more amenities in the rural areas, doctors are not found willing to settle down there. I can well understand the reason. The reason is that persons who have spent a large amount and who have gone through a lengthy course of medical education do not expect a sufficient return for their investment unless they practise in a town or city. If they go to the rural areas, the remuneration that they can expect is very little. They do not have the amenities of city life in small places and they have no facilities for high class work as they have in the City with skilled assistants laboratories, nurses, anaesthetists and so on. Therefore, they are unwilling to go to the villages and practise. Even the newly passed medical graduates, when they are posted to the primary centres, seem to be unwilling to go there because everybody wants to be in the City or in the bigger towns. Medical Officers in Vizagapatnam want to come to Madras.

" Regarding Indian Medicine, one of the hon. Members in the Legislative Council yesterday said that very little is being done with regard to it. He said that probably the Minister for Health does not believe in Indian Medicine. Sir, I am here to carry out Government policy and Government policy is shaped by popular opinion. There is a demand now everywhere for the rehabilitation of Indian Medicine. The reorganization schemes which we are carrying out in regard to the development of Indian Medicine are in accordance with the recommendations found in the Chopra Committee's report which has just been published. One hon. Member asked, why the University should not offer a degree on the subject of Indian Medicine, Sir, the Madras University have examined this question and they have deferred it. Now probably after seeing the report of the Chopra Committee and also the decision of the Government of India on it, they will arrive at some decision on this matter.

" The hon. Member, Dr. Mallayya, asked why there should be a school and also a college separately for Indian Medicine. Sir, in the Chopra Committee's report we find that they have recommended shorter courses of training so as to supply medical men for serving in rural areas. They have proposed a three years' training course during the transition period so as to provide sufficient men for work in the villages. They have even suggested a course of six months for the existing practitioners of Indian Medicine in order to make them fit to give medical aid in villages.

" Then, Sir, one hon. Member asked why a Special Officer who is a layman has been put in charge of the reorganization of Indian Medicine. Sir, he has submitted several schemes. Several of them have been accepted by the Government and some of the schemes are still under examination. The Special Officer's term has therefore been extended up to June of this year. I know he has been doing good and sincere work and I trust that his continuance in the post will be useful.

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Rajamannar Chetty, who is a great advocate of the rights of labour and who has also come to me several times on behalf of hospital workers spoke about the contingent staff. Sir, I may assure him that we have done something for them. Some of the contingent establishment men have been taken into the regular establishment and we are considering which other class of workers in the contingent establishment can be converted into permanent services. The representations which the hon. Member has made will be given all the consideration that they deserve. About Yogasanas on which the hon. Member spoke, it is a matter on which I can express no definite opinion. I may state for the information of hon. Members that the Yogasanas have been introduced in the mental hospital and it is said that these practices have done some good to the patients. The hon. Member has cited the authority of an eminent person, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar who has stated recently in a public speech that Yogasanas are useful in building up the body and in maintaining health. Sir, anybody who likes to practise Yogasanas is welcome to do so.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Sinna Kaziar spoke about high death rates and the short duration of life in India. But, what is the remedy? The living conditions of the people and the nutritional standards of the people must be improved. The root cause of the trouble is the poverty of the vast majority of the people of this country, and unless we raise the economic level of the people of the country and create better conditions of living, we cannot improve the public health of the people of the Province.

"Sir, there are various other matters which I have not been able to touch, but all the suggestions given by the hon. Members will be taken note of and the best that is possible in the circumstances will be done. With these words, I request the hon. the Mover of the cut motion to withdraw the cut and allow the grant to be made."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"I want to know from the Hon. Minister the exact position about the provision of a steam laundry in the Gosha Hospital. I understand that a scheme has actually been received from the Surgeon-General and I want to know whether the Government have sanctioned it or whether the scheme has been shelved."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"A scheme has been received and the estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4 lakhs. The scheme was sanctioned in July 1948 and detailed plans and estimates were called for. Immediately they are received, I hope funds will be provided."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR :—"On a point of personal explanation. I said, Sir, that the senior members in the teaching staff should be transferred every three years or so, so that the junior members of the profession may have chances and they may

have training in post-graduate courses. If this is done, we may have more qualified doctors. That is what I said. But, the Hon. Minister seems to have misunderstood me."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"Sir, I have known the Hon. the Minister for Public Health for nearly a decade and a half. He is a true gentleman inasmuch as he is noted for his gentility and docility. (Laughter.) Moreover he is always well-intentioned. But, I am afraid his gentility stands in his way. (Laughter.) Otherwise, he would have been able to secure more funds from his collegue, the Finance Minister, for medical relief and the promotion of public health."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member has no right of reply."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"I am not replying, Sir. I am just giving my reasons for the withdrawal of my cut motion. (Laughter.) Sir, my remarks have been levelled not particularly against the Hon. the Minister for Public Health but against the Government as a whole because the Ministers are working under joint responsibility. I feel that if the Government had effected suitable retrenchments for instance in the Firka Development and some other departments which are not functioning properly that money could have been utilized for public health purposes. The one crore of rupees which is being frittend away in Firka Development could very well have been given to the Hon. the Health Minister and the results achieved by him would have been much greater than those produced by the Firka Development Department. Sir, I have made some suggestions and I hope the Hon. Minister will bear them in mind and do the needful. I have reason to believe that my observations will not go in vain, for one characteristic of the Hon. the Minister for Public Health is that he really takes to heart the suggestions that are made by Members here and he tries to see that that they are implemented as far as possible. In view of this I wish to withdraw my cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I hope the House gives permission to the hon. the Lady Member to withdraw her cut motion."

The cut motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"On a point of information, Sir. The Hon. Minister said that doctors are not interested in going to the village parts for various reasons. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether Government propose to do anything and whether Government have got any scheme to attract doctors to go to rural dispensaries or whether they are going to allow the rural dispensaries to suffer for want of doctors." 4-30 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—"In the next Demand the Hon. Minister will answer."

The Demand was put and carried, and the grant made.

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA:—" On a point of order, Sir. Many Members who have given notice of cut motions under Demand " Medical " have not been given an opportunity to speak. For instance, under Demand " Medical ", forty-four Members have given notice of cut motions and I am one of those who was not called upon to speak. May I know, if they are not allowed to speak, what is the use of their giving notice of cut motions? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" Rule 126 of the Legislative Assembly Rules, lays down the procedure for fixing the time-limit for speeches. The hon. Member is not right; there are seventy-nine cut motions. (Laughter.) Regarding this matter I may tell the House it is not possible to give a chance to all the seventy-nine Members, who have given notice of cut motions, to speak. At this rate, it will take all the fifteen days for one Demand alone. Regulation of time is entirely left to the Chair. Now the Hon. Minister will move the next Demand which stands in his name."

(3) DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

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

' that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,17,900 under Demand XVII—Public Health.'

" The Public Health Department has important and responsible work to do. The low standard of health in our country may be traced mainly to unhealthy conditions of living, improper nutrition, inadequacy of health services and lack of education. Problems of housing, nutrition, water-supply and drainage and sanitation are awaiting to be tackled on modern lines. Administrative measures of vast magnitude and expenditure of vast sums of money are necessary for this purpose. The resources of the Government are limited. Though the Public Health organization is better developed in our Province than in other parts of the country, the health staff we have been able to provide is far from adequate to cope with the various public health problems of our Province. A large part of the effort put forth by our health staff is directed towards epidemic control. Ill-nourished people living in unhygienic conditions fall an easy prey to many preventable diseases. There is nothing surprising therefore in our having periodic waves of the epidemics of cholera, plague and smallpox. The spectacular manner in which these major epidemics sweep over the land attracts considerable attention as is evident from the number of questions frequently asked in the Legislative Assembly and Council. On account of the meagerness of health staff in every area, personnel from elsewhere have to be assigned to cope with the epidemic situations at the expense of the normal public health work in their own areas.

" Two posts of Assistant Director of Public Health and some other posts have been abolished as a measure of retrenchment. About 20 to 25 posts of Second-class Health Officers are remaining vacant due to dearth of qualified personnel for taking up the appointments. More than 50 per cent of all Second-class posts

are held by temporary men who do not possess the required Public Health qualification. The scale of pay prescribed for the post is not sufficiently attractive. Another service which is not attractive for the same reason is that of the vaccinator. One hundred out of 772 posts of vaccinators in district board service are now remaining vacant and several of the posts are held either by second-class vaccinators or by temporarily appointed unqualified hands.

" *Environmental Hygiene.*—The Ministry of Health at the Centre has appointed an Environmental Hygiene Committee, the members of which have been touring the country with a view to study the conditions in various places. They were here a short time ago. The report of the Committee when it is published is expected to give valuable guidance to Government in taking suitable action in regard to the improvement of environmental conditions.

" The Provincial Water-Supply and Drainage Committee and the Housing Committee have submitted to this Government several recommendations of far-reaching importance. The Madras City Improvement Trust has just taken up the work of clearance of the slum area known as Cox Cheri in Chintadripet and is putting up three-storey tenements for the labour classes living there. The Sylvan Lodge Improvement scheme submitted by the Trust for the purpose of providing building sites in Purasawakam has also been sanctioned by Government. My Hon. Colleague, Dr. Gurubatham may have an occasion to tell the House about the housing programme which Government are carrying through with the aid of Co-operative Housing Societies.

" *Rural water-supply.*—Notwithstanding the constitution of a special fund of one crore of rupees at the end of 1947 there has been no appreciable progress in the execution of well works. The number of wells sunk in 1947–48 was 1,548 and the amount spent for this purpose was Rs. 24·39 lakhs. From April to December in 1948–49, 1,054 wells have been dug and the revised estimate in the current year's budget stands at Rs. 31·59 lakhs. The rural water-supply programme does not make sufficient progress on account of several factors, such as lack of trained personnel, want of boring sets, etc. A conference was recently held to discuss this problem and find out as to how best the pace in the execution of well works could be speeded up. The Board of Revenue has submitted to Government the programmes drawn up by the Collectors showing the number and names of villages selected in each district for the sinking of wells for a 5-year period. To successfully work this plan, the conference has suggested the employment of an additional staff of 200 overseers and 100 maistris. Steps will soon be taken to implement the decisions reached at the conference regarding the staff and other requirements.

" *Water-supply and drainage in urban areas.*—The progress in the execution of Water-supply and Drainage schemes has been slow and halting on account of the difficulty in getting the necessary materials and the dearth of trained staff. During these three

years the actual expenditure on these schemes has not been even a third of the budget allotment under this head. The heads of the concerned departments were recently called to consider how we can expedite and energize these works particularly with reference to the recommendations of the Water-supply and Drainage Committee and the recent decision of the Cabinet to complete the programme within a period of 20 years. Certain decisions have been taken in respect of the present procedure which occasions much delay and several difficulties. The most important of them are that the recommendations of the Water-supply and Drainage Committee regarding the priority of schemes should be accepted subject only to the condition that if the investigations have been started in respect of any schemes, such schemes should be taken up at once irrespective of their position in the list of priority. In respect of panchayat water-supply schemes the priority will be according to the compendium drawn up in 1946 subject to the condition that schemes in which investigation has been completed should be up-graded irrespective of their position in the compendium. Also, irrespective of the assigned priority, if any local body is meeting the entire cost, its schemes will be taken up in any year. The Sanitary Engineer has been asked to draw up 5-year plans for municipal and non-municipal urban schemes on this basis. Another important decision is that for any unavoidable reasons there are savings in respect of the planned allotment on individual schemes, they may be utilized on progressing other schemes even beyond the planned instalment of the year. If this decision is implemented, it will avoid savings in the provision made for each year. Decision will soon be taken regarding the additional staff to be employed for this purpose. Two overseas scholars who have undergone advanced studies in Public Health Engineering have recently been taken in for this work. Six Municipal Engineers are undergoing training in Public Health Engineering at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta. Certain Municipal Supervisors and subordinate technical staff in the design office of the Chief Engineer and Superintending Engineer have also been deputed to take a special course in Water-supply and Drainage at the Calcutta Institute. The lack of cast iron pipes and pumps is holding up schemes and keeping the staff unemployed at considerable financial loss. The creation of a reserve stock of cast iron pipes has been proposed and as soon as this is sanctioned urgent action will be taken to obtain the maximum quantity available within the country and for the rest arrange for imports from outside India.

"*Town-Planning.*—The principal Town-Planning Enquiry Committee has recently submitted a valuable report which is under examination. It is hoped that the recommendations of the Committee will be of great help in reorganizing the Town-Planning Department and in achieving expeditious execution of all Town-Planning schemes.

"*Malaria control.*—One of the main activities of the Public Health Department is the control and prevention of certain

specific infectious diseases. Malaria takes the first rank among the communicable diseases. Twenty-eight anti-malaria units are now working in different parts of this province including the eight anti-malaria schemes which were sanctioned during 1948. Comprehensive schemes for anti-malarial measures in Kurnool district and Agency area are under consideration for introduction in the coming year. Large-scale use of D.D.T. for spraying houses in recent years has given excellent results. D.D.T. spraying has been found to be far more economical and effective as compared with the old anti-larval methods. Malaria has already been fully controlled in Wynad and Araku colonization areas and in Thungabhadra and Muchkhand Project areas. Government usually give 1/3 grant towards the actual expenditure incurred by local bodies for anti-malarial work. The expenditure on anti-malaria schemes during the last 3 years has increased from Rs. 6·60 lakhs in 1946–47 to Rs. 14·51 lakhs in 1947–48 and Rs. 16·95 lakhs in the current year.

"*Filariasis.*—Filariasis is prevalent in several localities. Filariasis surveys have been carried out in a few places and anti-Filariasis work has already been started in some of these places. With a view to encourage local authorities to take up anti-filarial and anti-mosquito work, the Government have recently decided to pay them a grant equal to one-third of the expenditure in areas where filariasis is endemic and a grant equal to one-fourth of the expenditure in other areas. 4-45 p.m.

"*Guinea worm.*—Guinea worm disease is found to be prevalent in about 16 districts. The permanent method of control is the provision of a safe source of water-suply. As a temporary measure superchlorination of step-wells once a month has given good results in Anantapur district. The local authorities can appoint the necessary staff and carry on this work in their areas under the direction of their Health Officers.

"*Maternity and child welfare.*—The local authorities are evincing greater interest in the expansion of this work. Thirty-three New Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been sanctioned during the year bringing their total number to 348. New posts of women medical officers, health visitors and midwives have been sanctioned. Out of the 74 sanctioned posts of women medical officers 26 are remaining vacant for want of suitable candidates. There is a dearth of qualified candidates for taking up the health visitor's course. To overcome this difficulty, a revised scheme of training is under consideration. In order to encourage local authorities to take up maternity and child welfare activities, Government are giving grants for this purpose.

"*Sanitary conveniences.*—Provision of sanitary conveniences is an important item of Public Health work to improve environmental sanitation. Health Officers have been given special training in this branch of work. As a result of the vigorous drive

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for the provision of sanitary conveniences, 3,603 seats of water-borne type and 15,221 seats of other types of sanitary conveniences were constructed during the year. Schools and cinema theatres are being urged to construct water-borne latrines of the septic tank type. Several local authorities are giving water-seal slabs at concession rates to the people. The Government have recently sanctioned the purchase and stocking of cement for such latrine constructions by local authorities.

"*Nutrition.*—Much of the lifelong ill-health and poor physical development seen in our people is due to faulty nourishment. Many people succumb easily to infectious diseases because their resistence power has been weakened by the inadequate and poor quality of the food they take. Difficiency diseases of various kinds abound in our country. Mal-nutrition is therefore a major health problem which has to be tackled. The organization of a Nutrition Bureau as proposed in post-war scheme No. 94 seems imperatively necessary if efforts to improve nutrition are to be given a prominent place in our health programme. People should be taught the correct selection and combination of food stuffs which are inexpensive and within their reach.

"*Health propaganda.*—A considerable amount of ill-health is due to sheer ignorance and unhealthy habits and practices. Vastly extended and improved education in matters of health is one of the most important tasks which the health department has to do. Health Education and publicity work is now very much handicapped for want of necessary staff and equipment. With a view to intensify health propaganda and to enable the District Health staff to actively engage themselves in nutrition and anti-mosquito work, it is proposed to hold conferences in one district or other each month. As a preliminary to the conference, nutrition, anti-malarial and soil sanitation surveys will be carried out. Materials gathered at these surveys will be analysed and studied. The conference will be held at the district headquarters at which the health staff will be given necessary instructions and demonstrations on the various aspects of the work they will have to do. Medical Associations, local authorities, women's associations, students and the general public will also be invited to be present at the public lectures, demonstrations, exhibitions and cinema shows which will be arranged on the occasion.

"*Health Officers' Conference.*—A conference of the Health Officers was held a short time ago in Madras and various matters relating to Public Health administration were considered on the occasion. The resolutions passed at this conference and the recommendations of the Director of Public Health thereon are now under the consideration of Government. The post-war schemes of health development are awaiting to be implemented. When Government are able to allot more funds and a larger staff, it will become possible for us to show a better record of improvement in the public health of this province.

"With these words I move that the grant be made."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'*that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,00,17,900 *under Demand XVII—Public Health.*'

"Shall we sit till 6 o'clock from to-day or from to-morrow."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"From to-morrow onwards, Sir."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I move, Sir,—

'*that the allotment of Rs.* 1,00,17,900 *under Demand XVII—Public Health be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

"Sir, in closing the speech on the topic Medical, the Hon. Minister for Public Health completely wiped away the criticism of one hon. Colleague of mine regarding the record number of deaths and short lives of people by saying that it is all due to your standard of life, it is all due to lack of nutrition and what are we to do. As the Minister for Public Health, I never expected him to say that. I believe it is the responsibility of the Government to care for the health of the people of this province. At any rate such a blank reply to the crying demands of the people all over the country shows that he is certainly not in sympathy for them. Though I have very great respect for the Hon. Minister in charge, who also comes from the West Coast of this province, yet it is with deep regret I say that the Public Health Department has been, and still continues to be one of the most unsatisfactory departments under the Government of Madras. Sir, if talking and conferences could improve any part on the face of this earth, I believe it should have improved this province. Sir, the number of conferences, the number of speeches, the number of discussions and the number of reports held by our Ministers and their interminable tourings and all that, I believe, have created a report for the whole of India. But, Sir, that does not and has not reduced the death-rate or improved the standard of life in this province. Out of five crores of people in this province, three lakhs die annually of cholera, smallpox, plague, dysentery and all sorts of communicable diseases and when modern medical science has proved most permanent and most speedy cure for all these diseases, the only difficulty is we have not got measures to deal with them. So, Sir, during the period that this Ministry has come into office, I am perfectly convinced that the standard of public health in this province has seriously declined—health, maternity centres and every department of public health has deteriorated and declined. Sir, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of children between the ages of one and two die annually and the percentage of the death of the children is 18·47, while it was only 17 per cent in 1945-46 and so since the Minister came into office there has been an increase in child mortality of at least 1·47 per cent. Hospitals and dispensaries of all types in this province altogether number 1,180, while the in-patient wards in these 1,180 hospitals contain accommodation only for 15,640 people. Remember, Sir, that for a

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population of five crores, there are only 15,640 beds for the human beings in this province. The one and only hope of the large number of people in this Presidency for the betterment of the conditions of public health was post-war development. Post-war development has promised us so much and I believe it was with particular reference to Public Health department that the post-war suggestions should have been given immediate and urgent effect and from the way in which the Hon. Minister told us it is with reference to this department that the post-war schemes have been most neglected. My charge that this is the most inefficient department is based upon the confessions made by my Hon. Friend the Minister himself but he has excuses that things are not available, capable hands are not available, efficient personnel is not to be got, these materials are not available. But, during the war we were told that immediately after the war is over, such a huge fund is being preserved for you and that we would be able to create a Heaven on earth. According to the plans of post-war development, there should have been established in this province 90 village centres and may I know whether during the last three years at least 10 have been opened and if ten at least had been opened I would consider myself very fortunate; and, 54 village dispensaries should have been opened every year in this province. May I know whether at least six have been opened? But, Sir, with regard to the other departments of Public Health particularly vaccination, there has been a serious deterioration in the position in this province. Before the Ministry came in, 20 per cent of the rural population were vaccinated in this province, that was in 1945–46, but the present figure of vaccination is 15·8 and there has been a reduction of 4·2 in the number of persons in the rural parts who have been vaccinated. In the urban areas before the Ministry came into power 55 per cent were vaccinated aginst smallpox but the present standard is 27 per cent. So, there has been a decline of 28 per cent in the number of rural population who have been vaccinated against smallpox . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Member could finish his speech in five minutes, we shall sit."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Yes, Sir. Water-supply is another important matter and has anything appreciable been done for the development of protected water-supply either in the urban or rural areas? That I believe is an open confession on the floor of this House that this subject of water-supply which is one of the most important things relating to the health of the people has not been undertaken and given the importance that it deserves and so the department and the Minister stand self-condemned. I believe, just by saying that because the standard of life is bad, that the standard of life in the country is low, death-rate is low, but these are the matters that could have been done to improve the conditions in this province. And, Sir before my hon. Friend took charge of the office as Public Health

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Minister there were in 1949 out of 82 municipalities only a few had already protected water-supply and only 12 out of 167 major panchayats had protected water-supply. May I know, Sir, during his term of office running to 24 months whether a single addition has been made either to the list of municipalities or to the list of major panchayats? And, if a single addition has been made I shall be very grateful. You will pardon me, Sir, if I again repeat on the floor of this House—and I shall never be tired of repeating it—that even in the place where the entire protected water-supply has to be completed within the last four years, that has not been taken up. Ever since the Hon. Minister came to office and ever since I have come here I have never ceased to ask him and will never cease to ask him why in my own town of Kozhikode the entire protected water-supply scheme has not been taken up—except a 5 p.m. few pumps that have been installed, nothing else has been done and I shall never cease to worry the Hon. Minister as long as I am a Member of this House until either the entire scheme is completed or I should go out of this House.

"Sir, when the first Congress Ministry came into power, it was Dr. T. S. S. Rajan as the Minister for Public Health who put the Public Health Act on the Statute Book and earned the unending and everlasting gratitude of the people of this Province. But even this Act has been grossly neglected in this Province. I believe, Sir, even municipalities, district boards and other local self-governing institutions have not paid much attention to the enforcement of this Act. Sir, that Act has not been worked in the spirit in which it was made and I request the Government to do something in this matter and see that it is properly enforced in this Province.

"Now, I just want to say something about the Public Health organization. There is a District Health Officer for twenty lakhs of people who are living in an average area of five thousand square miles and this one man is in charge of the whole area. And there is one Health Inspector for two lakhs of people who are living in an average area of five hundred square miles. Imagine, Sir, with this paucity of officers and men, how the public health could be attended to and whether with such a system of organization wherein a man is in charge of twenty lakhs of people, any appreciable improvement could be made in the public health.

"Sir, there is one other matter that seriously threatens public health and that is the adulteration in food. During the years of scarcity and particularly during the war years, there has been adulteration on a large scale particularly in the urban areas. All the measures by the Government and the Government officials to bring those offenders to book, to punish them and prosecute them and prevent cases of adulteration of food, have certainly not been satisfactory and the punishments that have been given to the offenders have not been exemplary. So much so there has been large scale adulteration in food. The Act which deals with and

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prevents the adulteration of food has not been enforced even though it came into existence long, long ago. This Act has not been enforced in 146 major panchayats and 6,822 minor panchayats.

"Sir, I now come to malaria control. In the matter of preventing the malaria trouble, this system of spraying D.D.T. here and there does not do any good. I do not know whether this D.D.T. is successful in the campaign against Malaria. As far as my place is concerned, mosquitoes have had a very happy time all these years and they are steadily on the increase in my town, Kozhikode and they meet with no opposition either from my hon. Friend the Minister for Public Health or from the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Kozhikode. If the Hon. Minister wants a report I shall immediately refer to the Chairman of the Municipal Council on the mosquito position in Kozhikode. Therefore, Government should pay a little more attention on a matter that affects the lives of the people of this country and I hope the Hon. Minister for Public Health will do something in this direction. May be, I do not know, whether we should die, whether our children should die and mothers should die. To say that these are the results of sins committed by the people as the Hon. Premier said with reference to something, I believe, is adding insult to injury. I would beg of the Hon. Minister for Public Health that proper attention should be paid to the administration of public health in this Province and that it is his sacred duty to improve the public health of this Province."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 11th instant."

The House then adjourned.

IV.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

G.O. No. 156, *Finance, dated 16th February* 1949, *relating to Appropriation Accounts*, 1945-46—*Schedule of excess grants as authenticated by His Excellency the Governor.*

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to starred question No. 824 asked by Sri Perumalla Nayudu (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya, M.L.A.) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 10th March 1949, page 512 supra.]

Name of company.	Hours of working.	
	Prior to 1st April 1948.	After 1st April 1948.
Parry and Company	10 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. and 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Saturdays.	10 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays — 10 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 2 to 3 p.m.
Easun Engineering Company ..	10 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. Saturdays— 10 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. Interval— 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.	No change.
South Indian Export Company.	9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.	No change.
Indian Bank— Head Office, Esplanade Office and Mount Road Office.	10 a.m. to 5. p.m. with one hour lunch interval.	10 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Pass Book writers, Day Book writers and internal auditors.	7 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.	8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Other City Offices	7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.	No change.
Simpson and Company ..	8 a.m. to 12-15 p.m. and 1-15 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Saturdays— 8 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.	8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Saturdays — 8-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

(*b*) No overtime work has been done in these companies after the commencement of the Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.

(*c*)—

Name of the company.	Number of persons dismissed after 1st April 1948.
Parry and Company	5
William Jacks and Company	1
Higginbothams	Nil.
British Insulated Callenders Cables of Madras	2
Brunnschweiler and Company	1*

* (Retrenched on 31st December 1948).

(*d*)—

Name of company.	Holiday with pay in a year.
Parry and Company ..	Twelve days privilege leave, 12 days casual leave and 12 days sick leave. Granting of festival holidays and sectional holidays is pending decision with the Commissioner of Labour.
Easun Engineering Company.	Privilege leave 15 days, casual leave seven days, sick leave 15 days with full pay and 15 days with half pay plus about 8 festival holidays.
South Indian Export Company.	Privilege leave 12 days, casual leave 12 days and sick leave 12 days.
Indian Bank	*Staff.*—Privilege leave one month for 11 months' service. Casual leave 15 days, sick leave 12 days. *Menials.*—Privilege leave 12 days, casual leave 12 days, sick leave 12 days. NOTE.—The entire staff avail all the holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.
Simpson and Company.	Privilege leave 12 days, casual leave 12 days, sick leave 12 days plus 14 festival holidays.
William Jacks and Company.	Privilege leave 12 days, casual leave 12 days, sick leave 12 days.
Higginbothams	Privilege leave 12 days, casual leave 12 days, sick leave 12 days and 14 festival holidays.
British Insulated Callenders and Cables of Madras.	Twelve days privilege leave, 12 days casual leave and 12 days sick leave and Charter Party Holidays intimated by Chamber of Commerce.
Brunnschweiler ..	All holidays under Negotiable Instruments Act and sick leave at the discretion of the Management. NOTE.—This company has been instructed to allow 12 days privilege leave, 12 days casual leave and 12 days sick leave in addition to the Public Holidays.

(*e*) The Commissioner of Labour, Madras, has been prescribed as the appellate authority under section 41 (2).

MAY 1949

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, the 11th March 1949.

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.

Charitable institutions.

* 832 *Q.*—SRI M. A. EASWARAN (on behalf of Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman): Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have asked the Provincial Government to furnish them with a list of charitable institutions, contributions to which will be exempted from income-tax;

(*b*) if so, whether a list has been prepared; and

(*c*) what the institutions that have been included in it are?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) & (*c*) A complete list is not yet ready. When it is ready, it will be placed on the table of the House."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"What are the institutions likely to be included, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Medical and Educational institutions are likely to be included."

* 833 *Q.*—MR. SPEAKER:—"This question will be taken up later."

Chassis purchased by the Government.

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

(*a*) whether any chassis purchased by the Government of Madras has been untraceable in this Province;

(*b*) whether any investigation was held into this; and

(*c*) if so, by whom and with what result?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*) The hon. Member presumably refers to chassis purchased for the Transport Department. The answer is in the negative.

"(*b*) & (*c*) These do not arise."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Have the Government got till now an inventory of the buses purchased or taken on loan or got otherwise for the State Transport Department?"

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Yes, Sir. A bus is not a small article which we are likely to miss. A complete inventory is kept by the department."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Are the Government aware of the rumour afloat that in the case of two buses there was only book delivery but not actual delivery?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am sorry there are so many rumours in the Province. I am not aware of all of them."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Is it not a fact that the accounts of the Government Motor Transport Department have not been audited till now because the Government are afraid that they will have to show a loss when the accounts are published?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have already stated in my budget speech that pending the receipt of the audit report which will take some time, as the Government are anxious to take the House into confidence and show them the exact position, the figures were given showing a profit of Rs. 14 lakhs till the end of December. When the audit report is received, the position will not alter very much. I am taking steps to see that an audit is made before April or May."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"With regard to the chassis, does the Hon. the Leader of the House say that he does not know whether any chassis was missing at any time or that it is not a fact that any chassis was missing at any time?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"My answer is quite clear, Sir. No chassis purchased for the Transport Department is missing."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Is it not a fact that two engines supposed to have been purchased for the department were later recovered and added to the Transport Department stock after a careful investigation by the police, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It never came to my notice that they were missing, that they were taken by somebody for some purpose and recovered later. It has not come to my notice. My repeated inquiries from the department go to show that there is no truth in these rumours."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know whether the question was referred to the Police for investigation and whether there was a loss or not?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"When there is no loss, I cannot ask the Police department to enquire into the matter. Likewise the hon. Member cannot request the services of the Police when there has been no theft in his house."

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MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"In view of the number of questions put in the House about missing of chassis parts missing and buses missing, why not the Government satisfy the hon. Members, particularly Mr. Raghavayya, by having a committee of enquiry preferably with Mr. Raghavayya as Chairman?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The plurality of the questions put in the House will not substantiate any statement."

Indian Medical College.

* 835 *Q.*—MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any complaints have been received by the Government regarding the Indian Medical College Examinations; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that while there is no arrangement to teach in the School or College, medical subjects in regional language, students are permitted to answer in that language?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) There was a representation to the Special Officer for Reorganization of the Department of Indian Medicine that examiners not conversant with Kannada and Malayalam were correcting answer papers written in those languages by the students of the college and School of Indian Medicine. At the instance of the Special Officer the Government in June last, have issued orders to ensure that examiners are well-conversant with the languages in which they value papers and that they adopt a uniform standard in awarding marks.

"(*b*) Both in the College and School of Indian Medicine there are three main sections, viz., Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani. The Ayurveda text-books are written in Sanskrit, the Siddha text-books in Tamil and Unani text-books in Urdu. Except Ayurveda, the other subjects are generally taught in the languages in which the text-books are written. In respect of Ayurveda, the original texts which are in Sanskrit, are read in the class and explanations are given in Telugu and Tamil and occasionally in other regional languages and English. The students, however, are permitted to answer papers in their own regional languages."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Is it a fact that very recently, it was brought to the notice of the Government that one of the members of the staff of the college was correcting papers written in Kannada though he had no knowledge of Kannada?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It may be he was getting them translated by other people."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Have the Government got under contemplation any scheme by which students sitting for the

examination will have the benefit of a knowledge of allopathy also so that they might be trained on lines which will harmonise and blend the virtues of both the systems?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I am rather surprised that so well informed an hon. Member as Mr. Raghavayya is not aware that a working knowledge of western medicine also is given to the students of this college and school."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Is it right under the present educational rules for a person not knowing a particular language to correct answer papers in that language by deputing somebody to go through them? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The Board of Studies has made the necessary arrangements in the matter. Hereafter no person will be selected as an examiner in other than his own regional language."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, is it not a fact that students should answer questions in the language in which they are taught? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" They can answer question papers in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam or Kannada."

S. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I enquire, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister will consider the advisability of constituting a reorganization committee to reform the College of Indian Medicine? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The hon. Member may put a separate question, Sir."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Is it a fact, Sir, that very recently the curriculam of the College of Indian Medicine was changed by the Principal without consulting the staff of the College? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The hon. Member may put a separate question. This question relates to answer papers in the regional language."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Are there enough number of beds to convert the school into a college? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that students trained in the indigenous systems of medicine either abhor or ignore allopathic surgery and those who are trained in the allopathic system have a positive contempt for the indigenous system? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" What are the recommendations of the Chopra Committee in regard to the subjects to be taught in the College of Indian Medicine? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" This question is not relevant to the question now before the House."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Are text-books in Indian Medicine available in all the regional languages for use in this College? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Suitable text-books are going to be prepared, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" What is the duration of the courses in the school and the college and what is the minimum educational qualification prescribed for admission to the college? "

* 836 *Q.*—MR. SPEAKER:—" This question will be taken up later."

Number of Muslims in the Police department in Malabar.

* 837 *Q.*—K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Muslim Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, head-constables and constables in the Police Department in the district of Malabar in January 1947; and

(*b*) the number of persons under each of the categories mentioned in (*a*) transferred from the district before September 1948?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (*a*) & (*b*) In January 1947, there were three Muslim Inspectors and 12 Sub-Inspectors in the Malabar district. Three Inspectors and five Sub-Inspectors were transferred to that district during 1947. One of the 12 Sub-Inspectors first mentioned has been officiating as Inspector since November 1947. Except this officiating Inspector all the others were transferred out of the district before September 1948.

As regards Muslim head constables and constables information is not readily available but orders have been issued recently directing that the Muslim head constables and constables who were transferred from the Malabar district should be retransferred forthwith. The Muslim Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors will be re-transferred gradually."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—" What are the special reasons for the transfer of these officers during this period, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" There were definite and special reasons in view of the Hyderabad situation. As prevention is always better than cure, we had to take these precautionary measures." 11-15 a.m.

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I enquire whether it was not before the Hyderabad situation arose several of these transfers took place? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Yes, Sir, we anticipated certain things will happen as a result of the then situation and so as a precautionary measure we did this."

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MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Sir, although this had happened a year back, is it not wrong on principle for the Government to suspect their own officers for the simple reason that they profess a particular religion? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Everybody is entitled to profess his religion. No doubt it is not happy to suspect one's own officers. But you have to face facts as they are and there were justifiable reasons to suspect them in view of the propaganda carried on by Muslim leaders."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not a fact that the Government at present are satisfied that their suspicions were not properly founded and were not justifiable? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Our orders did not have restrospective effect even if our suspicions were well-founded. And now in view of the changed conditions at present we feel there is no cause for suspicion."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—" Is it not a fact that a Muslim Police Officer in Guntur district went over to the Hyderabad State with a large number of arms? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The Government have no information; but here and there, there may be some stray cases like that."

B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I have an assurance from the Minister that at least by this time Government have eschewed the tendency to suspect their own officers on the ground that they belong to a particular religion? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, it is not as though the Government want to entertain such prejudices against any particular community or race. But political factors are there, and we have to take them as they are. Now that the political atmosphere has changed and the propaganda carried on by their leaders is different we certainly will not entertain such prejudices."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I want to know whether the Government are infallible and they cannot make mistakes? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The Government are not infallible; they are human institutions."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—" May I inquire, from the point of view of the Government—so far as Moplahstan is being nursed—it is very bad—whether as a matter of precaution they would refrain from posting a large number of Muslim officers in Malabar? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" In some quarters the cry of Moplahstan is heard from time to time, and the Government will have to put down with a strong hand all such fissiparous tendencies."

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P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, the Hon. Minister said that all officers except one officiating Inspector of Police was transferred. May I know the reason why this particular individual was not transferred? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" A separate question may be put."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Is the Hon. Leader of the House aware that Muslim officers both in the Police and other departments, who are serving the Government loyally, because of the position in which they are placed, are doing more injustice to Muslims, where justice is to be done? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not want Muslim officers to do injustice to Muslim community in the apprehension that this Government would favour such prejudices. I do want them to be fair and to do justice to all communities."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I inquire whether Government do not think it necessary to take such steps, that is, by way of transfer of officers when there is a demand for Rayalaseema, to respect the autonomous rights of some members? I am putting this question with reference to what Mr. N. Venkatasubbayya, just now suggested about Moplahstan? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The hon. Member does not understand the implications of the demand for Rayalaseema. Even if it is conceded, it will be within the jurisdiction of the Union of India. But if Moplahstan is created, it will not be within the jurisdiction of the Union of India. It will be affiliated to some outside agency."

B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Are the Government aware that the demand for Moplahstan is nothing different from the demand for an Andhra Province or a Tamil Nad? " (Cries of ' No ', ' No ' from all parts of the House.)

MR. SPEAKER:—" Order, order."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" If Moplahstan is to be something like Coorg Province under a Chief Commissioner, it may be understandable, but if the idea is to be as a separate State affiliated to Pakistan or some other outside Agency, then the matter is entirely different."

B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Are not the Government aware that at no time was there any agitation for Moplahstan as a sovereign state but to form as a separate Province on the same lines as Andhra Province or any other similar Province? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Our information is otherwise." (Laughter.)

SRI R. SUBBIER:—" On the principle enunciated by the Leader of the House, may I know whether he will tolerate a Reddistan or Kammastan? "

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"This Government will not tolerate a Reddistan or Kammastan or Brahmanastan."

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—"Sir, when Moplahstan is sought to be demanded on the basis of Andhra Province, may I inquire whether the Moplahs speak any other language than Malayalam to claim a Province on linguistic basis?"

Assignment of lands to cultivate cattle-fodder trees.

* 838 *Q.*—SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY (on behalf of Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have got any proposal to assign lands to cultivate cattle-fodder trees in this Province;

(*b*) if so, on what basis;

(*c*) how many acres of land and where;

(*d*) what kind of trees the Government propose to plant;

(*e*) whether it is not possible to cultivate those trees in the existing forest area; and

(*f*) whether the Government have any scheme to prevent cattle trespass to protect such cultivation?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"(*a*) *to* (*d*) *&* (*f*) A copy[a] of the order, G.O. No. 2414, Revenue, dated 6th October 1948, passed by the Government permitting the temporary grant of poramboke and waste lands at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of growing fodder trees[a], is placed on the table of the House.

"(*e*) The Chief Conservator of Forests has been consulted."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"With reference to the Government Order, dated 6th October 1948, may I know from the Government whether these proposals were taken advantage of by anybody in any of the districts in the Province?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, it is a matter of detail and so I require notice."

Disturbance caused by gramophones, etc.

* 839 *Q.*—SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY (on behalf of Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman): Will the Hon the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in coffee hotels microphones and gramophones are kept working in the City of Madras and towns throughout the day, many times late in the night and early morning, causing great disturbance and nuisance to the neighbours and the people around; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government have taken to prevent such things?

[a] Printed as Appendix on page 655 infra.

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) The Government have no information.

"(*b*) Does not arise."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Will the Government consider the idea of banning this disturbance at least in the City?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"As far as this Government is concerned we have not received any complaints. It is for the aggrieved persons to seek remedy by an injunction in civil court or by an application under section 363, Criminal Procedure Code, in a criminal court."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Sir, if this takes place in a hotel or a public place how is it possible for anyone to go to civil court and waste money on litigation?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is for the person concerned or if it is a collection of individuals, it is for them to go to court."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Sir, may I inquire when there is a representation by representatives of various constituencies, now made on the floor of this House, whether the Government will see that this nuisance is mitigated, or will they make inquiries?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am glad representation by representatives of constituencies have been made. But the question is in which locality and in which hotel is the noise made."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Ordinarily if he makes inquiries or if he goes about the streets he will find that in front of music sabhas microphones are set up and a lot of people stand there listening to music?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It happens between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"If the Hon. Minister is not himself aware of this nuisance and is he not aware that complaints have been made to the Police about this; may I ask him to find out from the Police department whether there are not numerous complaints against this misuse of the right given to the hotel people?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If any specific complaint is brought to the notice of the Government we will look into it."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is there not a time-limit for keeping open the hotels and other public houses under the Police rules, and if there is any nuisance or disturbance after that time-limit, are not the persons responsible for it liable to be proceeded against. Is not the Minister aware of this?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Presumably the Police rules contain an upper limit for the loudspeakers. Evidently the Police did not receive any complaints."

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SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know when licences are issued to the hotels, why not a condition be stipulated in it that they should not commit such nuisance?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If there is widespread complaints suitable action will be taken."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"In view of the blissful ignorance admitted by the Hon. Minister with regard to the state of affairs in the City and other towns, will the Government at least now come forward with a proposal to look into the matter and see that nuisance is no more caused?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I still maintain, if there are complaints we will go into the question."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, if only the Hon. Minister indulges in a nocturnal perambulation (laughter) in the City of Madras or Madura or Bezwada, he will find that this is a common nuisance and the public are put to hardship. Will the Hon. Minister take this as a representation coming from hon. Members of this House and make an investigation into the matter and put an end to this nuisance?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"In order to understand the conditions in the various cities and in the various streets, I need not be a nocturnal somnambulist and indulge in night walking."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, in view of the fact that poor people cannot have the benefit of going in for radios and microphones for themselves, is it not necessary that undue restrictions should not be placed on the playing of radios in public so that the poor also may have that advantage?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That is also one aspect of the question. Poor labourers coming after their day's toil may require some recreation, and this may be some relaxation to them."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Are the Government aware that touring cinemas in the rural areas are causing great nuisance and annoyance?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We are getting some tax out of them."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Does such nuisance as is contemplated by this question constitute a cognizable offence for which a Police officer can take action *suo motu*?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am not quite sure of the position. A separate question may be put."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Do not the Government consider this sort of nuisance a public nuisance taking place in the public streets and thoroughfares of our cities and towns, and if they are of the opinion that it is a public nuisance, is it not their concern to stop it?"

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"As I said before, we have no information about it. Nor have we received complaints about it."

SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI:—"Sir, is it not the duty of the Government to prevent public nuisance?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Certainly, all public nuisance and private nuisance must be stopped ?" (Laughter.)

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—"Are the Government aware that even now the Police have enough powers under the City Police Act to prevent such nuisance?" 11-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They must be having the power, I presume."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"Is the Corporation powerless to check this nuisance within the City limits?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Perhaps, as the licensing authority, the Corporation can impose some restrictions. I am not sure about the position."

Re-opening of rural dispensaries in the Mathurai district.

* 840 *Q.*—SRI G. THYAGARAJA SHOLAGAR (on behalf of Sri A. Y. S. Parisutha Nadar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with reference to his reply to question No. 247 answered at the meeting of the Assembly on the 10th September last—

(*a*) whether the report of the Special Officer of the Mathurai District Board has been received;

(*b*) whether all the rural dispensaries under that Board, including the one at Shanarpatti in the Dindigul taluk, which were closed for want of qualified medical men, have since been re-opened and if so, on what dates; and

(*c*) what steps have been taken to re-open such dispensary or dispensaries as may still remain closed?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) It has not been found possible to re-open any of those dispensaries now.

"(*c*) With a view to re-open these dispensaries the Special Officer, District Board, Mathurai, invited applications from medical practitioners of modern medicine as well as from 'A' and 'B' class practitioners of Indian Medicine ; but he received no response except from 'B' class practitioners of Indian Medicine. He has therefore proposed to convert these dispensaries temporarily into those of Indian Medicine and to appoint in them 'B' class practitioners. His proposal has been approved by Government."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"May I know what use there is in inviting applications when no doctors were forthcoming for the last two years, without tackling the root cause?"

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" In the budget, provision is made for enhanced subsidies."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of making the Shanarpatti dispensary a regular dispensary to serve the people on the thirty miles stretch between Dindigul and Melur taluks where no medical aid is available? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" It is a matter for the District Board."

Rural Colleges.

* 841 *Q.*—SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN (on behalf of Sri K. Rajaram Naidu) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have started any Rural Colleges according to their Adult Education Programme; and

(*b*) if so, how many and where?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" (*a*) & (*b*) There is a proposal to open three colleges for men and three colleges for women."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I know what is meant by rural colleges? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Rural colleges are meant to impart higher education to adults who have not had the fortune to study in schools and colleges."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Will these colleges be located in rural areas or urban areas? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" They are primarily intended for rural areas, but there is no ban on their location in urban areas."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is there any age-limit for admission into these colleges? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" I think the age for admission should be between 30 and 45. But I am not quite sure."

The Peddapuram Protected Water-supply Scheme.

* 842 *Q.*—SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the proposal for the Peddapuram Protected Water-supply Scheme (East Godavari district) has been pending for a long time;

(*b*) the present stage of the above scheme; and

(*c*) when it is proposed to commence the work?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) Government have sanctioned the preparation of detailed plan and estimates for a scheme of water-supply for the Peddapuram Municipality with the Samalkot canal as source. The preparation of the plans and estimates has to be taken up by the Sanitary Engineer. Certain supplementary field data required for the work are now being collected by an Investigation supervisor.

" (*c*) It is hoped that the scheme could be got ready for execution during the course of 1949-50. "

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA:—" May I inform the Hon. Minister that the Peddapuram Municipality has been collecting a five per cent tax for protected water-supply from 1915 and ask why the detailed plans and estimates have not yet been prepared even though the Sanitary Engineer has ordered their preparation and when they will be ready? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I have already answered the question."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" In view of the statement made by the Hon. the Minister for Public Health yesterday that the water-supply works will get priority not according to the number they occupy in the list but by the stage they have reached in investigation, may I know if it is not a fact that most of the works in Andhra have not been able to get the benefit of this rule because their investigation has not yet been completed for want of influence in the Secretariat? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is a general question."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" The investigation of many of the water-supply works in Andhra like that of the Peddapuram Municipality is not completed in time and the works go by default for reasons well known to the Secretariat."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I don't think the allegation is true."

Compensation payable to zamindars.

* 843 *Q.*—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total amount of compensation payable to zamindars as a result of the passing of Estates Abolition Bill;

(*b*) the total amount of compensation payable to the inamdars whose estates come within the purview of the abovementioned Bill; and

(*c*) the form in which the compensation will be paid whether in (i) cash or (ii) in negotiable bonds or (iii) in non-negotiable and non-transferable bonds?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (*a*) Approximately Rs. 12 crores.

" (*b*) Approximately Rs. 5·15 crores.

"(c) The Government have not yet come to a decision in the matter. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to clause 40 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill, 1947, as passed by the Legislature which provides that the compensation will be paid in such form and manner and at such time or times and in one or more instalments, as may be prescribed by rules to be made by the Government under that clause. The rules have yet to be framed. After they are framed, they will be placed before the Legislative Assembly for approval."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Is it a fact that the Government are not serious about implementing this Bill since no provision has been made for the payment of compensation in the budget?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I deny with all the force that I can command that the Government are not serious about implementing this Bill."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"If this denial is worth anything, will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue tell us by what time the compensation will be paid and the survey of estates completed?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have nothing more to add to what I have already said in reply to clause (c). I have drawn attention to clause 40 of the Bill under which rules will be framed and placed before the Legislative Assembly for approval. These will be done as expeditiously as possible."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware of the declarations made on the floor of this House by the previous Revenue Minister to whom empty praises were paid and if so why have the Government not yet implemented this Bill?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Whatever promises or assurances have been made by the previous Minister for Revenue will be carried out by the Government."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Are the Government aware that conditions are deteriorating in zamindari areas, particularly in regard to tanks, and that there is less production?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"May I draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that the Governor-General has not yet assented to the Bill and say that we are awaiting his assent?"

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know, Sir, what the present position of this Bill is, whether the Bill will see the light of the day, whether it will get the assent of the Governor-General at all, and whether this Government are in touch with the Government of India in the matter of getting the assent?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question has already been answered."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"The previous Revenue Minister said on the floor of this House sometime ago that he expected that the Bill would receive the assent of the Governor-General within 15 days. Since then, several days have elapsed. That is why I want to know whether this Government are in touch with the Government of India in the matter of getting the assent?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister has already answered this."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Since we generally understand that there will be no difficulty in the Governor-General assenting to this Bill, will it not be fair to the zamin ryots if the Government tell this House that they will implement the Bill within such and such a time after it receives the assent?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"In anticipation of assent, the rules, etc., are being framed."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know whether the Bill has been remitted by the Governor-General to the Madras Government since there is a rumour to that effect?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Not that we know of."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"As no provision has been made in the budget for the payment of compensation, may I know in what manner the Government propose to pay compensation—by drawing from the Revenue Reserve Fund, by floating a loan or by any other means?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We do not expect any payment to be made in 1949-50. That is why there is no provision in the budget."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Do the Government realize that their not having provided any sum for payment of compensation under the Zamindari Bill is no complement to the present Government of Madras?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That is the personal opinion of a single hon. Member of this House?"

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that His Excellency the Governor-General is not willing to give his assent to the Bill because, if the assent is given, the Act will have to be implemented and that will add to the inflationary trend in the country?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I do not have that much of contact with the Governor-General as the hon. Member seems to have. But I believe that it is not true."

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RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to tell the House the number of villages that are surveyed every month or every quarter whichever is more convenient for him?"

THE HON SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"A separate question may be put."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"Are the Government aware that the delay in getting the assent of the Governor-General has been the cause of much discontent among the zamin ryots?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I do not know about the discontent. There is bound to be some delay in an important Bill like this because it will have to be examined carefully and approved by the Government of India. We hope that it will very soon be approved."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Since this Bill has been pending with the Governor-General for an unduly long time, have this Government taken pains to find out the cause for the delay and when the assent can be expected?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Bill is being examined. That is what we understand."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that this delay is inherent in the provisions of the Bill and that the passing of the Bill was the only object of the Government?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI—"It is the opinion of an hon. Member. It is not the view of the Government. The Government are very serious and sincere about implementing the Bill."

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA:—"Since the Bill does not provide for the immediate payment of compensation, is it not a fact that not making provision for it in the budget is in line with the provisions of the Bill?"

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

Management of aided schools in Nellore district.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the aided school managers in Nellore district are not paying the full salaries to their employees;

(*b*) whether any complaint was made to the District Educational Officer, Nellore, in this behalf;

(*c*) whether any action was taken on this till now;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the managers are not paying vacation salary to their employees; and

(*e*) what steps the Government propose to take to put an end to this evil?

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"(*a*) Yes; some complaints were received about the managements of the O.E.L.M. School, Gudur, and some other aided elementary schools in Nellore Municipality.

"(*b*) Yes.

"(*c*) As regards the complaint against the O.E.L.M. School, Gudur, investigations are being made by the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Anantapur. As regards the complaint about the aided schools in Nellore Municipality the District Educational Officer, Nellore, has instructed the managements of the schools to pay the teachers concerned.

"(*d*) Two complaints have been received and they are receiving the attention of the Educational Officers.

"(*e*) The management is asked to pay the vacation salary to the teachers in every case. As regards non-payment of full salaries to teachers, in cases of schools where the complaint is prevalent, the managements are asked to pay the teachers either by money order or to disburse the grant amount in the presence of the Deputy Inspector of Schools."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Sir, in view of the widespread nature of this complaint throughout the Province, may I know if the Government propose to take steps to prevent this evil practice in future?" 11-4 a.m.

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I do not think, Sir, that it is really very widespread. There are certain managements who may be resorting to these evil practices. But whenever these cases are brought to the notice of the Government, necessary action will be taken by them."

Representations from Communist detenus.

* 845 *Q.*—ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Communist detenus who wrote to the Government that they have dissociated themselves from the Communist party;

(*b*) the names of the prominent persons among them;

(*c*) whether the Government propose to release them; and

(*d*) if the reply to (*c*) is in the negative, the reasons that impelled the Government to act in such a manner?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government receive representations from certain Communist detenus from time to time stating that they have dissociated themselves from the Communist Party. It is not possible to give the exact number of such persons as these statements are made sometimes as separate representations, sometimes in applications for parole

and sometimes in applications for family allowances. These representations are examined in consultation with the District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, and if the Government are satisfied that the statement of the detenu is genuine, orders of release are issued. The recommendation of the Advisory Council is also taken into consideration in ordering release of detenus. Government do not classify such communist detenus as prominent or otherwise and therefore it is not also possible to give the names of such prominent persons."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, if the Government have accepted these Communist members' expression of disloyalty to their party and if so, why the Government have not released them? If the Government have not accepted their statement, what do they propose to do?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"All the assumptions of my hon. Friend are wrong. Wherever they express in writing that they have dissociated themselves from the Communist Party, we have also to make enquiries and only after we are satisfied that they are genuine, we release them."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, as it happens very often, if the Government find that certain persons have been wrongly arrested and kept under detention, on the assumption that they belong to the Communist Party, will not the Government examine these cases, with a view to release them quickly?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I have not yet come across cases where any person has been wrongly arrested, but in all cases, only when the Government are satisfied that they can be released and that there can be no danger to law and order, that releases will be ordered."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of releasing those persons who have categorically given an assurance in writing that they have ceased their connexion with the Communist Party and that they will have nothing to do with that party in future, and also affirmed their loyalty to the Central and the Provincial Governments?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"In cases where the Government think that a verification of their statements is necessary, we will verify them and only after satisfying ourselves with their *bona fides*, we will release them."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"Has it come to the notice of the Government that some of the members have been expelled from the Communist Party and if so, will the Government consider the desirability of releasing them at least?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Off and on, we have seen in certain papers the expulsion of certain members of the Communist Party, but we have sufficient reason to doubt their *bona fides*, Sir."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Are the Government aware of the fact, Sir, that certain prominent members of the Communist Party, like Dr. Achamamba have submitted to the Communist Party, like Dr. Achamamba a thesis condemning the attitude and policy of the Government and stating that they have dissociated themselves from the Party, and if so, may I know, why the Government have not released such people of integrity?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I have already said, Sir, what is the policy and procedure which the Government have been adopting in releasing those persons who have sent undertakings like that."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"நாட்டின் துரோகிகளான கம்யூனிஸ்டு களின் பேச்சைக்கேட்டு பாமர ஏழை தொழிலாளர்கள், ஒன்றும் தெரி யாமல் சிக்கிக்கொண்டு ஜெயிலில் அடைபட்டுக்கிடக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களு டைய அறியாமை விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு விண்ணப்பித்துக் கொண்டால், அவர்களை அரசாங்கம் விடுதலை செய்யுமா?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"அப்படிப்பட்ட விண் ணப்பங்கள் உண்மை என்று தெரிந்தால் அவ்விதமே விடுதலை செய்யப்படும்."

Cholera in Devavaram village.

* 846 *Q.*—SRI G. SANYASI RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there was an outbreak of cholera recently in Devavaram village, Yellamanchili taluk, Vizagapatnam district;

(*b*) how many were affected and how many died up to 1st October due to the attack; and

(*c*) what preventive measures have been taken by the Government to avoid the spread of the epidemic?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) Some persons of Devavaram village, Yellamanchili taluk, who had been to Kattipudi, East Godavari district, returned to the village with cholera.

"(*b*) Between 16th and 25th September 1948, there were ten attacks and seven deaths from cholera in the village. No further cases occurred after 25th September 1948.

"(*c*) Prompt control measures such as disinfection of infected materials and premises, chlorination of drinking water supplies, general cleansing of the infected localities and anti-cholera inoculations were carried out. Eight hundred and sixty-one persons were inoculated out of a population of 1,000."

SRI G. SANYASI RAO:—"May I know, whether it is a fact that the outbreak of cholera was due to the supply of rotten foodgrains in the relief shops?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have no information, Sir."

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DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—" In addition to the control measures, may I know, what medical help is made available in those villages? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The health inspectors give some pro-diarrhoea mixtures."

Tank Fisheries.

* 833 *Q.*—SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to take over the rights of Tank Fisheries?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" It is presumed that the hon. Member is referring to fishery pattas granted at resettlement. If so, there is no general proposal under consideration. Individual cases, where the Fisheries Department wants to take over tanks in which fishery rights are held on fish patta, will be considered by the Government as and when necessary."

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN:—" Are the Government aware that in many villages, especially in Tirunelveli district, fishing amounts collected are not being spent in the maramath work? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I take the information from the hon. Member, Sir."

New well subsidy scheme.

* 836 *Q.*—SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether in cases of wells dug under the scheme of Government subsidy it is insisted that the depth of wells should not be less than nine feet;

(*b*) if so, whether restriction applies to wells dug in sandy soils where water is available at a depth of three or four feet; and

(*c*) whether the Government have insisted that the sides of wells should be paved with double lines of bricks, and if so, why?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (*a*) & (*b*) Under the New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1948-49, a well dug with Government subsidy must have not less than 6 feet of water in the height of summer in all districts except Coimbatore where the minimum has been fixed at 4 feet.

" (*c*) In order that a well may be of permanent use a condition was laid down under the New Well Subsidy Schemes of 1947-48 and 1948-49 that a well should be properly rivetted with stone or brick. In special cases however where wells are sunk in hard soil and do not require to be rivetted, this condition may, in the discretion of the officer concerned, be relaxed. No orders have been issued by the Government that the sides of wells should be paved with double lines of bricks."

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" 1948-49 கிணறுகள் வெட்டும் திட்டத்தின்படி சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கும் உதவி பணத்தின் பேரில் வெட்டப்படும் கிணறுகளில் குறைந்தது, கோடைகாலத்தில் ஆறு அடி ஆழத்திற்கு தண்ணீர் இருக்கவேண்டும். கோயமுத்தூரைத் தவிர மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களில் வெட்டப்படும் கிணறுகளில் அவ்விதம் ஆறு அடி ஆழத்திற்கு தண்ணீர் இருக்கவேண்டும். கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் அவ்வித உதவி பணம் பெற்று வெட்டப்படும் கிணறுகளில் நான்கடி ஆழத்திற்கு தண்ணீர் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

" இம்மாதிரி 1947-48 கிணறுகள் வெட்டும் திட்டத்தின்படி உதவி பணத்தின்பேரில், வெட்டப்படும் கிணறுகளுக்கு செங்கலாலும், கருங்கல்லாலும் சரியான ரிவிட்மெண்ட் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆனால் அழுத்தமான மண் பூமியாக அவ்விடங்கள் இருந்தால், அவ்வித ரிவிட்மெண்ட் அங்கெல்லாம் அவசியமில்லை. அவ்வித ரிவிட்மெண்ட்டுகள் வேண்டாமென்று அங்கிருக்கும் ஆபீசர்கள் சொல்லிவிடலாம்.

" கிணற்றில் சுவர் இரண்டு பக்கங்களிலும் செங்கல்லால் கட்டவேண்டுமென்று உத்திரவு போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது."

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU:—" ஆறு அடி தண்ணீர் இருந்தால்தான் பண உதவி கொடுக்கப்படுமென்று சொல்லுகிறீர்கள். நான்கடி தண்ணீர் வரும் இடங்களுக்கு அவ்வித பண உதவி கொடுக்க முடியாதா என்று கேட்கிறேன்? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் அப்படி கொடுக்கலாம்."

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU:—" செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லாவில் மணல் பாங்கான நிலத்தில் நான்கடி ஆழத்திலேயே நிறையத் தண்ணீர் வந்துவிடும். அப்படி இருந்தால் அந்த கிணறுகளுக்கு பண உதவி கொடுக்க முடியுமா? என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" அதைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கப்படும்."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER:—" May I ask the Government how they have arrived at this decision of fixing 6 feet and 4 feet depth of water as a necessary condition for the grant of the subsidy, unless the Government officers are capable of divining water? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I quite appreciate the difficulty that the hon. Member has expressed, but in view of the fact that public finances are limited for the subsidy scheme, the Government naturally expect that they should be spent usefully for the public good and so these conditions have been imposed after due examination."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" ஆறு அடி தண்ணீர் இருந்தால்தான் பண உதவி செய்யமுடியுமென்று சொல்லுகிறீர்கள். எப்படி ஒரு இடத்தில் ஆறு அடி தண்ணீர் கிடைக்குமென்று தெரிந்து, அம்மாதிரி பண உதவி செய்கிறீர்கள்? "

" I thought, Sir, I had better educate the Hon. Minister in Tamil. May I know, Sir how they can expect the people to guarantee that they will get 6 feet of water? Supposing 6 feet of water is not available according to his own ideas, what is the penalty involved, Sir?" 12 noon.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Sir, the whole object with which these things have been fixed is to see that

any well that is dug must be useful for growing foodcrops. The idea is not merely to dig the wells but it is to see that the water from the wells is utilized for growing foodcrops. There is a minimum amount of water that is required for irrigating at least an acre of land. We want at least an acre of land should be irrigated from the water that is avaliable in the well dug with Government subsidy. The object is to see that everybody does not come forward and take away public money. It is intended, Sir, that the money should be usefully spent so that people who have a normal assurance in the areas in which they live that they will have 6 feet of water may alone be entitled to apply."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Questions are over."

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

II.—SITTING OF THE HOUSE BEYOND 5 p.m. ON BUDGET DAYS.

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of order, Sir. Yesterday, you were pleased to tell us that from to-day onwards the House will sit till six o'clock. The budget days are fixed, as you are aware, Sir, under the Assembly Rules and when His Excellency fixes the budget dates he also contemplates the usual time of the sitting of the House from 11 to 5. I would like to know, Sir, how during the budget session we could extend the time beyond 5 o'clock.

"Another point is, Sir, that yesterday during the question hour, with regard to the question on the award of the labour tribunal, the Hon. the Minister for Industries, Sri Sitarama Reddi, said that he was preparing an urgent Bill and that he would bring it also during the budget session. I do not really understand, Sir, how some other subject not connected with the subject could be brought during the budget session."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has raised a point of order. I must inform the House that we are expected to work from 11 to 5 every day. But there is no rule which prevents us from working after 5 o'clock. Regarding the Bill, the Hon. Minister can bring the Bill after 5 o'clock and take it up from 5 to 10 p.m. and pass it."

III.—THE MADRAS SUGAR FACTORIES CONTROL BILL, 1948.

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

'that under rule 80 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the leave of the House be granted to the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Sugar Factories Control Bill, 1948 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1949), to hold their sittings at any place or places in the Province as they may think it necessary for inspecting sugar factories, examining witnesses and writing their report,'

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When the Select Committee met for the first time, Sir, many of the Members expressed the desire that they would like to visit some of the factories to understand the real position. Under rule 80 of the rules, Sir, the permission of the House is required to hold the sittings of the Committee outside Madras. Hence the motion, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is a formal motion. I wish to know whether Mr. Muniswami Pillay wants to say anything on it. I do not want to take up the time of the Budget for these motions."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Only one point, Sir. In former years these Select Committees used to sit in Ootacamund to discuss the Bills, etc. I would like to know whether it is the intention of the Hon. the Minister that after inspecting all the sugar factories the Committee would come to Ootacamund for their deliberations."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"If the House gives this permission, Sir, I think the Select Committee can go to Ootacamund also."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that under rule 80 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the leave of the House be granted to the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Sugar Factories Control Bill, 1948 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1949), to hold their sittings at any place or places in the Province as they may think it necessary for inspecting sugar factories, examining witnesses and writing their report'."

The motion was carried.

IV.—SUPPLY OF NOTE PAPERS TO MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE.

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—"At least during the Budget session, Sir, we would like to have some note papers supplied to Members in the House, as we have none."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, it will be done."

V.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH—*cont.*

HAJI MOULVI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நேற்று இந்த சபையில் கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒரு கொடிய பதினேழாயிரம் ஏழாய்க்கு சுகாதாரத்திற்காக கோரி, தொடர்ப்பட்ட மலேரியா ஒழிப்புத்தின் பேரில் எனது நண்பர் ஜனாப் ஹஸன் கோயா சாஹிப் பகதூர் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகளைப் பேச நினைக்கின்றேன்.

"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நம்முடைய பாகாணத்தின் பொது ஜன சுகாதாரத்திற்கு இந்தத் தொகை மிகவும் குறைவு என்பதை நான் சொல்லாமலேயே உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். மேல் நாடுகளிலும் இதர நாடுகளிலும் சுகாதாரத்திற்கு செலவழிக்கப்படும் தொகையை, இத் தொகையுடன் ஒத்திட்டுப் பார்க்கும்போது, இது மிக

[Haji Moulvi Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur]

வும் குறைவாகவே இருக்கிறது. மேல் நாடுகளில் பொது ஜன சுகாதாரம் எந்த வகையில் வளர்ச்சிகரமான முறையில் கையாளப்படுகிறது, எவ்வளவு பணம் அதற்காக செலவழிக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்க்கும்போது நம்முடைய கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரியார் கோரி இருக்கும் மானியத் தொகை, மிக கவலைக்கிடமானதாகத்தான் தெரிகிறது. மேல் நாடுகளில், குறிப்பாக அமெரிக்காவில் வருஷத்திற்கு ரூ. 54-ம், கிரேட் பிரிட்டனில் ரூ. 56 ஒவ்வொரு மனிதனுக்கும் சுகாதாரத்திற்காக செலவழிக்கும் நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் நம் மாகாண அரசாங்கம் ஒரு ஆளுக்கு ஆறு அணு இரண்டு தம்பிடி வீதம்தான் செலவழித்திருக்கிறது. இது மிகவும் குறைவான தொகையாகும் என்பதை நீங்களே ஒப்புக்கொள்வீர்கள். பொதுவாக சுகாதாரம் எல்லா வகையான தேவைகளைவிட மிகவும் முக்கியமானது என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் தெரிந்திருக்கிறோம். கல்வி இந்த நாட்டில் எப்படி காட்டாயமாக பரப்பப்படுகிறதோ, எவ்வளவு முக்கியமென்று கருதப்படுகிறதோ, அதைவிட ஒரு படி அதிகமாக சுகாதார விஷயத்தை எடுத்து அரசாங்கம் நடத்த கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்போது மேல் நாடுகளில் சுகாதார விஷயத்தை சர்க்கார் தேசிய மயமாக்கிக்கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். சென்ற வருஷம் ஜூலை மாதத்தில் இங்கிலாந்தில் சுகாதார ஸ்தாபனத்தை தேசிய மயமாக்கிவைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதேவிதமாக, கனடாவிலும், சுகாதார ஸ்தாபனத்தை தேசியமயமாக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதே போல் நம் நாட்டிலும் சுகாதாரத்தை தனிப்பட்டவர்களின் ஸ்தாபனம் மூலம் நடத்தவிடாமல், மேல் நாடுகளைப்போல் தேசிய மயமாக்கினால்தான் அதனால் நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கும் பயனைக் காண முடியும். கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி வைத்தியத்திற்காக இரண்டு கோடியே ஐம்பத்தி மூன்று லக்ஷத்தி எழுபத்தி மூவாயிரம் ரூபாய் மானியமாக கேட்டிருக்கிறார். பொது ஜன சுகாதாரத்திற்காகக் ஒரு கோடியே பதினேராயிரம் ரூபாய் மானியமாகக் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நான் சொல்லுவது என்னவென்றால், ஒரு வலுக்கு வியாதி வந்த பிறகு அந்த வியாதியை சிகிச்சை செய்து குணப்படுத்துவதைவிட சுகாதார முறைகளால், அந்த வியாதிகள் வராமலேயே தடுப்பது நல்லதாகும் என்பதே. மேல் நாடுகளாகிய, அமெரிக்கா, ரஷியாவிலும், கிரேட் பிரிட்டனிலும் வியாதிகளைத் தடுக்கும் பிரசார இயக்கம் வளர்ச்சி அடைந்து வருகிறது. வியாதிகள் வராமல் தடுப்பதற்காக மூன் எற்பாட்டுடன், அதற்கான திட்டங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி, வியாதிகளை நடுப்பதற்காக. என்னென்ன சுகாதார முலறைகளை கையாளவேண்டுமோ, அவைகளைப் பற்றியெல்லாம் கையாளுகிறார்கள். வியாதிகளைத் தடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் ஜனங்களிடம், அரசாங்கம் தொடர்புகொண்டு அதிகமாக சுகாதார பிரசாரம் செய்யவேண்டும். மேல்நாட்டு மக்களுக்கும் நம் மக்களுக்கும் இச்சுகாதார விஷயமாக அதிக வித்தியாசமிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஒரு கோடியே பதினேழாயிரம் ரூபாய், சுகாதார விஷயமாக பிரசாரம் செய்யக்கூட செலவுக்குப் போதாதென்றே நினைக்கிறேன். இங்கு இருக்கும் ஜனங்கள், நாம் எதைப்பற்றி வற்புறுத்துகிறோமோ, அதற்கு நேர்மாராக நடப்பதுதான் வழக்கமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய மத்தியில் சென்று சுகாதாரத்தினால் ஜனங்களுக்கு உண்டாகும் நன்மைகளையும், தற்போது சுகாதார முறையில் இல்லாததால் எவ்வளவு தீமைகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன என்பதையும் எடுத்துரைத்து பிரசாரம் செய்தால், வைத்தியத்திற்கு இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கும் அவ்சியமே இருக்காது. வைத்தியத்திற்கு செலவழிப்பதைவிட சுகாதாரத்திற்குத்தான் அதிகம் செலவழிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் என்னுடைய யோசனை எல்லாம். இப்போது மேல் நாடுகள் என்ன கருதுகிறார்கள் என்றால், ஜனங்களை நல்ல சுகாதார வழியில் திருப்பி இருப்போமானால், வியாதிக்கே இடம் தராமல் இருக்க முடியும் என்றே கருதுகிறார்கள். அதுமாதிரியே நம் நாட்டிலும் சுகாதார முறைகளை பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லி வியாதிகளைத் தடுக்க முயற்சிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதே என் கோரிக்கை. இப்போது நம் கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் சுகாதார விஷயத்திற்காக மானியத்தைக் கேட்டு, திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி நேற்று பேசும்போது, நல்ல விதமாகவே சொன்னார்கள். அவர்களுக்கும், அக்கரை அதிகமிருப்பதாகவே, அவருடைய நேற்றைய பிரசங்கத்திலிருந்து

11th March 1949]

[Haji Moulvi Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur]

தெரிந்துகொண்டோம். அவர் பிரசங்கத்தில் சொன்னபடி காரியங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டால், நிச்சயமாக சுகாதார பலன்கள் பொது ஜனங்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும்.

"தவிர, இப்போது கிராமங்களை அதிகமாக முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவர அரசாங்கம் பாடுபடவேண்டும். என்னுடைய பொது வரவு செலவு கணக்கு திட்ட (Budget) பிரசங்கத்தின்போது கிராமங்களை குறிப்பாக கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னேன். கனம் நிதி மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் இந்த வருஷத்தில் பதினாறு கிராம ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் திறக்கப்படுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். இந்த பதினாறு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் தற்போதுள்ள நிலையில் கிராமங்களுக்கு போதுமா என்பதை சுகாதார மந்திரியார் அவர்களை ஆழ்ந்து யோசிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இப்போது கிராம சுகாதாரம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமா அல்லது நகர சுகாதாரத்தை எடுத்து நடத்த வேண்டுமா என்பதை தீர ஆலோசிக்கவேண்டும். நகரங்களில் முனிசிபாலிடிகளும், தனிப்பட்டவர்களும் வைத்திய வசதி செய்கிறார்கள். தவிர, நகரத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் பண வசதி உள்ளவர்கள். ஆகவே, அங்கு இருப்பவர்கள் அவர்களுக்குத் தேவையான வைத்திய வசதிகளை செய்துகொள்ளமுடியும். கிராம மக்கள் வைத்திய வசதிகளைப் பெற பணத்திற்கு எங்கே போவார்கள் என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். பொதுவாக கிராமங்கள்தான் வியாதிகள் பரவ காரணங்களாக இருக்கின்றன. காலரா, வாந்திபேதி என்ற வியாதிகள் கிராமங்களிலிருந்துதான் நகரங்களுக்கு பரவுகிறது. இந்த நாட்டில் பொது ஜன சுகாதாரம் அதிகமாக எற்படுத்த சில திட்டங்களை சர்க்கார் கையாளவேண்டும். முதலாவதாக குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி வேண்டும். இந்த வருஷம் முப்பத்தோறு லக்ஷத்தி ஐம்பத்தி ஓராயிரம் ரூபாய்களை கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் குடி தண்ணீருக்காக ஒதுக்கி இருப்பதைக் கண்டு சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். ஆனால் இது ரொம்ப கொஞ்சமான தொகை என்பதே என் கருத்து. நம் மாகாணத்தில் பல இடங்களில் குடி தண்ணீரே இல்லாமல் ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் பல இடங்களில் குடி தண்ணீரே கிடையாது. என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவில் அநேக இடங்களில் ஊறணி அல்லது கண்மாயிலிருந்துதான் தண்ணீர் எடுத்து வந்து குடிப்பார்கள். இந்த கண்மாய் கோடை காலத்தில் தண்ணீரில்லாமல் வரண்டுவிடும். அந்த காலங்களில் வெகு தூரத்திற்குப் போய் தண்ணீர் கொண்டுவந்து அதை பணத்திற்காக ஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். மற்றும் அதே கண்மாயில் பல சாமான்களையும் பாத்திரங்களையும் துலக்குவதால் அதிலுள்ள தண்ணீர் அசுத்தமாகிறது. அந்த அசுத்தமான தண்ணீரைக் குடித்து ஜனங்கள் பலவிதமான வியாதிகளுக்காக வரவழைத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அதிக தண்ணீர் இடைப்பதற்காக முன் வருஷத்தைவிட இந்த வருஷம் அதிகமான நடவடிக்கைகளை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நாம் அதற்காக சந்தோஷப்படவேண்டியதுதான். இராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் இவ்விதமான தண்ணீர் வசதிக்கு அதிக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, குடியிருப்பு வசதியைப்பற்றி பேச விரும்புகிறேன். தற்போது கிராமங்களில் ஒரு குடிசையில் 10 பேர், 20 பேர் குகைகளில் மிருகங்கள் வசிப்பதுபோல் வசிக்கிறார்கள். நெருக்கமாக ஜனங்கள் வசிப்பது ஆரோக்கியத்திற்கு மிகவும் கெடுதல் என்று சமீபத்தில் பெஜவாடாவில் கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் ஒரு பிரசங்கத்தில் எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வுபதேசகங்கள் எல்லாம் பேச்சில் தான் இருக்கின்றனவே தவிர சர்க்கார் இக்குடியிருப்பு நெருக்கத்தைத் தடுக்க எந்த விதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,00,17,900 for Public Health by Rs. 100'." 12-15 p.m.

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SRI R. SUBBIER:—" Sir, I rise to enter my emphatic protest against the introduction of B.C.G. vaccination on a mass scale. It is a fact, Sir, that there is a controversy in our newspapers over the efficacy of this vaccine. It is sufficient indication to the Government that the facts or statistics relating to this experiment are not complete and the results so far obtained cannot be said to be completely satisfactory."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" B.C.G. vaccination should be discussed under the Medical Demand, Sir."

SRI R. SUBBIER:—" The question is one relating to public health, Sir. Just as smallpox vaccination, B.C.G. vaccination is carried on on a mass scale. I do not see any objection for raising this question under this head. The objection is to the introduction of this vaccination on a mass scale.

" Sir, as I started saying, when opinion is divided among doctors, how can you expect the laymen to make up their minds with regard to the efficacy of this matter? Then, again, even in advanced European countries, for the matter of that in many of the American States and other parts of the world also, this is still a subject-matter of experimentation and they have not come to any final conclusion on this subject. The very fact that England which started to deal with this question last year, is conservative in this matter is sufficient indication that that country is not satisfied with the efficacy of this mass vaccination. While it is so, I wonder why our Government are so hasty in introducing this vaccination on a mass scale. Is it because the International Health Organization wants some experimentations have to be made on this subject that our Government have allowed this kind of thing to go on? Or is it because that the Government are convinced that this is a very urgent matter and like smallpox vaccination this B.C.G. vaccination also requires to be done on a mass scale now? I do not know whether the Government have consulted any of their medical officers, the Surgeon-General, or any other medical experts or the non-official medical experts and came to any conclusion in this matter. I know that the Hon. Public Health Minister is very enthusiastic over this. Nay, he has missionary zeal for this and whenever such controversial matters are mentioned and caution is indicated, he comes forward with an explanation that there is something behind this and that a propaganda is being carried on against it. The other day, with reference to the Barnard Institute of Radiology, he said that there were some people behind it who were interested in carrying on propaganda. I do not know whether in this respect also he would come forward and say that some interested people behind the scenes are carrying on propaganda against B.C.G. and that there is really nothing wrong about this. Sir, my objection is, since this is in an experimental stage even in other advanced countries like Europe and America—and many advanced countries have not taken to this on a mass scale—should we not be cautious

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and wait and see what results are obtained by the mass vaccination of this in other parts of the world? The mere fact that the process does not involve any heavy expenditure should not be the reason why we should take up this question and resort to mass vaccination. No doubt it is not compulsory as in the case of smallpox vaccination and option is given to parents to advise their children either to take it or reject it. True indeed, but when doctors and experts themselves are divided in their opinion and in their attitude on this question, how can you expect the layman to make up his mind one way or the other? He will simply be bewildered. Absolutely he is at his wits' end in this respect. So, with regard to this matter, I would say, 'Go slow'. Having said this, I would like to focus some grievances relating to this branch of Government, with particular reference to my district, on the attention of the Hon. Minister.

" With regard to water-supply, Sir, the water-supply in Chingleput town has been limited and a number of applications have been made for its expansion and greater service. But the necessary funds and the equipment are wanting. In spite of a number of applications made to the Government, the Government have not come forward with any sanction for expanding the water-supply of Chingleput. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government the growing need of supply of water to the population. In fact, I would say that an expansion of Chingleput is only an expansion of Madras and it has got to be treated in the same way as Madras is treated, because you will find a large population residing at Chingleput and attending offices in Madras daily. So, the needs of Chingleput will have to be given the same attention as the needs of Madras. I would urge upon the Hon. Minister to look into this matter and sanction the expansion of the water-works at Chingleput.

" Another matter which has been troubling the citizens there is the prevalence of mosquito nuisance on a large scale. In fact, it has become as notorious as Kumbakonam mosquitos. That is, in my humble view, due to the fact that the Government sanctioned a partial underground drainage scheme and left it at that."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" What is the Kumbakonam mosquito, Sir? "

SRI R. SUBBIER:—" They are so innumerable and have spread so rapidly that they have become notorious. Any amount of effort on the part of the Public Health authorities has not been able to put down this nuisance. In fact, it is coming to that level. The Government having allowed a partial underground drainage scheme, anybody would expect the Government to proceed further with this scheme and complete the underground drainage scheme so that the mosquito nuisance can be eliminated. Having done it partially, a large number of cess-pools have been created in every place. Where the gutters are let into the underground drainage, water accumulates and stagnates and sometimes spreads over the streets. Consequently, the silt, instead of being removed,

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is spread over the streets. Cess-pools are convenient centres for mosquitos to breed and they have become such a nuisance that it is very difficult to eliminate them in any ordinary process. I would, therefore, urge that this scheme is again taken up and that the municipality is asked to complete the underground drainage work.

"Then, Sir, there is another thing to which I would wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister. It is the question of the slums. It is no doubt a general question. In Madras City, wherever there is a colony or new large houses have arisen, we find side by side and simultaneously a number of huts also springing up. People living in these huts are invariably the working population who live by serving as domestic servants or as gardeners in rich mansions. I would suggest that whenever the Government issue a new licence for the construction of a new house, they should insist on the owner of the building to construct also a servants' quarters so that the emergence of these huts and slum areas may be avoided in future."

S. MOHAMED ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a strange thing that the Hon. Minister has tabulated all the glorious achievements and accomplishments of his department and of the good side of his department. Evidently from his speech we find that he has neglected to mention the bad side of his department. The doctors and the District Health Officers are not serving with a sense of service but with a sense of earning. I say this because they are not bestowing their proper attention to prevention of diseases. We are mistaken in naming this department as the Prevention of Diseases Department. I say that this department can be properly described as the Invention of Diseases Department. I say this because several epidemic diseases are ravaging the poor houses of our country but the District Health Officers and the Public Health Department are not taking proper care. The condition of our countryside is such that a large number of deaths are taking place. We find that there is an epidemic of smallpox in Vijayavada since one month and is taking a heavy toll of life in that place. But I do not know what kind of measures have been taken. I asked a short notice question four days back, asking for information, but no information comes forth. The Government are as slow as snail; even a snail is at times fast because when it is a matter of danger to its life, it will go somewhat speedier. Of course, the Hon. Minister may have enthusiasm and zeal for expediting the schemes of this department. But, what is the use of that enthusiasm? That zeal is found only in the Assembly Hall. I will request the Minister to share that zeal and enthusiasm with some of the officers of this department so that the schemes may be expedited.

"Then, Sir, about rural water-supply and drainage schemes. In the speech of the Hon. Minister he said that only one-third of the moneys allotted in the last year's Budget was spent. Why not we keep the amount and transfer it to the Reserve Fund?

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What is the use of spending a small amount and expressing sympathy and desire for the betterment of the people, when he is not very sincere in his expressions? I will request him to see that the money allotted this year, i.e., Rs. 30,24,000 for rural water-supply is spent as expeditiously as possible. When the Government have drawn up their schemes, they must implement those schemes and bring into execution all those schemes. Otherwise, why should those scchemes be prepared? Where is the necessity for those schemes?

"Then, there is a provision in the Budget for primary health centres. We know what these primary health centres are going to do in the countryside. I ask the Hon. Minister to give that information. The Town-Planning Committee has sent its recommendations long, long ago. But those recommendations are still under the consideration of the Government, and have not been implemented. I request the Hon. Minister to see that those recommendations are implemented very soon. 12-30 p.m.

"There is a provision in our Budget for Rs. 22,900 to counteract the diseases on account of food scarcity. I would like to know whether this small and paltry sum will be sufficient to prevent the diseases, especially when our countrymen are suffering from under-nourishment and malnutrition. The people are ill-fed. Will this small amount be sufficient to alleviate their sufferings? Sir, it is the health that indicates the culture and civilization of a country. ('Hear, hear'.) When compared to the figures of foreign countries, it is a shame to say that our country is progressing in the matter of public health. The Hon. Minister has taken a very glorious credit when he was speaking eloquently on the eminence of doctors under the Medical Demand. But he could not take that credit for this Public Health Department. Why? Because evidently he knows, as anybody knows, that this department is slow, and that it is not pushing through the schemes that have been sanctioned. When we ask why the schemes are not sanctioned, the Hon. Minister will say, 'We have no technical staff, no implements, no tools, etc.' There are pretexts for everything. We can bring forth any amount of lame excuses, but that is not the way the Government should follow with reference to the health of the people. I ask the Hon. Minister to see that this kind of slowness on the part of this department is rooted out once and for all.

"Then, Sir, in the countryside there is adulteration of ghee, milk and other food articles. The Sanitary Inspectors and Health Inspectors are not discharging their duties properly. They are simply finding out sources from where they can fill up their pockets. I am not accusing them. I know many instances. But I do not want to mention them here, because it will not be fair on my part to do so.

"As regards the propaganda on hygienic and sanitary principles in the countryside, I wish to say that there is very little propaganda. Our people are so ignorant that they keep in their

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houses all sorts of rubbish, and nobody instructs them how to live hygienically and sanitarily. The Hon. Minister has stated that propaganda in the countryside on sanitary and hygienic principles will be carried on. But I do not know whether the same slowness on the part of the officers will continue, or they will take part in the propaganda very zealously.

"The Hon. Minister stated that anti-malarial measures have been taken by Government in the Araku Valley and Wynaad Colonization schemes. He has stated, 'We have rooted out malaria; everything is all right now.' But I ask, is it true? I say that it is not true, because there are still people suffering from this disease. (Interruption by Dr. S. Subrahmanyam.) I request the Hon. Minister to see that the anti-malarial units in those places are expanded.

"With these words, I support the cut motion."

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, a committee known as the Water-supply and Drainage Committee has submitted its report making several recommendations. I am not sure whether the Government are serious to implement at least some of those recommendations which are considered important. It is usual with the Government to constitute committees, but when the committees submit their reports, the Government never care to examine or even look into the recommendations. I would like to know whether that is the fate of this report also I hope Government will implement at least some of the recommendations contained in the Water-supply and Drainage Committee report. For instance, Sir, take Kakinada. Decades ago, when its population was about 30,000 the water-supply work was erected. The population has now grown four-fold. Realizing the necessity for the extension of that work, Government sanctioned the work under three parts, and the work had been in progress. But due to the outbreak of the war, it was stopped. Though four years have elapsed after the close of the war, no steps have been taken by the Government to sanction the necessary amount to complete the half-completed water-works scheme. The people of Kakinada are put to great trouble in view of the very great population in the town at present, which is more than a lakh. I hope the Government will come forward with the necessary schemes and provide funds so as to enable the municipality to complete the work.

"As regards the drainage scheme in Kakinada Municipality, decades ago, a scheme was contemplated. But no progress has been made. Water-supply schemes and drainage schemes go hand in hand. If there is no drainage scheme, there will be stagnation of water, lot of cess-pools, and no outlet for draining water. The drainage scheme is very essential, and I hope Government would pay attention to the necessity of drainage schemes in municipalities, particularly in Kakinada. It is unfortunate I could not get a chance under the Demand, Medical, wherein I have given

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notice of a cut motion to urge upon the Government the need to extend the bed-strength and staff in the Kakinada Headquarters' Hospital. Anyhow, I hope Government would attend to that also.

"It is unfortunate, Sir, that the Hon. Minister has included B.C.G. vaccine under Medical Demand. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether it is not a preventive medicine? That should have come under the Demand, Public Health. The Hon. Minister was saying that he had taken several preventive measures to check malaria, filaria, cholera, plague, smallpox, etc. But you will see that they have not been successful. There are several slums in urban areas, and unless these slums are reclaimed and brought to living conditions and made fit for human habitation, it is quite useless to carry on with these preventive measures, because these areas are places where mosquitoes and other worms are bred. I hope the Hon. Minister will attend to the clearance of these slum areas.

"Sir, the town-planning laws are there in the municipalities. But every man in a municipal area constructing a house is violatting all the town-planning laws and the rules made thereunder. Unless they enforce the rules very severely, this Town-Planning Act would be ineffective. To make the cities and towns healthy, hygienic and beautiful, I think, Government must enforce the provisions of the Town-Planning Act very strictly.

"As regards exhibition, Sir, wherever there is an exhibition, the Public Health Department take up a stall. They exhibit some maps on mosquitoes and flies. This is not at all effective and also not interesting. Unless interesting items are brought out, and proper persons posted there to explain them to the public, it is absolutely of no use to exhibit them.

"As regards food adulteration, Sir, the municipal health officers are there, but they are not attending to their duties properly. When there is so much water in the milk and there is so much adulteration in food articles, these people do not exercise proper check on them. They have got their monthly mamools, and they get tips from the people. Unless there is a proper check on their work, these preventive measures would not effect any improvement in public health.

"I ask the Hon. Minister to visit Rajahmundry, which is a wretched place without a drainage system. Without this drainage system, I feel people will become victims of several diseases in an epidemic form, not only in Rajahmundry but in surrounding places also. I hope the Hon. Minister will undertake a tour throughout the Province and will acquire first-hand knowledge and information so that he may see that the officers of the Public Health Department discharge their duties properly. Vaccinators are greatly understaffed. There is no encouragement for them. Their salary is low, and the allowances are not attractive. Unless the cadre is changed, and the posts made attractive to people who are eligible to be appointed. I do not think much work can

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be done. I hope the Hon. Minister will take all these suggestions into consideration, and undertake a tour of the Province to acquire first-hand information and knowledge."

SRI R. RAMANUJALU REDDIYAR :—"Mr. Speaker Sir, இந்த demand-ஐ ஆதரிக்கும் நேரத்தில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அநேகமாக பல நண்பர்கள் அநேக விஷயங்களை இந்த விவாதத்தில் தெரிவித்து விட்டார்கள். இருந்தாலும் நான் ஒன்றிரண்டு முக்கிய விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி மாத்திரம் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

"அதாவது Rural Water-supply scheme கிராம நண்ணீர் வசதி திட்டம், சாக்கடைத் திட்டம் இவைகளை நிறைவேற்ற அநேக லக்ஷ ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த வருஷத்தில் இத்திட்டங்களுக்காக 40 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாக அறிகிறேன். தவிரவும் இந்தத் தொகை செலவழிந்த பிறகு வேண்டியதாக இருந்தால் இன்னும் 10 லக்ஷ ரூபாய் பொது நிர்வாகத் தொகையிலிருந்து இத்திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்ற எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படுமென்றும் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்ற ஆண்டிலே பல திட்டங்கள் இது விஷயமாகத் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் ஒன்றிரண்டு தவிர மற்றவைகளை சர்க்காரால் நிறைவேற்ற முடியவில்லை. ஆரம்பத்தில் இத்திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றும் விஷயத்தில் அநேக கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. குறிப்பாக வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் செய்யார் தாலூகா, திருவொற்றியூர் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்ட் மற்றும் பல பிரமுகர்களால் 25 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் குடி நண்ணீர் சப்ளை திட்டத்திற்கு கொடுப்பதாகவும், அத்திட்டத்திற்காக investigation செய்ய ஐந்தாயிரம் ரூபாய் கொடுப்பதாகவும், உடனே குடி நண்ணீர் திட்டத்தை sanction செய்து நிறைவேற்றவேண்டுமென்றும் சர்க்காரை வற்புறுத்தினார்கள். அதற்காக சர்க்காரும் சிபார்சு செய்து எழுதியிருக்கிறது. அந்த scheme sanction ஆகி விட்டதாகவும், சுகாதார டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் அது விஷயமாக சகல காரியங்களும் செய்வார்கள் என்றும் சொல்லப்பட்டது. ஆனால் சுகாதார இஞ்சினீயர் ஆபீசில் கேட்டால், இத்திட்ட விஷயமாக சர்க்காருக்கு எழுதி உத்திரவு பெறவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். தவிர அதை 1949-50-ல் எடுத்துக்கொள்வதாகவும் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். அத்திட்டத்திற்கு எப்படி எவ்விதமாக எப்போது செலவழிப்பதென்பதைப்பற்றி பொறுப்பில்லாமல் இம்மாதிரி எல்லாம் செய்தால் சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கைகளில் சந்தேகிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. பணம் செலவழிக்க திடமான எண்ணம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் எதோ திட்டம் போட்டு இதோ அதோ செய்துவிடுகிறோம் என்று சொன்னால் போதாது. திட்டம் போடும்போது நம்மால் செய்ய முடியுமா முடியாதா என்று சர்க்கார் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக சாக்கடை வசதியைப்பற்றிப் பார்க்கும்போது எந்த கிராமத்திலும் அதைச் செய்திருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில்தான் கிராம பஞ்சாயத்துகள் அதிகம். அதுவும் என்னுடைய தொகுதியில்தான் அதிகமான பஞ்சாயத்துகள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்தப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளில் பணமும் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அந்த பணத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ரோட்டுகள் போடுவதா அல்லது தெருக்களை சுத்தம் செய்வதா? எவ்விதம் அதற்கு Sanction வாங்குவது. sanction ஆனது சீக்கிரமாகவாவது சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து வருகிறதா என்று பார்த்தால் வருவதேயில்லை. தப்பித் தவறி பஞ்சாயத்து போர்ட் நாமாக எதாவது செய்துவிட்டால் prosecution வந்து விடுகிறது.

"வந்தவாசி தாலூகாவில் அநேக பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. Assistant பஞ்சாயத்து ஆபீசர்கள், ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் F.S.C.-க்கள் இன்னும் அநேக உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் அந்தந்த பஞ்சாயத்து area-ல் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் அடங்கிய ஒரு கமிட்டியை ஏற்படுத்தி அதன் மூலம் கிராமத்தில் அப்படி சுகாதார வசதிகள் செய்யலாம், எவ்வளவு சுலபமாகச் செய்யலாம், அதனால் மக்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு நன்மைகள் செய்ய முடியும் என்றெல்லாம் சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்து கிராம திட்டங்கள் போடவேண்டும். அப்படி செய்யாவிட்டால் வீண் செலவுதான் ஏற்படுமென்பது என் கருத்து.

11th March 1949] [Sri R. Ramanujalu Reddiyar]

"வைத்தியமும் சுகாதாரமும் பொதுவாக பார்க்கும்போது இரண்டும் முக்கியத்துவம் உடையதாகவே தெரிகிறது. சுகாதாரத்துக்கு பணத்தைச் செலவழித்து ஜனங்களுக்கு சுகாதார வசதிகள் செய்துவிட்டு, சுகாதார முறைப்படி வாழ்க்கை நடத்த கற்றுக்கொடுத்துவிட்டால், வியாதிகள் வராமலிருக்கும். அதனால் வியாதிகளுக்கு செய்யவேண்டிய வைத்தியத்திற்காக பணம் செலவு செய்யவேண்டியதில்லை. வைத்தியத்திற்கு அதிக பணம் செலவு செய்தாலும் அதனால் உண்டாகும் பலன் குறைவுதான். ஆனால் சுகாதாரத்திற்கு அதிக பணம் செலவு செய்யாமல் போனாலும், அதனால் ஜனங்கள் அதிக பலனை அடைகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஜனங்கள் சுகாதாரத்துடனிருக்கவேண்டிய உற்சாகத்தை ஊட்டவேண்டும். 12-45 p.m.

"அநேக கிராமங்களில் அடிக்கடி காலரா வருவதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். ஆனால் காலரா வந்த பிறகுதான் வைத்தியம் செய்யவும், காலராவைத் தடுக்கும் முறைகளைச் செய்யவும் சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்குப் போகிறார்கள். காலரா ஒரு இடத்தில் கண்டவுடன் பக்கத்து கிராமங்களுக்கு அது பரவாமலிருக்க ஒரு காரியமும் செய்யப்படுவதில்லை. காலரா கண்டவுடன் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள், கிராம மணியக்காரர்களை மிரட்டி என் முன்னமேயே அதைப்பற்றி தெரிவிக்கவில்லையென்று அவர்கள் மேல் ரிப்போர்ட் செய்து தண்டனை வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதில் தான்கண்ணும் கருத்துமாயிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் முன் ஜாக்கிரதையுடன் காலரா தடுப்பு வேலைகளை என் செய்வதில்லை என்று நினைக்கும்போது ரொம்ப வருத்தமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. Health ஆபீசர்கள் Health இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் ஆங்காங்கு இருக்கிறார்கள். 200 கிராமங்களுக்கு நான்கு Health இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இவர்கள் மனம் வைத்தால், ஒரு மாதத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்தையும் ஒரு தடவையாவது போய் பார்த்து வேண்டிய சுகாதார வசதிகள் செய்து தொத்து வியாதிகள் வராமல் தடுக்கலாம்.

"ஆற்காட்டிற்கு பக்கத்து கிராமங்களில் தற்போது காலரா இருக்கிறது. அங்கு ஹரிஜன குடும்பங்கள் இந்த வியாதியால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டு, பல ஹரிஜன பெண்களும் இறந்துவிட்டார்கள். இந்த கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உடனே சுகாதார வசதி செய்வது சர்க்காரின் முக்கிய கடமையாகும்.

"குடி நண்ணீர் வசதி. இந்த வருஷம் மனுபோட்டால் 10 வருஷங்கள் கடந்த பிறகுகூட அந்த வசதியை அடைய முடிவதில்லை. அவ்வசதியை கோரியவர்கள், அதற்காக மனு போட்டவர்கள் எல்லாம் இறந்து போய் அவர்களுக்குப் பின் வரும் சந்ததியார்கள்தான் அந்த வசதியை அடையும் நிலைமையில் தற்போது காரியங்கள் நடைபெறுகின்றன. சில சமயங்களில் இந்த சந்ததியார்கூட அதை அடைய முடியாது போய் விடுமென்றே தோன்றுகிறது.

"லக்ஷக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை சென்னையில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்காகவும் காலேஜுகளுக்காகவும் சர்க்கார் செலவழிக்கிறது. கிராமத்தை நோக்கவேண்டுமென்று உலகம் போற்றும் உத்தமர், இந்திய நாட்டின் தந்தை மகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்கள் நமக்கு உபதேசம் செய்தார்கள். ஆனால் நாம் கிராம மக்களுக்குகாக என்ன காரியங்கள் உறுபடியாக செய்திருக்கிறோமென்று பார்த்தால் ஒன்றுமே இல்லையென்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டும். எந்த கிராமத்திலாவது ஒரு நல்ல டாக்டரை வைத்து ஆஸ்பத்திரி நடத்துகிறோமா? இல்லை. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் பல ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் டாக்டர்களே கிடையாது. வந்தவாசி தாலூகா தொகுதியில் ஏற்கனவே இருந்த ஐந்து ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் நான்கு மூடப்பட்டுவிட்டன. இப்படி இருந்தால், ஜனங்களுக்கு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளால் என்ன நன்மை ஏற்பட முடியுமென்று கேட்கிறேன். சென்னையிலும் மற்ற நகரங்களிலும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்காக எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவழிக்கிறோம். சென்னை, திருச்சி, தூத்துக்குடி இவ்விதமான நகரங்களிலுள்ள மக்களுக்குதானு வரி கொடுக்கிறார்கள்? கிராம ஜனங்கள் ஏராளமான பணத்தை வரியாக சர்க்காருக்கு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இத்தனை காலமாக கிராம ஜனங்கள் சுகாதார, வைத்திய வசதிகள் இல்லாமலேயே வாழ்ந்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இப்போதாவது கிராம ஜனங்களைப் பற்றியும், கிராமங்களைப்பற்றியும் சிந்தித்து கவனிக்காமலிருப்பது நல்லதல்லவென்று சர்க்காருக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[Sri R. Ramanujalu Reddiyar] [11th March 1949

"தொட்டில் ஆட்டும் கைதான் தேசத்தை ஆளுமென்று மூதாதயர்கள் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றையதினம் நம் சகோதரிகளுக்கு பிரசவத்திற்கான வசதிகள் அதிகமில்லாமல், கிராமங்களில் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு பிரசவ வசதி, பாதுகாப்பு இவைகள் அளிக்கப்படவே இல்லே. ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் கட்டிவிட்டால் போதாது. சிசு சம்ரக்ஷணைக்கு வேண்டிய ஆதரவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கான ஒரு கமிட்டியும் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும்."

* MOHAMED RAFEEUDIN AHMED ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the attainment of independence, no doubt, there has been a raising of the moral stature of the people and an uplift in the spirit but simultaneously with them, I am very sorry to state that there has not been an increase or an improvement in the physical standard of the people. This is much more true in the case of our own Province. Sir, people of our Province are reputed for their brain but they are not so much reputed for their brawn. Therefore, it is all the more necessary that the Government should pay more attention to the physical standards of our people so that people in our Province might stand shoulder to shoulder with the people in other provinces. I hope this matter will receive the attention that it deserves.

" Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Public Health in his speech has himself admitted that so far as his department is concerned, matters are not entirely satisfactory. It is indeed true with regard to the whole Province and much more so with regard to my own district Nellore. Sir, I would like to bring to the pointed attention of the Hon. Minister that during the last year and during this year, small-pox and cholera have been raging in Nellore district on a scale hitherto unknown in the history of the district. Cholera especially has become a permanent feature in the district, whereas we used to have epidemics of this kind only once in ten years. Sir, during the last three or four years, cholera has become a permanent feature and this year, especially, the small-pox has taken a heavy toll in the district. The health staff that is available with the municipality is inadequate. They are doing their very best in the matter, but I want the Government and the Hon. Minister particularly to give all the necessary help to that staff. I am afraid that this small-pox is a very serious epidemic disease and will have to be controlled. It is prevalent not only in my own district but even in the adjoining districts of Guntur and Krishna. I therefore request the Hon. Minister to pay special attention to this matter. I may tell you, Sir, that Nellore district is not a district which is usually affected by such an epidemic. It is there for the first time. I am sure the Government and the Hon. Minister will investigate the matter to find out the cause of the prevalence of this epidemic in that district. I am sure however that if it is nipped in the bud, it will not recur again.

" Then, Sir, so far as Nellore Municipality is concerned, there was a scheme for drainage which was passed ten years ago, but for some reason or other, that scheme has been shelved. The municipality passed a resolution and the Government have

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approved that scheme but for some reason or other, the scheme was shelved. I understand, Sir, that the committee of experts recently set up to go into the matter have recommended that in each district, an elaborate system of protected water-supply should be introduced. I am sure that Nellore district will be given the priority that it deserves. With regard to drinking water-supply in Nellore town, I may bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that owing to the failure of electricity in the Nellore town and the inadequacy of the energy supplied to the pumping stations, there has been a great reduction in the drinking water-supply so much so we get drinking water only for about two or three hours in a day. This materially affects the health of the people. I am sure, the Hon. Minister will take note of this very serious situation and do everything possible to see that there is adepuate drinking water-supply provided in Nellore town. This question of inadequate water-supply is not only true of the Nellore town, but it is also the case with the entire district of Nellore. I also understand that there are places in the Nellore district where drinking water cannot be had within a radius of five miles. It is certainly a deplorable state of affairs. I hope the Hon. Minister will give much more attention to this fact.

" Sir, the Hon. Minister himself has admitted that the work of his department so far as public health is concerned, is not very satisfactory. There is no use simply making such an admission. First of all, the excuse that he has put forward is lack of trained personnel. That again is related to the lack of money. Why do you not have trained personnel? Because the salaries which you pay are not attractive. You cannot give adequate salaries to attract trained personnel because you do not have enough money. Why is it you do not have money? You do not have money because you have launched upon schemes which are wasteful and unremunerative. You have lost the money on account of schemes like prohibition. As a Muslim, I am for prohibition and I was certainly one of those who advocated prohibition. But, there are certain people in this Province who feel that prohibition need not have been given the priority which it has been given and that it could very well have been shelved for some time and that the scheme of public health could have been given more priority. They also feel that things like the Zamindari Bill which involve huge expenditure without any income to compensate therefor could have waited. Of course, I do realize that it is rather late in the day for me to criticize either prohibition or Zamindari Abolition Bill. It is like talking about birth control after the birth of the baby. Anyhow, I do think that even if the baby has been born, if you think about birth control, perhaps it will prevent further unwanted babies from being born. Therefore, I hope that Government will be more practical and more realistic and that they will not treat this question of public health in the light-hearted manner in which they have so far done but give due priority in the budget proposals. Indeed, Sir, it is a matter for regret that under the Demand 'Medical' the money

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that the Hon. Minister has placed in this year's budget is less by one-third than the money allotted under that demand last year. Why is it so? Why not the Minister ask for more money and why he has asked for less? I do hope he will be more strict in getting the money so far as Public Health and Medical Demands are concerned and that he will do everything possible to improve the public health in this Province. In this connexion, I may make a few suggestions. One thing is that he may hold periodical conferences to discuss various aspects of the matter. Government may also open public health exhibitions and do propaganda in the matter of public health. They may also arrange for addresses to be delivered by experts on public health. Then, Sir, with regard to malnutrition, I may make a suggestion. This Government have been bold enough to embark upon many social measures and they have made many social reforms like temple entry where religious sentiment is concerned. Here I may make a suggestion to the Hon. Minister for Public Health that the malnutrition can be solved by proper regulation of diet. He should insist that every man in this Province should have non-vegetarian diet along with vegetarian diet, because that will raise the nutritional standard."

MR. SPEAKER:—"To-day being Friday, the House will now rise and meet again at 3 o'clock."

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

* SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—"There is no Minister on the Treasury Benches, Sir."

(The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty entered the House at this stage.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House and myself are waiting for the Minister."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I am very sorry, Sir."

* SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the public health of this Province is worse to-day; diseases, infantile mortality and deaths due to epidemics are greater than what they were in previous years. In general this department, probably due to lack of funds or probably due to lack of initiative, have not been able to do much especially in the rural areas. For instance, whenever any epidemic breaks out in a village, no proper arrangements are made to prevent it or to cure it. Especially the rural folk feel it very difficult to get any treatment from the allopathic doctors in Government hospitals. The staff there in charge of them bleed them to the last drop. In Guntur there was an instance which was brought to my notice. A poor man took his wife to hospital for treatment. That was last year or so, Sir. The poor man was a Harijan. After spending a week or ten days in the hospital his wife died. The then Resident

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Medical Officer even after the death demanded some money and did not allow the corpse to be taken away. Not only that, Sir. On the dead body there were some *kadiams* which were made of silver and he took them. He did not stop there. He demanded the *mangala sutram* because there was gold in it. That was the news brought to me and I shed tears."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Who is that? It has not been brought to my notice."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"Many such cases will not be brought to your notice.

"Then Sir, even the Heads of Departments like District Medical Officers are only busy in making money and not busy in curing diseases or in doing service to humanity. Of course, it is a legacy from the British Imperialist rule, but after the Congress rule I thought the temperament and the mind of the officials would change but it has not changed; on the other hand it has increased. (An hon. Member: 'It has changed for the worse'.) Yes; it has really changed for the worse. If they were demanding bribes from down the desks, they now demand them over the desks. That is what is happening. It is a pity that the cost of medicines are so prohibitive that if one unfortunately becomes the victim of a disease, by the time he gets himself cured he becomes a bankrupt. He has to spend so much on X-ray, so much on bribes, so much on fees, etc., whereas, in former days, the village physician used to cure many diseases with simple recipes To-day everything is so dear and so costly that medical aid is not available to the poorest in the village. The man who bears the burden of taxation, who feeds you and I, and who gives wealth to the nation is denied the simple medical aid that is so essential. Sir, there are no drainage facilities in villages. Leave off villages; even in many towns there are no drainage schemes, no dispensaries, no medical corporations or something of the sort as in foreign countries where medicine is easily available. Especially in Guntur town which has grown to a lakh and twenty-five thousands in population, there is no water and there is no drainage, and epidemics are rampant specially in the summer season. I remember, once in 1927, when an epidemic broke out there were about one hundred and fifty to two hundred deaths within a week. Sri Prakasam (then Minister) came to visit Guntur and we visited some of the places and found medical aid very meagre. Now, Sir, in Guntur, they have sanctioned ten lakhs of rupees for water works, but for the last three years only some fifty thousand have been spent. If you go and see at Jagarlamudi extension of Guntur water-works scheme you will see only knee-deep pits dug out for the last three years. In my budget speeches and on other occasions I said that sappers and miners be used for quick digging of tanks, and better material and machinery be used in order that you may finish the work soon; but no action has been taken. Supposing there is a water work but no drainage, water will stagnate, mosquitoes will breed in the streets and diseases will increase. Without drainage there cannot be water-works, and without

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water-works there cannot be drainage. The same is the case in Tenali too—no water-works and no drainage-works. I do not know what the officials and Ministers are doing. I feel at times why is it that I have come as a representative of the people when I am unable to do anything. What is the earthly use of my remaining in the Assembly; I simply cry, hoarse, go home and sleep. I really want to know why these schemes cannot be taken up. If it is due to lack of money, raise funds, raise loans and immediately spend, as these are schemes which have been sanctioned long, long ago. If there are difficulties with regard to pipes, get them from America or get them from anywhere. If you have got difficulties as regards machinery, I ask what are our Ambassadors abroad doing? If we are not able to rule our country well, it is better to quit and hand over to somebody who can rule better. There is no health propaganda, no slides, no lantern lectures and nobody to tour in the villages, no dispensaries, nothing of the sort. You have a good energetic Public Information Director who was a student worker who took active part in our freedom struggle and who has zeal. Such a man should be made full use of, to do propaganda work. Prevention is better than cure. So it is necessary that there must be a good propaganda machinery. Then, Sir, you have got D.D.T. Bombay Government has spent something like a lakh and a half of rupees in Belgaum district over D.D.T. for preventing malaria. What is it you have done? You are purchasing D.D.T. decadent in war time, which is now absolutely useless."

MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am supporting the cut motion. I must say that almost all the towns in the Province are very bad in public health, and the condition of most of the towns in the Province are miserable. It is due to want of proper water-supply. It is well-known from time immemorial that people in South Kanara district are suffering from filaria and many other kindred diseases. Many suffer from stoutness of legs or stoutness in some other parts of the body and they are unable to walk. It is due to bad water in the town and yet no arrangements have been made to supply good water to the
3-15 p.m. town. Our Health Minister being a native of Mangalore town is perhaps shy to take the cause of his own town. In Kasaragod also, it is making its appearance. It is spreading throughout the town. Some funds are provided but nothing has been done. If neglected, Kasaragod will take the example of Mangalore town. Again, Sir, a number of women die during confinement for want of midwives in villages. No doubt midwives are in towns but in the case of villagers which are far away from towns where their services are needed, especially during nights, it is impossible to get through the villages during rainy seasons, because they will have to cross so many rivers before getting the midwives from towns and the result is the poor pregnant women have to be attended to by some village women. But, they do not know how to attend to delivery cases; they do not even clean their hands and the result is blood-poisoning and death of the woman concerned. Again, Sir, it is also very difficult to get the help

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of medical officers in villages because there are no dispensaries there and therefore the poor villagers have to depend on hospitals in the far away towns. The same difficulty as in the case of getting the services of midwives in villages holds good even in the case of medical officers. Moreover, when patients from villages are taken to hospitals in the towns, the medical officers say there are no beds and, as far taking the medical officers to villages it is a costly matter, because they demand very high fees. They do not care for the lives of patients but they care only for money. In regard to diseases like typhoid and other such cases, it is not possible to take the patients to hospitals in towns. So, they have necessarily to take to some available treatment in the village itself; they will take rice stomachful, because they do not know how to control the diet and the result is death. So, for want of dispensaries and midwives in the villages, many deaths occur both among men and women.

"Sir, mosquitoes are also very prevalent in villages and consequently malaria is making its appearance, but no arrangement has been made to destroy the mosquitoes in villages. Such being the case, it is difficult for the villagers to live in their villages. I know the conditions in my own village; my village is in the interior of the district and even there there is the same difficulty. Therefore, Sir, I request the Hon. Minister for Health to issue orders to the concerned authorities to open dispensaries and keep midwives available at least for a group of villages in the interior parts.

"With these remarks, I resume my seat."

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demand made by the Hon. Minister and oppose the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend. In doing so, I wish to impress on the Hon. Minister the need for a drainage scheme for Kurnool. I am very much thankful to the Government for they have been kind enough to extend water facilities to the Kurnool municipality. But, Sir, I may point out that drainage and water-supply go hand-in-hand. So far as the Kurnool municipality is concerned, it was included in the Post-war Reconstruction Scheme and if the Kaleswara Rao Committee had not been appointed in 1948-49, by this time we would have got a drainage scheme. Unfortunately, because of this Committee we do not know where the Kurnool Municipality Drainage Scheme stands to-day. I hope the Hon. Minister who has been kind enough to give water facilities will also take into consideration the absolute necessity of providing the Kurnool municipality with a drainage scheme, because it is a longstanding grievance. Moreover, Sir, there is every possibility for the introduction of a good drainage scheme for the Kurnool municipality.

"Now, Sir, as regards protected water-supply to the Nandyal municipality, even to-day it has not got protected water-supply, even though it is a big municipality and people there are are suffering. I do not know how long the Government expect the

people to suffer like this. I hope, at least, the Hon. Minister for Public Health will soon take up the question of providing one of the primary needs, namely, water-supply, to this municipality.

"Then, Sir, we have been urging on this Government, as well as the previous Governments, by submitting memoranda, by making speeches in the Assembly and elsewhere and even by waiting on deputation on the Hon. Minister, but in spite of all our agitation nothing tangible has come out so far. Though the Hon. Minister is docile and gentle, I hope he will not be so docile and gentle at least when the next Budget is prepared, but will put up a fight and see that he gets more funds, so that the health of the people may be better than what it is to-day. We see the Hon. Minister how healthy he is and from that we can have an idea of the condition of the people and when the Hon. Minister himself is in need of some health, one can understand how the people of the Province are going to get it. We see the Hon. Minister is not healthy enough . . ."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"On a point of order, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to refer to anything personal when he speaks on the Budget? He may of course represent his grievances to the Hon. Minister but not make any personal comments about the Ministers. I want your ruling on this, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I hope the hon. Member will not make any personal remarks about the Minister."

*SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, as regards public health, so many of my hon. Friends have already mentioned how it should be tackled and what all has to be done. Now, I wish to deal with the question of sweepers and scavengers, because it is they that keep the places clean and healthy, but unfortunately what are their service conditions? They are not treated in the manner they deserve. In most of the panchayats, major and minor, these sweepers and scavengers are paid Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per month for their respective duties. Is this the way they should be treated? (Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar: 'Dearness allowance also should be taken into consideration.') Even if the dearness allowance is also taken into account, which is very meagre, it will not exceed Rs. 30 per month. If my hon. Friend, who is a Member of this House, cannot get on with Rs. 12-8-0 per day, how does he expect the sweeper and the scavenger to get on with Re. 1 per day for carrying on with their families?"

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of information, Sir. What does the hon. Member mean by comparing the sweepers with legislators?"

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, Members of the Legislature are legislators and they are here not to sweep, but I am referring to the grievances of the sweepers. (Interruption.) Well, Sir, if my hon. Friend is prepared to sweep well, let him do so. Now, Sir, the emoluments paid to these sweepers and scavengers should be

regularized and they should be made to enjoy all the privileges as the other menial servants of the department enjoy. After serving for 25 or 30 years they go with their hands empty and they do not get any pension or gratuity benefits or any other benefit. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to consider and see that these poor people are treated properly. Even to-day, Sir, most of the municipalities have not provided housing facilities to these people and that is one of the reasons why most of these sweepers and scavengers have fallen into the traps set by the Communists who misguide them. Sir, if the Hon. Minister really feels that the health of the people either in the municipalities or in the panchayats depends, not on propaganda or anything of the sort, but on the work of these poor people—one of the most hard-worked people are these sweepers and scavengers—then their conditions of service and their salaries should be taken into consideration and they should be given at least a living wage.

"As regards the question of the adulteration of foodstuffs, though there is the Public Health Act, it has not been worked in the spirit in which it was enacted. So, Sir, what is the good of having such Acts on the Statute Book especially if we cannot implement them in action. I would, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to look carefully at least so far as the adulteration of foodstuffs is concerned. Moreover, in these days of rationing, we get bad qualities of rice and in addition to this if essential articles like ghee are also adulterated, it will affect the health of the people. Now, Sir, we cannot get pure ghee in spite of our attempts to get it. So, I request the Hon. Minister to enhance the fine and punishment provided under the Act and see that the foodstuffs at least are not adulterated.

"As regards rural water-supply, I would like to say a word or two. Most of the villages have not got a sufficient number of draw-wells but only step-wells are provided for them. People in the villages are suffering from guinea-worm. I am glad that th Hon. Minister in moving the demand said that he has been trying some experiments in that direction and that he has been able to control the disease in one or two villages, but this will not solve the problem. Especially in Rayalaseema, almost all the villages are provided with water facilities only through wells, and most of them are only step-wells. Under the Rural Development Scheme, I understand all the step-wells have to be converted into draw-wells. I do not know why it has not been adopted. Moreover, even these draw-wells are not chlorinated even once a year. In the major and minor panchayats, they should see that these wells are chlorinated at least once a quarter, if not a month.

"I wish to refer also to the question of dead cattle. These are made to be cleared out of the villages by the poor Harijans. The old Public Health Act prohibited the eating of dead cattle, but the poor Harijans are asked by the caste Hindus to remove these dead cattle without any payment for doing so and the only payment is, they are allowed to eat the dead cattle. Though there is a provision in the Public Health Act that they should not be allowed

to eat dead cattle, yet it is being done. So, I request the Hon. Minister to see that it is made an offence if owners of cattle do not allow these people to bury the dead cattle or otherwise dispose them off than by eating. I would also request him to bestow some attention and see that these poor people who are already undergoing so many other worries are not made to suffer from these things also.

"Only one word more, Sir, before I close. I am thankful to the Hon. Minister for having provided Rs. 3,300 for the Anantapur district."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has already exceeded the time-limit and he will resume his seat."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in further supporting the cut motion, I have to state at the outset that the provision made in the Budget for this most important department of Public Health is quite inadequate and it does not bear any proportion to the vast amounts necessary for meeting the health requirements of this Province. Sir, the physical stamina of the average citizen in our province is very low and unless sufficient provision is made for preserving even that very low stamina, it will seriously affect the public health of the province and the very object of the Public Health Department will be defeated. The very elementary things necessary for a citizen, namely, sufficient air and pure water have to be provided for by the public exchequer and if that is not done, the Public Health Department should be deemed to have failed in the discharge of its primary obligation to the citizen of the State. In that respect the Public Health Department has signally failed, and necessarily criticisms are rightly levelled by hon. Members from this side as well as on that side of the House.

"Sir, in the matter of supply of protected water for various towns in the Province especially in the towns on the West Coast, the Public Health Department has signally failed. I may mention here the town of Calicut whose population is about one lakh. Protected water-supply has been found to be a necessity there. Though it has been sanctioned, no steps have been taken for providing water which that town is very badly in need of. If one has the ill-luck to visit that town, one will be driven to the conclusion that it is badly in need of health facilities and even the ordinary amenities. People in certain localities of that town are suffering miserably for want of water facilities. My hon. Friend, Mr. Schamnad, referred to the difficulties of people who are even unable to walk freely on account of the disabilities in certain parts of their limbs. It is nothing but elephantiasis and because they are suffering from this disease, they are not able to have free movements of the body. This is the condition in which people are living in certain towns like Calicut, Ponnani, Badagara and Baliapatnam.

3-30 p.m.

"Sir, in the case of Calicut, I should think the area where one-half of the population lives, is criminally neglected by the Health Department. There is no proper drainage. All the drains

are miserably dirty and uncleaned and unprotected. The officer who is supposed to be in charge of the preservation of health, does not pay any attention to this matter and is not taking any steps to see whether they are properly cleaned or not and whether roads are properly cleaned or not and whether refuse and filthy materials are removed or not. Even petitions to the municipality do not bring in any response and do not provide any relief whatsoever. Therefore, I respectfully submit that the Health department must take a very sincere and earnest attitude in this matter and see that things are moving in that town. More than once, this matter has been brought to the notice of the Health department but they did not take any notice of it and conditions in the town remain the same.

"Now, I come to the town of Ponnani. Ponnani is a very thickly populated town but it is absolutely uncared for. Human mortality is very high there, because the people in the town suffer from epidemics and filarial complaints. This is all due to the lack of drinking-water facilities.

"In this connexion, I should like to bring to the notice of the Health Minister the necessity for converting the Badagara Dispensary into a full-fledged hospital. Badagara is an overpopulated town and has only one dispensary. I hope the Hon. Minister for Public Health would look into the matter and convert that dispensary into a hospital. The same facilities are necessary for other towns like Baliapatnam.

"Sir, I now again come to Calicut. The town of Calicut requires to be rebuilt and replanned. If the Hon. Minister for Public Health had visited the town, he would have been convinced of the necessity of realigning, remodelling and refashioning the streets and lanes of that town. This is necessary to preserve the healthy conditions of the people inhabiting that town. But that has not been done. I would also, in this connexion, refer to the prime needs of the people in the rural areas like Ernad and Walluvanad. I have given notice of a cut motion to urge the necessity for providing health facilities and taking anti-malarial measures in such areas. These are malarial places and preventive anti-malarial measures have to be taken against malaria.

"Now, I come to maternity. As has been pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Schamnad, rural areas are experiencing great hardship for want of maternity facilities. That really applies to the conditions in Ernad. For miles together, thousands of people are not provided with any maternity arrangements, with the result poor women really meet with an undeserving end. Though the people there are orthodox-minded and may be reluctant to take their womenfolk to the maternity hospital, yet, if maternity arrangements are near at hand, they will certainly be induced to take their women there and they will be greatly benefited by this hospital. In this respect, the propaganda of the Health department is also very defective. Some hon. Members have already touched on this point. I would suggest to the Government that they should make full use of the columns of daily newspapers and

journals for the purpose of doing health propaganda. They do not seem to have realized the potentialities of such a step. People are very deeply interested in these newspapers and the average man reads and tries to follow the whole thing and if the Health department can use the service of these newspapers, for health propaganda, that will be really useful to the public. The Public Health department has seldom done it and some of us who are public men have not come across any literature issued in the name of the Health department. I really do not know whether they are issuing any literature at all. They have been claiming that they are doing many things in the matter of controlling the epidemics. But I respectfully submit, Sir, that, on account of red-tapism of the department and of the slackness of the officers, the control of epidemics is not very satisfactory. In this connection, I may refer to one instance from my personal experience. Cholera was reported in the area where the Government House is situated and there were some deaths on that account. This shows that the Health department are not able to control the disease even in their own area. As a matter of fact, you will be surprised to hear that we had anti-cholera inoculations at that time. So, in regard to all these matters, greater energy, earnestness and expedition should be shown by the officers of the Health department."

* SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—"Public health of this Province is the most important thing as every one would agree. The amount that is allotted is not as much as we would want it to be. Many a demand for hospital buildings and medicines, etc., could be cut down if the public health of the Province is better. The supply of protected water for the Province is one of the first charges not only in cities but in every village of this Provinc. When you go to some villages, you find the drinking water taken from the same tank in which one sees people bathing and washing. I have seen this in many villages. In Krishna district in Kaikalur, I once got down from the train early in the morning and I saw a tank full of water and people bathing and washing and from the same place people were carrying water in pots and I was shocked to find out that it was for cooking and drinking purposes. There are some wells with good water but the ignorance of the people is such that they use water from tanks which are not properly protected. The Government should supply protected water where there is no water and where there is water but people do not know how best to use it. There should be people to do propaganda (All-India Radio could also be approached) to teach the public how and why they should use pure water and various other things relating to public health. Calicut is one of the municipalities which have made all necessary arrangements for supplying water but just because they do not get the necessary pumps, machinery, etc., the work has not been proceeded with. The Government should see that these things have priority in the matter of supply. The water that some get in Madras stinks so much that it is a marvel how people can drink it. I have seen milk being supplied to children in schools and

also some kind of vitamin pills, whether it is by the Health department or by the Food department or given by some outside agency I do not know. But the good milk does not all go to the children. In many places, the nearby coffee or tea shops get some of the milk—whoever it is that gives the milk. The Public Health department should see that the milk goes to the right people and that the health of the young, which this supply of vitamins and milk is supposed to improve, is not wasted. I feel that the Public Health department's work should be anti-epidemic work, propaganda in use of pure water, using of latrines and general health lectures. I feel that the Women Welfare department workers also could help in this work of educating the women in the important rudiments of public health, anti-natal clinics, and pre-natal clinics. Maternity centres should be there, but are the people using them as they should be used? There should be sufficient propaganda to make people understand that these things are being done for their good. I feel that is more important than having more and more hospitals and other centres opened. We, members of the Legislature, should set an example as to how this should be done. I would like to ask some of them whether they have seen all the centres in the constituencies. If they have seen them, have they, in their capacity as representatives of the people, tried to improve the same. I know that, if we go about it in the right way we could get most of these things done. It is not even necessary to be a Member of the Legislature or a Minister. As responsible members of the public, we could co-operate with the officials and get many such things set right. The Government should also do things in a more human way and not act at any time as a machinery that will not move in the right direction or in right time.

"I support this demand with an appeal to Government to spend all the money, meagre as it is, and ask for supplementary grants when the time comes and improve the health of the Province thereby enriching it. Thank you."

* HAJI K. M. AHMAD KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I support the cut motion by saying a few words especially with regard to Malabar. Malabar is always given a step-motherly treatment as far as the medical facilities are concerned. Certain parts of Malabar are in the grip of epidemics and other diseases and the condition of the people in those areas is very serious. It is high time that the Hon. Minister for Public Health bestows more attention to this matter and thus save the people of Malabar. It does no good to any one if he chooses to visit only the best part of Calicut town—that is, Huzur Bazaar road—and does not care to visit the interior parts of Malabar. For instance, there is a mental hospital in Calicut, and nobody knows about it, not even its location. Everybody knows about the mental hospital in Madras, about the General Hospital, the Stanley Hospital and the Barnard Institute and so on, but nobody knows about the mental hospital in Calicut. It is situated within three miles from Calicut. I was a visitor to that hospital for several years. I want

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the Minister to go and see it for himself and see in what a precarious condition is its water-supply. During summer, no water is available in the hospital. It has to be brought by a big batch of coolies from a distant low-lying area. This hospital is full of insane people. Several patients are brought to it from other places. The food position of the inmates is very serious. We can expect sane people to go and purchase rice for themselves in black-market or white-market. But how can you expect insane people to provide themselves with food? So, the two essential things on which a man's welfare depends, namely, food and water, that hospital lacks. Then, Sir, the building of that hospital is very old and is in a dilapidated condition. It is high time it is demolished and a new structure erected.

"I now come to the question of Calicut Municipality water-supply. We have at present a small tank for it. It supplies water for a population of about two lakhs. The municipality is in dire need of good water. Now we get only stinking water. In hot season, this tank is unable to supply the entire town. We have set up pumps four miles off to supply the town with water; but still it is found insufficient. The municipality is collecting a water tax; but in return the people do not get any water. Government say some machinery has to be brought from somewhere. During Advisers' regime there was a machine supplied to pump water; but it has been taken away. I urge on the Hon. Minister to purchase a machine to facilitate supply of water to the Calicut Municipality. Sir, it is a case of water, water everywhere but no water to drink. So I request the Hon. Minister to take measures to improve the water-supply to that town. With these words, I resume my seat."

*SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, the amount allotted for Public Health is not at all sufficient; for prevention is better than cure. The medical side deals with the curative aspect, and public health side is the prophylactic side of human life. So this is an important portfolio. The proverb says, health is wealth. If the health of the people is poor, the Government also would be poor. So the health of the people should be improved more than anything else. Sir, it is generally said that the first charge on the revenues of any State should be Education. But here, in our Province, I say, it should be the Health department. For, there can be a sound mind, only when there is a sound body.

"Sir, there is a health propaganda van in my district of Salem. It is always sleeping in the repair shed and not doing any work. The health propagandists always do their own private work, as they have no van available. In my district—I can speak with authority—the health propagandists do not do any work. They lend the van for so many other work like vigilance work and so on. And when I ask them how they got the van, they reply 'we got it from the Health department. It is sleeping in one corner there.'

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"Sir, there is an anti-malaria unit. It was working last year. One should really understand what havoc malaria plays among people. Plague comes once in a way in cold climates. But malaria takes away annually lakhs and lakhs of people. Malaria spreads everywhere, and we are unable to control it in Salem district. So more effective steps should be taken. I do not know whether this year the anti-malaria unit will work. There are the Shevaroy hills and the Kolli hills, which are highly malarial. There is a place in Dharmapuri taluk; if you stay there for the night, you will be bombarded by mosquitoes. (Laughter.) Without a mosquito net, you cannot sleep there. So I request anti-malarial work should be done in Salem district extensively and continuously.

"Sir, the medium for the spread of diseases is water. It is through water, cholera and malaria spread. So why not give protected water-supply to Salem town. The present supply from the Panamarathupatti reservoir is quite insufficient to meet the full demand. Even for two hours, we are not able to keep the taps open daily. The supply if distributed will not come to even six gallons per head. The water-supply scheme is pending for the last twenty years. But all the same water-tax is levied and collected from the people. In 1946, in reply to an interpellation, Government replied that they have placed an order in England and the machinery is expected soon. I do not know in what stage it is. Suppose the company is not able to supply the machinery, what is to become of the scheme. Sir, human mind is not incapable of reaching even the Himalayas; it is capable of doing wonders. Can't you bring Mettur water to Salem town? At least, if one Minister makes it a point that it should be done, we can bring Mettur water to Salem town in six months. My municipality is accusing me that I am not representing their case properly. Formerly, it was Advisers' Government, and so we could not do anything. Now, when we have taken charge of the Government, we must be more sincere and meet the elementary necessities of life. So, I hope Government will make more earnest endeavours to bring Mettur water to Salem town.

"Regarding rural water-supply, we have made the promise to the general public that every village will be given protected water-supply, or at least a well. Now, Sir, the spread of guinea-worm disease and other allied diseases is due to the taking of water for drinking purposes from open wells. By the side of them, people bathe, clean vessels, wash clothes, and it is due to all these so many diseases crop up. Such things cannot be mended by mere request and propaganda among people. Only by imposing penalties can they be set right.

"Sir, the drainage system has become a menace in Salem town. For the past twenty years, they are constructing the drain in the municipality. While in one corner they are constructing the drain, in another corner it gets bad and dilapidated and when the engineer is asked to set right the repairs, he replies that it is of the old type, it is useless and that new method should be adopted. So, Sir, the drainage scheme should be

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attended to immediately. In the municipality, hygienic principle is not at all observed on account of the negligence of Government. Health Inspectors and Health Officers are not in the control of the Municipal Commissioner. Health Officers are not responsible for the housing in the town. Wherever houses are constructed, they should urge that scientific principles should be observed. Sir, there are one or two health visitors appointed by Government. They are expected to visit houses and give advice on health matters to housewives. But are they doing that? No. I think such work can be asked to be done by midwives, who, when they visit wards, would take that opportunity to do that propaganda.

"Now coming to the question of town-planning, I have to say that there are one or two town-planning schemes in my district like Rathnasabapathipuram extension, Daduppakuttai extension and Ammapet extension. Though the schemes are provided, Government are so careless as not to take any steps to implement them. Either they should themselves take steps or instruct municipalities to implement them. Now, since the time when the scheme has been under contemplation, even cultivation in the lands has been stopped. It is high time the Town-Planning Director is instructed to make necessary arrangements to construct buildings or allow people to construct buildings. In Salem, there is great congestion for want of dwelling houses, because villagers flock to towns as they do not get anything to live in villages.

4 p.m. * DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I sympathize with the poor Public Health Minister for the way in which he has been treated by the Cabinet. The Cabinet must have taken a broader view and allotted more funds to his department. If it had done so, the public health of this Province could be properly attended to. When sufficient money has not been allotted, it ill-becomes us to complain that this has not been done and that has not been done. I have got a feeling that the Public Health Minister is easily amenable to the Cabinet; he ought to be a bit more stiff. He ought not to have allowed any retrenchment in the Public Health department, because it is one of the key departments serving the society. The way in which retrenchment has been effected in respect of some of the posts in this department is very deplorable.

"Coming to public health, it is the duty of the Public Health department to make living conditions satisfactory so that a man may live a decent average life. Whereas in other countries the average span of life varies from 50 to 60 years, in India it is roughly about 23 or 24. General mortality and infantile mortality are higher in our country as compared with the other countries. The standard of life in our country is far below the standard in Western countries. To remedy this state of affairs, the Public Health department must see that the liability to disease of the common man is reduced to the minimum by providing him with better conditions of living, improved environmental hygienic conditions, well-ventilated houses, clean drinking water and arrangements for proper drainage and disposal of refuse matter.

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"The Government must relieve congestion in cities. Towards this end I suggest that some of the big Government offices in Madras and other big cities may be transferred to smaller cities so that these smaller cities also may have the eye of the Government. What does it matter whether the office of the Commissioner of Labour, the Director of Agriculture, or the Inspector-General of Prisons is located in the city or in the mufassal. Even within the City, I undertand that the tappals in the Chepauk offices are posted and they reach the Secretariat only the next morning. Even if some of the offices are shifted to the mufassal, the Secretariat will receive the tappals within the same time as it now takes to receive tappals from some of the local offices.

"Environmental hygiene is one of the key things that have got a bearing on a man's health. I urge that the Public Health Department should devote more attention to this. The Health Inspector who is in charge of a taluk may be asked to visit some of the villages once a month, stay in each village for a week, see to the cleaning of that village and instruct the villagers as to how they should keep the village clean, how they should keep the drinking water free from pollution, how they should keep their cattle-sheds and so on. By this method many villages can be made into model villages.

"The Public Health Department is concentrating almost solely on epidemics and endemics. Epidemics and endemics are not the only concern of the department; there are other factors besides these which deserve attention. The department should make the common man understand what precautions he should take to aviod epidemics and how he should protect himself in times of endemics.

"Coming to administration, I suggest that the Public Health and Medical Departments should be brought under one head, as was the case in olden days. Vested interests in both the departments may not relish this suggestion. But I would ask the Government to examine it. I am told that the Surgeon-General has gone on leave and that he is likely to apply for extension of the leave by one month. Now that the Government are in search of a substitute, I suggest that both the departments be placed under one authority, namely, the Director of Public Health. I am not canvassing for the Director of Public Health. As a medical man, I have come in touch with the Medical as well as the Public Health Department. A Public Health man does not care to look at a Medical man and a Medical man avoids a Public Health man. I want these two departments to be amalgamated so that there may be better co-operation between them. I request the Hon. Minister to examine the position and see whether these two departments cannot be made to come closer so that the public may derive greater benefit from their services than what they get at present.

"As sufficient health staff is not available, I suggest to the Government to adopt the system that is in vogue in America and other countries, and that is to train laymen—Graduates in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany or other science subjects—in health

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subjects and post them as health officers. This system has been very successful in America and I do not see any reason why we also should not adopt it to relieve paucity of health staff.

" I would like to heartily congratulate the Hon. Minister for Public Health on the very effective manner in which his staff is conducting anti-malarial operations. Recently I visited the Tungabhadra Project and stayed there for three days. I was taken round the areas where the campaign is being conducted and shown all the statistics. I heard from responsible and respectable citizens of the place that malaria was no longer the dreaded scourge that it once was in those areas. As one member of the public put it, even two people could not talk in the streets as mosquitoes might get in when they opened their mouths. Thanks to the anti-malarial operations, all this is now a thing of the past. I slept in the travellers' bungalow even without a mosquito-curtain and I did not feel the mosquito nuisance.

" I have got another suggestion to make and that is that the Department should establish many more Public Health Laboratories. We have got five or six municipalities in each district and the municipalities of all the districts are sending their stuff for examination to the Central Laboratory in Madras. Why should this be so? After all, the cost of establishing a laboratory may not exceed Rs. 5,000 or 10,000. There can be a laboratory in a central place like Tiruchirappalli to serve the southern areas, one in Vijayavada, one in Rayalaseema and so on. Opening of more laboratories will also facilitiate the more effective administration of the Food Adulteration Act.

" With regard to maternity and child-welfare centres, I suggest to the Department to open more such centres in the villages. As one who has been in the medical profession for the last 25 years, I can say this much. About the time I started practice, labour was very much dreaded. After the extension of the maternity and child-welfare scheme to the mufassal, I can confidently say that labour has become easy and it is no longer dreaded. Pregnant women come to these centres even days before the expected time of labour. I appeal to the Government to extend this scheme to more villages. They may post midwives to go from village to village to advise the pregnant women and mothers and ask the midwives to render a diary as is done in municipalities.

" Another thing I would like to suggest is about nutrition. Nutrition is very important from the point of view of public health, and it becomes all the more important in these days of rationing when we do not know what kind of foodgrains the Government are going to give at the next supply. I suggest that the Nutrition Officers appointed by the Government should visit schools and colleges, impress upon the young men there the need for a change of diet and explain the contents of a nutritious diet, so that the students may know what is good for the body."

* Dr. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak for a short while upon rural public health. The

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position is not so simple as it looks. We have got to go against the grain of the people, their superstition, their apathy to sanitary laws and regulations. Till a high morale in the sphere of sanitation is created and people's sanitary conscience is aroused, our efforts to improve the health of the rural areas appear almost futile. But still we cannot fight shy of the realities of life; we have got to do our very best even going against the grain of the people at large. Fortunately we have two great advantages which Nature has endowed us with. One is the bright warm sunshine which could practically burn the impurities in the country. The second is the huge army of unpaid scavengers known as pigs who try their best to devour the filth of the country without allowing it to decompose and cause diseases. But for these, we, with our insanitary habits, would have been swept away by disease or pestilence years ago. It was the genius of the Raja of Panagal that found the rural medical service. I am sorry that the thing has been allowed to stagnate just where he left it. One thing the department has to remember is that it is not enough to encourage medical men and women to go to the villages and start practice there. One has to realize the situation and help the practitioner to adapt himself to the ever-changing conditions of the village. Many a young man who has started life in a village has told me that the insuperable difficulty that he finds there is the party system. The village is broken up into two or three parties and a new medical recruit is asked to join one party or the other. If he joins one party, the other party boycotts him. If there are three parties, two parties boycott him. If he is neutral, nobody patronises him. Therefore I have often felt that for a medical practitioner to successfully ply his trade, he must be kept above want and without craving for the patronage of one party or the other in the village. The remuneration that he gets ought to be enough to keep him going. But now, Sir, my hon. Friend, Dr. Subrahmanyam, has suggested the unification of the Medical and Public Health Departments. He said that it is worth a trial, but I would suggest to the Hon. Minister for Public Health that this unification might be tried with less serious consequences and perhaps with more useful results in the villages. I was rather depressed when the Hon. Minister for Public Health told us last evening how he was disappointed in getting first-class vaccinators or highly trained technicians to do public health work in the villages. But there is one thing, Sir, that might be tried. You have now sent a certain number of medical men and medical women into the villages. I am glad, their remuneration has been increased. But I do not think that it is enough for a scientific man who has to keep up appearance in a village, with all the uncertainty of village patronage, to get on with the salary that the Government have proposed to pay. Instead of wasting time in trying to get first-class technicians, why cannot the Government train these medical men in public health also to meet the rural needs, for about three months and then send them on to the villages? Even in cities like London and Edinburgh, I have seen medical men vaccinating their patients. I have also seen medical men offering first-aid to workers in factories and business places. What

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is needed is the dissemination of public health knowledge in the villages and I think that the medical men might be asked to do this job, after undergoing a short training of about three months, and they should be given some extra remuneration for doing this extra work. It is the medical men and medical women alone who have access to the homes of the villagers who would be in a position to effect radical changes in the sanitary outlook of the villagers.

" Sir, even in European countries, just about 50 years ago, epidemic diseases used to carry away tens of thousands of people. It was only during the last fifty years or so, that concerted attempts were made, with great success to control such diseases, by tackling them from the public health point of view, and now they are practically brushed away from all civilized parts of the world, and the death-rate has become very low. Take for instance, leprosy. We are still tackling with that problem. But in Great Britain, this problem was solved about 40 or 50 years ago. We hardly find a single case of leprosy now in that country. Therefore there must be a kind of co-operation between the State and the people. The State cannot say, ' I have done everything ', and throw the blame on the people; nor can the people say, ' It is the State's duty to protect us and to ensure us good health.' That should not be the attitude between the State and the people.

" Sir, let me here give an instance out of my own experience. A few years ago, I happened to be the Chairman of the Bezwada Municipality and I used to have a walk early in the morning. One morning, at about 4 o'clock as I was going to the railway station, I saw two young men talking to each other. One accosted the other and asked, ' Why are you here so early in the morning '? The other replied, ' The Chairman generally goes out for a walk between 5 and 6 a.m. inspecting the conditions of the town, and I want to be up and ease myself before he comes out. ' That is the kind of feeling that people, unfortunately in this country, have cultivated. People do not realize what is good for them, and as far as I have seen even in urban areas, sanitation is very bad. If the Hon. Minister for Public Health would only go with me at about 7 p.m. to the Fort station here, he would know, what an abominable odour greets his nostrils, the moment he tries to get into the station. There is plenty of water there yet the stinking smell is emanating from the latrines, situated below the staircase. That is why diseases spread. Therefore, the remedy is in our own hands and with our own people. (Interruption.) Sir, I shall finish in a minute.

" Even in the case of malaria, no doubt, it will take a long time for this germination to be altogether removed. But why do not the Government popularise the use of mosquito-curtains? And epedimics like cholera, carry away millions and millions of people. Why not the State encourage people to boil the water that they drink? "

* SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government, like the bureaucratic Governments of the olden days,

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are concentrating their attention more on the urban areas than on our rural parts, to the detriment of the latter. The rural population have been denied the elementary amenities of life for ages together and they fondly hoped that their age-long grievances, hardships and sufferings would receive due attention under this Government. But unfortunately, that is not to be. Therefore I urge upon the Government to bestow more attention on rural parts and to the needs of the rural population, than on the urban population.

" Sir, the Hon. Minister for Public Health, in his statement, in moving this Demand mentioned only about the digging of wells under rural water-supply scheme. I do not know whether the Government have any other schemes of rural water-supply in mind, than the digging of wells, because there are many places where digging of wells is not possible. Sir, I should like, in this connexion, to bring to the notice of the House the peculiar conditions obtaining in my own district of Nilgiris, where many of the villages are situated on hill-tops, and where the digging of wells is out of question, even if you go down 500 feet deep. There are so many springs in the neighbouring slopes and hillocks from which water can be got by means of gravitation. Therefore the only method of providing protected water-supply to these villages is to get water from these springs through cast-iron pipes. In all water-supply schemes that were taken up and executed about a decade and a half ago, only cast-iron pipes were used to bring down water from the springs by pumping. But for the last one decade or so, no water-supply schemes were taken up at all in my district and therefore the plight of the villagers in the districts has become one of: ' Water, water everywehre, but not a drop to drink.'

" Sir, my object in speaking on this Demand is to draw the attention of the Government to the acute water-famine that is prevailing in some of the villages in my district, particularly in the Jakkanerai village in the Coonoor taluk. I have had a talk regarding this matter with the Hon. Minister for Public Health and he promised to look into it. Sir, during the coming summer months, the people in this village will not have even a drop of water for their domestic use. As an emergency measure, I would request the Hon. Minister for Public Health at least to arrange for the supply of water by means of water-carrying lorries from the Public Works Department so that these people can quench their soaked throats during the summer days. As for a permanent solution of the water-supply problem to this village, I am told that there was a scheme contemplated about ten years ago and that plans and estimates were worked out, but nothing further was heard about it afterwards. The Hon. Minister for Rural Development has also visited that place and has seen personally the conditions obtaining there and has promised to do the needful, but nothing has been done thereafter. The matter therefore stands at that. I would therefore request the Government and particularly the Hon. Minister for Public Health to consider this

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matter sympathetically take immediate steps to investigate in the matter and see that a scheme of water-supply is prepared an executed as early as possible, so that the people in that villag and neighbouring villages may not suffer and be saved from wate famine any more.

" Then Sir, there is another village known as Masanigu which is a malarial place in Ootacamund taluk. The Electricit department is taking water to its colony half a mile away throug pipe-lines, but these people in the village are not given wate facilities, nor are they allowed to use the water from those pipe Why the Electricity department refuses them to make use of th water taken through the village is a thing, which I cannot unde stand, but the villagers there are put to very great hardship an sufferings owing to want of drinking water. They are also huma beings and they should also be given the facilities, as are give to the people in the Electricity colony, but they are denied suc facilities by the Electricity department. I would therefore reque the Hon. Minister for Public Health to look into the matter imm diately and see that the sufferings of the people in that village ar mitigated.

" Sir, one other village, I want to refer to, namely, Ithalar which is in the firka selected for development scheme in that dis trict. The people have come forward to shoulder about 70 pe cent of the estimated cost of scheme for supply of water in tha village, and they have deposited Rs. 30,000 with the Governmen about a year ago on the strength of the Collector's assurance tha that scheme would be taken up and executed, if the villagers made this deposit. Although a year has elapsed, nothing has been done in the matter and now the wonderful Firka Development Depart ment come and say that that scheme is too big and cannot be taken up. The villagers are in a fix; they do not know what to do. The villagers do not know whether this scheme comes under the Firka Development Department or any other department. What they want is that the scheme should be executed by the Government, whether by the Firka Development Department or by any other department. So, Sir, even after having asked them to make such a huge contribution, this Government is not coming to their help. What faith, and what respect will they have for this Government and its promises? After having induced the people to shoulder 70 per cent of the estimated cost, after having made all promises that that scheme would be taken up for execution, and after having made them wait for over a year, undergoing all the hardships and sufferings, for the Government now to come and say, 'Your scheme is too big, and therefore it cannot be taken up', is, I submit, Sir, nothing but scandalous. I would rather say, it is simply criminal cheating.

" Then Sir, with regard to maternity and child-welfare centres, I may submit that in these hilly tracts, there are no such centres worth the name at all. For the entire rural areas of the whole of the district, I think, there are only four or five rural dispensaries, and even in these, there are no midwives at all. The rural

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dispensary at Sholurmattam which is a malarial village, is not provided with a medical officer for the last six or seven months. It is practically not working at all. It remains closed now. Most of the villagers there belong to the working classes and they are unable to get any medical aid, nor any other amenities of life. In this district the poor women in this village in their advanced state of pregnancy, and when they are ailing have got to be carried, miles and miles, on shoulders, because of the hilly nature of the tract and the absence of proper communications, to the head-quarters hospital. The head quarters hospital is so over-crowded, that sometimes they are turned out and are left helpless in the streets. That is the condition obtaining in these villages. I would therefore urge upon the Government to see that more maternity and child-welfare centres and rural dispensaries are established in this district, because of the hilly nature of the tracts and because of the difficulties people have to undergo to negotiate long distances in the absence of proper communications. Sir, whether in the matter of communications, or medical aid or public health or any other nation-building activities, this district has been neglected for years together and gets step-motherly treatment at the hands of this Government."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, Col. Sinton, Director of the Malaria Survey in India, remarking about the conditions of public health in this country has stated, that the problem of existence in India is the problem of malaria control. He has put in a pithy and succinct manner the need for extensive malaria control operations. It is not sufficiently realized, Sir, either by the people or by the Government what enormous loss we sustain because of this scourge of malaria, not only the loss in population but the loss in health, the loss in production of food and other commodities and so on. Please permit me, Sir, to read a few lines of what he has said: 4-30 p.m.

'The problem of existence in very many parts of India is the problem of malaria. There is no aspect of life in this country which is not affected, either directly or indirectly, by this disease. It constitutes one of the most important causes of economic misfortune, engendering poverty, diminishing the quantity and quality of the food-supply, lowering the physical and intellectual standard of the nation, and hampering increased prosperity and economic progress in every way.'

What Col. Sinton has said applies all the more truly to that unfortunate tract from which I come. You know, Sir, that when I speak of Rayalaseema, people always associate that tract with famine. It is not all. Of course famine is there, but more than famine there is malaria. Recently when I toured some of the malarial tracts like Owk taluk in the Kurnool district, I saw entire groups of villages being slowly depopulated. Getting rather curious as to what the reason was, I went into the census statistics and after comparing the statistics for 1871 and 1931 I found that there was a heavy depopulation, to the extent of nearly 60 to 75 per cent. The whole set of villages appear to be so deserted as

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a recently bombed place. There is not much of human habitation and streets after streets of these villages have been completely depopulated and in this state of affairs one gets a very depressing feeling as one visits villages like Hanumanthagudem, B. Vupalur, B. Tadpatri, Thimmayanpeta, etc. Therefore, Sir, I would stress that the most important problem regarding public health in India is the problem of malaria control.

" Sir, it is a very sad sight to see that member after member gets up and puts forth his grievances on the devoted head of our Public Health Minister. I know, Sir, that he is a very sincere and earnest man, but what can he do unless the Cabinet gives him sufficient finances? When I see the Hon. Minister sitting on the Treasury Bench alone, meloncholy and unfriended, with no other Minister by his side, I get the feeling that public health is being neglected by our present Ministry. If public health is neglected it means that they neglect the very existence of our population. While I am dwelling on this point, I would like to go a little further . . ."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think there is quorum."

(The division bell was rung, and the necessary quorum was got.)

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member can continue his speech now."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—" Thanks to Mr. Nagappa, Sir, you must allow me some more time for the time that has been lost."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I will allow the hon. Member one more minute."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—" I have taken malaria control only as an example, Sir. While I am on this question, Sir, I would suggest to the Hon. the Minister for Public Health to consider the levying of a small tax on the people in areas where intensive anti-malarial operations are proposed. On this question Col. Sinton has said thus:

' Malaria control is socially speaking a good investment. In a study in a typical South Indian village, carried out by Russell and Knipe, it was found that the per capita annual payments for the treatment of malaria fevers by quacks, priests and doctors amounted to Rs. 2-8-0. Losses due to money paid out and to cash wages not received because of malaria amounted to Rupees 3-14-0 per annum. At the same time it was scientifically demonstrated that in this village malaria could be controlled by the ' spray-killing ' of adult anopheline mosquitoes for less than Re. 0-8-0 per capita per annum.'

With this As. 8 per year per capita which can be got from the people the question of finance can be solved and anti-malaria operations can be started in every village in the Presidency and the standard of the general level of public health can be raised.

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" In Rayalaseema, Sir, the question of rural water-supply is one of the most acute problems which the present Government as well as others have to tackle. Sir, there are hundreds of thousands of villages where there is no provision for a single well for fetching drinking water. People have to go miles, sometimes 4 to 5 miles from the village to get a small pot of water to drink, let alone water for bath and other purposes. In these days when we have got highly mechanized process of boring tube wells with the power drills, it is not beyond our capacity to give one drinking-water well for each village in the Rayalaseema. Sir, it is criminal neglect, if even this most elementary necessity, namely, drinking-water is not provided for these villages. In their report, the Committee constituted by the Government on Rural Water Supply have said that Ceded districts should be given preference in the matter of providing rural water-supply. I wish that the Government would give effect to that recommendation immediately and draw up a five-year or a ten-year programme and see that each village is given at least one drinking-water well. You will be surprised to know, Sir, that in many towns and villages in the Rayalaseema water is actually being sold. In Penukonda during summer a cup of water will cost 2 annas and in Pattikonda anything between 4 annas to half a rupee. This is a state of affairs which any Government, especially a popular Government should be ashamed of.

" I come now, Sir, to the need for giving protected water-supply to Nandyal town. Recently the Hon. the Minister was pleased to tour our district. He visited Kurnool, Nandyal and many other places also. In Nandyal he was taken to a stream which drains filth but which was used for drinking water by the people of the town because there are no drinking-water wells nearby and so the people of the town, mostly Harijans drink that filthy water. This is again a scandalous state of affairs. Nandyal Municipality occupies the first place in the compendium of water supply, and that is all the grace that we have been able to get from the Government. They have taxed the people for water supplies for the last twenty or twenty-five years and they have collected lakhs and lakhs of rupees. But so far the scheme has not been put through. That is again due to the lethargy and indifference of the Government. I would therefore request, Sir, that this scheme may be taken up as early as possible, at least in the coming year. Since the people are ready to pay taxes if a half-grant is given for the water-supply schemes—if a two-third or a three-fourth grant could be given as a special case by the Government as it has been given during the regime of the Advisers for other municipalities, this could be finished.

" I wish to refer, Sir, to the state of public health and medical conditions in the recently merged state of Banganapalle. There is a very good hospital there and because of the thorough indifference and neglect of this Government since the State merged in our Province the lady doctor and the nurses, and midwives and all the other staff have been transferred to some other place and nobody is there in the hospital. It was built at an enormous cost with

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the contribution from the people who voluntarily came forward for the construction of that hospital. And that is being neglected now. It has got the best equipment and it has got the finest building and still the Government are not able to take advantage of the conditions existing already there. On the other hand the attitude of the Government has deteriorated and the people as a result have to go without medical aid."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Mr. Speaker, I am thankful to the several hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion It is an indication of the interest they take in the matter of public health and of their anxiety that more funds should be allotted for this very important department. (Hear, hear '.) Some hon. Members from the Opposition benches have made rather sweeping criticisms and wholesale condemnation of the public health staff. I take it as an indication of the desire that things should become better. I am glad, Sir, that there is a general realization on the part of the hon. Members on that side as well as this side regarding the importance of public health and its paramount need for the future development of this country. One
4-45 p.m. hon. Member asked why Prohibition should have been given priority over water-supply and drainage. Well, Sir, that is a question which I cannot answer. When the question of Prohibition came up the whole House voted for it practically almost unanimously and nobody raised the question then of water-supply and drainage being essential for public health and that it should be given priority. Nobody said that except a few hon. Members like my hon. Friend Mr. Natesan, and I think those Members who voted for Prohibition have no right to ask now ' Why do you give priority to Prohibition? ' Planning is a question of priority —but which should get priority? That is an important question. That was a matter for the Members of the House to consider at the time these questions came up for their consideration. It is now too late. I am afraid to raise this question at this stage.

" Several hon. Members asked " Why are death rates so high in this country? Why are we having so much of infant mortality? Why is the expectation of life in this country so short? Why are diseases so common? What have you done? " Well, Sir, I cannot make bricks without straw. I like people dreaming dreams and seeing visions. But, as a Member of the Government, I must have a sense of practical realities, and I trust that hon. Members sitting in the Opposition Benches, when they come over to this side on some future date, will realize what it is to make speeches from the Opposition Benches and what it is to administer."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" We are realizing it even now, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I know that in western countries the record of improvement in public health has been very good in the last several decades. But how has this been achieved? They have improved environmental sanitation; they

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have improved the living conditions of the people; they have established personal health services like Maternity and Child Welfare Services, School Medical Services and so on and they have adopted very effective measures for the control and prevention of infectious diseases. We are not lacking in the knowledge that is required for improving the health of the people and for controlling infectious diseases. Knowledge is there. Economically advanced countries of the West have been able to practically wipe out many epidemic diseases and raise the standards of health in those countries. But this country is poor, Sir, and we still carry a very high burden of unnecessary sickness here. We have inherited a very bad legacy from the past. Poverty, ignorance and disease are the triple curses in this country. They are inter-related. They move in a vicious circle. We are poor; we are illiterate and we have plenty of diseases. Unfortunately, this Ministry has taken up office at an abnormal time, when we are confronted with many difficult and dangerous problems, like shortages of food, of cloth and of housing, inflation, high prices and many other such problems. Our funds are limited and the staff provided for work is inadequate With the best will in the world, I submit, Sir, it is not possible for anybody to bring a new heaven on earth all at once. It must take time. I do realize, as well as any Member sitting on that side or this side, that the level of public health in this country is very low. But, what are the factors that contribute to this low level of health? With lack of safe water-supply, housing shortage, overcrowding and mal-nutrition, the majority of our people cannot satisfy the basic needs of life. How can we reach a high level of physical or mental health under these circumstances? One of the first things which this Government did after this Ministry came into office, was to constitute a Water Supply and Drainage Committee because the Government realized that water-supply and drainage are of primary importance for the health of any municipal or rural area, and we saw that these water-supply and drainage schemes had not made any progress during the last several decades. If you take the history of the water supply scheme or drainage scheme in any place, you will find that for a long number of years there have been investigations, preliminary investigation, detailed investigation, then a revision of investigations and so on, without anything being achieved. I have personally seen for myself the difficulties regarding water-supply in many rural areas, particularly in the Ceded districts. There are places where there is no water at all. There are places where the water is so scarce that I saw people going deep down into step wells and there getting very muddy and dirty water in which we would not care even to wash our dirty clothes. There are places where people have to bring water from a long distance at great expense and with great labour. But what can be done? I said yesterday that two Conferences were recently held with regard to rural water-supply and urban water-supply and drainage and at these Conferences we have arrived at some important decisions and I hope these decisions will be implemented as early as possible. The several speeches made in this House on this Demand will, I am

sure, be taken due note of by the Ministry. It is the duty of any popular Government, or popular Ministry, to respond to the wishes expressed in this House.

"Additional staff is proposed to be provided. A reserve stock of cast iron pipes and other materials has to be created and investigation, design and execution have to be integrated under the Sanitary Engineer. These are the proposals. The Cabinet has decided that rural water-supply programme must be worked out within ten years and urban water-supply and drainage programme should be completed within twenty years and it has been decided that more time should be given for the repayment of loans, that is, it should be spread over a period of forty years in necessary cases. (An hon. Member: 'It is doubtful.')

"So far as Rayalaseema is concerned, it has been considered necessary and desirable that special attention should be given to the areas which suffer on account of water scarcity.

"Then, there is the subject of nutrition about which some hon. Members spoke. Hon. Gentlemen must be well aware that malnutrition has always been a serious problem in this country and food shortage has become a great menace to public health at this time. Government have several schemes for grow more food purposes, minor and major schemes of irrigation, and in the Agricultural Department there are several schemes for giving more manure and better seeds to the ryots. There is no doubt that an effort should be made to improve nutrition and this should be given a prominent place in our health programme. It is hardly necessary for me to say that raising the standard of nutrition of the people is basically an economic problem. But, it is possible if proper information is given to the people regarding the choice of articles of diet and their proper combination to get maximum nourishment at minimum cost. I mentioned yesterday, Sir, how we are proposing to have a Conference in every district, after making a dietetic survey, to hold a meeting of the health staff to give them directions and also to make a propaganda among the people. One hon. Member suggested that people should take non-vegetarian diet. I am afraid, Sir, this suggestion will not be welcomed by the vegetarians and non-vegetarians will not at all thank him for making this suggestion for obvious reasons.

"Then, Sir, good feeding should be accompanied by good housing. It is very important. Those who have seen the report of the Provincial Housing Committee may have noticed that as many as 2 million houses are required for properly housing the people of this Province. Four hundred and sixty-two thousand new houses are required and 1,600,000 additional houses are required. They are estimated to cost 600 to 700 crores of rupees. Water-supply and drainage schemes require one hundred crores at a moderate estimate and housing schemes require 600 to 700 crores of rupees. Where are we to go for these huge sums of money is a problem for hon. Members to solve. Of course, we can make money by printing notes as Governments do during war time, but it will

increase inflation. Two hundred and twenty-six House Building Societies have been registered for the purpose of providing houses for the people in several of the districts. It is for my Hon. Colleague Dr. Gurubatham to give you more information on this matter when he has occasion to do so.

"Several hon. Members did not seem to be satisfied with the Anti-Malarial operations that are being carried on. My hon. Friend, Dr. Subrahmanyam, has given them satisfactory information from personal experience. As many as 28 anti-malarial units are at work and we are proposing to extend these operations to other areas, wherever they are necessary and where local bodies are prepared to bear their share of the expenditure."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Wynaad in Malabar?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"We have got one of the best malarial operations unit there and these will be extended to other areas as circumstances and funds permit.

"The hon. Mover of the cut did not seem to believe in the use of D.D.T. D.D.T. is one of the wonderful new discoveries."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I never said that. I said that it should be properly done and done everywhere."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I am sorry. Then, he complained about mosquitoes in Kozhikode. Mosquitoes are ubiquitous. There is no place which is free from mosquitoes."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Even Assemblies."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Mosquitoes are no respectors of bank balances. The poor man's dwelling as well as the rich man's bungalow suffer from the mosquito nuisance. Take for instance the Madras Cosmopolitan Club—a very fashionable place where the most aristocratic people come. During some periods 5 p.m. of the year, it is almost impossible to sleep in the quarters there without a mosquito curtain. Mosquitoes take a heavy toll. It is said the male mosquitoes are innocuous; they are vegetarian. It is said that they give us notice of their presence by singing. Unfortunately, female mosquitoes are carnivorous; they are non-vegetarian. (Laughter.) They come unnoticed, and therefore they are dangerous (laughter). (N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur: 'Is it from personal experience?') By spraying this D.D.T. it is possible to effectively rid the houses of mosquitoes. Once in six weeks or two months, during the mosquito season, if sprayings are done, we can be free from this nuisance. There are now very effective drugs for treatment and for prophylactic purposes. Quinine and quinine substitutes are made available for free distribution, but the later discoveries, paludrine and mepacrine are more effective in curing patients. Paludrine acts as a good preventive also.

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" Some hon. Members spoke about prevention of food adulteration and said that the Food Adulteration Act is not enforced properly. I know that certain people are making enormous profiits out of this adulteration. It is very difficult to get pure ghee or milk or oil. Adulteration foodstuffs has become a fine art. I am told that some of these people employ experts to teach them very clever methods of adulteration so that it becomes very difficult for ordinary people to find out whether a certain food article is adulterated or not. There have been complaints that Magistrates do not levy sufficient fines. The Government are thinking of amending the Act so as to increase the maximum fine and also to make imprisonment as one of the penalties. A proposal is under the consideration of Government to establish two more regional laboratories for analysing foodstuffs.

" One hon. Member said that there has been less number of vaccinations this year, and that there have been more deaths after this Ministry took up office. Deaths and births, Sir, fluctuate from year to year. (Laughter.) In spite of any increase in deaths, there is a greater number of births (more laughter). And our population is increasing at a disquieting rate. When epidemics like smallpox break out here and there, revaccination is done on a large scale. Therefore, you find a larger number of vaccinations done in those years when epidemics break out. There is nothing disastrous happening. My hon. Friend may rest assured that wherever smallpox breaks out—one hon. Member mentioned to-day that there is smallpox in Vijayawada—a vigorous campaign of vaccination is carried on.

" One hon. Member spoke about B.C.G. It was my hon. Friend Mr. Subba Ayyar. He quoted some headlines that appeared in the Press to the effect that opinion is divided among doctors about this B.C.G., and that it is in an experimental stage. Sir, leaflets and pamphlets have been more than once placed on the table of the House for Members to read. He does not seem to have read any of this literature on B.C.G. I am sorry that at this stage he makes a speech against B.C.G. without knowing facts. When anything new, which is intended for the benefit of the people, is introduced by Government, if enlightened members of the community take up this sort of attitude, it will be difficult for us to do anything. B.C.G. according to experts on Tuberculosis, here as well as in foreign countries, is harmless; it is effective, very cheap and a very useful method of preventing Tuberculosis. I do not know why some people are interested in carrying on a campaign against B.C.G. ignoring the opinion of medical experts and Tuberculosis specialists. They are doing a great disservice to the pepols of this country, particularly the child population.

" Regarding the Public Health Act, it was stated that the provisions of that Act were not properly enforced by the Health staff. I may say for the information of hon. Members who made this charge against this department that in 1947 as many as 14,026 notices were issued asking people to provide their houses with sanitary conveniences. Protests came from very responsible peopls

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saying ' why are these Health staff asking us to put up sanitary conveniences of the septic tank type; it costs money; we are satisfied with things as they are '. Four thousand nine hundred and sixty-five people were prosecuted for non-compliance with this notice in 1947. Similarly there have been several prosecutions against people in regard to the adulteration of foodstuffs.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Nagappa, a redoubtable champion of the Harijans, spoke about scavengers and sweepers. I may tell my hon. Friend that the pay of scavengers has been recently increased by 25 per cent. Local authorities have been asked to provide quarters for them to the extent funds permit. Unfortunately, the funds of the local authorities are limited.

" Then some hon. Members spoke about maternity centres. I mentioned yesterday while presenting the Demand that 33 new maternity centres have been opened this year, and , to-day we have as many as 348 maternity and child-welfare centres. Government give one-fourth grants for maintenance purposes even more grants are given where the local bodies require them. Government give half grants for buildings.

" The Health officers have been asked not to confine themselves merely to routine administration. They have been asked to study the public health problems peculiar to their area, and interest themselves in some particular kind of work which would be of benefit to the people of the locality. It may be anti-malarial work in one place, eradication of guinea worms in another place, or the control of leprosy in a third place. They have been asked to send periodical reports of the progress they make. The Health staff have been told that they should do more of constructive work which would be better appreciated by the people. I have stated yesterday about the programme we have for holding District Conferences on Nutrition Propaganda, Anti-malarial work, etc. There are several postwar schemes of great importance awaiting implementation. These schemes are meant to make the people of this Province healthy and prosperous. But we have to wait for better times. I would ask hon. Members to wait and hope for better times. I have taken note of the many suggestions and criticisms made by hon. Members and I assure them that the best that is possible will be done. With these words, I request the hon. Mover of the cut motion to withdraw his cut motion."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—" On a point of information, Sir. The Hon. Minister referred to sweepers. In the General Hospital, here, it seems those people who are for the last thirty or forty years in service—whose fathers and grandfathers were also in that service—have no permanency, and that they are treated as temporary staff paid from contingencies. They are paid daily wages and not monthly salaries. If that is so it is a great injustice done to them. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that justice is done to these people."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I want to know whether the hon. Member Hassan Koya Sahib Bahadur is withdrawing his cut motion."

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P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, I would very willingly withdraw the cut motion. But, before doing so, I would just like the Hon. Minister to state categorically that at least in the coming year the district of Malabar would be treated better. So many people from Malabar have pointed out the condition in Kozhikode town—even the Malayali Minister's wife has pointed out to the Hon. Minister the conditions in Kozhikode town, and that the water-supply scheme has been awaiting completion. I would request the Hon. Minister to give an assurance that this would be inaugurated this year."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" All the suggestions will be given the utmost consideration. So far as Malabar is concerned, no special pleading is necessary, because I come from the West Coast."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Thank you very much, Sir. I withdraw the cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The original Demand was then put and carried, and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND XVIII—AGRICULTURE.

5-15 p.m. THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,22,600 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture.'

" I am glad, Sir, that I have an opportunity this year at least of having the advantage of the advice and opinion of hon. Members of this House regarding the administration of the Agriculture Department. During the last two budgets there was no occasion for this Demand to be reached, and the guillotine was applied. I was therefore deprived of the very valuable help and advice of hon. Members. Before I explain the scope of the Grant I may say a few words about the adequacy of the Grant. The Grant under this Demand, which excludes the expenditure on State Trading Schemes relating to the Agricultural Department which comes under Demand XXXIX is 32 lakhs less than that of last year. The expenditure of 1·36 crores for a Province in which the net area under crop is over 35 million acres works out to about 6 annas per acre per year. If we take the population into consideration, the expenditure will be about 4 annas per year per capital. The expenditure on Agriculture is only about 3 per cent of the total expenditure of the Province on Revenue Account. The Grant comprises expenditure on direction, superintendence, experimental farms, demonstration and propaganda, agricultural education, agricultural engineering, agricultural experiments and research and a number of other minor charges. We have provided 11·45 lakhs for direction and superintendence, 17 lakhs for experimental farms, 39 lakhs for demonstration and propaganda, 11·7 lakhs for

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agricultural education, 45·6 lakhs for agricultural engineering and 15 lakhs for research. The expenditure on agricultural engineering which includes capital cost on machinery is actually about 20 lakhs less than that provided for last year. Under agricultural education expenditure is provided for the two agricultural colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla, the Agricultural Schools at Anakapalle, Palur, Coimbatore and Samalkot, and the newly started agricultural training school for practical farmers at Orattanad in Tanjore district. Under agricultural experiments and research, provision is made for the Research Institute at Coimbatore and the several research schemes undertaken by the Department. The provision for research is about Rs. 5 lakhs more this year than in the previous year. The activities of the Agricultural Department are bound to grow and no one who has the interest of agriculture at heart which is the corner-stone of the economy of the country can grudge spending enough money on the Agricultural Department which seeks to serve about 70 per cent of the population engaged in agriculture directly or indirectly.

" From the notice of cut motions given by hon. Members I am glad to find that they are taking keen interest in the activities of the Department. Nothing is more welcome than constructive and well-informed criticism, particularly in the matter of agriculture with which many hon. Members are well-acquainted. I do not wish to anticipate the points which will be raised under the respective cut motions; but before I dwell on other points I would like to clear up one misconception. Criticism is made that the service of the Agricultural Department in making our Province self-sufficient is meagre. I would like to point out that in no country and in no circumstances can the Agricultural Department alone achieve self-sufficiency in food production. The Agricultural Department is only one of the many agencies that should act in combination. The fundamental need for expanding food production is increased irrigation. In Peninsular India where cultivation is a gamble in rains large-scale irrigation works are necessary to increase production. The land may be there, manure, seeds, and tools of agriculture may be available, but without water we cannot utilize any of these to the best advantage. Under irrigation, there are long-term and short-term projects. Under long-term projects are the Tungabhadra, Krishna-Pennar, Malampuzha, Lower Bhavani, etc. These will take a long time to be completed. Even minor emergency irrigation works called the Grow More Food schemes undertaken by the Public Works Department will not give immediate results. In fact out of the target increase of food production of 6·5 lakhs tons before 1951–52 these emergency irrigation projects are expected to contribute only about 1 lakh of tons. The same thing could be said to a lesser degree in the case of wells. Under Grow More Food expenditure the Agricultural Department gets only Rs. 56·6 lakhs whereas irrigation gets about 150 lakhs and the well schemes about 140 lakhs. It will thus be seen that the Agricultural Department cannot alone accomplish self-sufficiency without advancement in other directions of which irrigation is the most important. It is no fault of the present

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Government if irrigation had been sadly neglected in the past. We have been trying to do our best during the little time that has been at our disposal.

" The Agricultural Department is after all a scientific Department which assists the agriculturists with supplies and services and technical advice. It cannot by itself achieve self-sufficiency unless the whole machinery of the Government, its whole financial resources and all its talents are geared to the single task of self-sufficiency. And even if we do this all our heroic measures will be no match to a favourable season every year. During the course of the general Budget Debate, one hon. Member said that the G.M.F. (Grow More Food) might be called a Grand Magnificent Failure. I would remind that the grand failure during the past three years or four years is of the monsoons and so our truck must be with Lord Varuna and not with this or that department. I shall refer to Grow More Food later on, but it is enough to point out now that the Agricultural Department is in essence only a technical department and while it may be legitimately expected to play its due part in achieving self-sufficiency, we should not be oblivious to the fact that that department alone cannot achieve everything. Further, the cry of Provincial or regional self-sufficiency cannot be taken beyond a certain limit. It is more important that production of crops suited to a particular region should be raised to the maximum potential and that is the natural function of agriculture. Other deficiencies must be set right by trade and commerce.

" Sir, the common complaint is that the Agricultural Department has failed to carry out any agricultural improvements. I will point out that with the staff at our disposal and the general level of education and poverty of our agriculturists, I don't think that more is possible. The Government are taking adequate steps to improve matters and to communicate the fruits of research to the ryots so that they may reap the benefit of improved strains, manuring and cultural practices. The Government have been stressing that ivory tower research in agriculture is of no use in our country and that it should stand the test of the touch-stone of practicability. The Government have under active consideration the setting up of an expert Committee with one or two eminent scientists from outside the Province to review the research work done in the various branches of the Agricultural Department. I hope, Sir, that after the investigation is done, there will be a re-orientation of research. In the meanwhile the Government have asked the Director of Agriculture to review periodically very critically the progress of work done against the programme drawn up for each section at the beginning of the year. I may also state that we have placed Gazetted Superintendents in place of Non-Gazetted Assistants in some of the more important Agricultural Research Stations in order to give better tone to the work, as Gazetted superintendents will have a better background of experience and research and will be able to take more initiative than the Upper Subordinates. Then, as regards crop and plant protection, a notable step is the appointment of Crop and Plant Protection

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Officers, two at Coimbatore and two at Bapatla with two Entomycology demonstrators for each district. These officers are expected to watch the appearance of pests and diseases of crops and to deal with them without any loss of time. Recently some good work has been done on the grasshopper pest in Gudivada taluk and the Jassid Pest in Salem and Chingleput districts. The biological control of the coconut pest in the Godavaries is also yielding gratifying results.

" Coming to agricultural education, increased admissions into the Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla have been continued and the progress of works at Bapatla for the setting up of an agricultural farm and the construction of buildings for the college is satisfactory. While, on this subject I will refer to the motion given by my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi to urge the need for establishing an Agricultural College in Rayalaseema. The Government would very much like to see that the Province is studded with Agricultural Colleges in all important regions; but the difficulty is that unless the graduates who pass out of these colleges go back to agriculture it will be impossible to provide jobs for them. Indeed it is feared that the number of graduates that would be produced by both the existing colleges would be very much surplus to requirements in the next year and we may have to reduce the number of admissions. Recently, I took up the matter with the Public Service Commission and said that B.Sc. Graduates in Agriculture may also be considered equal in qualifications with Graduates in other subjects for appointment as Upper Division or Lower Division clerks. But the Service Commission did not agree with the Government. It is rather a surprise to me that while a Graduate in Chemistry, Mathematics or Physics is fit to be appointed as Upper Division or Lower Division clerk, a Graduate in Agriculture should not be considered to be fit. It seems to me that more than agricultural colleges, training institutes for practical agriculturists in improved methods of agriculture are necessary. With the assistance of the District Board, Tanjore, we have started last year a training school at Orattanad. Although admissions to this school in the first year have been meagre it is working on good lines and it is expected that it will prove very popular. If there is similar initiative either by local bodies or by private agencies in other parts of the Province to start agricultural training schools, the Government would certainly consider support for such efforts.

" As regards agricultural engineering which was started on a small scale in 1946 it has been proving very useful. For the first time in the history of this Province, mechanized cultivation has been introduced and it is growing in popularity. There is a great demand for tractor ploughing, levelling and bunding and for machinery for pumping water. There is a great demand for tractors, but the Department has to comply with requests in the order of priority. It has been found from experience that without adequate stock of spare-parts and workshops for servicing and repairs, the outturn of tractors is not maximum. It is hoped that

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these defects would be rectified soon and that more outturn of work would be recorded with the setting up of the two workshops and the acquisition of necessary spare-parts.

" The Agricultural Marketing section has been re-organized and regional units have been set up in Rajahmundry, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, and Tiruchirappalli with an Assistant Marketing Officer in charge at each place. Considerable attention has been paid to protective foods like fruits, vegetables and poultry. Orchard-cum-nurseries have been sanctioned in five centres and fruit cultivation has been ordered in about 10 acres in every Agricultural Research Station. We have about 47 Research Stations. Diploma and Certificate courses in Agriculture have been started and candidates are being trained in fruit culture and fruit canning.

" Coming now to the Grow More Food campaign, it may be stated that prior to 1947-48 the Grow More Food efforts were not well planned. A consolidated Five-year plan was drawn up for the period 1947-48 to 1951-52 and it has been approved by the Government of India. The plan contains 16 schemes which aim at an increased production of 5·5 lakhs tons of rice at the end of 1951-52. The first scheme in the plan, viz., ' soil and water conservation ' and ' contour bunding ' in Vizagapatam and Ceded Districts has not started functioning. The necessary personnel has recently been sent to Sholapur for training, and legislation to implement the scheme has been undertaken. This House has already referred the Bill to a Select Committee. The next scheme relates to land development by mechanical cultivation. Over 23,000 acres have been ploughed, levelled and harrowed during the past one and a half years by tractors. The additional production of foodgrains obtained during 1947-48 is estimated to be about 1,310 tons. The compost development scheme is being continued and the Government have first ordered an investigation into the production, distribution and prices of compost in order to accelerate disposal of the compost and to assist municipalities in all ways possible so that more ryots may go in for compost. From the commencement of the scheme to the end of 1947, 11·8 million cubic feet of compost have been manufactured of which 8·1 million cubic feet have been sold to royts. In 1947 the compost manufacture was 5·3 million cubic feet. In 1948 a quantity of 5 million cubic feet was manufactured of which 4·8 million cubic feet have been sold to ryots. During 1947-48 1·8 lakhs tons of oil-cake were distributed and the additional yield was estimated at about 1·76 lakhs tons of paddy. The supply of chemical manure was far short of the demand. In 1947-48, 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed and the estimated yield on account of this is 1·5 lakhs tons of paddy. Over 9,000 tons of improved seeds of paddy, millets, etc., were distributed to cover an area of 4 lakhs of acres. The supply of iron and steel for agricultural implements continues to be short. This is due to the country-wide shortage of these materials. The Government have not relaxed their efforts to obtain a greater quantity of iron, but it has not been possible to improve matters in view of the overall shortage of production in

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India. No one can be blamed if the agriculturists have not adequate supplies on this account. The Government can only regulate distribution of what is made available. I may state in this connexion that the Government have transferred the distribution of agricultural implements to co-operative societies. We could not do so in the case of raw iron and steel used for cart tyres and axles as the existing control order of the Government of India does not permit it. We have also removed from the Agricultural Department the work of distribution of groundnut cake and given it to the co-operative societies. The question of transferring chemical manures is also under consideration. With the transfer of work of these state trading activities against which there have been loud complaints in the past, the Department will be free to concentrate its attention on demonstration, propaganda and research.

" Now coming to an assesment of the results of the Campaign, so far as the Agricultural Department is concerned, during the past four years, over 1·1 lakhs tons of chemical manures have been distributed to increase food production. It has been calculated that chemical fertilizers produce three times their weight in paddy or one and a half times their weight in rice. The quantity of food grains resulting from the use of the chemical manures can be put as 1·65 lakhs tons. In four years, 1944-48, the quantity of groundnut cake distributed amounted to 5·67 lakhs of tons and about 2·83 lakhs tons of increased production in terms of rice can be assigned to this source. In five years 1943-44 to 1947-48 the quantity of improved seeds of food grains distributed was over 97,000 tons. The additional quantity of food production that may be attributed to this is 1·36 lakhs tons. In 1947-48 alone 12,000 acres of additional area have been brought under vegetable cultivation and the production has been stepped up by over 17,000 tons. According to an estimate by the Economics and Statistical Branch of this Government, in the last four years there was an aggregate increased production of 10·76 lakhs tons of food grains on account of the Grow More Food Schemes or an average of 2·69 lakhs tons a year. In other words during these four years about 16·95 per cent of the food deficit of the Province could be assumed to have been made up by the measures of the Grow More Food campaign. Had it not been for the measures under the campaign, the average food deficit for the past four years should have been greater by 2·69 lakhs of tons. It must be remembered that this achievement would have been considerably greater had the seasonal conditions been more favourable during the past three years. It is estimated by the Economics and Statistics Branch that during the last five years, 11·36 lakhs tons of additional food grains valued at about Rs. 30 crores had been produced. Taking only the schemes like application of manure, multiplication of improved seeds, etc. (that is, excluding expenditure on irrigation and wells), Rs. 36·88 lakhs have been spent against a return of Rs. 13·70 lakhs worth of food grains. Had not this Grow More Food campaign been launched and had we imported food-stuffs estimated to have been produced by it, we would have paid

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Rs. 40 crores more for imports of food stuffs from outside the Province. The hon. Members will admit that this is a commendable result and it would have been even more striking had not the Campaign been handicapped by failure of the seasons and continued shortage of iron and steel for agricultural implements, pumping sets, diesel-oil, fertilizers, etc. The Government are conscious of the fact that the Campaign requires modifications and intensification and Government would be glad to receive constructive suggestions from the hon. Members of this House."

5-30 p.m. MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"I would like to make a submission, Sir. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan wanted the other day that Hon. Ministers should make a statement of their policy and programme when moving their demands for grants."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The practice in the Central Assembly is being adopted here."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"I want that Ministers should speak a few words, extempore, so that Members can follow the same. But since yesterday, Ministers are reading typed matter running to some pages. As they deal with matters of detail, nobody is able to follow."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Why not?"

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"It is not possible to follow because it is like budget speech."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I can speak off hand, but in doing so I am afraid I would commit mistakes."

MR. SPEAKER:—"What is it that the hon. Member exactly wants?"

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"I suggest that copies may be roneoed and supplied, so that we can go through it beforehand."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This method is observed in the Central Assembly also. But I do not have any objection if copies can be supplied."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"They do speak, Sir, and they do not read statements."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"In stating the policy of Government, I have to give some data and therefore I have to read. Most of them cover cut motions that may be moved and in many cases some speeches by the Members could be avoided if they get explanations beforehand."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,22,600 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture.'

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"In this Demand I want to make one point clear, that rice and ration will not come under this. It will come under 'Capital Outlay on State Trading Schemes'."

*SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, I rise to move—

'that the amount against this Demand be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, we hear long speeches from the Ministers, and there are the usual levelling of charges against them from this side, which has become very common and monotonous. I want to discuss this with respect to our very existence. As food is intimately connected with agriculture, I should not be taken to be speaking on food and rationing, when I say the present ten ounces of rationing are not sufficient. With all his speech and the long catalogue of figures of achievements the Hon. Minister read just now, what is the position to-day? This is my question. The position remains the same. The fact that you have come forward with a Demand for such a small amount goes to show that you are not going to do anything. It is well said by a Tamil philosopher which is: ஆற்றில் வெள்ளம் ஓடினாலும் நாய் நக்கித்தான் குடிக்கவேண்டும். Even when there is flood in the river, the poor dog only licks and drinks. There is also a similar proverb in Urdu which is—

ملے پیاسے کو دریا سے خطرہ
بخیلی ہے یہ رزاق نہیں ہے *

The time allowed is short. I must go on with the subject or else my speech will be cut short and will be published in the papers as 'Sinna Khaziar also spoke' (Laughter). Sir, it has become usual and habitual that we always agree to differ and differ to agree. Now I am not requesting you to listen to my speech and follow my instructions as it is not your habit to do so. Your habit is always to go against what we say. Now what I am going to say is a life and death question for the nation. I only appeal to both the Food and Agricultural Ministers . . ."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"On a point of order, Sir. Already the Speaker has given a ruling that no Member should address the Chair as 'you'."

*SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to place certain facts in this connexion before the Government. Though the subject is in the hands of one Minister, it is connected with the other Minister also and I expect to have a categorical reply either jointly or individually, so that they may tell us as to how to live. Sir, the other day when I was speaking about the high death rate, on 'Medical' demand, in his reply, the Hon. Minister for Public Health said in one word 'Yes; it is a fact; it will take time to reduce the death rate; it is due to want of sufficient food.' But who is to give sufficient food Sir? I think it is the Food Minister

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or all the Ministers who run the Government. If there is not sufficient food, it is their duty to find sufficient food. We must have food. Again, what does Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, the Food Minister of the Government of India, say? 'A datum line has to be fixed for each Province beyond which the Central Government will decline to assume the responsibility to supply food grains to deficit regions.' Mr. Dodd's (the Director-General of the World Food and Agricultural Organization) statement is still more alarming. He says, that 'it will depend on this year's harvest whether people will eat or die.' Despite these facts our Ministers refuse to give us grains; not only that, they want grains from us.
5.45 p.m. Unless we have grains, they say, we will die soon. Sir, it is of course very easy to give such answers, but all that I say is, be plain and outspoken and make some earnest efforts to improve the situation. There is a Tamil proverb which I would like to quote in this connexion and that is this: தலை இடிக்கு தலை காணியை மாத்தினால் நிற்காது. It means, if you have head-ache, you should take medicine and not change the pillow. If you change the pillow you cannot get over the head-ache. Likewise, whenever we ask here and also through the press, when we were getting rice before the partition, why do we not get it after the partition, they say that the partition was bad and that it has resulted in all these. May be. They say after the partition, the Indian Union must have got 77 per cent of the area and also 77 per cent of the population and 77 per cent in everything so that the Indian Union may be self-sufficient in everything. But, it is not so. In fact the area is only 73 per cent; the rice average is only 72 per cent, wheat average is only 70 per cent and the irrigated area is only 70 per cent. That is the situation. Of course, my figures may be right or wrong, but whatever it is, let us take the figures as correct. Then, what is it that you should do? Can you not improve production. There is also another funny thing and it will be surprising to note that the Government of India by attempting to bring 2 crores of acres of more lands under cultivation during 1948, have been able to get on the other hand 40 lakhs of tons of food grains less than in the year 1947. Therefore, I ask, Sir, why should they take all the trouble, why should be reclaim land and spend money while we are getting only less grain? According to figures—and the Hon. Minister also said—during this year they have brought newly so many acres of land under cultivation. Even then what is the result? Have you given us 16 oz. of food grains. Therefore, Sir, unless you improve your system of agriculture . . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is better the hon. Member confines his remarks to the demand under discussion, because ration will come under the next demand."

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"So far, Sir, I have been dealing with cultivation and production and these things come under agriculture. I am not going to take up the question of rationing now, although it is related to food.

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"Then the next thing is, instead of bringing more lands under cultivation, you should take necessary steps to see that more food is grown in the existing lands and that you should have a better policy than spending every year about 150 crores of rupees in so many directions. I may say, Sir, that within a few years after the War, Great Britain spending 100 crores of rupees has been getting 50 per cent more of grains. In Japan, in one acre they grow 3,000 lb. while in India we grow only about a 1,000 lb. in one acre. These are the facts which you have to take into consideration and see that you make necessary arrangements to grow more food.

"Again, Sir, you are always enamoured of mechanized cultivation, chemical fertilizers, etc. Sir, for heaven's sake, do not think about mechanized cultivation. Mechanized cultivation may be all right in Russia where they have a vast acreage of land, and where they do not get enough labour. But in India where there is already an acute labour problem due to unemployment why should you have machines for cultivation. Moreover, a labourer in Russia gets Rs. 12-8-0 per day, whereas in India he gets only 10 annas a day. So, Sir, in such a country as this, why do you want to bring machinery for agricultural purposes from abroad. It is better to avoid it to save millions of already starving labourers.

"Let us take fertilizers. As I said, it is a menace. In respect of every thing you say that western civilization has ruined us, but still you are thinking of western civilization in respect of agriculture and if you follow this policy, I am sure, it is going to lead the country to further destruction. In this connection, I wish to quote certain figures, so that you may understand the real position. I say Sir, it is not desirable to import chemical fertilizers worth crores of rupees from abroad. I got the following information from a report of a speech delivered by the Hon. Premier and after reading that speech I came to the conclusion that he should have made a wide research work on the work.

"Sir, cow-dung is a very valuable manure and I would like to point out that the value of the cow-dung that is used throughout India as manure amounts to Rs. 270 crores of rupees and in Madras alone, you may believe me, it is worth Rs. 60 crores. So, Sir, I ask, where is the necessity for tractors and machines and chemical manures? Is it because you want to exhaust your dollar and sterling credits or is it with the idea of satisfying the Westerners that you want to import their machinery into India? What about the cattle and the value of the labour to which they are put in this country; the real value of these cattle will even come up to 600 crores of rupees. So, Sir, what you should do to get more manure for agriculture is to improve cattle wealth and do not import chemical fertilizers, do not import machinery. India is a vast country, where people are poor and as we are poor in everything, we are poor in cattle wealth also. I will read a few figures: In Netherlands it is 200 per sq. mile, in Denmark, it is 185 per sq. mile, in Belgium it is 156 and in India it is 120 per sq. mile. So,

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Sir, there is a large scope for the improvement of cattle in this country, especially where we have forests and grazing lands. We can thus solve the problem and India can be made one of the richest countries in the world provided you go on with research work in this direction and increase your cattle wealth. As I have already told you by increasing the cattle wealth of India by 1 per cent you will be getting yearly 20 crores more and by raising the Indian cattle to the level of the Netherlands cattle, you will get Rs. 1,320 crores yearly. After all, Sir, you cannot completely succeed in your attempts unless and until you solve another grave problem in this connection. I refer to the kisan issue. Please do not take it as a labour issue as this trouble relates to kisan cultivation. You may no doubt give the poor villager manure, fertilizers, tyres for his cart and even varieties of seeds. Suppose there is a good harvest and every plant yields 12 blades instead of two blades, is the tiller benefited? No."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has already exhausted his time-limit. However, I will give him one more minute."

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Give me another two minutes at least, Sir. After all no other Member is going to speak to-day because it is nearing 6 o'clock now."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, no. I am going to give 10 minutes to another hon. Member. He has promised to finish his speech in 10 minutes, that is within 6-5 p.m. The hon. Member will therefore resume his seat. I have already given him more time."

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I will finish at 6 o'clock, Sir and I will not take even a second after that.

"There is another thing about these kisans, Sir. They are a menace, I should say. There is a Tamil proverb which says: 'ஒருநாள் செத்தால் அழுகலாம். தினசி செத்தால் யார் அழுவார்கள்,' It means, suppose there is some death on a particular day in a house, every one can go for condolence; on the other hand, if there is death every day, nobody will go. Now this kisan trouble has become like that because every where every day there is this trouble. Everywhere there is strike, shooting and firing. It vas stated by the Hon. Food Minister that the yield will increase. Sir let every plant give 10 blades intead of two blades, 1000 grains instead of 10, but I ask, who will be the gainer? I say, the landlord is the gainer. Therefore, Sir, unless the minimum wage of the kisan is fixed, and unless you introduce land reform as it was done in Burma, I am afraid you will not be able to solve the kisan problem permanently."

HAJI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே எனது நண்பர் ஜனப் சின்னகாஜியார் அவர்கள் இச்சபையில் கொண்டுவந்த வெட்டு பிரேரேபணையை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

11th March 1949] [Haji Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur]

"இந்த வருஷம் விவசாய இலாகா மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்ட விவசாய மானியம் சென்ற வருஷத்தைவிட 32 லக்ஷ ரூபாய் குறைவாகப் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நாட்டிலே இருக்கிற சகலவித பஞ்சத்தைப்போக்க வேண்டுமென்று முக்கியமாக உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தை போக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் திட்டம் போட்டு வேலை செய்யும் காலத்தில் விவசாய மானியம் இவ்வளவு குறைவாக கேட்கப்பட்டதிலிருந்து கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் இவ்விலாகா விஷயமாக அசிரத்தையாக இருப்பதாகவே தோன்றுகிறது. இந்நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே விவசாய இலாகா அதிகமாக பாடுபடவேண்டுமென்று ஏற்கனவே நிதி மந்திரியார் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நிதி மந்திரியாருடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் இவ்விதம் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பதையும் இப்போது கோரப்பட்டுள்ள குறைந்த விவசாய மானியத்தையும் பார்த்தால் அதிக முரண்பாடுகளே காணப்படுகின்றன. கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே நான் வரவு செலவு கணக்கு (budget) பொது விவாதத்தின்போது சொன்னதையே இப்போதும் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். விவசாய இலாகாவை வியாபார இலாகாவாக மாற்றி இருப்பதைக் கண்டு நான் வருத்தப்படாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை. விவசாய ஜனங்களிடம் போய் நேர்முகமான தொடர்புகொண்டு நல்லயோசனைகளைக் கொடுத்து உணவு உற்பத்தியை நல்ல முறையில் அதிகப்படுத்த வேதான் விவசாய இலாகா ஏற்பட்டது. ஆனால் தற்போது இந்த இலாகா உண்மையில் வியாபார இலாகாவாக மாறி இருக்கிறது என்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டும். இந்த இலாகா விவசாயிகளுக்குவேண்டிய தானியங்களை நியாயமான விலைக்கு கொடுக்கவும் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய விவசாய கருவிகளை நியாயமான விலைக்குக் கொடுக்கவும் அதிகமாக உதவி செய்கிறதென்று கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் சொல்லலாம். ஆனால் உண்மையில் ஒரு விவசாயிக்காவது, தனக்கு வேண்டிய கருவிகளை நியாயமான விலைக்கு வாங்க முடிகிறதா என்பதை கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் உறுதியாக சொல்ல முடியுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். விவசாயிகளுக்கு உண்மையில் எதுவும் நியாயமான விலைக்குக் கிடைப்பதில்லை என்பதே என் அபிப்பிராயம். எனெனில் ஒரு விவசாயி சாதாரணமாக ஒரு இரும்புக் கருவி வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அதை விவசாய டிமான்ஸ்டிரேட்டரிடம் ஆறு மாதத்திற்கு முன்பே சொல்லிவைக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி சொல்லிவைத்தாலும், கிடைப்பது அரிதாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் அநேக விவசாயிகள் எதாவது பணம் அதிகாரிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்து சரிக்கட்டி மேற்படி விவசாயக் கருவிகளை வாங்கவேண்டிய நிலையில்தான் தற்போது இருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகளைப்பற்றிய கவலையோ பொறுப்போ விவசாய டிமான்ஸ்டிரேட்டர்களுக்கு இல்லாமல்தான் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள்.

"இப்போது நாட்டிலுள்ள உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தை தீர்ப்பதற்கு விவசாய இலாகா உணவு இலாகாவுடன் ஒத்துழைத்தால்தான் நல்ல வகையில் முன்னேற்றமான அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டத்தைக் காணமுடியும். குறிப்பாக கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் இந்த வருஷத்தில் விவசாய விஷயமான ஆராய்ச்சிகள் செய்ய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப் போவதாக அவருடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் அறிவித்தார்கள். உதாரணமாக வாழைப்பழம் தித்திப்பாக இருக்கவேண்டுமா அல்லது புளிப்பாக இருக்கவேண்டுமா அல்லது இரண்டும் கலந்திருக்கவேண்டுமா? இதை எப்படி உண்டாக்குவது என்ற ஆராய்ச்சியும் செய்யப்படலாம். இப்போது இருக்கும் பஞ்ச நிலைமையில் வாழைப்பழம் இனிப்பாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பதற்கோ, புளிப்பாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பதற்கோ ஆராய்ச்சி நடத்த தேவை இல்லை. முக்கியமாக உணவு பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க ஏன் உணவுப் பொருள்களை பெருவாரியாக உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடாது என்ற பிரசினைதான் நம்முன் தற்போது எழுகிறது. இவ்விதமான பழ ஆராய்ச்சி விஷயங்களைத் தள்ளிவைத்துவிட்டு சர்க்கார் உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தைப்போக்க விவசாய இலாகாவை அதிகமாக பாடுபடும்படி செய்தால் அதை எல்லோரும் வரவேற்பார்கள்.

"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே விவசாய இலாகா சில முக்கிய விஷயங்களை உடனடியாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும். கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்களும் அதைப்பற்றி எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இப்போது

விவசாயி இலாகாவிலுள்ள உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் ஆங்காங்கு தாலூகா களிலுள்ள விவசாயி டிமான்ஸ்டிரேட்டர்கள் முதல் மேஸ்திரிகள் வரையிலும் விவசாயிகளிடம் நேர்முகமான தொடர்புகொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு விவசாய விஷயமான நல்ல ஆலோசனைகளைச் சொல்லவேண்டும். கற்போது விவசாய டிமான்ஸ்டிரேட்டர்களுக்கு விவசாய அபிவிருத்தி விஷயங்களை கவனிக்க வும், அத்துடன் விவசாயிகளுக்கு இரும்புக் கருவிகள் மற்றும் பல சாமான் களை சப்ளை செய்யும் வியாபார வேலைகளை கவனிக்கவும் முடிவதில்லை. விவசாய இலாகாவுக்கு அவ்வித வியாபார விஷயங்கள் இல்லாமல் பிரித்து விட வேண்டும். அந்தப்படி செய்து விவசாய டிமான்ஸ்டிரேட்டர்கள் விவ சாயம் அதிகம் பெருகும் வகையில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மையான காரி யங்களைச் செய்ய மாத்திரம் அனுமதிக்கவேண்டும். மற்றும் இந்த விவ சாய இலாகா, உணவு இலாகாவுடன் சேர்ந்து உழைக்கவேண்டுமென்பது எனது அபிப்பிராயமாகும். அதற்காக இரண்டு இலாக்காக்களும் ஒன்றாக சேர்ந்து இருக்கவேண்டும். விவசாய இலாகா தனியாக இருந்து என்ன செய் திருக்கிறதென்று பார்த்தால் எதோ 50 ஆயிரம் டன் பிண்ணாக்கு, பருத்திக் கொட்டை விவசாயிகளுக்கு விநியோகித்திருக்கிறது என்ற பெருமை இருக் கிறதே தவிர வேறொன்றும் விவசாயிகளுக்குச் செய்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆகவே விவசாய இலாகா உண்மையில் விவசாயிகளிடம் நேர்முகமான தொடர்புகொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் விவசாயத்திற்காக செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றே என் பிரார்த்தனை. தவிர கனம் விவசாய மந்திரியார் ராமநாதபுரம், தேவக்கோட்டை, மற்றும் சுற்றுப்புரங் களில் சுற்று பிரயாணம் செய்தபோது நானும் அவருடன் சென்றிருந் தேன். போன இடங்களிலெல்லாம் விவேற்புப் பத்திரங்கள் மந்திரியா ருக்கு வாசித்தளிக்கப்பட்டன. அப்பத்திரங்களில் ஆங்காங்குள்ள ஜனங்கள் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய விவசாய வசதிகளைச் செய்துகொடுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் அம் மக்களுடைய விவசாய வசதி கோரிக்கைகளுக்கு இதுவரையில் என்ன செய்தார் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. குறிப்பாக இச்சபையில் வரவு செலவு கணக்கு பொது விவாதத்தின்போது டாக்டர் சுப்பிரமணியம், ராஜா சர். முத்தைய செட்டியார் அவர்களும் ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் குறிப்பாக தேவகோட்டை தாலூகாவிலுள்ள நிலங்களில் என் விவசாயத்தை உண்டாக்கி வளர்ப்பத்த முடியாதென்று கேட்டார்கள். உண்மையில் அந்த தாலூகா வில் அவர்கள் கோருகிறபடி செய்ய தேவகோட்டையிலிருந்து சில மைல் தூரத்தில் ஓடும் காவேரி தண்ணீரை கொண்டுவர மார்க்கம் செய்தால் நிச்சயமாக தாலூகா முழுவதுமட்டுமல்ல அந்த சுற்றுப்பக்கத்திலுள்ள எல்லா நிலங்களையும் சாகுபடிக்கு கொண்டு வந்து தஞ்சாவூர் நஞ்சை நிலம் போல் ஆக்கிவிடலாம். ஆகவே, விவசாய இலாகா இவ்விதமாக விவசாய விஷயத்தில் சிறிது ஆர்வம் கொண்டு விவசாய அபிவிருத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித் துகொள்ளுகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the allotment under the Demand Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 12th March 1949.

VI.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

G.O. No. 307, Local Administration, dated 17th February 1949, relating to Sulurpet Panchayat Board (Nellore)—Elections—Stay order.

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to starred question No. 838 asked by Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 11th March 1949, page 586 supra.]

[Land—Temporary grants under B.S.O. No. 15 A—Growing of fodder trees—Board's proposal—Approved.]

G.O. Ms. No. 2414, Revenue, dated 6th October 1948.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Board of Revenue, Reference B 3787/47-11, dated the 18th May 1948.

Order.

The Fodder and Grazing Committee has recommended among other things that the growing of fodder trees on poramboke lands and waste lands at the disposal of the Government should be encouraged. The Board of Revenue in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Veterinary Services and the Chief Conservator of Forests has stated that poramboke and waste lands at the disposal of the Government can be granted for the purpose of growing fodder trees under B.S.O. 15-A with certain additional conditions. The Government approve the following proposals of the Board of Revenue:—

(1) The grant may be free of assessment for a period of five years in the first instance and subject to the payment of a moderate assessment if it is to be renewed for a further period.

(2) With a view to protect the plants from cattle, fuel thieves or bark scrapers, the grantee should be made to take protective measures by fencing the area and guarding it adequately.

(3) The grant may be subject to the following special conditions in addition to the usual conditions under B.S.O. 15-A:—

(i) The grantee shall plant such number of fodder plants of each class per acre as may be prescribed within the time specified.

(ii) The grantee shall not interfere with the plants until they reach full maturity.

(iii) The grantee shall lop only the leaves and branches and not cut the plant for use as fodder.

(iv) There shall be only rotational grazing or rotational cutting of grass or fodder leaves.

(v) The grantee shall be at liberty to sell fodder that may be produced in excess of his needs.

(vi) The Government shall be at liberty to re-enter the land on infringements of any of the conditions and the grantee shall not have the right to remove half-nurtured or ill-nurtured plants when the Government re-enter.

(vii) When the grant is not renewed for any reasons, the grantee shall not remove the trunks of the plants which shall become the property of the Government.

2. The Collector should consult the District Agricultural Officer before any temporary grant is made with regard to the kinds of trees to be planted and any further conditions which may have to be imposed in particular cases.

25 MAY 1949

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, the 12th March 1949.

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.

Agrarian situation in Mathurai.

* 848 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether the Government have received any report from the Collector of Mathurai regarding the Agrarian situation?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—Yes. Last year the Government had received certain reports from the Collector of Mathurai regarding the agrarian situation in certain areas in the Neerathan and Sholavandan firkas of Nilakkottai taluk."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—" May I know whether any award has been given in the dispute between the kisans and the mirasdars in the Sholavandan area? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" If the hon. Member refers to what was done by the late Hon. Minister for Land Revenue when he personally settled the dispute, I say 'Yes', Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" In view of the agrarian trouble, may I know whether the Government have decided to appoint a minimum wages board for these firkas? "

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

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—" As the situation is normal, will the Government restore the confidence among the kisans by releasing their own Congress leaders under detention? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I have no information with me about the detention of any person in connexion with this matter. I would suggest that the hon. Member may put a separate question or take up the matter with the Minister for Home who is concerned with the question of detention."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" Recently the Government appointed a committee to go into the whole agrarian question. May I know whether that committee has made any recommendations about this matter? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I do not see to what committee the hon. Member refers."

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SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY: "I mean the committee consisting of a few members from this House with the hon. Member Mr. Kumaraswami Raja as chairman."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That refers to a different district, not Mathurai."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Have the Government been able to come to a decision as to whether the demands of these agricultural labourers are just, and if they have come to that conclusion, what steps do they propose to take to enforce these just demands?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is a general question. If the Hon. Minister wants he may answer."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I may inform the hon. Member that to-day there is peace and I take it that both the parties are satisfied."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know the nature of the report from the Collector of Mathurai, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Collector has reported that the tenants or the kisans are not creating trouble and that it looks as if things have found a natural adjustment."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the fact that agrarian trouble is going from bad to worse, is there any legislation in contemplation to see that the agricultural labourers get better treatment in the hands of the mirasdars and the zamindars?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The question relates to a specific matter about a particular district, but the hon. Member is raising a general question. I suggest that as we are now in the budget session, he may take the opportunity to raise it in connexion with the budget."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is a general question. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"Sir, in view of the strained relations between the ryots and the landlords of Mathurai and the neighbouring districts, will the Government instruct the Collectors of those districts to use their influence in arbitrating in case the parties approach them for a settlement?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Collectors have been generally instructed to intervene in such matters in view of the necessity to keep up production and see that as far as possible the matters are settled amicably and locally."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"These agrarian troubles are common in Andhra districts also. Is it not necessary to undertake progressive legislation?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may put a separate question."

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SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Are the Government aware from the Collector's report that some of the mirasdars have not carried out the terms of the adjudicator's award? If, in spite of this, the kisans are peaceful, what action do the Government propose to take against the erring mirasdars?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"As I have already said, when there is no trouble, there is no point in going and trying to do something. Only when there is trouble, the Government could intervene. As I have already stated, to-day things are peaceful and the people have adjusted themselves and there is no particular point in doing anything and disturbing the situation."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of releasing the leaders of the agricultural labourers who have been detained?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"That question has already been put by Mr. Kosalram."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he is satisfied with the lull prevailing there and whether it is not necessary to see that the trouble does not occur again?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"So far as the question of minimum wages for agricultural labour is concerned, the Government of India have taken some steps in the matter. They are appointing some staff to collect some statistics to implement some of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act. The whole question is being examined. A set of officers are going to be appointed who will collect the necessary data and that will be done expeditiously."

Statements regarding finances supplied to the Linguistic Provinces Commission.

*849 *Q.*—SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR (on behalf of Sri T. Viswanatham): Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to lay on the table of the House the various statements relating to finances supplied to the Linguistic Provinces Commission by the Government of Madras?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"The following statements relating to finances were furnished to the Linguistic Provinces Commission:—

(1) Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, districtwar and departmentwar for the years 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48.

(2) Statements showing the Revenue and Expenditure in Public Works Divisions for the years 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"My answer contains the concessions that have been given in the areas mentioned in the question. I have no further information on this matter. If the hon. Member wants to know the policy of the Government on this matter, I suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know the anticipated increase in revenue which is expected by the Government?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I am not able to lay my hands on the specific point raised by my hon. Friend. Let him put a separate question."

District Health Officers.

* 851 *Q.*—SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the qualifications of District Health Officers (both first and second class);

(*b*) whether it is a fact that their services in the Health Department are utilized for the curative side as well as preventive side as they are qualified for both;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that this has been considered by the Government for amalgamating both curative and preventive sides of the special diseases like cholera, typhoid, plague, malaria, etc., at least; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Bhore Committee has recommended such amalgamation, and if so, at what stage the consideration of it is?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) All District Health Officers belong to the cadre of First-class Health Officers. Recruitment to this cadre is both by direct recruitment and recruitment by transfer of Second-class Health Officers. The qualifications laid down for these two kinds of recruitment are given in the statement[a] placed on the table.

"(*b*) Health Officers are qualified both in curative and preventive medicine. Although they are debarred from medical (curative) practice their services are sometimes used for curative work also in the case of infectious diseases.

"(*c*) No.

"(*d*) The Bhore Committee has recommended the amalgamation of the entire curative and preventive medical services but the Government have not accepted their recommendation. Medical and Public Health staff are employed together in the primary health centres sanctioned this year as part of the Post-War Scheme."

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 750 infra.

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Do not the Government consider that the amalgamation of both curative and preventive sides will help prevention of disease?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"At the first Health Ministers' Conference, both the Government of Madras and the Government of Bombay took up the stand that it is not necessary to amalgamate both these services. It is enough if there is co-ordination of work between them."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"How is it that amongst the qualifications prescribed, health is not required for Health Officers?" (Laughter.)

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"May I know why they do not agree with the recommendations of the Bhore Committee and amalgamate these two services? They have not given any explanation on this matter?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"From experience we have come to the conclusion that it is not necessary. There was a time when the District Medical Officer was D.M.S.O. for Medical as well as Health Services. At present, here at the top, the Surgeon-General is the Chief Adviser to the Government in all matters affecting public health and then we have got a Joint Secretary who is in charge of both medical and health services."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the Government have appointed any L.I.M. as Health Officer?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"No, Sir."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government of Bengal have implemented the Bhore Committee's recommendations in amalgamating both medical and health services and why not this Government do the same thing as an expedient process to deal with the present intolerable situation created in this Province?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"We shall wait and see what the result of the amalgamation in Bengal is."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that in Ceylon, both the departments are now being worked under one head and that the system has been appreciated by the U.N.O. also?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"If the hon. Member has got sufficient information on this matter, he may kindly place it at our disposal."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know the reasons why L.I.M. doctors are not appointed as Health Officers?"

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SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" May I know whether the shortage of applicants for the post of Health Officers, is not due to want of amalgamation of both the curative and preventive sides? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I do not think so."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that these Health Officers are not equipped with the requisite knowledge of environmental hygiene which is so necessary? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Sir, for water-supply and drainage work, we want people trained in Public Health Engineering."

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—" In the Statement placed on the table of the House, it is stated that the qualification prescribed, among others, for recruitment of Second-class Health Officer, is ' a diploma or certificate granted by a British Indian Government.' May I know, whether it is necessary that it should be granted by a ' British Indian Government '? "

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

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" May I know when the qualifications are the same both for the curative and preventive medical services, why the Health Officers should not be allowed to practise both the curative and the preventive sides especially in view of the fact that there is shortage of these men as is pleaded in the budget? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Service in the Health department is not as attractive as service in the Medical Department because Health Officers are not given the privilege of consultation or private practice."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In view of paucity of medical men, will the Hon. Minister consider the question of continuing men who retire by mere efflux of time? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" There is no paucity of candidates. There are many number of candidates waiting for recruitment."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" May I know what steps the Government are taking to rectify the existing defect—which has been acknowledged by the Hon. Minister—and whether he intends to appoint Public Health Engineers to tackle the health problem? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" About six Municipal Engineers have been sent to Calcutta for training as I have already stated at the time when I presented the demand. A number of subordinate members of the engineering staff have also been sent there for training in water-supply and drainage work."

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MR. SPEAKER:—" The Hon. Minister has already answered that L.I.M. is not the prescribed qualification for the post of an Health Officer."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" May I know whether the proposed formation of medical and health units, as proposed in the Budget, is a step in the direction of amalgamating both the preventive and curative sides? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The intention is not to amalgamate but to co-ordinate both medical and public health work at the primary health centres."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" Will the Government agree, in the interests of efficiency and mutual help, to subordinate the functions of District Health Officers to those of District Medical Officers in future? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I do not think it is necessary."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—" In view of the fact that the Bhore Committee has recommended the amalgamation of both these services and also in view of the fact that public opinion and the profession are very keen on this amalgamation, will the Government re-examine this matter? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" There is no evidence that the public opinion is so keen on this matter."

DR. U. P. MALLAYYA:—" May I know whether it is a fact that students coming out of the Medical College, do not choose to qualify themselves to the Health Officer's Course? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Yes, Sir. I have already said that."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether in the case of districts with large population, more than one Health Officer would be appointed? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" In such districts, there is one District Health Officer and also an Assistant Health Officer."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" May I know what powers these Health Officers exercise over women medical officers? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" That is a separate question."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" May I know whether the Government do not propose even to allow both the preventive and curative sides being practised by the Health Officers in the matter of diseases like cholera, typhoid, plague, malaria, etc.? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I have already said that their services are sometimes used for curative work also in the case of infectious diseases."

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SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"In view of the fact that both the medical profession and the public opinion are keen about this, may I know whether the Government will take one single district and experiment on it and see whether this system will work?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The presumption of the hon. Member is not correct."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"The Hon. Minister has not given me a satisfactory answer. What he said yesterday was that there is paucity of medical men. I ask the Hon. Minister whether he would continue such of those medical officers who are already in the department and not make them retire by mere efflux of time?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"What I said was that there is some difficulty in finding men with suitable qualifications and experience for teaching work."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether it is a fact that both the curative and preventive sides of the diseases mentioned in clause (*c*) are not allowed to be treated by the Health Officers in the Military department?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have no information about the Military department."

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

11-30 a.m. * 852 *Q.*—MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Sub-Inspectors of Police are to be recruited this year;

(*b*) what the minimum educational qualification prescribed for the selection is; and

(*c*) what the total number of candidates to be recruited is communitywar?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) 48.

"(*b*) A direct recruit for appointment as Sub-Inspector of Police must have taken a degree of a University in this Province or if the candidate is a Harijan or a member of the Backward classes, he must have passed the Intermediate Examination of a University in this Province or in both cases must possess such other qualifications as may be considered by the Inspector-General of Police and approved by the Government to be equivalent to the said qualifications. Candidates with war service who possess only the minimum general educational qualification will also be eligible for appointment as Sub-Inspectors in the vacancies reserved for them.

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"(*c*) The number of candidates selected is as follows:—

(1) *Northern Range*—
Non-Brahmans (Hindu)—9.
Backward Hindus—3.
Brahmans—3.
Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians—1.
(No qualified Harijan candidates were available for selection.)

(2) *Central Range*—
Non-Brahmans (Hindu)—3.
Backward Hindus—5.
Brahmans—5.
Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians—1.
(No qualified Harijan candidates were available for selection.)

(3) *Southern Range*—
Non-Brahmans (Hindu)—5.
Harijans—1.
Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians—1.
Brahmans—2.
Backward Hindus—1.

(4) *Western Range*—
Non-Brahmans (Hindu)—2.
Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians—3.
Brahmans—3.
(No qualified Harijan candidates were available for selection.)"

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know how the Government came to the conclusion that no suitable Harijan was available? Did they write to the University, or were there no applications?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There are specific qualifications laid down for Sub-Inspectors. In the case of Harijans, they must have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and when no applicant is available we say there is suitable candidate."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know whether any applications were received from Harijans by the Services Commission or the District Superintendent of Police or the Inspector-General of Police? I want to know the number of applications submitted by Harijans?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think I have that information in my file. A separate specific question may be put. My answer is no qualified Harijan candidates were available for selection."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know whether the Leader of the House will be pleased to call for the information?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If a separate question is put it will be considered."

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MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"May I know whether the changed policy of this Government is to stop the entire recruitment of Muslims not only in the Police department but in other branches of administration also, because my information is no Muslim has been recruited to any department by this Government?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member is aware that there was a weightage for Muslims previously in the Police department. Till other communities get their proportionate strength in the department, perhaps this is done."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that no qualified Harijan candidate was available, may I ask him whether he will consider the desirability of relaxing the minimum qualifications for Harijans, and also for backward communities, as I fear the same thing will happen in the case of backward communities; and may I request him to reduce the minimum qualification to S.S.L.C.?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have already given Harijans and backward communities a concession. For other communities we have fixed B.A. degree as the qualification, and for Harijans and backward communities we have fixed Intermediate in Arts as the qualification and to go down further is not desirable."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"May I ask whether there is any uniformity in the policy of this Government; that while they have stopped recruitment of Muslims in this department because of their overnumber, may I inquire whether this same policy applies to Brahmans, Non-Brahmans, Christians and Harijans also in this and other departments?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Police department is a security service. Whatever may happen to other departments like Education or Agriculture, in this particular department we should see that no particular community has an undesirable weightage."

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAN:—"Sir, 2½ கோடி ஜனத்தொகை இருக்கக்கூடிய பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினருக்கு ஐந்து ஸ்தானங்கள்தான் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது வெட்கப்படக்கூடிய விஷயமல்லவா?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"In the Central Range alone five backward Hindus were taken; in the Northern Range three backward Hindus were taken; in the Southern Range one was taken and in the Western Range no backward Hindu was taken."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"Do the Government realize that this question of preference to Harijans is only a paper preference and that even when Harijan candidates are available they are not recruited." (Cries of hear, hear, from all sides of the House.)

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not as though we are not appointing Harijans. Wherever suitable qualified Harijans were available, they were certainly given preference; it is not a mere paper weightage."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I enquire whether the Hon. Minister is aware of any civilized Government in the world which has at any time closed the doors of recruitment to services to any individual because of his community or caste or race?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is very much belated to discuss this question. When there is weightage to a particular community it is necessary for the Government to take steps to get weightage to other communities."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of appointing members from backward communities and Harijans alone until they reach their weightage and make up the deficiency now existing?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Is it not a fact that many of the Sub-Inspectors who are now acting are promotees from lower ranks and are not qualified enough to do their tasks, and if so, will the Government insist on the minimum qualification for them also?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Only for direct recruits I mentioned the minimum qualification. For promotees from lower ranks, of constables and head constables, the qualification is different, and the position has not so deteriorated as to fix a minimum for them."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"In view of the answer of the Hon. Minister that Harijan candidates are not available, will they seek the advice of the Harijan Welfare Committee so that the committee may be in a position to send the candidates."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is no need to advise the committee. That committee can advise Harijans whenever vacancies are advertised for in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and other papers that they may apply in time."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI:—"In view of the special responsible and arduous nature of the work that is expected of them may I know apart from the educational qualifications, the intelligence quotient of the candidates (laughter) is taken into consideration after a careful experimental psychological test?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not mere academic qualification alone that is taken into consideration. Strength, perseverance and stamina to do work is all taken into consideration."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR: "Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Services Commission prescribes and holds the

same test for advanced communities as well as backward communities, and in view of that fact, will the Government consider the advisability of instructing the Services Commission to be a little more lenient to the Harijan and backward community candidates so that they may come up by this encouragement? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, it is because of the backwardness of the Harijan and backward communities we have lowered the academic qualification for them, while we have prescribed a higher qualification for the other communities. Further than that we cannot do."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" Can this Government deny the charge that there being in the Cabinet a number of members from the advanced Non-Brahman community this is a cloak on behalf of that community to take in more of them and thus help the more privileged communities among Non-Brahmans, rather than to help the under-privileged communities? Is this Government aware of this charge from the public, and may I know whether the Government are prepared to meet it."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" That is the very reason, i.e., because some privileged high class Non-Brahman members were getting jobs previously this Government thought it fit to allot only two seats out of fourteen seats to the privileged communities."

M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Arising out of the answer that there was more weightage to Muslims in the Police department, do this Government consider to go into the question of seeing whether there is proper weightage for the Muslims in the other departments and see that they bring it to that proportion to which they are entitled? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" All possible steps are being taken to equalize the proportion of respective communities; but the Police department stands on a different footing altogether because it is a security service and other communities must be balanced."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" Sir, while the Government are promoting constables and head constables without even S.S.L.C. qualification, to higher ranks, may I know why they should insist on a higher qualification from the poor, unfortunate, down-trodden backward and Harijan communities? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" In such cases the want of academic qualification is compensated by the long years of service they have put in the department and the experience they have gained. "

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Do the Government believe in communal justice; and if so, may I know why no weightage was given to Harijans in the Police department till now. Are there any special reasons for denying them this? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Till a few months ago, it was one out of twelve, now it is two out of fourteen, and the proportion comes to one-seventh. "

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" When all is said and done, is it not a fact that in the Police department, what is expected of the officers is the use of more of brawn and less of brain? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" In these mechanized days the use of more of brain is also necessary. "

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM:—" May I inquire whether the Government will be pleased to compile a list of Harijan graduates who are employed and circularize it to all heads of departments directing them that when vacancies occur these men should be absorbed first. "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We cannot give any such direction simply because there are some unemployed Harijan graduates. Besides academic qualification, they have to be medically fit and their eye-sight must be alright. "

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" In alloting officers, only one candidate from the backward community has been allotted to the Southern range. May I know the reason for this? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Only one man was finally selected. There was no other suitable candidate available. "

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" It is not weightage that Harijan want. They want sheer justice. During the time of Rajaji when the Services Commission was not able to select suitable candidates from Harijans, Rajaji has thrice asked them to make a selection, and finally three Deputy Superintendents of Police were selected from Harijans and they are to-day District Superintendents of Police. Why not the present Government, if they are true to their profession, ask the Inspector-General or the Commission to recruit similarly? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Public Service Commision does not recruit sub-inspectors. It is done by Deputy Inspector-General and District Superintendent of Police."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Are the Government aware that in Tiruchirappalli, a Harijan candidate fully qualified, not only physically fit, but has a handsome personality like that of the Hon. Leader of the House (laughter) appeared before the duly constituted authority for selection and was not selected. Will the Hon. Minister call for the information? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" If a specific question about a particular individual is put suitable action may be taken. Though the hon. Member thinks he is eligible, perhaps the Deputy Inspector-General and District Superintendent of Police do not think he is eligible."

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11-45 a.m. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Does the Hon. Minister realize that the increased representation of 2 out of 14 for which he takes credit will not benefit the Harijans unless the selection is done by the Public Service Commission?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member is not correct. If he compares the figures for the last two years with the figures for the previous ten years, he will find that there is definite improvement."

SRIMATHI ANJALAI AMMAL:—"போலீஸ் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் வேலைகளை பெண்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கமுடியுமா?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is no legal or constitutional bar to the appointment of women as Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have allowed enough time for this question. I pass on to the next question."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"The answers given by the Hon. Leader of the House were not at all satisfactory. Therefore I submit that each Member may be allowed at least 20 minutes, instead of the 10 minutes that the Chair has been pleased to fix, for discussing the Demands relating to Police and Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift."

Instructions regarding the grant of lands to political sufferers.

* 853 *Q.*—SRI P. NATESAN (on behalf of Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have instructed the District Collectors not to grant land to political sufferers—if they are not in the Congress Party, i.e., not loyal to the Congress now?

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

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether the Collectors have been instructed that the lands cultivated under the Grow More Food Campaign should not be disturbed?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It does not arise out of this question."

Compulsory vaccination.

* 854 *Q.*—DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the desirability of abolishing compulsory vaccination in our Presidency?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The question of abolition of compulsory vaccination in this Province was considered more than once and dropped. There is no proposal to that effect now."

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DR. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:—"Are the Government aware that compulsory vaccination has been abolished in England last year and that it is voluntary now?"

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

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that compulsory vaccination has been very effective and that it is welcomed by the people?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It is considered so."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"May I know whether the abolition of compulsory vaccination cannot be tried in one district as an experiment?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I understand that there are two reasons for the abolition of vaccination in England. One is that the cases of smallpox seen there are of a mild type and epedemics are rare recurrences. The other is that the people there are well-educated and they can be depended upon to get themselves vaccinated whenever smallpox prevails. But the conditions in this country are different. We have many cases of a virulent type of smallpox and the standard of education of our people is poor."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Will not be abolition of compulsory vaccination in this country be a tragedy? Is not the Hon. Minister aware that in the Phillipines where deaths due to smallpox, which used to be 50,000 annually, the introduction of vaccination has almost completely eradicated that disease?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"In England the majority of medical men hold the view that people recently vaccinated do not get smallpox even though they are exposed to infection. I am not aware of the position in Phillipines. But I presume that what has been stated by hon. Lady Member must be correct."

Grant made to the Andhra University.

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

(*a*) what the annual recurring grant given to the Andhra University for the revision of the scales of salaries of the teaching staff for the last three years is;

(*b*) how much of it has been used for that purpose;

(*c*) whether the Government have received any report from the University as to how the grant has been utilized;

(*d*) how much was spent on account of the revision of the scale of pay of senior and junior grade professors, senior and junior grade readers and lecturers;

(*e*) whether any balance has been left to the University after these revisions and if so, how it has been utilized; and

(*f*) whether it is a fact that some such balances have been added to the general funds of the University?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"(*a*) Rs. 1,17,400. This is paid from 1945–46.

"(*b*) *to* (*f*) On the representation of the University that this may be treated as an additional block grant to the University mainly to be utilized for the revision of salaries, this has been so treated. And so, the Government have no separate information with regard to these matters."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Is it a fact that this amount has been paid solely for revising the salaries of the teaching staff and, if so, may I know why the Government have allowed the diversion of a large balance to purposes other than the one for which it is given?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I have already given the answer to this question. The University represented that this sum might be treated as an additional block grant mainly to be utilized for the revision of salaries, and it has been treated as such. The Government have no information as to how much of it has been utilized for the revision of salaries."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"I gave notice of this question a long time ago so that the Hon. Minister may have time to call for information as to whether there was any balance after meeting the cost of revision of salaries and whether it was diverted for any other purpose. It is not as if I am springing this question as a surprise on the Hon. Minister. I request the Hon. Speaker to allow this question to be taken up some other day, so that the Minister may call for the information in the mean time?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not possible. Let the hon. Member put a separate question."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"It will come up before the House some six months later. That is how we have been cheated of our rights."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can speak on the Education Demand. The Minister will give a reply."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"I may not be allowed to speak on that Demand."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"When the Government give a grant, do they not question the University as to whether the grant was spent for the purpose for which it was given?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"If the grant is earmarked for a specific purpose, then what the hon. Member says will hold good. The University represented that it should be treated as an additional block grant and it has been treated as such. That is the position."

Rates of travelling allowance, etc.

* 856 *Q.*—P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have recently made any alteration in the rates of travelling allowance and dearness allowance of officers; and

(*b*) if so, what the present rates are?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*) Government have recently altered the rates of travelling allowance of Government servants consequent on the railway authorities altering the classes of fares for railway travel with effect from 1st January 1949. No alteration in the daily allowance has been made.

"(*b*) The present rates are—

Grades I to III (Gazetted Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 750, all officers appointed to an All-India service prior to 1st January 1949 and all District Superintendents of Police)—One and a half class I fares.

Grades IV to VIII on a pay exceeding Rs. 125 but not exceeding Rs. 750 per mensem—Single class II fare plus daily allowance.

Grades IX to XIII (Non-Gazetted Officers on a pay of Rs. 125 and below)—Single class III fare plus daily allowance.

"Government servants in Grade IV (on a pay exceeding Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 750 per mensem) will be permitted to travel by class I and claim single class I fare plus daily allowance when they travel at least 100 miles by rail on a night journey."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, whether any representations were received by the Government from the officers with regard to the reduction of these rates?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is no reduction."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the alteration in the railway rates, has there not been a reduction in the rates of travelling allowance?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Previously the fare allowed was 1-2/5. Now it is 1½."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that in the new classification, the Government have reduced the eligibility of some of the officers from second-class to the intermediate?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is no intermediate now."

" (*d*) The functions of the Economic Adviser are as follows:—

He has to undertake all enquiries and investigations connected with Economic problems entrusted by the Government and study all the Economic questions referred by the Central Government to the Provincial Government. He has to prepare the necessary data for all the committees appointed by the Government, undertake a comprehensive survey of rural conditions, study the problem of new taxation, supply all the necessary economic intelligence to all the departments and to the Hon. Ministers, collect all the data necessary for land revenue reform, examine the possibilities of improving the yield of the Sales Tax and to be always engaged in the collection of accurate and up-to-date data relating to agriculture, industry, transport and commerce of this Province. "

Supply of fish.

* 860 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the supply of fish in this Province is inadequate for the requirements of the public;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of fish is available in the deep sea of the East Coast; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Ceylon Government taking advantage of this are exploiting the fish banks of the Madras Coast by means of powerful trawlers?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" (*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) It is expected that large quantities of fish will be available in the deep-sea on both the coasts. Proposals for conducting surveys in this regard are under consideration.

" (*c*) It is true that the Ceylon Government have been conducting trawling off Cape Comorin."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" Do the Government realize that want of a separate department has affected the efficiency of the Fisheries Department and, if so, will they consider the desirability of having a separate Director of Fisheries and reorganize the whole department ? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" The Government decided to have a separate department. "

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN :—" Are the Government aware that *The Mail* has been publishing facts and figures to show that fish is not available in sufficient quantities and that this is causing great hardship to the fishermen in Madras ? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—" Due to the failure of the monsoons in two successive years, fish has disappeared from the Madras sea. "

Full fee concession to the children of teachers.

* 861 *Q.*—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government intend to implement the resolution passed by the All-India Educational Conference held in Mysore in December 1948 calling upon all Governments to give full fee concession to the children of teachers in all stages of their education?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" The Government have not yet received a copy of the resolution passed by the All-India Educational Conference held in Mysore in December 1948."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" In view of the fact that elementary school teachers are poor and are in dire need of relief, will the Government consider the desirability of granting full fee concession to the children at least of elementary school teachers, if not of all teachers? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" I am very much in sympathy with the suggestion. Just now we are unable to consider it. I hope that in better times, we will be able to consider it favourably. "

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

II.—VOTING ON THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

(1) DEMAND XVIII—AGRICULTURE—*contd.*

* SRI P. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நமது மாகாணத்தில், 100-க்கு 84 பேர்கள் கிராமவாசிகள். அவர்கள 12 noon. டைய முக்கிய ஜீவனத் தொழில் விவசாயம் விவசாயம் இந்த நாட்டில் லாபகரமான தொழிலாக இல்லை. விவசாயதைத் தவிர வேறு தொழில்கள் லாபகரமாக இருந்துவருகிறது. கனம் விவசாய மந்திரி மானியப் பிரேரேபணையின்பொழுது விவசாயக் கல்லூரிகளில் படித்தவர்கள் கூட விவசாயத்தை விரும்பாமல் வேறு வேலைகளைத் தேடி அலைகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னதே விவசாயம் லாபகரமானது அல்ல என்பதால்தான். விவசாயத்தைவிட உத்தியோகமோ, வேறு தொழில்களோ லாபகரமானதாகக் கருதப்படுகிறது. விவசாயத்திற்கு ஏற்படும் முதல், பரிசிரமம் இவைகளுக்கு தகுந்தவான முதலும், பரிசிரமமும் உள்ள வேறு தொழில்கள் செய்வதில் விவசாயத்தைக் காட்டிலும் லாபம் உள்ளதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த உண்மை பஞ்ச காலத்தில் நெல் விலை உயர்வால் விவசாயிகள்பாடு நல்ல கொண்டாட்டம் என்று அநேகர் நினைக்கிறார்கள். இது உண்மையல்ல. நெல்லே மட்டும் உற்பத்தி செய்யும் விவசாயிகள் நிலைமை ரொம்ப பரிதாபகரமாக இருக்கிறது. இதை நான் சொன்னால் தப்பாகக் கூறுவதாகத் தோன்றும். ஆனால் 1949-ம்ஹ்ரு பிப்ரவரியீல் 1டையில் சென்னை சர்க்காரால் வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ள 'சென்னைச் செய்திகள்' என்ற பிரசுரத்தில் சென்னை அரசாங்க நிதி ஆலோசகர் ஸ்ரீமான் டாக்டர் B. நடராஜன் அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள கட்டுரையில் 1939-ம்ஹ்ரு முதல் 1947-ம்ஹ்ரு வரையில் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷத்திற்கும் விவசாயிக்குச் செலவு போக எக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு மீத வருமானம் இவ்வளவு என்று புள்ளி விபரம் கொடுத்து இருக்கிறார். இதைப் பார்த்தால் விவசாயம் லாபகரமாக இல்லை என்பது விளங்கும். உதாரணமாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். ஜில்லா பூராவும் நெல் விளையும் ஜில்லா. தஞ்சை நெல்லின் விலை ரொம்ப குறைவு. தஞ்சாவூர் நெல் விலை 80 பாயிண்ட் அகில இந்திய நெல் விலையில் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. தஞ்சாவூர் விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் நெல்லை விற்றுத்தான் குடும்பங்கள் நடத்த வேண்டும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் 80 சத வீதம் நெல்

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சாகுபடி. மற்ற தானியங்களில் நெல்லைக் காட்டிலும் இதர பதார்த்தங்கள் அதிகமாக விளைவிக்கப்படுகிறது. நெல் விலை மட்டும் கண்ட்ரோல் செய்யப்பட்டு இதர பண்டங்கள் விலை கண்ட்ரோல் செய்யப்படாததால், இதர உணவு பண்டங்களின் விலை மறி இருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக 1947-ம்ஞ்ரு ஜூலை மாத அரிசி விலை 115 பாயிண்ட் ஏறி இருக்கையில், வெங்காயம் 1367 பாயிண்டாக உயர்ந்தது. விவசாய கூலியோ நெல்லாகக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் உணவிற்கு வெங்காயம் வாங்கவேண்டுமானால் அதிகம் நெல்லை விற்று ஆகவேண்டும். அப்போது சோற்றுக்கு நெல் இராது. சோறு வேண்டுமானால் வெங்காயம் வாங்க முடியாது. இம்மாதிரிதான் மல்லி, பிளாய் முதலிய உதவி உணவு பதார்த்தங்கள். குடும்பம் நடத்துவதில் தஞ்சை விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிக கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டதால்தான் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் மிஸான் பதாந்தவு ஜாஸ்தியானதற்கு ஒரு காரணம் என்றுகூட எண்ணுகிறேன். தவிர, நகரங்களைக் காட்டிலும் நெல் உற்பத்தி ஆகும் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா கிராமங்களில் அரிசி விலை கூடுதலாக இருக்கிறது. நெல் சாகுபடி ஆகும் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு பட்டணம் படி அரிசி விலை 0-7-3. இது ஜூலைமீ 1946-ம்ஞ்ரு த்தில். இதே காலத்தில் சென்னை விலை 0-6-9. 1948-ம்ஞ்ரு பிப்ரவரியில் கும்பகோணம் விலை 0-8-11. சென்னை விலை 0-8-0. உணவு உற்பத்திக்காக சென்டிரல் கவர்ன்மெண்ட் கொடுக்கும் உதவியும் இவ்வாறாக சமுகையும், செல்வாக்கும் உள்ள நகரவாசிகளுக்கு குறைந்த விலையில் அரிசி கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருவதில் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டு வருவதாகக்கூட சந்தேகிக்கவேண்டி இருக்கிறது. நீண்டகால திட்டங்கள் போடுவதோடும், வேறும் பிரசாரங்களோடும் நில்லாமல், குறுகிய காலத்தில் அதிக உணவு உற்பத்தி ஆக வேண்டுமானால் தஞ்சை போன்ற நெல் விளையும் ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு உடனடியாக ஏரு, பிண்ணுக்கு, விவசாயக் கருவிகள், மாட்டுத் தீவனம் முதலிய எல்லா உதவிகளையும் செய்வதில் கவனம் செலுத்தும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த நாட்டில் விவசாயத் தொழிலைதான் தாய்த் தொழில். இந்தத் தொழில் வளர்ச்சி அடைவதில்தான் மற்ற தொழில்கள் வளர்ச்சி பொருத்திருக்கிறது. விவசாயத்திற்கு இன்னும் அதிகமான மான்யம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கவேண்டும். உணவுப் பஞ்சம் தீர்ந்து நாடு சாந்தியுடனும், சந்தோஷத்துடனும் வாழ வேண்டுமானால், விவசாயத் தொழில் அபிவிருத்திக்கு எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமானாலும் செலவு செய்ய அரசாங்கம் தயங்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.''

* H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, agriculture as we all know is the basic industry in our Province in which more than 75 per cent of the people are engaged. It is an ancient occupation of the majority of the people not only in our Province but in the whole of India. India has been rightly called. Sir, an agricultural country, a country of cultivators and agriculturists. That being so it is really very strange that this very country should always feel the want of food and we should always meet with a deficit in the supply of food. Therefore, Sir, the primary concern of an enlightened Government like ours should be to encourage the industry of agriculture, if they wish and desire that there should be more production of food to meet the elementary demands of the people for maintaining themselves. I wonder, Sir, why the Government are not attaching the importance that this subject deserves. It is the mainspring for all other activities of the Government and also the people. I find in the present budget a provision that is less than what it was last year. It may be that the provision is concerned mainly with direction, superintendence and so many other things and it may be with regard to research for the improvement of the quality of cotton, etc. But what about the basic industry of producing rice and millets and

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such other foodstuffs in our Province? What are the steps that the Government propose to take. The steps which they have failed to take hitherto in order to encourage this industry with a view to produce more rice have resulted in the reduction of the rice content of the food of our people on which they have to subsist. We have not increased the production of rice which is the congenial food for our people in order to maintain their health and efficiency. We do not see any such proposal to intensify and concentrate upon the cultivation of rice, let alone the extension of cultivation. I do not find any such proposal in the budget memorandum for encouraging that most important aspect of agriculture. Now, the Government want to introduce modern methods of agriculture and machinery for cultivation purpose and they want to introduce and popularize chemical fertilizers for producing more food. What I say is that all these highsounding big programmes will be of no avail if more concentration is not made for promoting intensive cultivation in the land in which cultivation is already being carried on. We can also think of expanding cultivation alongside that. My suggestion with regard to this is this. It is not enough to have one agricultural demonstrator to supervise one taluk. Our villages where our agriculturists live are the places from which we get our sustenance and the people in the towns including the City of Madras, the seat of the Provincial Government and the Secretariat have to depend upon the efforts that the cultivators make in the villages to produce food and bring it here.

" That being the importance which this subject possesses, I would suggest that we should have more agricultural demonstrators than one for each taluk. My suggestion is that if the Government want to concentrate and to devote their attention to intensify cultivation, they must provide for the appointment of, what I say, junior agricultural demonstrators for each firka on a lower scale of pay. Then alone it will be possible to help the cultivators in the villages. The junior agricultural demonstrators will be in constant contact with the tenants and their agricultural operations and will be on the spot always and be available to them for giving them such advice as they may need from him on all cultivation matters. He can explain to them also the modern improved methods of cultivation and the necessity for using better types of seed and better types of manure. These are all the most important things for improving agriculture which is the basic industry on which millions of people in our Province depend. That is one suggestion and I believe, according to me, it is a most important suggestion. The Government will help the agriculturists if only they care to take into their heads the suggestion to introduce in the near future a category of junior agricultural demonstrators on lower scales of pay for every firka in each district of the Province. 12-15 p.m.

" Then, Sir, if we want to sympathize with the cultivators, agriculturists and producers, we must also see that they are given sufficient encouragement in another way. We can hold exhibitions at rural centres. The man who produces the biggest sheaf of corn

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should get a prize. It was the good old way in which people were encouraging our tenants and agriculturists in the villages to produce more and more and better types of crops always. That goes a long way in encouraging agriculture and we can thereby create a healthy spirit of rivalry among the neighbouring cultivators for producing more and more. I hope the Government will be pleased to take this suggestion and work it up. After all, it will not be very costly to organize. Even some local people who are interested in agriculture will come forward with offers of metals, money or even improved types of ploughs for the agriculturists or tenants who produce the better type of corn, the better type of rice. All these things are possible, though they may appear to be very minor things they go a long way in helping our agriculturists in the villages. They attach so much importance to these. They are now wasting a lot of time and energy over buffaloes. In Tamil areas, the buffaloes are not bad because they hold buffalo races which help the rearing of buffaloes in a better manner. The cattle rearing in the villages has been done in a better manner on account of the buffalo races that they have got.

"Similarly, I would also suggest that an agricultural exhibition should be held all over the villages in the Province. In that way alone, the agricultural industry can be promoted and ultimately this Province can be made self-sufficient, if not surplus, in the matter of food. I know it is a question of years. But the Government should make a beginning. They must make the beginning somewhere and that beginning should be made very urgently in the villages. With these words, Sir, I now conclude my remarks."

SRI B. VENKATARATNAM:—"Sir, I rise to support this Demand. But I have got to make some suggestions and observations on the administration of this department. Agriculture is the main, important factor of the life of the nation. We come from the Mother Earth, we are fed by the Mother Earth and we go back to the Mother Earth. So, the highest priority has to be given to get out of the earth the food necessary for the life of the people. That priority has not been given here, Sir. The Agricultural department was started long ago, but it has had a stunted growth. But now when the country is faced with the food problem, i.e., deficit of food, a little more attention has to be paid to this department, but that is not even one per cent of the requirements of the agricultural industry. Even so, agriculture has not been treated as an industry hitherto. It is given a very low place in the economic structure of our country, whereas industry as an industry is given the highest priority. What can industry do, if you have no food? The first thing that should be looked to is to feed the people. Then only, we can see to all other amenities, necessities and luxuries. The question has not been taken up till now either by the Provincial Government or the Centre or the people themselves. Till now, we thought that we could import food as much

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as we required from outside. But, after the War, we learnt a little that we must depend upon ourselves and especially, Sir, the Government must try to make this industry self-sufficient in small regional areas so that any untoward things like the railway strike and others may not kill the people in the deficit areas. Fortunately for us, this railway strike has been abandoned. If not, I was very seriously feeling what would happen in the deficit districts like Malabar and other districts. Of course, the Government might have made some arrangements, but they are not sufficient. Even now when there is no strike and when normal traffic is going on, there is much of transport botteneck in exporting foodgrains to deficit areas. So, this industry must be given the highest priority by our Government, even though they may have to starve the other departments and the other industrial sides. We must make our Province self-sufficient and it is only agriculture that can do it. So, I request the Government to see that this department is given all the money and technical experts necessary for improving our agricultural production.

"Then, Sir till recently, we had in force some controls for supplying the needs of the agricultural industry. Controls are important though they are somewhat irksome. I do not know why the Government have decided to decontrol manures. They have gradually lifted control. Formerly, they gave 40 per cent to the industry and the remaining 60 per cent was under Government control. Now, they have taken away even that control. So, what is the state of things at present? Prices have gone up. The price of groundnut cake has soared very high. Is it the way to try to produce more? Is it the way to help to grow more food campaign? So many lakhs are being spent for growing more food. But how can we grow more when we are not giving any food to the land from which we are taking all it contains? Of course, the Government have their own difficulties and they have other things to consider. But the essential thing is food, Sir. For the last five or six years, this technical department is entrusted with trading schemes. So, they have now become the traders and have learnt only the tricks of the trade and have forgotten all about the science of agriculture. Now, Sir, the Government have decided to take away all those trading schemes from them; but they have not yet been completely taken out. It may take a little more time. But, what I want is that the technical side of it must be greatly improved with the help of expert scientists in the agricultural industry. For that purpose, there should be an agricultural station and an experimental agricultural farm in each area, i.e., either at the taluk headquarters or some other place in each taluk provided by the Government and all the scientific experiments done and proved successful should be shown to the illiterate ryot in his own land or near by his own land about the conditions in which he has to cultivate his land. Or else, as the Hon. Minister said the other day in his speech, the ryots are illiterate and conservative too and they cannot follow the scientific knowledge imparted through pamphlets or through bulletins. Unless he sees with his own eyes the improvement of the science, he cannot take it up. For the last ten years,

we had the system of fertilizers, i.e., groundnut cake. By the time the ryot learnt that, the experiment has gone and the cake has gone. This year the second crops in the deltaic areas short-term paddy needs cake manure heavily. It is selling at Rs. 15 a bag now. Formerly, it was selling at Rs. 5, Rs. 6-8-0 and Rs. 10, it has become now Rs. 14-8-0 or Rs. 15. How can the ryot produce more without good fertilizer in his land? How can the Government get the maximum out of the second crop when we are acutely facing this shortage of food? No attention has been paid to this aspect. Only a Press Note is issued now and then warning the industrialists or warning the mill-owners that there should be cheap prices or else they are going to control. They impose control on account of some pressure or on account of some difficulties of trade. These things must be put an end to so that the land may be given sufficient food and it may feed all of us.

"I want to draw the attention of the Government to the question of chemical fertilizers as well. There is a vast body of opinion against the use of these fertilizers for the agricultural land. I can say from my own experience about the so-called superphosphate which, it is said, will grow like a magic tree. I used it in my own land last year for my second crop. Indeed it grew like a magic tree in a week, but after that it died and it had its effect even in the next first crop. So, all these things must be studied, investigated and practically examined in the Government farm in each taluk and then only the results should be communicated to the ryot.

"There must be a combination of the practical knowledge of the real agriculturist and the scientific knowledge of the scientists. For that purpose, I request the Government to form a Provincial Agricultural Advisory Council with experienced practical cultivators and scientists. In this connexion, there are various other departments also concerned with this agricultural industry. The Hon. Minister said the other day that irrigation is most important. The irrigation experts must be there on the Advisory Council. There is the land revenue question. So, the Revenue department also must be represented on the Advisory Council. There must be a practical committee with scientists and practical people in the industry who must sit together, discuss and decide the necessary plan for the improvement of agriculture."

12-30 p.m.

*M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Before I begin my speech, I want to raise a point of order. How should I address you, Sir? As Mr. Chairman or as Mr. Speaker?"

MR. CHAIRMAN (Mr. W. J. Fernandez):—"As you please."

*M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Chairman, I am happy, Sir, that our Speaker has inaugurated a new convention in this House by allowing Hon. Ministers to read their speeches while moving their Demands. That has given us an opportunity of knowing fully the sins of commission and omission of

the department and the Ministers in charge of those departments. The Hon. Minister for Agriculture has delivered a lengthy speech on the activities of his department. From what he has said, I find that the department has not done much to help the people in this country or help the agricultural improvement or advancement of this Province. At the outset, I would like to make a reference to the colonization scheme which the Government have undertaken. In his reply, the Minister gave to the debate on this Demand last year, he said that the colonization scheme so far has not succeeded, but it is going to succeed. Even this year, Sir, he has asked for a demand of nearly Rs. 17.5 lakhs for that colonization scheme. I ask whether this has served any useful purpose. I wish before Government commit more errors in this respect the Hon. Minister cries a halt to this colonization scheme, and use that money for better purposes of improving the soil of this Province. The first problem so far I can understand with regard to the agriculture in this Province is soil depletion. Uncontrolled floods, bad use of lands, cultivating wrong kind of crops, overcropping, loss of organic matter, loss through erosion, washing away of the top soil, are the problems which the department must tackle. I am not an expert on agriculture. Nor the Hon. Minister is. (The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon: Oh!) But there is the common knowledge that soil is an important matter. As the Hon Minister is himself aware, it takes nearly five hundred years to create an inch of soil in the land, and soil is a precious material. If we allow soil to be swept away by floods and by improper bunding, our lands would become useless. Therefore, I wish that the department takes greater interest in the preservation of soil and preventing it from depletion. Due to the grow more food schemes—the Hon. Minister was labouring hard to prove that he has done useful service—soil depletion is going on at a greater speed. We have asked the people to grow more food. Forests have been destroyed. Particularly on the slopes, what is happening to-day after producing more potatoes and more food crops? There is soil erosion. We are having land slides. As already pointed out by Members of this House, the beautiful hill stations in the Nilgiris are going to ruin, because we have asked people to grow more potatoes and more foodcrops. Therefore I say that this grow more food scheme should not be allowed to penetrate into these slope areas.

"I am yet to find in this Province proper schemes for farm drainage. Farm drainage is an important problem which is being tackled in other countries. You have got farm drainage officers going about the country in United States of America, Canada, and other countries advising farmers how they should have their artificial drainage. It is a very important matter, and only when you properly drain your farms, you can have more crops, and thus you can enrich harvest.

"Soil conservation is another important problem. One of the limiting factors of soil conservation is the shortage of minerals and phosphates. Our soil is not receiving proper supply of

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mineral fertilizers. When you are not giving them proper fertilizers, you are only assiting that inevitable law of Nature,ff the law of diminishing returns. We find every year our production is going down, and we are unable to assist soil in conserving its fertility. Therefore, I say that the department must take greater interest in providing more effective nutrition to the growing crops and preserve soil fertility. I ask the Hon. Minister whether his department has done any useful work in this respect. Reference was made yesterday with regard to cow dung. I wish some sort of legislation is brought forward in this matter. Cow dung is converted into cow-dung cakes, and they actually go away in the shape of smoke, because there is the fuel shortage people are using this valuable fertilizer for making cow-dung cakes.

"Again, Sir, reference is made to cow slaughter. That is a bigger problem. You have got to slaughter cows which are unnecessary for this country. It is no use of maintaining cattle which have lost their usefulness. Therefore, it is a different matter, and I hope Government will tackle that problem properly.

"With regard to agricultural research, I feel that we are not spending as much as we ought to. On calculating the total amount which the department is spending on this Demand, I find it is only Rs. 14 lakhs. A country like America is spending one hundred million dollars on agricultural research, and they are giving the knowledge got through research to the poor cultivators and farmers of the country. To-day they are not only able to feed their growing population, but they are also in a position to export foodcrops to other countries. Here the Hon. Minister says 'monsoons have failed; our farmers are exposed to the vagaries of the monsoon; therefore grow more food has not produced good results, how am I responsible.' There is modern knowledge at your door. It is for your department to go into it and make the cultivators know how they should increase production.

"Lastly, with regard to the supply of sulphate of ammonia, I wish to say, Sir, that there is lot of corruption. In my South Arcot district, instances have been brought to my notice of competition between sugarcane growers, and paddy cultivators. The poor paddy cultivator is not able to get his amount of sulphate of ammonia. Besides, there is monopoly in the distribution of sulphate of ammonia. I am glad Government have decontrolled the groundnut oil cakes. I wish sulphate of ammonia is similarly decontrolled, or at least there is a more equitable distribution of it in this Province. With these few remarks, I support the cut motion."

*SRI S. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR:—"Mr. Chairman, in supporting this motion, I wish to say a few words. I am glad that at least now the Hon. Minister has realized that all State Trading schemes should be removed from the purview of the agricultural demonstrators' work. One by one, they are being removed. The control over groundnut oil cakes has been removed. It is also proposed to transfer chemical manures to the Co-operative department. The only articles which the demonstrators can handle are seeds

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and other agricultural implements. Even the agricultural implements, he wants to transfer to the Co-operative department. It makes no difference whether the Co-operative department or the Agriculture department deals with these implements. But, as far as seeds are concerned, I wish to say a few words. People in the villages are still ante-diluvian. They do not know how to use improved seeds as a result of absence of propaganda by demonstrators. The result is only one or two in a village use the improved methods of sowing seedlings. Therefore, it is necessary that people must be taught how to improve seedlings and reduce the amount of paddy spent on seedlings. For that, sufficient propaganda must be carried on by the demonstrators. Even in seeds, there is blackmarketing going on. Seeds were purchased by the department at Rs. 16. But as soon as decontrol took place, it was sold at Rs. 29 by the demonstrators. On representations made to Government that Government were making a profit, the Government reduced the price to Rs. 16. After that a number of people went to the demonstrators saying that they required seeds, purchased them after producing bogus vouchers and sold them in blackmarket and thus the whole stock was blackmarketed. This should be avoided. As my district of South Arcot is near Pondicherry limits, blackmarket is going on. There should be very strict control over the distribution of seeds, and proper supervision should be exercised.

"I am glad that Government have decontrolled groundnut oil cakes. That has been my opinion from the very beginning that there should be no control. It is now removed. My hon. Friend Mr. B. Venkataratnam said that it ought not to be removed. So long as the control was there, there were lot of difficulties. Therefore, I wanted that control should be removed. People are now free to purchase their requirements of groundnut oil cakes.

"Then, Sir, about chemical manures. So far as chemical manures are concerned, there are two agencies supplying sulphate of ammonia, one the Agriculture department and the other licensees. Before them, the Imperial Chemical Industries was supplying this chemical manure. It has now been taken away from them. Right of distribution is given to half a dozen people. Some are given one district, some others are given two districts or three districts. Some steps should be taken to see that one distributor appointed for every district, so that the ryots may get it easily. In the matter of sulphate of ammonia, it is not desirable to transfer it to the Co-operative department, because I think Co-operative department means co-operative stores and their subordinates. The same complaint that was levelled against the agricultural demonstrators will be levelled against them also. Some provision should therefore be made so that the ryots who require it will get it easily.

"As hon. Mr. Majid said, in South Arcot district there is competition between two rival cultivators, the sugarcane grower and the paddy cultivator. The sugarcane grower gets all the sulphate of ammonia he requires for his sugarcane production. He wants more sulphate of ammonia for sugarcane. Therefore, he tries

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all methods to see that somehow or other—foul or fair—he gets all the sulphate of ammonia in preference to the poor paddy cultivator who is not able to get at these things. I request the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture to see that this ammonium sulphate is equitably distributed in the villages.

12-45 a.m. "Then, Sir, I want to make another suggestion. The Hon. Minister in his speech which he made yesterday said that technical training in the matter of improved methods of agriculture will be given to young students and young persons in schools also. The Hon. Minister stated that with this end in view, they have started last year a training school at Orathanad. But, that is not enough. I would suggest many such schools to be opened and young people, particularly matriculates and S.S.L.C. certificate holders, should be given such training. Even in the schools, they may start teaching this subject from the Fourth form so that when the boys pass out of the schools, they may be given some training and be fit to be appointed as junior demonstrators or deputy demonstrators so that they may go into the villages and work in the interests of the agriculturists.

"One more point I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister is this. Sir, there are two demonstration farms in South Arcot. In the interests of the improvement of agriculculture in the villages, I would suggest—I have also made this suggestion to the Hon. Minister previously—I would suggest there should be a demonstration farm in each firka and there must be an officer in charge who will do propaganda on behalf of the Agricultural department and who will really give some instructions to the agriculturists on improved methods of agriculture.

"Lastly, Sir, I want to say one word about the sugarcane cultivation in our district. It is a personal request, which I make to the Hon. Minister. This year, the sugarcanes grown in our district are not being treated quite fairly by Messrs. Parry & Co. and are rejected on the ground that their quality is bad. They say that the cane is found to be bad after test. But, Sir, in the past years, the company did not do any such test like this and they took all the cane. Sir, it is very hard on the sugarcane producer and the agriculturist to find most of the cane grown by him being rejected by the company. The cultivator of the sugarcane is hard hit. I will therefore request the Hon. Minister to use his personal influence with Messrs. Parry & Co. to see that at least no loss arises to the sugarcane cultivators. With these words, I support the motion."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I rise to speak a few words on this Demand it is not because I am an agriculturist owning vast acres of land in the Tanjore district or that I derive a large income from agriculture. But, Sir, I may say that I possessed a fairly good acreage in Tanjore but for my education, I had to sell the whole lot and I am practising in Madras. Therefore, Sir, if I speak on this subject, it is not

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because I know any details of agriculture or I have the statistics which are in the hands of the Hon. Minister for Agriculture, but I would speak on certain general points knowledge on which I acquired in the course of my long career. Having come into contact with a large number of people in this Presidency who are engaged in agriculture, I think I can speak on this subject as well as and with as much authority as anybody else.

"Sir, one question which really troubles everyone is the question of Grow More Food. It is a question which affects everybody whether one is an agriculturist or not and I know personally that this question of Grow More Food looms large in the eyes of the people. I am glad to see that the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture in his written speech has dealt with it more fully and has given as much information as possible and also what has been done by his department. In the first place, I should like to point out that this question of Grow More Food is not really a question which concerns the Agricultural department alone; but it is a question in which so many other departments are also involved. For instance, it is a question of food and therefore the Food department is concerned with it. Again the Irrigation department is also intimately connected with it. Therefore all these departments are really devoting their attention to the various aspects of agriculture. Therefore, I would suggest I have also suggested this previously—that agriculture, food, co-operative societies, all these allied departments must go together under one Ministry. It is only a combination of these various departments that will be able to secure any benefit in the Grow More Food campaign. There should be a combination of these departments so that the Grow More Food campaign may yield results as expeditiously as possible. It is one of the suggestions which I made long ago and I make that suggestion to the Minister in power to-day. I do not know why they should separate this question of food from the question of agriculture. Therefore, the first need is grouping all these questions and amalgamation of the various departments connected with food production under one Minister in which case, I am sure, more beneficial results would be achieved.

"Then, Sir, the Hon. Minister spoke about long-term programmes and short-term programmes. There are many long-term programmes for the purpose of growing more food. There is the question of the improvement of tanks, channels, reservoirs, etc. Here, I cannot speak about the Ramapadasagar and the Tungabhadra schemes because they will take a very long time to come to fruition and to yield good results. Therefore, we are now concerned immediately with the short-term programmes for growing more food. With your sanitation, public health, medical relief and the increasing population in the Presidency as they are to-day, this question of supply of food has become more insistent. We must get enough supply not only for this year, also for next year and a few years to come. Therefore, in respect of this matter, I should like the Hon. Minister in charge of Agriculture to put all his engery and to concentrate upon places where he can achieve the

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best results in the shortest time possible. There is no use digging more wells or supplying tractors, agricultural implements, manures, etc., to places which cannot yield such results. Therefore I suggest to the Hon. Minister for Agriculture to concentrate his attention upon districts or places where the best results could be achieved within the shortest time. The Hon. Minister should give his best attention to see that the irrigation facilities are improved and agricultural implements and chemical manures are given all over the Presidency so that the Grow More Food scheme may yield good results. I would respectfully place before this House and also the Hon. the Minister in charge that he should particularly give more of these agricultural implements, chemical manures, fertilisers, tractors, etc., to those places where there is the possibility of getting greater yield.

"One more thing, I want to mention is this. I notice that in this Presidency and particularly in the Tanjore district, where there used to be cultivation of paddy and food crops on a large scale, there has recently been a good cultivation of betels and such other commercial crops. Sir, these crops are really an encroachment upon the food production and therefore, there must be some control in regard to this matter. No ryot or producer should be allowed to produce these commercial or money crops. Of course, there is some order regarding that, but this order is not enforced properly. If you really want to grow more food, you must see that all the lands that can be utilized for producing foodgrains are utilized for growing food crops and not diverted for growing some other commercial crop like betel or groundnut whose demands are not so insistent or urgent, at present.

"Then, Sir, there is a complaint about the agricultural course. The Hon. the Minister in charge said that persons who pass out of the agricultural college do not go to the villages and use their knowledge in connexion with the improvement of agriculture but they really flock to the Government departments for appointment as upper division clerks or lower division clerks. In the first place, I should say that the method of recruitment to the agricultural department is bad. Recruitment should not be merely confined to those who have passed the examination but should also be open to persons who are really engaged in agriculture and have done some experiments in their farms.

"So far as agricultural education in demonstration farms is concerned, Sir, that education should be imparted in regional languages so that ordinary persons may also take advantage of it. One other suggestion which I would like to make is that there must be shorter courses in the Agricultural college which may offer diplomas on the analogy of the Overseers' course in the Engineering College, so that more persons may be trained and may serve in the villages and give the benefit of their knowledge to the agriculturists instead of seeking Government jobs as clerks. These diploma courses should be conducted not merely in the towns but in the rural areas so that the villagers may be able to take advantage of the courses and use such knowledge in their agricultural operations.

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"Now, Sir, the Hon. Minister said in his statement that during the last five years, they were able to grow 11·36 lakhs tons of additional foodgrains valued at about Rs. 30 crores. The Minister said:

'Taking only the schemes like application of manure, multiplication of improved seeds, etc. (that is, excluding expenditure on irrigation and wells), Rs. 36·68 lakhs have been spent against a return of Rs. 13·70 lakhs worth of foodgrains obtained.'

I really see, Sir, from the Budget, so far Rs. 70 lakhs of rupees have been provided for irrigation facilities on the Grow More Food campaign, but so far only Rs. 40 lakhs have been spent last; we do not know how much the Government are going to spend this year. So far as the Agricultural department is concerned, they have spent nearly Rs. 30 lakhs and they were able to get result to the value of Rs. 30 lakhs. The Hon. Minister for Agriculture must therefore pay some more attention to see that he gets sufficient return on the expenditure he has incurred in respect of this Grow More Food campaign. He must see that more wells are dug, more tanks are repaired and more waste lands are reclaimed.

"Sir, it has been complained by the agriculturists that though provision is made for the supply of the various needs of the agriculturists such as agricultural implements, manures and so on, that supply is not made on an equitable basis and they are not properly distributed. Such complaints must be gone into and the Hon. Minister should take more effective steps to see that there is a proper distribution of these various agricultural implements, manure, etc., to the cultivators. He should also make greater efforts to see that the food production in this Province is increased. With these words, Sir, I support the demand."

[At this stage, Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.]

S. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a tragedy that agriculture in our country is in a very backward condition. We do not know to whom we should attribute this backwardness, whether to the agriculturists or to the Minister or to the Department of Agriculture. In making his statement, the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture has made a very important remark in this connexion. He said that his department is only after all a department giving scientific advice. Sir, this department is giving advice to millions of the public and that itself indicates how much importance and significance are attached to the agricultural department. Perhaps, he has thought it fit to say that in order to escape his responsibilities and to put the responsibility over the department. He also said that the production of more food depends upon other departments also such as the Irrigation department. But, did he think for a moment that the knowledge of science is the only basis on which we can make our people happy? In this country, we have got many vast tracts available for cultivation. We have also got many rivers and many tanks, many resources in men and material, and also

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great potentialities. But, yet, we have got here scarcity of food. Why is it, Sir? Because our Department of Agriculture and our Agricultural Minister have not devoted much interest that is needed for this department. Sir, for this year we have got 1,36,00,000 of rupees provided for expenditure on this item. I find this department has been expanding every year. In spite of this, I find that for this year, one-third of the amount provided for the last three years has been reduced. I do not know whether this reduction has been necessitated as a measure of economy or have the Government implemented the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. If there is nothing of this sort, I shall tell the Minister that he failed in his duty to impress the Cabinet to give more than this paltry sum of 1,36,00,000 rupees. There is a lot of research going on and there is some propaganda going on, which the Minister referred in his speech. But we do not know what kind of research, what kind of propaganda and what kind of demonstration are going on in the country-side. He has told us that we have got so many million tons increase in the yield of paddy and foodgrains. But when comparing with the figures of other countries like Japan, Germany and other countries we must admit, with a sense of shame, that it is negligible, and bears no comparison. It is due to the neglect of the department in the dissemination of knowledge to the people who are groping in darkness with regard to agricultural knowledge. I ask the Minister to give more attention to this department and change his outlook to this department and think that this department only can alleviate the distress of people for food.

"Then, Sir, much has been said about chemical fertilisers. I, as one in business, can say that distribution is very unfair and there is much discrimination in doing it. There is a committee for the sake of distribution called the 'Fertilizer Committee'. We do not know who are the members of that committee. But I came to know, Sir, through the Minister himself that 33 per cent of the chemical fertilisers allotted by the Government of India have been given to Parry and Company. Sir, this is very bad. There are many industries in this Province which are as old as the hills, but they are not given proper treatment in regard to this distribution of chemical manure. This department, instead of evincing much interest in the demonstration and propaganda, is bringing many obstacles in the business matter. I quote, for instance, a case where Government stifled the initiative of a large section of the business community. I bring this before the Hon. Minister so that he can think over the matter. We have more than a dozen factories in our Province which are producing nearly 40,000 tons of crushed bones including bone-meal. But the Government put a ban on its export saying that the whole lot is required for this Province. But we have only spent 2,000 tons of bone-meal. This sort of thing should not be done. Some latitude should be given to bone-mealers.

"Then I have one suggestion about the night-soil compost making. In the year 1947 we were given a subsidy by the Central

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Government of annas twelve per 50 cubic feet. I do not know whether that has been continued or has been discontinued. I ask the Minister to make a request to the Central Government that this scheme of subsidy be again reintroduced: "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It is continued, Sir."

S. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"There are a few panchayats where compost is prepared. I want major panchayats to make this compost and then distribute. With these suggestions, Sir, I resume my seat."

*SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது நம் முன்னிருக்கும் வெட்டுப் பிரேரேபணையை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகளைப் பேசுகிறேன். நம் நாட்டிற்கு உணவு மிகவும் அவசியம் என்பதை நாம் மறைசாற்றி வருகிறோம். அதற்காகவே சர்க்கார் காரியாலத்திலிருந்தும் அநேகம் அறிக்கைகள் வெளிவந்திருக்கின்றன. நம் தேசம் உணவு விஷயத்தில் பற்றுக்குறையாக இருக்கிறது என்று மேடைகளின்மீதிருந்து விவசாயத்தைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்று பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் சர்க்காரால் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது நாம் விவசாயத்தை எவ்விதம் பெருக்கமுடியும் என்பதைக் கேட்கிறேன். ஆகவே விவசாயத்திற்கு உபயோகமுள்ள விவசாயக் கருவிகளை விவசாய இலாகா விவசாயிகளுக்கு உடனே சப்ளை செய்யவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் சரியானபடி சப்ளை செய்கிறார்களாவென்றால் கிடையவே கிடையாது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு சால், மண்வெட்டி, கூடை இவைகள் விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டால் சப்ளை செய்யப்படுவது மிகவும் விலை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. நாட்டில் கிடைப்பதைவிட இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று பங்கு அதிக விலையாக இருக்கிறது. விவசாய சாமான்கள் விலைக்கு விற்பதைக் காட்டிலும் அந்த சாமான்கள் செய்யும் தகடு இரும்பு முதலியவைகளை கட்டுப்படுத்திய விலைப்படி சப்ளை செய்தால் மிகவும் நலமாக இருக்கும். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் அவைகளை குறைந்த விலைக்கு சப்ளை செய்யலாம். இவ்விதம் அதிக விலைக்கு விற்றால் ஏழை ஜனங்களால் அதிக விலை கொடுத்து வாங்க முடியவே முடியாது என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் பிண்ணுக்கு விஷயம் ரொம்பவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது பிண்ணுக்கை கூட்டுறவு சொசைட்டிகளும் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். இதற்கு முன்னால் அதை விவசாய இலாகாவில் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். கூட்டுறவு பண்டகசாலையில் பிண்ணுக்கு கொடுப்பதால் நிரந்தரமாக எல்லோருக்கும் கிடைப்பதில்லை. ஏழை பணக்காரன் என்ற வித்யாசம் காட்டப்படுகிறது. பெரிய மிராசுதார்களுக்கும், அதிகாரிகளிடத்தில் சலுகையுள்ளவர்களுக்கும் தான் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறது. சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளின் உதவியால் பெரிய மிராசுதார்களுக்குதான் கிடைக்கிறது. அதனால் ஏழைகளுக்கு கிடைக்காமலிருக்கிறது. இது சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இரண்டு மூன்று நாட்களுக்கு முன்னதாக தென் அற்காட்டில் கோவாப்ரேடிவ் சங்கம் மூலமாக பிண்ணுக்கு சப்ளை செய்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது 1, 2, 3 எக்கர்கள் வைத்திருக்கும் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு பிண்ணுக்கு கிடைக்கவே இல்லை. கேட்கும்போது இன்னும் வரவில்லை என்றும் வந்தவுடன் போய் கேட்டால் எல்லாம் கொடுத்தாய் விட்டது என்றும் பதில் சொன்னால் அதன் முடிவு என்ன என்று புரியவில்லை. ஆகவே இதை நன்கு கவனித்து பாரபட்சமில்லாமல் எல்லோருக்கும் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்தால் ஏழைகளின் சர்க்கார் என்பது தெளிவாகும்.

"விவசாய இலாகாவிற்கு சென்ற பல மாதங்களாக என்னுடைய தொகுதியிலிருந்து அநேக மனுக்கள் வந்துகொண்டே இருக்கின்றன. சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவிலும் விருத்தாசலம் தாலூகாவிலும் புஞ்சை நிலம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. அங்கே கிணர் இல்லாததால் பயிரிட முடியவில்லை. அங்கே artisian கிணறுகள் தேவை என்று மனுக்கள் போட்டுக்கொண்டே

[Sri S. Paramananda Rayar] [12th March 1949

யிருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் மேற்படி இணறு வைத்துக் கொடுக்க நிலமும், பைப்பு முதல் எல்லா சாமான்களின் கிரயமும் அந்த இணற்றை அமைத்துக் கொடுக்க எற்படும் labour charges-ம் தாங்களே ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதாகவும், அரசு சர்க்கார் அதை அமைத்துக் கொடுக்கும்படி பல விண்ணப்பங்கள் அனுப்பியும் விசாரணைமாகவில்லை. அங்கே artisian இணறு களை வெட்டிக் கொடுத்தால் ஒரு artisian இணற்றால் 50, 60 ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை நஞ்சையாகச் செய்து நன்செய் சாகுபடி செய்யலாம் என்பதை சர்க்கார் முக்யமாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும். பல பெரிய பெரிய திட்டங்களாகிய இராம பாதசாகர் முதலிய திட்டங்களை வகுத்து 20, 30 வருஷம் கழித்து உணவு அளிக்கும் திட்டத்தைச் செய்வது ஒரு புறம் இருக்கட்டும் முறையில் துரிதமாக அவசியத்தை உணர்ந்து சில ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்கள் செலவு செய்து உடனடியாக சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கு மார்க்கத்தைக் கண்டுபிடித்து அதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக நன்செய நிலங்களில் வெற்றிலைக் கொடிக்கால்கள் போடுவதை தடுக்கவேண்டும். சென்ற சுமார் 4, 5 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னதாக வெற்றிலைக் கொடிக்கால் நூறு ஏக்கர்களாக இருந்தது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் வெற்றிலைக் கொடிக்காலாக மாறிவிட்டன. வெற்றிலைக் கொடிக்காலுக்கு வருஷம் பூராவும் தண்ணீர் இருந்து கொண்டே இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி தண்ணீர் தேங்குவதால் வெற்றிலைக் கொடிக்காலுக்கு சுற்றிலும் அதாவது ஒரு கொடிக்காலுக்கு சுமார் 50 அல்லது 60 ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் வரையில் சதுப்பாகம் இருந்து கொண்டிருப்பதால் நிலத்தின் சத்து குறைந்து வருகிறது. கோடைக்காலங்களில் நிலங்கள் நன்றாய் காய்ந்து வெடித்திருந்தால்தான் நல்ல சாகுபடிக்கு லாயக்குள்ளதாகி அதிக நெல் விளைய முடியும். ஆகவே அதிக வெற்றிலைக் கொடிக்கால்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்வதை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக கவனித்து தடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

"நெல்லிக்குப்பம் கரும்பாலையைப்பற்றி கொஞ்சம் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அங்கே கரும்பாலையில் செய்யும் அக்கிரமங்கள் தாங்கமுடியவில்லை. அதனால் ஏழைகள் சொத்தும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். நெல்லிக்குப்பம் சர்க்கரை ஆலைக்கு கரும்பு பயிரிடும் பிரதேசங்களில் சுமார் 163 கிராமங்களிருக்கின்றன. மேற்படி எல்லா கிராமங்களிலிருந்து பயிறுகும் கரும்புகள் அத்தனையும் கரும்பு விவசாயிகள் நெல்லிக்குப்பம் ஆலைக்கு கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். சுமார் 20, 25 மைல்கள் தூரத்திலிருந்துகூட கரும்புகளை வண்டிகளில் ஏற்றி கரும்பாலைக்குக் கொண்டுவரும்போது ஆலைகளின் அதிகாரிகள் கரும்புகளுக்கு குற்றம் சொல்லி வாங்க மறுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். பாதி விலைக்கும் குறைவாக ஆலை அதிகாரிகள் கேட்கிறார்கள். ஏழை விவசாயிகள் மீண்டும் திருப்பி எடுத்துப்போக முடியாத காரணத்தினால் கேட்ட விலைக்குக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு வீடு திரும்புகிறார்கள். ஆலை அதிகாரிகள் செய்யும் அக்கிரமம் மிகவும் பொருக்கமுடியாததாய் இருக்கிறது. ஏழைகளை காக்க இப்பொழுது சர்க்காரால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட சர்க்கரை ஆலை கட்டுப்பாடு மசோதாவை தக்கபடி திருத்தி ஏழைகளை காப்பாற்ற வேணுமாய் கோறுகிறேன். 2, 3 தினங்களுக்குமுன் கரும்பு கொள்முதல் செய்யும் விஷயத்தில் தகராறுகள் ஏற்பட்டதின் பேரில் சில சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் நேரில் போய் பார்வையிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மறுபடியும் அவர்களிஷ்டப்படியே நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு சலுகையும் ஏழைகளிடம் காண்பிக்கவில்லை. ரொம்பவும் அக்கிரமம் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். இதை கவனிப்பது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய சிற்றுரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

5 * MOHAMED RAFEEUDDIN AHMED ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion and while doing so, I would differ from certain of the observations made by the hon. Mover of the cut motion and before I go into the question proper, I would like to state that I feel a bit nervous at the stern warning adminstered both by the Hon. Minister as well as by you, Mr. Speaker, that remarks on this subject should

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[Mohamed Rafeeuddin Ahmed Ansari Sahib Bahadur]

be strictly confined to the Agricultural Department as such. But as the hon. Mover of the cut motion, in his own peculiar way, remarked, that this demand is co-related with the demands on Irrigation as well as Food, because the one is the source of agriculture and the other is the result of agriculture and therefore it is likely that there may be a slight overlaping here and there. Therefore, I crave your indulgence as well as the indulgence of the Hon. Minister if I transgress the limits strictly of this demand, namely, Agriculture.

"Sir, I suppose it is not a new idea at all, but the fact is admitted by everybody that India is an agricultural country and 75 per cent of its population depend for its livelihood upon agriculture. This, Sir, is all the more true with regard to our own Province where there are very few industries not worth speaking of and the majority of the population of this Province entirely depends upon agriculture to support its living. Therefore, this subject of agriculture assumes very great importance. It has always assumed very great importance and it is much more so at the present time. At the present time, we are all aware that the orderly and the peaceful life of this Province, as well as of the life of the whole country, is threatened by what is called the Red menace, the Communist menace. Every right-thinking man, whether he belongs to the Government benches or whether he belongs to the Opposition benches, is equally perturbed about this rising menace of Communism. No doubt, the Government are taking all possible steps to meet the situation and I do not criticise the Government for taking such steps. But, what I submit is this, that those steps will be entirely of a temporary character, that they will not go into the root of the problem. The root cause of Communism, especially in these parts is the lack of food and lack of clothing for the people. It may be observed that if anybody pays some attention to the matter, it is only in the provinces of Bengal and Madras that Communism is spreading very largely in these days. Why is it so? Except in the industrial area and the mill area, the only provinces of India which are now subjected to the Communist menace, are Bengal and Madras. Why is it? The reason is not far to seek, because Bengal and Madras are deficit in food. Therefore, it becomes very important indeed to pay all the attention that it demands to this department of Agriculture. It is upon the misery of the people that Communism thrives. It is these half-fed and half-clothed poor peasants that offer good ground for Communist propaganda. If you want to get into the root of the matter, it is not enough to take police measures to combat Communism, but the more permanent solution of this problem would be the improvement of the agricultural condition of the Province, so that when the people, especially the conservative people like the people of this country and of this Province, are well-fed and well-clothed, I am sure Communism will come nowhere near them. Why I say this is not because I am enamoured of the Congress Government. The Congress party as it is, constituted to-day—as perhaps the members of the party themselves know their own defects—but I have to say this, at the

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present time and also in the immediate future, that there is no other party in the country which is so well organized and so well equipped for the governance of the country as the Congress party is, although, as I have said, the Congress party has its own defects and everybody has to admit it. Therefore, Sir, in the interests of their party, in the interests of the country at large and in our own interests also, I wish the Congress party rectifies its defects and pays more attention to the criticism that is made against it. One such criticism is that the party and the Government which represents that party is not paying all the attention that is necessary to improve all the agricultural conditions of this Province. Sir, no doubt, the Hon. Minister will say, well, we are doing whatever it is possible for us to do, it takes time, the long-range plans will take some time to fructify and Grow More Food schemes will not also yield immediate results and therefore, you must have patience and you have to wait. I must remind him, Sir, if evolution is to be delayed, it only results in revolution. Therefore, it is not enough for the Hon. Minister to be complacent and to say, we will do whatever it is possible for us to do. This method of improving the agricultural condition of the Province assumes greatest importance at the present time and therefore, I would like to suggest to the Hon. Minister for Agriculture that the Government should organize intensive production drive throughout the Province. It is not enough if a few conferences are called here and there, but it must be a well well-organized and systematized production drive in the Province and everybody should be made to feel the urgent necessity of producing more and still more. For this purpose, it is not enough if you open a few more agricultural colleges or if researches are made on a still more intensive scale. What is the use of research? It only improves knowledge and unless this knowledge is imparted to the agriculturist and is taken to the nook and corner of this Province and the agriculturist is informed of the latest developments in the methods of agriculture, I am afraid all the research will be a waste. Therefore, Sir, I would suggest that side by side with this production drive, the Agricultural Department should go to the villages and teach the agriculturists the new methods of production. In this regard, I will have to differ from the hon. Mover of the cut motion when he said that it is unnecessary to mechanize our agriculture. He said we have got cattle enough and manpower enough and that mechanization would result in waste of the cattle wealth of the country and that it will also make the labour problem more acute. I only wish that he studies the question in a more intelligent way. I would also refer him to the various reports made by experts in this matter which go to prove, that mechanization of agriculture will not result in the poverty of the cattle wealth of the country, that it will not result in making the labour problem more acute, or that the wages of the labourers will go down. I desire to state that experience has shown that mechanization will, on the other hand, improve the conditions of the labour population of the country and will also improve the cattle wealth.

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"Sir, one more minute and I finish. I only want to suggest that it is not enough that these plans are made and policies announced and unless these plans and policies are co-related and put into effect properly, these plans and policies will remain only on paper and nobody will be any the better for it."

SRI K. K. SUBBANNA GOUNDER:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நம்முடைய நாட்டில் விவசாயம் ஒரு முக்கியமான தொழிலாக இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட உணவு விஷயத்தில் நாம் தற்காப்பாக இல்லாதது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். உணவு உற்பத்தியை பெருக்குவதில் முக்கியமாக விவசாய இலாகாவும், மராமத்திலாகாவும், மின்சார இலாகாவும் சேர்ந்து ஒற்றுமையாக வேலை செய்யும்பட்சத்தில் ஒரு வருஷத்திலேயே நம்முடைய பற்றுக்குறையை நீக்கிவிட முடியும், ஆனால் இப்போது விவசாய இலாகாவைப்பற்றியே பேசவேண்டியிருப்பதால் விவசாய இலாகாவில் செய்யவேண்டிய வேலையைப்பற்றி மட்டும் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது விவசாய இலாகாவிலுள்ள விவசாய **demonstrators** விவசாய அபிவிருத்தியை முன்னிட்டு மக்களிடத்தில் நெருங்கிய தொடர்பு வைத்து அவற்றை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யும்படியான முறைகளைச் செய்வதில் கவனம் அதிகமாக செலுத்தப்படுவதில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு இந்த வியாபாரம் ஒன்றுதானிருக்கிறது. அதிலேயே பெரும்பாலும் அவர்களுடைய நேரம் கழிந்துவிடுகிறது. இப்பொழுது பிண்ணுக்கு, இனனும் மற்ற விவசாய கருவிகளை வியாபாரம் செய்வதற்கு கூட்டுறவு இலாகாவிற்கு மாற்றிவிட்டு இந்த விவசாய இலாகா **demonstrators** விவசாயிகளிடம் சென்று விவசாயத்தைப் பறப்புவதற்கு வேண்டிய திட்டங்களை வகுத்து கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாக பூமியில் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்குள்ள முறைகளை அவர்களிடம் பிரசாரம் செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்காக முக்கியமாக இந்த விவசாய **demonstrators** ஒவ்வொரு பிர்க்காவிலும் ஒரு மாதிரிப்பண்ணையை ஏற்படுத்தி அதன் மூலம் விவசாயத்தைப் பறப்புவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்து அதிக உற்பத்தி செய்து நிரூபித்துக் காண்பித்து வந்தால் அவர்களும் அந்த மாதிரி பண்ணைகளைவைத்து விவசாயத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்து உணவையும் உற்பத்திசெய்வார்கள். அப்படி காண்பித்து ஏக்கருக்கு 20 மணு விளையும் இடத்தில் 25 மணு தான்யம் கிடைக்கிறது என்று தெரிந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு பிறகு எந்தவிதமான பிரசாரமும் வேண்டாம். அவர்களே அதில் ஈடுபடுவார்கள். அதற்கு மேல் அவர்கள் தானுவே அதற்குவேண்டிய முறைகளை கையாளுவார்கள். ஆதலால் மற்ற வியாபாரங்களை விட்டு விட்டு விவசாயிகளை சீர்திருத்தம் செய்ய வேண்டியது முக்கியமானதொருவிஷயம்.

"இன்னும் விவசாய தொழிலுக்கு முக்கியமானது நீர் பாசனம். அந்த வசதி அவசியம் வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது மான்ய கோரிக்கையில் அதிக கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், சில இடங்களில் கிணறுகள் வெட்ட முடியாமல் பாரைகளாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த மாதிரியான இடங்களில் **boring sets** வைத்து கிணறுகளைத் தோண்டிக் கொடுத்து வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது பல sets **Engineering department**-ல் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், அதிகம் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. விண்ணப்பங்கள் போட்டு பல மாதங்களாகியும் இன்னும் sets கிடைக்காமலிருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் இன்னும் அதிகமாக **boring sets** வாங்கி விவசாயிகள் விண்ணப்பங்கள் போட்டவுடனேயே சீக்கிரமாக கிடைக்கும்படி செய்தால் இன்னும் அதிகமான பூமிகளை திருத்தி விவசாயத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

The House, then, adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

III.—GIFT OF BHARATHI WORKS TO GOVERNMENT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Now the Hon. Minister for Education will make a statement."

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I would like to make the following statement to this House as I think the House will be deeply interested in this matter.

"There is a popular feeling that the works of Sri C. Subrahmanya Bharathi, the great poet of Modern Tamil Renaissance, should be acquired by the Government and made available for the use of the public generally at as cheap a cost as possible. I have great pleasure in informing this House, and through the House, the public at large, that Sri A. V. Meyyappa Chettiyar has agreed to convey to the Government the rights vested in him of reproducing the poet's songs by sound-reproducing or broadcasting devices. The terms of his letter are as follows:—

'I hereby undertake to transfer to the Government of Madras, by way of gift, all rights in respect of the reproduction by sound-producing or broadcasting devices, of the songs, poems and other compositions and works, both in English and in Tamil, of the late Sri C. Subrahmanya Bharathi. The formal deed of gift in favour of Government will be executed by me as soon as possible.'

"Sri C. Viswanatha Ayyar, the Poet's brother, has also agreed to convey to the Government his proprietary rights in regard to the printing and publication of the poet's works to the Government for a consideration of Rs. 15,000. In addition, he has agreed to convey as a gift the manuscripts of the poet in order that they may be kept in a befitting manner in the Government Museum.

"Sri C. Viswanatha Ayyar's letter is in the following terms:—

'I hereby agree to convey the proprietary rights I have over Poet C. Subrahmanya Bharathi's works to the Government of Madras for a consideration of Rs. 15,000 *(rupees fifteen thousand only). I shall also convey, as a gift, the manuscripts of Poet Bharathi to be kept by the Government of Madras in the Government Museum.*

'I retain the right to sell such of the printed and published stock of the poet's works that I have in my possession on this date within one year from to-day.

'The Government may make such arrangements as it thinks fit to make the poet's works popular and available to the public at as cheap a cost as possible.

'This agreement may come into effect from to-day.'

"The Government wish to convey their thanks to Sri A. V. Meyyappa Chettiyar for his gift and to Sri C. Viswanatha Ayyar for his gift of the poet's manuscripts and for agreeing to convey his publishing rights. The Government will make such arrangements as they think fit to make the poet's work popular and available to the public at as cheap a cost as possible."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister has taken nearly five minutes for his statement. If he had told me that he would take such time, I would not have allowed him to make the statement."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Now the time is 2-34 p.m. I have taken only three or four minutes."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the Hon. Minister thinks that he has not taken more time, that is all right."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I did not want to disturb the Hon. Minister while he was making his statement. This item has not been included in the agenda and I was wondering under what rule he was making his statement especially when we are considering the budget. No notice has been given for this purpose. No item can find a place in the agenda without the previous notice. This is not the occasion to make such a statement. He could have waited for some more time when the Education Budget would be presented to this House and he ought to have chosen that occasion for making this statement. I request the Hon. Speaker to enlighten me on this point."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House would remember the great works of the late Sri C. Subrahmanya Bharathi. Many Members of this House wanted that it should not be made the monopoly of private persons but that it should be made a national property. As this is an important question, the Hon. Minister for Education told me that he would take only two minutes to deliver this statement. But now he has taken more than two minutes. I also told him that if it would take more than two minutes, he could make that statement after 5 p.m. to-day."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I must say this. . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then it will become a debate."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I do not want to raise a debate. What I want to say is that in any Parliament, Ministers have got a right to make a statement to the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Ordinarily it is not allowed during the budget session. But as a special case, I have allowed it."

II—VOTING ON THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND XVIII—AGRICULTURE—*cont.*

SRI K. K. SUBBANNA GOUNDER:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, சர்கனவே நான் boring sets அதிகமாக வாங்கிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கொன்னேன். அவ்விதம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கனம் விவசாய மந்திரியவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[Sri K. K. Subbanna Gounder] [12th March 1949

"இன்னும் சில இடங்களில் கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு boring sets-ஐயும் tractors ஐயும் வாடகைக்குக் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அப்படி கொடுத்து வரும்போது திரும்பத் திரும்ப வாடகை வசூலித்து வருகிறார்கள். அதாவது கோபி செட்டி பாளயத்திற்கு பக்கமாக உள்ள இடத்திலிருக்கும் set கோபிசெட்டிபாளயத்திற்கு வந்தால் அதற்கு கோயம்பத்தூரிலிருந்து வாடகை வசூலித்து வருகிறார்கள். மறுபடியும் கோபி செட்டி பாளயத்திற்கு அருகில் இருக்கும் கிராமத்திற்கு அப்பொழுதே எடுத்துச்சென்றால் அப்பொழுதும் மறுபடியும் கோயம்புத்தூருக்கு வாடகை வசூலித்து வருகிறார்கள். இதனால் திரும்பத் திரும்ப வாடகை வசூலிப்பதாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு கஷ்டம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இதை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும். வாஸ்தவத்தில் எந்த இடத்திலிருந்து எடுத்துச் செல்லுகிறார்களோ அந்த இடத்திலிருந்துதான் வாடகையை வசூல்செய்ய வேண்டும். இதை மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இன்னொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் சோளம் வெள்ளாமை அதிகம் செய்யப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது 4, 5 வருஷமாக அதிகமாக சோளம் வெள்ளாமை பூர்ணமாகக் கெட்டுவருகிறது. அந்த வெள்ளாமை செய்யும்போது மார்ச்சு 15-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து மார்ச்சு 31-ம் தேதி வரையில் விதை விதைத்தால்தான் நன்றாக இருக்கும். ஒரு பூமி முன்னும் ஒரு பூமி பின்னும் விதைத்தால் முதலில் விதைத்த பூமி அறுவடையாகி அந்தக்காற்று அறுவடையாகாத மற்றபூமியில் அடித்தால் அந்த வெள்ளாமை கெட்டுவிடும். இப்பொழுது ஜனவரி மாதம் 15-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து ஏப்ரல் வரை விதைக்கிறார்கள். இதனால்தான் இந்த 4, 5 வருஷங்களாக வெள்ளாமை கெட்டுவிடுகிறது. ஒரேகாலத்தில் பயிரிட்டால் தான் பயிர் நன்றாக இருக்கும். ஆகையால் சோளத்தை மார்ச்சு 15-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து மார்ச்சு 31-ம் தேதி வரையில்தான் வெள்ளாமையிடலாம் என்று ஒரு சட்டம் போடவேண்டும். ஆகையால் சோளம் வெள்ளாமையின் நன்மையை முன்னிட்டு அதற்கு ஒரு சட்டம் விதிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அதோடுகூட பிண்ணுக்கு விலை இப்பொழுது ரொம்பவும் ஜாஸ்தியாக இருக்கிறது. கண்ட்ரோல் இருந்தகாலத்திலும் ரூ. 300, ரூ. 200 என்று இருந்தது. பிண்ணுக்கிற்கு அவ்வளவு விலைவைக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. பிண்ணுக்கு decontrol செய்யும்போது டன் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 200 உயர்ந்தபட்ச விலையாக நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்பட்டது. இது தவறு. பிண்ணுக்கு கண்ட்ரோல் இருந்த காலத்திலேயே கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டில் டன் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 200 தான் இருந்தது. அந்த விலையையே இப்பொழுது உயர்ந்த பட்ச விலையாக நிர்ணயம் செய்திருக்கக்கூடாது. டன் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 120 முதல் 150 வரையில் வைத்து நிர்ணயம் செய்யவெண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* Sri G. KUMARASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few observations with special reference to agriculture. Most unhesitatingly and wholeheartedly I support the Demand made by the Hon. Minister for Agriculture for a sum of rupees 1,36,22,600. Gladder still would I have been if a much larger amount had been provided for this Demand because agriculture is an all-important item. Some eminent men have said that agricuture is the most important defence of any country, more important than even military or education, because 86 per cent of our people are agriculturists, and we depend on them for food.

"Sir, I would like to make a few observations on the budget because I was not given an opportunity to participate in the general discussion. The budget, judged by all financial standards, is an exceedingly nice one. From the view-point of balancing the budget, it is no doubt good because no amount has been drawn

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from the Revenue Reserve Fund. Of course, there are some taxation measures which affect the common man. One high budget authority, has stated that he who controls the finances of the State also controls the policy and the destiny of the State. Well, I do not like to discuss at length on the general features of the budget as a whole.

"Now, Sir, coming to the Demand under discussion. Agriculture is an important item as I have already stated. The Hon. Minister for Agriculture has so many schemes for the improvement of agriculture, which if given effect to would play an important part in our nation's destiny. Banana Research Station in Tanjore; Coconut nurseries in eight districts; fruit-farms and agricultural research stations and their expansion; Model orchard-*cum*-nurseries; pepper research stations; demonstration of fruit products and their preservation; opening of cattle-breeding farms; and improvement of several types of cotton in the whole Province. All these schemes in the budget certainly contribute to the prosperity and well-being of the nation.

"Sir, I would like to point out that provision should also be made for the adequate supply of seeds and manure, iron and steel, and the control of pests and diseases of crops. Science and agricultural graduates and fieldmen should be given proper and adequate training in Horticulture. Government should explore possibilities of mechanized cultivation by the use of modern agricultural machinery. Sir, when we go to the countryside, we still find people making a lot of complaints against the Government that they have not been supplied with manure and seeds, cart tyres, etc. So, their suffering knows no bounds.

"Now, I come to the Vizagapatnam district which is very famous and stands foremost in the Province for its fruit produce. It is a most unfortunate thing that *Alamunda* in the Vizagapatnam district which is producing a special variety of mango fruits, has not got a fruit research station. So, it is absolutely necessary a fruit research station should be started there immediately. And in the coastal area of the Vizagapatnam district where coconuts and bananas are found in abundance it is equally important that it should have a fruit research station.

"Sir, to make agriculture a success, it is absolutely necessary that irrigation schemes should be given effect to. In the Vizagapatnam district, as I have once before said on the floor of the House, there are twenty taluks and fourteen of them are in the zamindari area and the ryots in the zamindari area are suffering for lack of irrigation facilities. If rivers like Vamsadhara and Nagavalli are harnessed and water is supplied to the distressed areas, it will greatly benefit them. I hope the Hon. Minister for Agriculture will give effect to these schemes. I support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Agriculture and I congratulate him for what he has done."

* Sri V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister for Agriculture has presented us a budget 2-45 p.m.

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and in introducing it, he dealt at length the various aspects of the various schemes and developments that are proposed for the year. On the whole I find that the provisions made in the budget are not adequate. Rather I will say, it is a disappointing budget. For, as we all know, agriculture is the main industry of our country; seventy per cent of our population depend on agriculture; our land is mainly an agricultural country endowed with all natural resources, high mountains, big rivers, fertile soil and intelligent and hard-working labour. In spite of all this, it is rather disappointing to see that such a country, which was said to be once flowing with milk and honey, should now be deficient in food crops. This seems to be an irony of fate. Apart from the natural resources, our land is served by two monsoons. Of course the monsoons have their own vagaries, and economists have said that Indian Budget is a gamble of monsoons. I grant it. It is known to all. So what is the duty of our Ministers? They must forearm and forestall all these difficulties. The question of shortage of food is our present cry. From the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, somehow this kind of cry is heard. It is up to the Provincial and Central Governments to meet this contingency. After all, we know we are deficient in food by 10 per cent. Is it after all too great a difficulty to overcome? I would say, it is easy to overcome it in a given time. We have short-range and long-range schemes, big irrigation projects, Grow More Food schemes and all that; but what is the net result? We are still as we were, or where we began three years back! Against this, our population is increasing year by year. That is another factor we have to provide for. Therefore it is our duty to raise and encourage in our country more and more of food crops. In this respect, I am sorry to say, Government are not doing that which is expected of them. Both the Provincial and Central Governments care more for industries only. The agricultural peasant is not properly cared for. Almost nothing has been done to increase his food crop. Agricultural labour is what it was several years back. Because it is not organized it receives scant courtesy. So is the position of the farmer. If mill labour is paid less or if an industry meets with trouble, there is a loud hue and cry. But the uneducated and ignorant farmer is left where he is, and he is not able to raise his voice effectively before the Government. Therefore his unfortunate position is nothing but deplorable. Therefore it is up to the representatives of agriculturists to take up their cause. Our Ministers have got several projects, grow more food and all that; but they have not effectively done anything. Take for example, the Grow More Food Campaign. What has it achieved? It was begun more as a propaganda by the Revenue Department; and of course, the Agriculture department had its own share, but its share was inadequate. Now, for improving food-supply, two or three factors are necessary. They are irrigation, water-supply, manure, labour and capital. As regards irrigation it cannot be easily solved; long-range and short-range programmes will have their own time. In the short-range scheme like grow more food the important factor to be borne in mind is that

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the yield from the existing areas should be increased. For, from the irrigated portion of land by the Godavari in the north to the Bhavani or the Cauveri in the south, which is in thousands of acres, this 10 per cent deficiency can be made up. We can safely rely on these perennial rivers for this. Besides water, manure also is necessary. Of course, if proper manure in adequate quantities is supplied in the scientific method, then, this 10 per cent deficiency can be wiped off. But our Government plead inability to supply adequate manure. Oil-cakes, they have very little; ammonium sulphate, they have to import from foreign countries. But what about fish manure? They have fish guanos in plenty; and similarly bonemeal. Regarding green manure leaves, by intensive propaganda, they can ask people to grow them. I think some advance has been made in this respect. And I give credit to Government for this. If only Government take special interest to supply green manure, food deficiency can be very easily made up.

" Then, Sir, in the field of agricultural engineering, our Government are following a path in the right direction. The agricultural engineering department has been formed two or three years back, and I am glad to see that it is making good headway. Here again our country has to depend for machinery on foreign countries, and so there too, we are handicapped. Some tractors we have imported and some agricultural implements also. But when they fall into disrepairs we have not got the spare parts to mend them. This could have been easily foreseen, and Government could have imported along with the machinery their spare parts also. I am told that tractors have to come from America and their spare parts from England. If that were the position it is not a happy thing. Similarly the supply of iron materials and implements for farmers is very inadequate."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—" The hon. Member has one minute more."

* SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" My previous speaker spoke of the tube well, bore well and artisian well. The general idea is that the machinery for all this should be with the Industries department. In reality it should be under the control of the Agriculture department. I have written to the Minister for Agriculture about this, and I hope due action will be taken on it. As may time is up, I resume my seat though I have much more to say."

SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM.—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் தலையெடுத்து எல்லா பொருள்களின் விலைகளும் ஏறிவிட்டபடியால் பயிர்த் தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தும் வண்ணம் தக்ககூலி கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு மிராசுதார்கள் இணங்காததால் தகராறுகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. இதற்கு மத்தியில் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் பயிர்த்தொழிலாளர்களிடையில் நுழைந்து கலகங்களை உண்டாக்கி வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் கலகங்கள் ஏற்பட்டன. பட்டுக்கோட்டை, மன்னார்குடி தாலுகாக்களில் கலகங்கள் நடந்தன, கனம் பிரதம மந்திரி தஞ்சாவூர் சென்று ஏதோ சமரசம் செய்வதாக

தெரிவித்தார்கள். அதற்காகவே அங்கு சென்று வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை; தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிலும் சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிலும் கலகம் அதிகம் ஏற்பட்டன. சென்ற ஜூன் மாதம் கனம் மராமத்திலாகா மந்திரியவர்களும் சிதம்பரம் வந்து மிராசுதார்களையும், தொழிலாளத் தலைவர்களையும் கூட்டி மகாநாடு நடத்தினார். அதில் செய்த தீர்மானப்படி மிராசுதார்கள் நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லை. அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கு தந்திகளும் கடிதங்களும் வந்து கொண்டிருந்தன. இன்னும் ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை. இதைகளை நிவர்த்தி செய்ய யாதாயினும் ஒரு 'பில்' கொண்டு வரலாமென்று காந்தி விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர் சம்பள நிர்ணய 'பில்' என்று ஒரு 'பில்'லையும் கொண்டுவந்தேன். அதற்கு எனக்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்காமல் கனம் விவசாய மந்திரியவர்கள், கனம் ஜகஜீவன்ராம் கொண்டு வந்ததை அனுசரித்து ஒரு சம்பள போர்டை நியமிப்பதாகத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். அதனால் நான் என்னுடைய 'பில்'லை வாபீஸ் வாங்க வேண்டியதாக இருந்தது. அப்படி நான் வாபீஸ் வாங்கிக்கொண்டும் இன்று வரை யாதொரு போர்டையும் கொண்டுவரவில்லை. நாட்டில் மக்கள் உடைய விவசாய தொல்லையும் இன்னும் மாறவில்லை."

"கனம் இராஜாஜி பிரதமராக இருந்த காலத்தில் விவசாயி கடன் நிவாரண மசோதா கொண்டுவந்தார். அதனால் எவ்வளவோ விவசாயிகள் சௌகர்யமடைந்தார்கள். அதை அனுசரித்தும் விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர் நன்மைக்காக நான் ஒரு மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்தேன். சர்க்கார் அந்த மசோதாவை இன்னும் சபைக்குக் கொண்டுவரவில்லை. அந்த மசோதாவைக்கொண்டு வந்தால் விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லலாம் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால் இன்னும் அந்த மசோதாவை சபைக்குகொண்டுவரவில்லை. காரணம் என்ன என்பது தெரியவில்லை."

"மேலும் சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிலும் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிலும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகமாக கூலிகொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியும் அதை மிராசுதார்கள் ஒப்புக்கொண்டும் இன்னும் அப்படி கொடுக்கவே இல்லை. அதற்கு பதிலாக ஆழூர் கிராமத்தில் மிராசுதார்கள் தங்களுடைய கிராமத்து தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு கூலி கொடுக்காமல் வெளியூரிலிருந்து ஆள்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து வைத்துக்கொண்டு பயிரிட்டுவருகிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி கேட்டால் அடி ஆள்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த அடி ஆட்களின் உதவியைக்கொண்டு உள்ளூர் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு கூலி கொடுக்காமல் வெளியூர் ஆட்களுக்கு கூலிகொடுத்து விவசாயத்தை நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். அதன் மூலம் உள்ளூர் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கஷ்டம் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி சர்க்காரிடம் சொன்னால் மிராசுதார்கள் சர்க்காரிடம் தப்பாகச் சொல்லி நமக்களுக்கு சாதகம் செய்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள், சர்க்கார் அவர்கள் சொல்வதைத்தான் கேட்பதாக இருக்கிறது. வெளியூர் ஆட்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பயிரிட்டதை அறுவடை செய்யும்பொழுது ரிசர்வ் போலீசை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பந்தோபஸ்தாக அறுவடைசெய்கிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி சர்க்காரிடம் சொன்னால் மிராசுதார்கள் தப்பும் தவறுமாக சர்க்காரிடம் சொல்லி தங்களுடைய காரியத்தையே சாதித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் வெளியூரிலிருந்து ஆட்களைக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லவேண்டும். மிராசுதார்கள் அவ்விதம் செய்வதால் உள்ளூர் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்காமல் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்காரிடம் எவ்வளவோ சொல்லியும் மிராசுதார்கள் தங்களுடைய காரியத்தையே செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அதற்கு கேள்வி முறையே இல்லை. இதற்காக ஒரு சட்டம் செய்ய வேண்டிய தவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இதை இன்னும் வளரவிட்டுக்கொண்டே போனால் ஒன்றும் நடக்காது."

"மேலும் அக்ரேரியன் கமிட்டியின் முன் சீர்காழி ஸ்ரீநிவாச முதலியார் ஒரு ஸ்டேட்மெண்டு கொடுத்தார். எல்லா சிலவும்போக பாதி கொடுத்து விடலாம் என்று சொன்னார். அதன்படி செய்வது நலம். விவசாய தொழிலாளர் சங்கம் ஒரு தொழிலாளிக்கு தினம் ஒன்றுக்கு பட்டணம்படி இரண்டு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், போனால் 12 கலம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் சொன்னார்கள். அதுவும் ஸ்ரீனிவாச முதலியார் கொடுத்த ஸ்டேட்மெண்டும்

ஒன்றுதான். அதன்படியே செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய ஜீவனத்திற்கு வழிதேடிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியளவு கூலி கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இரண்டாவதாக விவசாய கடன் நிவாரண மசோதாவைப்போல் விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர் கூலி நிர்ணய மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மூன்றாவதாக ம்யாசுதார்கள் சொல்வதை யெல்லாம் பூர்ணமாக நம்பிவிடவேண்டாமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். விவசாயத் தொழில் தலைவர்களையும் அழைத்து அவர்களையும் விசாரித்து முடிவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நான்காவதாக ஸ்ரீநிவாச முதலியார் கொடுத்த ஸ்டேட்மெண்டைப் பார்த்து அதன்படி சர்க்கார் தீர்ப்பளிக்க வேணுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துகொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, I am very thankful to the Members for the good and kind suggestions which they made from out of their experience of the working of the Agricultural department, and particularly to the hon. Mr. Abdul Majid who said that the Hon. Minister for Agriculture and himself knew practically very little about agriculture. In the beginning of my speech, I admitted that I knew precious little about agriculture. So this discussion will certainly help me. The discussion in general turned on the adequacy of the grant, the need for appointing an Advisory Council, establishment of model farms, prevention of soil erosion, relieving the department from the work of distributing manures, etc., the need for supplying more agricultural implements and mechanized cultivation. I propose to give a general reply to all these points without referring to the points raised by each individual speaker.

"Swami Sahajananda referred to the kisan-mirasdar troubles. I do not want the Agricultural department to take any part in these disputes. My own feeling is that the officers of the Agricultural department like the demonstrators, who have to advise the ryots, should be non-party men and acceptable to all the ryots. If they enter into the controversial field of labour disputes and take sides, the utility of their services will be lost to the public. Therefore settlement of labour disputes should be dealt with by some other department and not the Agricultural department. My Hon. Colleague the Minister for Industries is in charge of Labour and his department deals with labour disputes. My appeal to the hon. Members of this House is to see that the officers and subordinates of the Agricultural department do not take any part or sides in the disputes between agricultural labourers and mirasdars. Once a deputation of the subordinates of the department came to me asking for an increase of pay and improvement of their service conditions. The advice that I gave them was that instead of waiting in deputation, they should, by their services and love to the people, create such a strong public opinion in favour of improving their service conditions that no Government or Assembly dare to brush it aside.

"Some of the Members complained that the Agricultural Demonstrators were not taking enough interest and suggested that they should be made to take more interest in their work. One of

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the criticisms is that the Agricultural department is now more or less a trading department, and that the scientifically trained men should be relieved of this trading business and made to devote themselves to the work for which they are primarily intended, namely, to demonstrate to the ryots improved methods of agriculture, advise them on the manures that will best suit particular crops and on combating pests and plant diseases, and in general to help in every way to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Mr. Ismail Sahib said that he was surprised at my statement that the Agricultural department is a scientific department. I maintain that it is a scientific department and its strength should not be reduced. In fact, the cry of many of the Members is that we must have more staff. One or two Members said that there must be one demonstrator for every firka and that he must be able to help the ryot in translating the results of research done in the research stations of our Province into the field. Our Research department is doing splendid work. Everyone, who is connected with agriculture, coming from Northern India or other parts of the world, testify to this effect. But the results of the research have not yet been translated into the field. In the last four years, those who have been trained in agriculture could not do much on account of the trade business which has been foisted upon them during war time. As I have already said, the department has been relieved of the work of distributing groundnut cake. We have decontrolled groundnut cake altogether. The hon. Mr. B. Venkataratnam pleaded for reintroducing control on groundnut cake because its price had gone up considerably after decontrol. It is a vicious circle. I would prefer decontrol to recontrol. The price may have gone up to-day but it will come down to normal. Many mills had been closed because they could not work economically with the restriction on price. So, under control, we have less production. Though the price has increased, it is compensated by the increased production.

" Orders have already been issued that hereafter agricultural implements should be sold through co-operative societies and not through the Agricultural department. One Member took objection to this. He said that distribution through co-operative societies was worse than distribution through the Agricultural department. (Sri V. Raghavayya: ' Certainly.') I don't think so. When there is so much divergence of opinion among the Members themselves, it is difficult for me to find out the correct position. I feel that the Co-operative department is trained in the line of commerce. That department has got a number of wholesale and retail societies for the sale of certain articles and along with them agricultural implements also will be tacked on. Unfortunately the Government of India have been persistently refusing permission to transfer the sale of standard steel and iron materials to the co-operative societies. For the sale of standard steel and iron materials, a licence is required from the Iron and Steel Controller and he is not prepared to give licence for sale through co-operative societies. These materials are in very short

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supply. So these have got to be sold through the Agricultural department. I am only waiting for an opportunity to relieve the department of this work also.

" Reference was made by several Members to the shortage of cart tyres. In this we are short of production. The only sources of supply are the Tata Company in Bombay and imports to a very small extent from abroad. We are trying our best to get larger allotments from the Government of India and we can take only what is allotted. Whatever allotment we get, we want to distribute equitably. A village will have about 100 carts. From the available supply, the department is not able to give more than two pairs of cart tyres per village per year. From this one can understand how serious the shortage is. The Government have directed that the supply should be villagewar. If priority of applications is made the basis, one village may consume the whole stock. 3-15 p.m.

" Sir, one hon. Member is asking me: ' what is the good? ' I must say, Sir, that beggars are not choosers. Cart tyres do not come out of the earth. Iron ore may come which may be converted into steel, but cart tyres do not. So the question might very well be put to the Government of India and the Industries Minister as to why they do not supply us with enough quantities in spite of the demand. I do agree, Sir, with my hon. Friend that we are in a ridiculous position. For want of cart tyres many carts in the villages have gone out of use. That is a very hard thing for the ryot. That is the position, Sir, with regard to axles and cart tyres.

" Sir, in regard to chemical manures two or three criticisms have been made. We are getting a quantity of chemical manure; half of the entire quantity was being distributed by the Agriculture Department and the other half by the I.C.I., till last year. Unfortunately a statement has been made here, Sir, that the Government have taken over the distribution from the I.C.I. as a matter of patronage and given to some other persons. I am sorry, Sir, that Members should have used the word ' patronage '. It was the I.C.I., Sir, who were having the monopoly and patronage in regard to the entire quantity of chemical manure. The Government did not want that anybody should have a monopoly. I may inform the House, Sir, that Rs. 17 to Rs. 20 was being given as expenditure for distribution to the I.C.I. and we thought it was too much. So we called for tenders for the distribution right and as a matter of fact we have saved nearly Rs. 5 lakhs last year and we hope to save much more this year also. So we called for tenders and the right was given to the one who made the lowest tenders. I do not know how this can be called patronage. I can only say that a wrong word has been used. It is not patronage. I may tell you, Sir, that when we got the tenders the rates varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. Whereas we were paying Rs. 20–8–0 to the I.C.I. we have been given this year only Rs. 15–8–0 which has tended to make a gain of Rs. 5 per ton, for the 75 thousand tons of chemical fertilisers. Can that be called the distribution of patronage, Sir?

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"Sir, Mr. S. Ismail Sahib said that Parry & Company was being given 30 per cent of the manure for distribution. I have to tell him, Sir, that it is not exactly correct. I would have said, Sir, not Parry & Company, but the Fertilisers' Firm in Conference were getting 30 per cent of the total, not Parry & Company alone. They have been allowed by the Government even prior to 1946, 30 per cent of the total supply of chemical manure for making manure mixtures for sale to plantations and other areas. In other respects we have got the Fertiliser Advisory Board which consists of almost all the experts in the matter. In the matter of applications for further supply of fertilisers the Board has made recommendations and the Government have generally accepted their recommendations.

"Regarding the question of bone meal, Mr. Ismail said that the export of bone meal should be permitted, whereas Mr. Palaniswami Gounder said that no export should be allowed but all the available supply should be used here. I may tell the House, Sir, that the production of bone meal in this Province is much more than our demand as we want only about 5,000 tons of bone meal and the rest can conveniently be exported. For every 100 tons of bone meal supplied to us, we are permitting an equal quantity to be exported outside the Province. We are recommending to the Governmnet of India for export in this matter also.

"The other point that has been raised in the course of the debate was that there was no sufficient co-ordination between the different departments, viz; Agriculture, Engineering, Electricity and so on. I do not at all agree, Sir, that there is no co-ordination in the matter. No other district is more blessed, Sir, in the matter of supply of electricity to rural parts than Coimbatore district from which my hon. Friend Mr. Palaniswami Gounder comes. When we make a comparison of the availability of electricity in other parts of the Province and Coimbatore, the rural supply of electricity has been done mostly in the Coimbatore than in other districts. (Interruption.) It is nearer Malabar, Sir, and therefore I must care for it the more. That only shows that the electricity that is produced from Pykara has to go through Coimbatore district to the other districts. Of course it has also its disadvantages. The water table level which was 10 feet about 10 years ago has gone down to 36 feet with the result that more pumps are required. The subterranean water level has gone down. Therefore, Sir, even in Coimbatore it has not been an unmixed blessing. That aspect has also to be considered.

"The other request has been, Sir, that there must be model farms in every taluk. That is a consummation, Sir, which should devoutly be wished for. But it is not so easy from the financial point of view. We have already 47 demonstration and research farms which are spread over the Province and we have one farm in every district. If we want to have one demonstration farm in every taluk, Sir, it would mean a stupendous cost, much as I would wish it, that cannot be done under the present financial condition of the country. I feel, Sir, that in the present circumstances the House will not vote for it and even if the House were to vote for

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it, it will mean additional cost and fresh taxation will have to be imposed and any such proposal will be hooted down by everybody. So, Sir, in every firka or taluk ryots' farms are being taken or helped by the demonstrator as model farms. It has been done and it is being done and particularly they will be able to do it better with the relief that they will get from the state-trading schemes.

"Sir, Mr. Rafeeudin Sahib spoke about the rising menace of Communism. As I replied to Swami Sahajananda, Sir, the matter should be within the purview of the Agricultural Department. The Department of Agriculture should not dabble in the question of agricultural labour. It should be attended to more by hon. Members themselves and they should watch Communism or their subversive activities."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It seems Swami Sahajananda wants it to be explained in Tamil as he feels some doubt about it."

THE HON. SRI. K. MADHAVA MENON.—"நான் சொல்லுகிற பதில் என்னவென்றால் சிசான் தகராறுகள் சம்பந்தமாகவும் விவசாய தொழிலாளர்களுடைய சம்பள சம்பந்தமாகவுமுள்ளதை விவசாய இலாகா தொடவே கூடாது. விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டும் லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டும் சிநேகமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு இலாகாவின் வேலையை மற்றொரு இலாகா செய்வதாக இருந்தால் அது நன்றாக இருக்காது. அந்தந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு செய்வதுதான் நன்றாக இருக்கும். விவசாய இலாகா செய்வதாக இருந்தால் லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு செய்வதைவிட கஷ்டியாக இருந்தாலும் இருக்கும். ஆகையால் அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டுதான் பண்ணை வேண்டியதாக இருக்கும்."

SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM.—"விவசாய போர்டை எப்பொழுது நியமிக்கப் போகிறார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI. K. MADHAVA MENON.—"விவசாய போர்டை அமைப்பதற்கு தொழில் மந்திரி கலெக்டர்களுக்கு எழுதி பெயர்களை எழுதி யனுப்பிக்கச் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஜாஸ்திகாலம் தள்ளாமல் போர்டு வந்துவிடும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

"Sir, Mr. Chidambara Ayyar spoke about the blackmarketing in the seeds. It is a very sad thing, Sir, that people who purchase the seed from the department at Rs. 15 should resell it at a higher rate. Seed was being sold at Rs. 15. Sir, when on account of decontrol the price of paddy rose to Rs. 30 and the District Officers advised us that the department might raise the price of the seed also. But the Government ordered 'We have no business to make a profit in this, though some people may recklessly do so out of depravity, by selling the seed at a profit after having purchased it at Rs. 15'. I entirely agree, Sir, that that is a thing which we have to condemn strongly and raise public opinion against it. That is the only way. There is nothing else which we can do.

"Mr. Ismail said, Sir, that I wanted to escape my responsibility by saying that it was a scientific department. Not at all, Sir. It was on an absolute realization of the responsibility that I said that it was a scientific department. I say, Sir, that those people are there to give scientific advice and I have said that people cannot expect the department to do work other than work of a scientific character to which they were accustomed. It was

more in the realization of my sense of my responsibility, Sir, that I said that, and not shirking my responsibility. It is not in my habit.

" I have spoken, Sir, about soil conservation in my introductory speech. I entirely agree with my hon. Friends that Mother Earth is responsible for every thing. We must give Mother Earth sufficient rest; the law of nature cannot be thwarted. If we take some quantity from Mother Earth we have to return back an equal quantity. Otherwise nature will react in such a way that it will be impossible for us to resist. Mr. Palaniswami Gounder said, Sir, that this Government is very particular about other industries and not about agriculture. I would remind him, Sir, that agriculture is the basic industry in this Province and if we want our cotton mills to go on, and if we want our groundnut oil mills to go on we must care for our agriculture. Unless the basic industry is well looked after no other industry can thrive.

" There is no such thing as rivalry among the Ministers, Sir, as to whether agriculture should succeed or industries should succeed. We know well that unless the basic industries succeed other industries must fail.

" Sir, the mover of the cut motion, Mr. Sinna Kaziar, was very humorous but he was not speaking about my department mostly. He did not say one word about agriculture. He talked mostly about food rationing. My hon. Friend Dr. Rajan, will be moving the next demand about food on which Mr. Sinna Kaziar may wax eloquent. It won't be proper for me to answer the questions regarding food rationing. I do not want to tread in a place where even angels fear to tread.

" His forcible argument relating to my department was on the subject of mechanisation of agriculture. He said: We do not want mechanisation in the country. To some extent I agree with him, Sir. Individual opinions like that of Mr. Sinna Kaziar or myself do not count. The only criterion is that the majority of people here want some tractors and bull dozers, for there are some areas where ordinary ploughs cannot plough with the help of cattle. Such areas can be brought under the plough, Sir, by the use of a bull dozer or a tractor. And certainly Mr. Sinna Kaziar or myself is not going to stand in the way of any such mechanisation in those areas.

" Then it was said, Sir, that chemical manures are harmful to the country. That is a matter, Sir, where even experts differ. I do not know about the expert capacity of Mr. Sinna Kaziar, Sir, to advise that we should not use chemical manures. But there are departmental heads and experts who say that there is nothing harmful in chemical manures if they are properly used and in proper doses. It was also stated, Sir, with the use of superphosphate the plants came well but there was no crop. Evidently there has been an improper use of the manure. People must take the advice of the people in the department who are trained for it. I do not want to enter into a controversy, Sir, whether chemical

fertilisers are good or not. We are advised by the department and we shall certainly follow that advice if it is the demand of the majority that chemical fertilisers are good and should not be stopped.

" Then, Sir, my hon. Friend, Abdul Khader Jamalee of Ramnad said the same thing about the department. I want to reply to one of the remarks which I was surprised to hear. He asked what we were going to find by research on plantains. His point was whether plantains would be made more sweet or more sour. Plantain is a very good fruit; it is sweet. If it is a big industry in our country, we can develop it and grow it in more areas than at present. I trust the Malappazham of the area from which my Friend comes is good. We make research on plantains to improve the condition, to increase the area of cultivation and the quantity and to improve the quality. We can get some amount of tax also, as my hon. Friend says Research is not a thing which we should despise. It is not merely for sweetness or sourness but it is as to how we can increase the quantity and improve the quality of plantains. 3-30 p.m

" The hon. Member, Mr. P. Venkatarama Ayyar, was speaking not about my department but about the disparity of price. He said that my hon. Friend, Dr. Rajan, purchases rice in Tanjore and sells it in Madras. His complaint was that he purchases it at a low price at Tanjore and sells it at a higher price at Madras. If the Food Department has made a profit out of it, he will reply when he has occasion to do so.

" I entirely agree with the view expressed by Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar and some other Members that the attempt should be to give sufficient manure and other things to areas where more things can be grown. I have been wishing that the Government should give more manure to Godavari and Tanjore to increase production, and should not waste manure in places where however much you may put manure, things may not grow. But unfortunately, there is an insistent demand on the part of members in this House and people outside that there must be an equitable distribution of manure, whether it be Tanjore, Godavari, Malabar, Coimbatore or Ramnad. If I give more manure to Tanjore and Godavari, I am sure we will get more food out of it and our difficulty will be over. But if I do so, I will be howled down in this House. Wherever we go, in Godavari, Ramnad, Tirunelveli or any village, the demand is so insistent that it should be equitably distributed. Therefore, we have followed that policy. The demand of the people is such that we cannot disregard the opinion expressed by them in general.

" I have touched every point in my speech and have answered all the points."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" I have some doubts to be cleared, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I appeal to the hon. Member to withdraw his cut motion and I request the House to pass the Demand."

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SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"The Government know quite well that the cart tyres are being smuggled from other places. Why not the Government take steps to make a rule that no controlled articles like manure and cart-tyres should be taken by rail without a special permit for that purpose being secured? At present, there is no such rule and as many as 800 cart-tyres were brought all the way from Mysore State to Nellore both by road and rail. Why not the Government make rules to prevent such a thing by insisting upon a permit to be obtained?"

*THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"My friend asked a question about it the other day. If my hon. Friend says that it is smuggling by road, there is smuggling through the railway also. The railway company is also responsible for this smuggling. However, we are enquiring into the matter."

MOHAMED RAFEEUDIN AHMAD ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The Hon. Minister said that in my speech I asked the officers of the Agricultural Department to enter politics and fight Communism. That was not my object at all. If the Hon. Minister had heard me aright, what I said was that by producing more food the Communist tendency would be checked. I think that the Hon. Minister will agree with me that it is the aim and object of the Agricultural department to grow more food."

SRI P. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் அரிசி விலை குறைத்துக்கொடுத்து விட்டு சென்னையில் கூட்டிக்கொடுப்பதாக சொல்லவில்லை. உற்பத்தி செய்யும் இடத்தில் அரிசிவிலை கூட விற்கப் படுகிறது, உற்பத்தியாகாத சென்னையில் அரிசி விலை குறைத்து விற்கப் படுகிறது என்று சொன்னேன்."

SRI S. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR:—"What I said was that after we reduced the prices, some people under false pretext purchased seeds and sold them at higher prices in the blackmarket."

*SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Just now the Hon. Minister for Agriculture was saying that the other day I was speaking on food. Sir, I do not know how to sort out these matters. That is my difficulty. When we speak on agriculture, is it possible to speak on that subject without saying something about the importance of food? When speaking on agriculture, is it possible to speak without making reference to manure which is so very necessary for agriculture? All these things are interdependent and more or less allied. So, it should not be misunderstood that I am speaking on some other subject."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is the hon. Member withdrawing his cut motion?"

*SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"As is usual, we have to withdraw the cut motion. But I have no reason for my withdrawal. I am still on my legs to say something for the development of the agricultural industry. Its life is water and the cattle wealth is air. Without water and

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air, a man cannot live. Water first and cattle next must be the rule. Now my point is that you should improve your cattle wealth. Along with your Grow More Food campaign, I only request you to kindly start from to-morrow 'Breed more cattle' campaign also in the country side."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think the hon. Member has withdrawn the cut motion."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, after hearing so many Members, I hope the Hon. Minister will do everything that is possible. I withdraw the motion."

The cut motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The original Demand was then put and carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PROVINCIAL SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading'."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that under Demand XXXVIII the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading'."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 100 for Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading be reduced by Rupee one.'

"Since the allotment required is of a token nature, my cut is also of a token nature. To-day the entire country is being harassed, interfered with and confused by this system of control in this country. The system of control was imposed after the decontrol, to keep the prices down. The question of high prices is construed as inflation. Nothing has been done to step up production in order to keep down inflation. Inflation does not mean merely high or low price but whether the price is enough to meet the cost of production is the question. Whatever may be the success or failure of controls in other countries, control in our country has definitely damaged our production and has not given the proper initiative for production. In fixing up the controlled prices, the Government have not taken into consideration the prices of other industrial implements necessary to produce more. As a matter of fact, if production is aimed at and aimed at continuously, proper price,

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i.e., the price that meets the cost of production, must be made the controlled price. I may tell the House, Sir, that controlled price is more obtainable in countries where bulk purchases are made. In respect of bulk purchases it is easy to control. But here in our country, under the present system of controls, the main aspect of which is procurement, we have to deal with a vast number of people, scattered cultivators of this country, without any definite quantity of production fixed on the basis of past experience or the present state of production or growth of crops and this system has given rise to corruption, bribery, interference with the occupation of this class of people in the agricultural industry. Again, Sir, it has demanded of the State an exhorbitant amount of money to be expended for the vast agencies to perform this duty.

3-45 p.m. "Procurement has given room for corruption, and it is not easy to check it. Nor is it easy to detect. In fact, control and procurement are the root causes of corruption and harassment in village life. To-day the villagers, who are only agriculturists, are greatly confused and troubled in their every-day life by some official or other, and they are harassed. A class of people had come into existence called the blackmarketers, and they have shattered the moral rights and moral living of our villagers. To-day the villagers are not spared by the Government officials, because they have to carry out the Government Order in respect of procurement. Sir, control had to be introduced for the purpose of saving capitalists. Because, I know and remember in the 1914–18 War, capitalists fell and to prevent that catastrophe happening again, this control was introduced in Western countries. That was copied in our country also. Just imagine how the trade is going on under the present control system. The Government issue orders to appoint traders and ask them to be wholesalers. The wholesalers are asked to make a deposit in the treasury to the extent of about Rs. 20,000. They deposit that amount. They do not at all deal in grains. The grain is supplied to them by the procurement officials. The grain is got ready, and the wholesalers are asked to stock it. They re-deliver that grain to the people who had just given it at a lesser cost. It is nothing but transporting grains from one place to another, thus increasing the cost of the grain. It is not like the old merchants who go to the villages in the morning to purchase grain there, bring it to the town and sell it to the people. This is an enforced sale imposed on the villager irrespective of his requirements. He is not free to decide his requirements. He is asked to accept a price irrespective of the cost of production. I ask, Sir, is it right to create a body of people like this? What does the cultivator do? The cultivator cannot as a matter of fact afford to sell at that price, because he cannot produce within the price the Government have fixed. The cost of cultivation had grown nearly to three or four hundred per cent. Now the Government have chosen to increase the price by twenty-five per cent. It is not even one-fourth. You say that you are supplying under your schemes manure and various other things to increase production, and with all that the production has not

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increased. Why? Because it is not meeting the cost of production. Just now the Hon. Minister for Agriculture, and also the Finance Minister while introducing his Budget, stated 'we have given so many thousands of tons of iron; we have allotted so much amount for irrigation works; so much manure had been distributed; we have spent crores of rupees, and we are spending even now to attract the cultivator to produce more.' Is the cultivator a fool? Why is he not taking advantage of all these things? The reason is that he cannot afford to produce more under the present system of control. Control is a terrible thing for the producer. It kills production. As a matter of fact control cannot check inflation for a continuous period. That is our experience in our country parts. Regarding procurement the less said the better for us. The harassment to which the villagers are subjected, cannot be expressed in words. I have been among the villagers. I saw the procurement and the rate of procurement that is fixed. The ryot is not in a position to meet his natural demands. At this rate of control and procurement, I am almost definite that we will incur the displeasure of our masters outside who cultivate the land.

(At this stage Chairman Mr. W. J. Fernandez occupied the chair.)

"We have accepted them as our masters. We will not be working in the interest of our masters if we continue the present control system, and we will not actually help more production. The other day I saw a statement that it is all impossible for the Government of India, and that unless we accept their programme of control we cannot carry on. It is not like United Provinces, which is a surplus Province. Ours is a deficit Province. To-day I ask the Government to decontrol. I assure them that our villagers and our people will not die for want of food. They will adjust themselves. I know the habits and manners of our people. I know how grains are stored by rich people to support the various members of the village. That system will still prevail, and people will not be allowed to die. To-day famine is threatening whether he is a rich man or a poor man. He has no food to feed his men for one or two months more. Within ten or fifteen days, they will be hard hit, and they cannot find grains. There will be famine all round in the villages. It would be something like an imposed famine. You have procured everything from them. No concession admissible under the ordinary law of procurement was observed. Our officials in their enthusiasm to earn the good name of their superiors, have procured all grains. That is the situation. We are in dire necessity to decontrol everything, and allow people to carry on their avocations without controls. Whatever be the nature of the cities and towns, in respect of villages, I request and appeal with all the emphasis at my command that Government do withdraw the controls. Whatever may happen, I say that people will be better off without controls and procurement.

With these words, I move the cut motion."

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*ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to second the cut motion. In doing so, I wish to submit that the people of our Province have for a very long time been agitated over the shortage of food. The Government of Madras are trying their best with the support of the Government of India to meet the situation not only by pooling the resources available in the Province, but also getting help from abroad through the Government of India. As the Deputy Prime Minister of India told us, the shortage of foodstuffs in our country comes to only 6 or 7 per cent. If that is true, I do not know why both the Government of India and the Provinces together cannot with ease solve this problem. After all the shortage of 6 or 7 per cent is certainly not a very big shortage. If they only could husband their resources properly and carefully, and with a certain amount of honesty all round, I am sure we could easily make our food supply go round without much difficulty and without making people die of starvation. Times without number the attention of the Government was drawn to the fact that people are not in a position to buy food, because they cannot buy at the high prices at which it is sold. Some of them are not in a position to get foodgrains, because our distribution is defective. These two complaints were from time to time brought to the notice of the Government. When they were told that people were dying of starvation, they say that people died on account of other causes than starvation. That is the way they get information from district authorities. That is the answer that is given to Members of this House. All the same the fact remains that there is not enough food available to the people in this Province. It may be due to the fact that distribution is defective and that the arrangements made are not effective. The policy that is pursued by the Government is not satisfactory. Whenever there is insufficient food, rationing is resorted to. What is the object of rationing? Rationing is resorted to in order to see that whatever food is available in the country is distributed equally among the population. If rationing is scientifically organized, irrespective of the fact whether it is a rural or urban area, every human being living in the country should get an equal amount whether he belongs to a surplus area or a deficit area. We find that the distribution is made in an inequitable manner. People in the surplus areas are given higher rate of rations. The plea put forward is that the people living in the surplus areas deserve
4 p.m. better treatment. The people in the deficit areas are getting less. That is the policy of the Government. I cannot understand why this distinction is made. On account of this policy, Sir, hopelessly deficit areas like Malabar are getting much less rations than other districts.

" Sir, if rationing should be introduced scientifically, the basis of rationing should be that every individual should get the same quantity of foodgrains. It may be rice; it may be wheat; it may be wheat and rice; or it may be wheat, rice and millets. Whatever it is, the same quantity must be given to every individual. Sir, the Hon. Minister said that more acreage has been brought

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under cultivation and he has given facts and figures. But, the result has been nil because we are still suffering from a shortage of foodgrains and the food deficit has not been met. The quantity available is less than the quantity in more difficult times. Therefore nobody should expect that the increase in the acreage under cultivation has also increased the production proportionately. It has not been the case and it is very regrettable that this state of affairs continues. Of course, the Hon. Minister may come forward and say that there has been a great increase in population and also there was failure of the monsoon during the last two or three years and that is the reason why they have not succeeded in increasing the production. Well, Sir, of course, one can understand that production has been affected to some extention account of the failure of the monsoon. It is not as if the monsoon has failed in all the twenty-six districts; it is not as if the population has been increasing by 20 or 25 per cent every year. That has not been the case. Therefore, I say that these are not very valid arguments. Sir, the Government are responsible for feeding the people of this Province. Sir, I do not want to attack the Government. When I criticize the Government, it is only with very good intentions. I have a great respect for my hon. Friend, Dr. Rajan, who is an experienced administrator and who has made great sacrifices for the people and who also has expressed his love for the people of this Province. But unfortunately, he has not been able to get that help which he requires from other departments in solving the problem of food and therefore, it has not been possible for him to concentrate all his attention to this essential need of the people . . . "

MR. CHAIRMAN (Mr. W. J. Fernandez):—" The hon. Member's time is up."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I require some more time, Sir. "

MR. CHAIRMAN (Mr. W. J. Fernandez):—" The allotted time is over. Motion moved—

' that the allotment of Rs. 100 *for Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading be reduced by Rupee one '."*

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" Mr. Chairman, I want to deal with one or two items leaving the others to other Members of this House. Sir, I find that a huge amount is being spent on this food supply scheme. But, I am very sorry to point out that the Government are adopting the same old methods which they were adopting in the past in regard to procurement and rationing system. Sir, Mahatma Gandhi had very vehemently condemned the old system of procurement and rationing because that system was responsible for all the corruption and black-marketing and what not. It was responsible for all sorts of evils. That is why Mahatma Gandhi advised the Central Government as well as the Provincial Governments to give up this system of control. But, Sir, this Government on the reintroduction of control has adopted

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the same old method. I was quite disappointed, Sir, to see the reintroduction of control in this Province and also the same old system of procurement and rationing being adopted in this Province after the reintroduction of control.

" Sir, to deal with the food problem, we should have a strong man. I know the Hon. Dr. Rajan has been the Food Minister. He has been for a long time in this Cabinet and he is a very strong man."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Physically. " (Laughter.)

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" Physically and mentally. But, Sir, I do not know why he is not taking any strong measures to deal with this problem. I do not know whether it is due to his old age or due to the atmosphere around him. Sir, it cannot be on account of old age, because there is our great Leader Vallabhai Patel, as an example. Though he is old, still he is dealing with the matters which are in his portfolio, very strongly. Similarly, Sir, I have great respect for the Hon. Dr. Rajan, but so far as this portfolio of food is concerned, he has not used his strong will.

" Then, Sir, regarding procurement, Government have appointed procuring agents all over the Province, and they are being given very good margins of profit. These people, Sir, besides the margin of profit allowed to them are making a lot of money by black-marketing and Government are not able to control them. Also, in many co-operative societies, where they are having these procuring agents, even though the societies are making huge profits, the shareholders are not given the benefit of the profits. Because there is a limitation that the profit could only be 3 per cent, certain co-operative societies also are doing black-marketing and certain officials in those co-operative societies are dividing the profits among themselves showing very little profit to the shareholders.

" Then, Sir, the ryots are being asked to surrender all they have got and they have nothing left for themselves. On account of this bad system, the ryots have to surrender what all they have to the worst black-marketers,—these procuring agents—who make a lot of money out of this. I do not understand why the ryots should be asked to surrender their foodgrains to these procuring agents who are mostly black-marketers. Under this system, the ryots are pining and suffering a lot. These procuring agents pay a very small price for the paddy which they get from the ryots and they make a huge profit by means of black-marketing. How can the poor ryots tolerate this system? Why not Government adopt a new system by paying more to the ryots and directly having the procurement business in their own hands. Sir, the price that is fixed now is not at all sufficient. But if you want to keep any procuring agency, then please see that the ryots do not suffer on that account.

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" Now, Sir, there is also a charge against the ryots that they are not surrendering their foodgrains as they should, and that they are keeping some stock and selling it in the black-market. Of course, it is natural to expect the ryot to do so if they are given a less price for their produce. Because you are not giving a fair price for the produce of the ryot, he is tempted to sell his foodgrains in the black-market. That is the position. In my own constituency, the same old system of procurement is being continued. If the ryot wants to keep some stock of paddy, all he has to do is to give some money to the procuring agent. Then, he can keep the stock and sell it in the black-market. Similarly, if somebody wants to celebrate a marriage, if he gives one hundred rupees to the officer concerned, then, he can feed any number of people. No inspector or anybody else would come near that man to check him. Even though it is an offence to have more than 50 guests, he can have any number of guests. Sir, regular fees are fixed for these. I am not exaggerating. It is a cent per cent fact. There is no use seeing the files and disposing of the files here. The Hon. Minister should go to the districts and see whether my statement is correct or not."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—" What have you done? "

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" I can only represent the matter and bring the matter to the notice of the Government. Why not adopt a new method and appoint agents directly under the Government for purchasing the paddy.

" Then, Sir, another matter which I want to mention is this. Now, Sir, Government have issued orders to form new taluk food committees and district food committees. Sir, I am sorry to say that the worst reactionaries are finding a place on those taluk and district committees. Again, the procuring agent, the wholesaler and other interested persons are on the committee. So, they all connive and indulge in black-marketing activities. Otherwise, why the wholesaler should be there? Either you must have elections to those committees or you must nominate such members who have got elective representation. Why should you nominate this kind of people to those committees? Several hon. Members of this House have protested against this matter some months ago, we had written a letter to the Hon. the Premier on this subject. But, no reply has yet been received. Even though the Government know that the committees are composed of such persons, still they are keeping quiet over the matter and no action has been taken even though a representation has been made.

" Then, Sir, another matter I want to refer to is about the distribution of iron and steel, manure and also agricultural implements to the ryots. Sir, instances have been brought to my notice and I can say that this is what happens. Government appoint some agencies to manufacture agricultural implements and they allot a quota of iron and steel for that purpose. These agents get the iron and steel but they do not manufacture the agricultural

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implements but sell the iron and steel in the black-market with the result that the poor ryots do not get any agricultural implements at all. Sir, there is no proper check to see whether the iron and steel that is supplied to the agents for manufacturing agricultural implements is utilized for the purpose or not or whether it is misused.

"Then, Sir, about the distribution of manure, I understand that the Government have appointed certain agents to procure this manure and supply it to the ryots. Here also, the same old story of black-marketing by these agents is repeated. These agencies make huge profits out of the black-marketing. Sir, everybody is speaking in this House on behalf of the poor ryot, but I should say that this system only helps the middlemen and not the real agriculturists. In the name of the ryot, the procuring agents, the manufacturers of agricultural implements and again the agents for the distribution of manure, all these people thrive and make a lot of profit and there is no proper check over this matter. Therefore, Sir, unless there is proper check on the part of the Government, unless Hon. Dr. Rajan takes a strong action in regard to this matter and comes forward with a new method of procurement and distribution whereby these middlemen can be eliminated, things cannot be set right and our position will become worse. With these words, I oppose the cut motion."

MOHAMED RAFEEUDIN AHMED ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I entirely eympathize with the position of the Hon. the Food Minister in the difficult task he has undertaken. He has to be content with whatever allotment is made to him by the Government of India from the stocks in other provinces and countries. As for increasing the quantity of food grown in this Province, he has to depend on the co-operation of his Colleagues, the Minister for Public Works and the Minister for Agriculture. So, he is not in an enviable position. No doubt, as the Hon. Minister for Food himself says, in the matter of food policy, this Government cannot afford to be independent of the Government of India, because this Province is not self-sufficient in the matter of food. This Province has to shape its policy according to the policy of the Government of India. But we should not simply sit quiet and say that it is not our fault and we have to fall in line with the Government of India. We have to represent to them our difficulties and make suitable suggestions for the removal of those difficulties.

4-15 p.m.

"Sir, rationing was being properly worked when it was first introduced some time ago. But suddenly the Government of India decided to remove rationing and the Madras Government had to fall in line with them. Now after a year's experience of derationing, the Government of India have decided to reintroduce rationing. Sir, this sort of experimental rationing and derationing is very bad. I would urge on the Hon. the Food Minister to adopt a firm policy. Let him work it out for some time and stick to

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the experiment. If there are any difficulties he can rectify them later. Sir, I am not very much enamoured of the relief shops working in the various districts. I do not think it leads us anywhere.

"Sir, I now want to say a word about Nellore district. The district grows very good quality paddy, but the people of Nellore are not getting what they grow. The relief shops there supply some very inferior quality rice. Charity begins at home. The surplus of course may be taken to other districts, but it is unfair that the people of the district should be deprived of the grain of good quality they produce and be asked to eat some other inferior quality grain.

"Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated in his speech that we must take to other forms of food also; for instance people accustomed to rice should begin to take wheat and millets. It is a good suggestion, but it will take some time, especially for people in the rural parts to get accustomed to this kind of food. For this purpose a certain amount of propaganda is necessary and I suggest that the propaganda should be carried out through the food committees. I understand that these food committees are going to be revived. The hon. Member Mr. R. V. Swaminathan has correctly described how these food committees function. They should not be revived. They had a chance to work and they had failed. They did not increase procurement in any way or counteract black-marketing. They only gave room for factions and I would therefore urge that these committees are not revived at all.

"Sir, I now come to the larger question of how long we are to carry on like this with food deficits year after year. The Congress Government has been in office for three years and nothing has been done in this respect. The state of affairs has not improved. Mere explanations will not satisfy us. We must do something positive about it. There are so many schemes which we have not taken up. We must judge those schemes according to whether they will help to increase the production of food and they should be given priority.

"Another thing is that the agriculturist should be assured of a fair price for his produce. I understand that already deflation has started and the inflation days are over. The money market is tight. It is very necessary that the producer of food should be assured of a very fair price in future also. Otherwise he will not have any enthusiasm for the cultivation of food crops. I would urge the Hon. Minister for Food to be very careful about it.

"Lastly, Sir, I would urge on the Government to arouse public consciousness. The Hon. Minister has stated that the food problem is very acute and the situation is very bad. I am glad that he has given a plain picture. Nobody should imagine that everything is all right and we need not worry about the food problem any more. It is therefore very necessary to rouse public

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opinion and public consciousness to the gravity of the situation and if the public co-operate with the Government, the food problem will be easily solved."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Mr. Speaker, it requires a little more than ordinary courage for anybody to face the Hon. Minister for Food and criticise him, for like an old lion, if he cannot bite with his teeth, he will maul with his paws. But it is a hard fact that this Government have not done their very best to solve the food problem. But they have started correspondence with the Government of India. With a little more stamina, they could nave helped the Province to get out of this muddle. Recently, Sir, a press statement was issued by the Food Secretary, who is a very cautious man. He said that foreign countries would raise their prices of foodstuffs if they came to know that India was in great need of food and therefore the Government expected the people not to make much of their grievances, but to keep their demands and needs private so that the Government might have some bargaining power in the foreign markets. When I saw that statement, I was wondering why this Government without doing their best to tide over the difficulties, should resort to such methods which are not warranted. Why should we fight shy of foreign markets, if we are not able to do our bit to help ourselves? This has not been said once or twice but a dozen times by the Food Officials and the Food Minister.

"Sir, I have several times represented the grievances of the people of Nellore, but they have not at all been redressed. There was a case of smuggling. The thief was caught and a case was filed against him, but I do not know why the case was withdrawn later on. The case was proceeding. Suddenly the order came from above withdrawing the case. It is not possible to know the gubernatorial secrets. I wish to ask the Hon. Food Minister, if he should function properly, if he wants to take us out of the miserable plight in which millions are starving for want of food, what is the fun of filing a case and then withdrawing it simply because the person concerned happens to be a Rao Sahib or a relation of a high official? I wish to tell the Hon. Minister that this Government as a whole has failed to do justice to the poor consumer.

"Sir, another thing I would like to say is that it is a very wrong policy to have introduced this bonus system. I know the present team is not responsible for it. Delivering paddy in time is not giving charity. Fair prices are paid. Then there is the black-market. When the price is equitable, why should a bonus be paid? The Police must do their duty properly. Then there will be no black-market.

"Sir, in the matter of procurement, poor people have been
4-30 p.m. forced to part with almost all their stocks, because the procurement officials want to show a very high percentage of procurement, as this will help them in their promotions.

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"Sir, I wish to tell the Government team, not only this Congress Government which is in power, and I hope the Congress Government will be in power for ever and ever, that the only way to stem black-marketing is for the Hon. Minister to call for the list of cases withdrawn in my district and then he will have a clear idea as to how the Government has been going on with the Food policy in the Province. In one case which fell to my lot to attend—the District Purchase Officer case—we got all the account books. He is a retired Ranger and he admitted he was wrong. He wrote in the purchase book that the price was Rs. 35, while the prevailing price was Rs. 25. We seized the account books and surrendered them in the District Supply office. I went there about ten days back and I do not know what has happend since. When the books were produced before the retired Ranger, he admitted that it was his own handwriting. The Hon. Dr. Rajan is no doubt an able Gentleman, but what is the good of his ability when his subordinate officials are behaving like this? From the menial to the Minister if they do not do their duties properly—even though one is the son-in-law or the brother of the Ministers—there is no use. In my own district, many prosecutions in food cases have been withdrawn by Ministerial interference. If the Police and the Courts do not function properly, it is because of the weakness at the centre. One Magistrate said 'I wrote the judgment, I was going to sign it and pronounce the judgment the next morning, there came a note from the Collector asking for withdrawal of the case.' I say, Sir, that is not the way of doing things. In this connexion, I wish to make a suggestion as to how to improve these conditions. Let them hereafter increase the ration. I know immediately the Hon. Minister will jump up and say, so many souls live in this country, how is it possible to give so many ounces? Let him or anybody confess whether in this Province they are eating only within the ration that is given? Everyone, including the Hon. Minister, is getting black-market rice and if the Ministers are not doing so, they would not be so well as they look. I also do not take ration rice and I am candid enough to confess in this House that I have drawn beyond the ration, paying a much higher price. What is the good of having such a policy? There is a proverb in Telugu. Marry her to a mad man, but how to marry a mad man? This is exactly on all fours in regard to rice ration. So, Sir, I suggest, take courage in your hands, increase the ration to 12 oz. and you will see next morning there will be no black-marketing, because nobody will go in for purchasing in the black-market, paying such a high price. Otherwise, if you wish to continue this control, do not promise any bonus, because people know that if they keep rice with them they will get more price. I wish to challenge the Government to say whether in the coastal districts people are willing to part with their paddy? I know they are not. I understand that even Congressmen say, do not surrender paddy, because the Government is weak, they will surely increase the price some day or other. In this connexion, I have also given a cutting to the Hon. Minister and I do not know what action he has taken on it.

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"Now, Sir, we depend on foreign countries for our food, because of the worse position that has been created in the country in regard to procurement. I can assure . . . "

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit and he will now resume his seat."

*H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems to me that the food policy of this Government has become a sort of pursuit of the mirage in the wide expanse of the desert. We do not know what we are pursuing, to be exact. We want to procure food, distribute it and feed our people and for that purpose, now this Government has been compelled to re-impose controls and introduce rationing. But, what is exactly happening in the Province, especially in the interior parts of the districts where the food to be procured is produced? So far as my district is concerned, I can say that the procurement policy of the Government has failed. I do not know whether it has failed because of the mismanagement or mishandling of the problem perhaps by the district authorities or by the Government itself. However, the fact is there. Rice is plentiful to-day in the black-market and they will bring rice even to your very doors and offer it. But, why is it so? It is because controls are not effective. The officers in charge are not carrying out their duties in the proper spirit, so much so, the very authority of this mighty Government has been brought to contempt so far as the Food policy is concerned. Even in the smallest villages, the producer has no respect for the Government; he feels that his own interests are at stake and are being jeopardised by the Government to whom he looks up for protection always. That is the sort of feeling among the producers. Already a sense of frustration has come over them. With my experience of the working of food control, I am in a position to state that this is the state of affairs in my district. Now, let us see what are the causes for it. It seems to me that the improper handling of the whole situation is the root cause for all these things. If the producer is satisfied, he will come to the very doors of the Government with his stocks of rice and paddy and deliver them, but he refuses to go to the depot, because he feels and he realizes too that he is not going to get any justice at the hands of the agents of the Government who take delivery of rice. Only the other day, it so happend in my district that money was not paid to the producers for more than a month—I can even say, for more than 1½ months—because there was no money in the Central Co-operative Bank and the Central Co-operative Bank had to move the Provincial Co-operative Bank for a loan. The Provincial Co-operative Bank at first flatly refused to give the loan and ultimately, I believe, the Government had to come to the rescue and after nearly 1½ or 2 months payments were made. In the meantime, when the due date for delivery came the producers refused to give their produce to the Co-operative stores and they even said they would defy this Government if no payment was made in time, because they knew that they could not get cash in time. The rule should be, cash and carry; cash against

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delivery. If therefore, the Government would enforce this rule and say that all facilities would be provided to the agencies for procurement and distribution, it will be good. It is no use simply talking of food control and saying that our Food policy is good enough and we are trying to do our best. But, what is it in actual working? That is the point we should take into consideration in deciding whether the food policy of the Government is nothing but a pursuit of the mirage in a desert or not. I would only request the Government and the Hon. Minister for Food, who has got the best of intentions in the world, so far as I know, for feeding the people of this Province, to see that controls are worked properly in those areas where food is produced. It is there that food control should work and not in the Secretariat here or in the Cabinet room. That is what I would like to say. Therefore, you must take a realistic view of the whole thing and then work out the controls. This is one point.

"There is also another point to be considered. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister for Food has already addressed the Government of India with reference to the adoption of the khariff year in our Province. We have been following the fasli year and that is the agricultural year. If the increase of price is to be paid with effect from 21st November, what would be the effect and what has been the effect on the producers who make their deliveries before 21st November. A good number of them delivered rice and paddy before that date and they have been deprived of the benefit of the increased prices. Is it not a legitimate grievance? I hope this Government would move the Government of India and tell them plainly and in so many words that we have got our own agricultural year and our agriculturists have to be protected according to our own agricultural calendar and not with reference to the calendar which the North Indians follow and the result of it is, many producers who delivered rice before 21st November are wholly dissatisfied and are seriously thinking of not delivering any more rice or paddy. They say, what is the good of this Government, what are they going to do without stocks of food and so on. Cost of living has gone high and unless the increased price is made solely for the benefit of the agriculturist, it is not going to be any good to them. After all, it is ultimately the consumer that suffers and the Government know it very well that the entire burden falls on the hungry stomach of the consumer, over and above the burden of increased price of articles of food.

"Let us see what is happening in the co-operative stores? The grain stored there is deteriorating because the warehouses are kept in bad condition. The rats are feeding on the grains, apart from the man who steals for the black-market. All these things are rampant. I say, Sir, there is something rotten in the Food department itself. If the controls are not worked properly, if the rice grown is short by 7½ lakhs of tons and the centre has given only 4 lakhs of tons—if we are not able to conserve every available quantity, or if we are not able to procure the entire quantity of

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rice, and if we are to say that the Central Government is not giving us $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of tons which is our deficit, we have no right to govern ourselves, unless we prove our worth and prove that we are able to stand on our own legs.

" Sir, these are the very few suggestions I wanted to make on this occasion. I hope the Hon. Minister for Food will bear all these things in mind in pursuing the food policy of the Government. "

4-45 p.m.

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to be very brief. I wish the Hon. Minister straightaway to look up the Detailed Irrigation Budget, page 6. On the Revenue account there is a lump sum provision of thirty-two lakhs of rupees shown against the Grow More Food Campaign, of which the Revised Estimate shows that nothing has been spent. It shows zero, zero, zero or at any rate the figures have not been given. On the Capital Account, I ask him to refer to page 28, bottom, last item. There is a provision of thirty-eight lakhs in the last year's budget. This is not this year's budget. The revised estimate shows zero, zero. My strongest objection is to this very unsound budgeting. It reduces budgeting almost to the level of schoolboy arithmetic. If we really want to make provision in a budget, we must have plans and programmes ready and estimates made up and then only we must provide against such expenditure for the year under demand. Otherwise, Sir, budgeting becomes indefinite. We must not try to manipulate figures to suit our convenience. This is only about budgetary procedure. What I want to say is that the Government had really no programme for these amounts in the year 1948–49. Of course, a very good pamphlet has been issued and it shows for 1949–50 a lump sum provision of seventy lakhs of rupees. I hope the amounts are the same as those to which I referred. This amount, which is repeated in this year's budget, has been made for Irrigation Schemes with reference to the Grow More Food Campaign. I can only hope and trust that the Government will have all these schemes ready at least this year against which these amounts have been provided. This lump sum grant is a question which I want the hon. Members of this House to examine closely. It spoils the budget. It takes away the meaning of the Government policy because we do not know whether certain plans and estimates are ready and still provision is shown year after year for meeting increased expenditure. You must have really provided for a token grant of Rs. 100 because that expenditure cannot easily be foretold at the beginning of the year. That would be a proper practice.

" Now, in the general discussion I pointed out that the spending capacity of the Government did not at all develop and the figures put before me amply corroborate my view. For instance, for 1947–48, the cost of works sanctioned during the year is sixty-seven lakhs and the actual expenditure incurred is sixteen lakhs. In 1948–49 it is further increased to ninety-one lakhs but the actual amount spent is said to be eighteen lakhs. Of course,

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there is a foot-note at the end stating that ' these figures are only up to the end of February 1949 and do not include schemes sanctioned by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.' Even if they had included those figures, I say, taking into account the proportion of the expenditure incurred on these schemes which total ninety-one lakhs and the actual expenditure being only eighteen lakhs, it would not be very much more even by the end of the year. I think that such budgets are not good record for the Government.

" And now if the Grow More Food Campaign has been successful or has produced good results, as has been said by the Minister for Agriculture yesterday in the statement he made to the House, then I say that we are hearing two contrary voices. The figures given yesterday worked out by the Economic Adviser to the Government or his department or the Statistical Department, said that we have added so many tons of foodgrains during the last four years to the total stock of paddy or millets or whatever other food crops were produced in this Province. And it also said that we have covered 16·5 per cent of the total deficit. Sir, we must have full data on these materials. How are these figures arrived at? What new acreage has been brought under the plough under the Well Subsidy Scheme? How much more land has been brought under cultivation or how much of it would you attribute to the extra manure supplied by Government? If all this information had been supplied, more useful criticism could have been levelled against the figures. It is no use merely saying that our department has said that we have added so many extra tons of foodgrains every year. Now, if that is correct and if it is also correct that we have added one hundred thousand acres every year under the Grow More Food Campaign, then I ask why is it that the total acreage has shrunk and the total quantity of foodgrains produced in this Province has remained stationary. I do admit that there has been so much good propaganda by the Agriculture Department. I do admit that there has been proper striving by certain officials of the Food department but in totality nothing has resulted. Why is it? What is the root cause of all this? Of course, monsoons have failed. I know it, and that is why the total area under food-crops has shown a decrease rather than an increase even though four hundred thousand acres have been added to the food crop area during the last four years as this pamphlet says. Let me give you some figures as against this. Are we ready to undertake expenditure? That is my point. As against 6·5 crores promised by the Government of India for Grow More Food in 1947–48 and for which we have budgeted, we could spend only 2·80 crores. This shows our lack of spending capacity. What is our object in depending upon the Government of India for grants? For this year, a much large figure has been put.

" Now, I come to Post-war Development Schemes. Look at the figures. They speak for themselves. In 1946–47 the budget estimate was eleven crores, the revised estimate was six crores

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and the actual amount spent was three crores. In 1947–48, the budget estimate was 10·8 crores, the revised estimate was eight crores and the actual amount spent was five crores. And in the last year's budget it is 12·7 crores for the Post-war Development Schemes and we have spent a total sum, I think, not exceeding six crores. In 1949–50 we have made a provision of sixteen crores. Sir, I ask, are we justified in making provision without examining the total spending capacity of this Government, which requires immediate attention and I ask a Committee should be set up to go into this question.

" Now, I come to the food policy and the control. If the Grow More Food Campaign has really not produced the results that we have expected, then, it is true, we must examine the food policy all over again. Now, what is it that we have to do? There are two things. Firstly, procurement is necessary. It is urgently necessary. But I say that we must not procure on the basis of rationing for the whole of the Province including rural areas. I say, Sir, it is not right for you to swing round from control to decontrol and then swing back clockwise to full control. In fact we should have stopped at some point. I say, the point at which we should have stopped is, proper rationing in towns and cities and the rural areas must be derationed. Government can keep sufficient stocks of foodgrains which can be used in areas which could be said to be ' trouble spots '. Now, I say, further low rationing is itself an invitation to black-marketing. It can be put down by increasing the rations. Eight ounces of rice in Madras is not sufficient. Naturally grains from the rural parts of Chingleput flow into blackmarkets. It is in that sense that I criticise this policy of the Government. Similarly, it is in Tiruchirappalli and Mathurai. Everywhere, this low rationing is acting as ' *pressure pocket* '. This flow of rural grains into black-marketing impedes the procurement campaign. Now, Sir, if you adopt my policy and give full twelve ounces to the people in the towns and cities and to factory labour in rural areas, procurement will be very successful in the rural areas. Government would perhaps not require the 14 lakhs of tons they now procure. Government could then procure up to ten lakhs tons of foodgrains. In fact I would like increased procurement from such people who have surplus foodgrains.

" Now, let me make a few suggestions regarding the policy to be followed in the production of food. We have been saying many things about the production of food. The first thing that has to be done is to limit the area under commercial crops. On this issue I have to fight with the Hon. Minister Mr. Madhava Menon who was expatiating on the value of these crops."

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

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—" Sir, I now come to wells and manure. I want this Government to give subsidies for sinking wells only to those people who are prepared to part with part

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of their produce and thus help the procurement scheme. They must produce a certificate that they have given so much foodgrains for procurement and then only facilities must be given to them.

" Then, I again come to small irrigation schemes. They should be completed in two years from now. That is the plan we should aim at and try to increase our spending capacity.

" One more suggestion I have to make. There is this important problem of ' current fallows ' which has never been tackled by our Government."

* HAJI K. M. AHMAD KUTTY SAHIB:—" Mr. Speaker, I support the cut motion. I have to bring to your notice that the present miserable plight of the people in the matter of food is due to the curse of our great leader Mahatma Gandhi. After all, these controls on the necessaries of life were introduced in this country by the Advisers' regime. But after the achievement of our Swaraj, Mahatma Gandhi advised us that we should give up all these controls. We never followed it up and all our trouble is due to that curse.

" Sir, regarding the food situation, I must say that it is in a very acute stage. Some time back, we read in the papers that ration is going to be increased. This increased ration is not going to affect the present rice ration because it will still be eight ounces. Sir, if the rice ration is increased to twelve ounces, it would certainly put a stop to blackmarketing in rice as it is the only commodity which is on demand. Moreover, people in South India are accustomed to take rice. In some places, some people like me take ' chappathis ' alone. But most of the people and especially the manual labour would not take ' chappathis ' after their hard labour. Now that Prohibition is in force throughout the Province, these people have no other source of substituting their food. My point is that they must get a square meal after their hard labour.

" Now, Sir, that is all gone. They have to get on only with 5 p.m.
rice and rice alone. Especially in a country like Malabar, they are depending only upon rice. The other things which we are said to live upon is all false. We are all getting on in some way by getting some rice from some place from some market! Now the agency through which we have to get rice is only Government agency. The procuring agency is itself the rationing agency. They are the sole agency to procure and distribute rice. In Malabar alone we have the producer-cum-consumer co-operative society. It is called P.C.C.S. As it is not working satisfactorily people in disgust have begun to call it ' producer come, consumer go society.' (Laughter.) This has become an awful nuisance, I should say, in Malabar. I have to bring to the notice of Government that this society has gone into a deplorable condition. In 1947 or 1948 we requested Government to constitute a committee to go into the working of this society in Malabar and decide whether it was worthwhile to continue it. Immediately after

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harvest when people have paddy and rice, the procurement officers do not go to the village because they have no money to give. It takes a month or two for the procurement officers to get the necessary money, and by that time the people in villages consume the paddy they have. Sometimes when intensive procurement is ordered, rice is taken away forcibly, and I know of cases where pregnant ladies and aged ladies are dragged out of their house in midnight for the sin of keeping two paras and three paras of paddy for their consumption. It is high time this matter is set aright. I read in the *Mathrubumi*, dated 21st February 1949, that the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee has passed a resolution authorizing its president to call a conference of consumers, i.e., Congressmen working these societies. Even there, Congressmen are using these societies as weapons for their own purpose. These are hard facts; I am not exaggerating; the paper is here and you can verify it. So I once again appeal to Government to appoint a committee to go into the working of these societies and decide whether they should be continued at all. One thing is certain; no one in Malabar is satisfied with the present working of these societies. That is why I said in my opening remarks it is all due to the curse of that old man. I say, leave this matter to businessmen, the merchants who form the backbone of the Government. They will get foodgrain from Burma or any other place, even by paying heavy tax. But that is another matter. Now, Sir, these societies are earning thousands of rupees as profit, but they are exempt from income-tax, and nobody gets the benefit of it, because it is all being swallowed by the president and members, and so neither Government, nor the people get the benefit. Sir, as my time is up I resume my seat."

* SRI B. VENKATANARAYANA REDDI :—" అధ్యక్షా, ప్రజల యొక్క దైనందిన అవసరములలో అతి ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి ఆహార దాన్యములపై పూర్తిగా కంట్రోలును నియమించుటవలన కలిగినటువంటి దుష్ఫలితములను గత సంవత్సరము రాష్ట్రమందంతటను సంపూర్ణముగా ప్రత్యేకముగా నా నియోజకవర్గములో చూచినాను. గత సంవత్సరము కలిగినటువంటి ఫలితములను బట్టి చూచినట్లైతే ఈ కంట్రోలు విధానము అనగానే మాకు చాలా విషాదకరముగా నున్నది. భయకంపితులనుకూడా కావలసివచ్చుచున్నది. ఈ కంట్రోలుయొక్క అవసరానవసరములనుగూర్చి పలువురు గౌరవసభ్యులు అనుకూలముగ కొందరును ప్రతికూలముగ మరికొందరును వారివారి అభిప్రాయములను వెలిబుచ్చియున్నారు. నా అభిప్రాయములో రాష్ట్రములో పండెడి ధాన్యమును సేకరించి దానిని ప్రజలకు సక్రమంగాను సమముగాను పంపకముచేయించుట అనునది సాధారణమైన విషయము కాదు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వమునకుగాని, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమునకుగాని, మరొక ఏ ఇతర ప్రభుత్వమైననుగాని ఈ విధానమును సక్రమంగా కొనసాగించజాలదు. ఇటువంటి అసామాన్య విధానాన్ని సర్వజన రంజకముగా అమలు జరపడం మనుష్యమాత్రులకు సాధ్యముకాదని వెనుక కలిగిన అనుభవములనుబట్టి గట్టిగా మనవి చేయగలను.

" గత సంవత్సరము మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో ఉన్నటువంటి 13 తాలూకాలలోను 2 తాలూకాలలోనే పంటపండి తక్కిన 11 తాలూకాలలోను పంట ఎండి

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పోయినది. ముఖ్యంగా నా నియోజకవర్గంలో ఉన్నటువంటి 4 తాలూకాలలో సకాలములో వర్షములేకపోవుటచే పంటలు ఎండి పోయినవి. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము వారు గుర్తించి కొన్నిగ్రామములలో relief shop లను ఏర్పాటుచేయించినారు. కాని ఈ relief shop ల ద్వారా ప్రజలకు సరిగా బియ్యము supply చేయబడలేదు. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఏర్పాటుచేసిన ఈ relief shop లలో ప్రజలకు ఇప్పించవలసిన బియ్యము చాలినంత ఉండెడివికావు. వారములో ఏ 2, 3 రోజులకు సరిపోయెడి బియ్యము మాత్రమే ఇప్పించడము జరిగినది. ఈ విధంగా ప్రజలకు బియ్యము పంపకము చేయించకపోవడముతోబాటు పక్కన ఉన్నటువంటి, పంటలు పండిన నెల్లూరు, కోవూరు తాలూకాలలోనుంచి కూడా ప్రజలు బియ్యము తెచ్చుకొనకుండా inter-taluk ban ను ఏర్పాటు చేశారు. ఈ విధంగా relief shop లలో బియ్యము లేకపోవడం, సమీప ప్రాంతాలనుంచి వాటిని తెచ్చుకోవటాని అభ్యంతర పెట్టబడటం ప్రభుత్వంవారు వారంలో ఏ 2, 3 రోజులకు సరిపోయినంత బియ్యాన్ని, ఏ 2 అవున్సుల లెక్కతో ఇప్పించడంవలన ప్రజలు చాలా బాధలు పడ్డారు. కొన్ని సమయాలలో స్టాకులేదని అసలే ఇవ్వలేదు. ప్రజలను ఈ విధం బాధలకు గురికావించడం, హింసించడము న్యాయము, ధర్మముకాదు. ప్రజలయొక్క బాధలను గుర్తించలేని ప్రభుత్వము ఎక్కువకాలము ఉండవు. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయములనన్నిటిని గమనించి ప్రజల కష్టములు తొలగించి సౌకర్యముల కలుగజేసి వారి ఆదరాభిమానములకు చూరగొనవలసినదిగా మన ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

" కంట్రోలును గురించి, ధాన్య సేకరణను గురించి మాట్లాడుచు గౌరవసభ్యులు శ్రీ రాఘవయ్యగారు ప్రజలు ఆహారధాన్యాలు దొరుకక అలమటించుచున్నపుడు, పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములు ప్రభుత్వమువారికి వారివద్ద నున్న అదనపు ధాన్యాన్ని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి కంట్రోలు ధరలకు ఇవ్వటంలేదని, అటువంటివారు పాపాత్ములని, అది పాపకార్యమని శలవిచ్చిఉన్నారు. వారి అభిప్రాయము ఎవరూ కాదనజాలరు, వారితో ఈ విషయంలో నేనుకూడా ఏకీభవిస్తున్నాను. కాని వారు ఒక్క విషయము మాత్రము గమనించవలసియున్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఒక్కొక్కప్పుడు వారి సేకరణను బట్టి ఏ 4 అవున్సులో, 5 అవున్సులో రేషన్‌ను ఏర్పాటుచేసినపుడు వారు దానితో సంతృప్తి చెందక దొంగమార్కెటులో హెచ్చుధరలకు బియ్యాన్ని కొనుక్కొనేటటువంటి వారుకూడా ధాన్య సేకరణలో ప్రభుత్వమువారికి సహాయపడక హెచ్చుధరలకు ధాన్యమును అమ్మెడి రైతులవంటి పాపాత్ములేనని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కంట్రోల్సు ఉన్నంతకాలము black market ఉంటుంది. దీనిని మాన్పడం మనుష్యమాత్రులకు సాధ్యముకానటువంటి విషయమని ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించవలెను. తరువాత ఉద్యోగస్తులవలనకూడా ప్రజలకు అనేక విధాల బాధలు కలుగుచున్నవి. పేదరైతుల విషయంలో వారు కనికరించటంలేదు చిన్నచిన్న రైతులవద్దనుంచి వారి అవసరాలకు కూడా సరిపోయినంత దాన్యమును మిగల్చకుండా సేకరించుచున్నారు. దానివలన పంట పండించే రైతులు కూడా బాధలు పడవలసివస్తోంది. మనము ఎంతోకాలమునుంచి ఆశించినటువంటి సంపూర్ణ స్వాతంత్ర్యము మనకు ఇప్పుడు సిద్ధించినది కాని ప్రజలు కూటికి, నీటికి అలమటించవలసిన పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడినవి. వర్షాలు సరిగాలేక త్రాగే నీటికికూడా ఇబ్బంది కలుగుతోంది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో కంట్రోల్సును ఏర్పాటు చేసి ప్రజలకు మరింతబాధ కలుగజేస్తున్నా కాని, ఈ కంట్రోల్సువల్ల ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి ఏ విధమైనటువంటి ఉపకారము జరుగదని ప్రజలు అనుకుంటున్నారు. ఈ కంట్రోల్సువల్ల ప్రభుత్వపదవులలో ఉన్నవారు వారి ఆశ్రితులకు ఉద్యోగములను కల్పించుచున్నారేగాని ప్రజల బాగోగులను గుర్తించి మాత్రముకాదని కొన్నివర్గములవారు చేసే

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ప్రచారాన్ని ప్రజలు నమ్ముచున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని విమర్శించే పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడినవి. ఇందులకు ముఖ్యకారణము వారిదైనందిన అవసరమైనటువంటి ఆహార ధాన్యాల విషయంలో అనేక ఇబ్బందులు కలుగుచుండుటయేనని మనవిచేస్తున్నారు.

"ఈ కంట్రోల్సును ఏర్పాటు చేసే విషయంలో మీ బాధ్యత ఏమియులేదని, Central Government వారి ఆదేశానుసారంగా మేము ఈ విధంగా చేయవలసి వచ్చినదని, వారి అభిప్రాయానుగుణంగా రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వములు తమ తమ విధానాలను మార్చుకొనవలెనేగాని వేరు మార్గమును అవలంభించరాదని శలవిచ్చి ఉన్నారు. ఈ ఇటీవల Central Provinces ప్రభుత్వమువారు, Central Government వారికి తమ రాష్ట్రములోని పరిస్థితులను తెలియజేస్తూవారి రాష్ట్రములో ఈకంట్రోల్సు విధానాన్ని కొంత మార్చుకొనెదమని వ్రాసి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారిని రప్పించి వేరే విధానాన్ని అవలంభిస్తున్నారని పత్రికలలో చదవినాము. ఈ విషయాన్ని మన ప్రభుత్వమువారు కూడా గమనించి ఉంటారని అనుకొనుచున్నాను. కాబట్టి ముఖ్యంగా రాష్ట్రములో ఉండేటటువంటి ప్రజలయొక్క అభిప్రాయములను గుర్తించి, అందలి యదార్థతను గమనించి మన పరిస్థితులకు సరియగు విధానాన్ని అమలుచేయడం చాలా మంచిది. ఈ విషయంలో కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్నికూడా ఒప్పించవలసియున్నది. నేను ఈ విషయాలను ప్రభుత్వముపై ఏ విధమైన ద్వేషముతోకాని, వారిమీద నిందలను అసాదించవలెననెడి ఉద్దేశముతోగాని వెలిబుచ్చుటలేదు. మనము ముఖ్యంగా ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని గుర్తించి, వారి విమర్శలకుగురికాకుండా ఉండేటటువంటి విధానాన్నే అనుసరించవలెననే నా కోరిక. ఈ కంట్రోల్సువల్ల ప్రజలకు కలుగుచున్న బాధలను కష్టనష్టాలను ఆధారంగా తీసుకొన్న ఇతర వర్గములవారు ఈ ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమువారిమీద వ్యతిరేక ప్రచారము గావించుచున్నారు. కంట్రోల్సులో ఉండేటటువంటి లోటుపాట్లవల్ల ప్రజలుకూడా ఈ ప్రతికక్షుల ప్రచారములో సత్యమున్న దేమోనని నమ్మవలసిన పరిస్థితులుకూడా ఏర్పడి ఉన్నవి. ఇందుకు అనేక అవకాశములుకూడా ఉన్నవి. ఇంతేకాకుండా ఏ విధానమైనను ప్రజల సహకారములేనిదే, ప్రజాభిప్రాయమునకు సుముఖంగాలేనిదే అమలు జరపడం కష్టసాధ్యము. దానికితోడు ఇతర వర్గముల వారి వ్యతిరేక ప్రచారముకూడా ప్రజలను ఈ కంట్రోల్సును విముఖులనుగా చేస్తోంది కాబట్టి ప్రజాదరణ పొందుటకుగాను, ప్రతి పక్షలకు తావివ్వకుండుటకుగాను కంట్రోల్సును కొంతవరకు సడలించుట మంచిదేమో గమనించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

"Producer-cum-consumer society లను ఆహార మంత్రిగారు రద్దుచేయించినారు. ధాన్య సేకరణను మిల్లు యజమానులకు, wholesale dealer లకు ఇప్పించినారు. ఇందువలన ప్రభుత్వమువారు అనుకొనినటువంటి విధంగా జరుగకపోవడం సరిగతా కొన్ని దుష్ఫలితాలుకూడా కలుగుతున్నాయని అనుకొంటున్నాను. రైతుకు, ప్రభుత్వానికి wholesale dealers అని, retail dealers అని అనేటటువంటి దళారులను ఏర్పాటుచేయడంవలన ప్రజలకు ఆహారధాన్యాలు సక్రమంగా పంపకము జరగటంలేదు. అనేక సందర్భములలో ఈ wholesale dealers, retail dealers, రైతుల వద్దనుంచి రశీదు లేకుండా పట్టికి ఏ 20 రూపాయలో, 30 రూపాయలో అదనంగా ఇచ్చికొంటున్నారు. సామాన్యముగా డబ్బు అంటే ఆశలేనివారు ఎవ్వరు ఉండరు. అదేవిధంగా పేద రైతులుకూడా తమ ధాన్యాన్ని హెచ్చు ధరలకు అమ్ముతున్నారు. రశీదు లేకుండా కొన్నటువంటి ఈ ధాన్యానిన్నే వర్తకులు black market చేస్తున్నారు. ఇందువలననే ప్రజలకు ఆహార ధాన్యాలు సక్రమంగా జరగటంలేదు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వ

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మువారే ధాన్య సేకరణ, పంపకము వారి పర్యావేక్షణ క్రిందనే తీసుకొని, వారే ప్రజలకు బియ్యము ఇప్పిస్తువుంటే ఈ నాడు ప్రజలలో ఏర్పడిన అసంతృప్తి తొలుగుతుంది. ప్రతికూల వర్గాలవారి విమర్శలకు గురికావలసిన అవకాశము ఏ మాత్రము ప్రభుత్వమువారికి ఉండదు.

"ఇంక ఈ రేషనింగు విధానము పల్లెటూళ్లల్లో సక్రమంగా జరుగుట లేదు. ఈ విషయంలో పట్టణవాసాలకు పల్లెటూళ్లకు చాలా భేదము కనుపడుచున్నది. పట్టణవాసాలవారు ఆందోళన చేయుట ఎరుగి ఉన్నవారు కావడంచేత వారి ఆందోళనకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు భయపడి పట్టణవాసాలలోనే రేషనింగు సరిగా జరుపుతున్నారు. పల్లెటూళ్లల్లో ఈ ఇచ్చే కొద్ది ration అయినప్పటికీ చదవ ప్రజలకు సరిగా వేయటంలేదు. గత సంవత్సరంలో పట్టణవాసాలలోనికి వారికి ఒక రేషన్, పల్లెటూళ్లలో తక్కువ రేషన్ ఏర్పాటుచేశారు. దానివల్ల ప్రజలలో అనేక వ్యతిరేక భావాలు కూడా కలిగినవి. కాబట్టి ప్రజలందరకు పట్టణవాసులైనప్పటికి, పల్లెటూరి ప్రజలైనప్పటికి ఒకే విధమైన శ్రద్ధతో ఆహార ధాన్యాలను ఇప్పించడం న్యాయమని, ధర్మమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కానిచో ఇది ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమా అనే సందేహము కలుగుతుంది. ప్రజకోసము ప్రభుత్వమా, ప్రభుత్వముకోసము ప్రజా అనే సందేహము ప్రజలలో ప్రజలటానికి అనే అవకాశాలు ఏర్పడి ఉన్నవి. కాబట్టి తప్పని సరిగా ఈ నాటి కంట్రోల్సు విధానాన్ని సవరించి, wholesale dealers, retail dealers అనేటటువంటి దళారులను తొలగించి ప్రభుత్వమువారు తమ తాబేదారుల ద్వారానే ధాన్య సేకరణ, పంపకము ఏర్పాటుచేయించి, అనుమానాలు, విమర్శలు లేకుండా, ఇతరుల ఆక్షేపణ [illegible] లేకుండా ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రజలకు ఆహార ధాన్యాలను పంపకము చేయించగలదనినమ్ముచూ, నా [illegible] ఇంతటితో విరమించుచున్నాను."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this year's situation is therefore depressing as our monsoons have failed in several districts in two successive years. So runs a sentence in the speech of the Hon. Food Minister delivered in the Council on the 9th March 1949, a copy of which has been supplied to each Member of this House. We begin this year with a shortage of 10 lakhs of tons of foodgrains according to that speech. This is really unfortunate. The Government have been trying to solve the problem for several years past, but they have done precious little. I say that the failure of the monsoon is not the only cause for the present situation. The other and more important cause is the wrong policy pursued by the Hon. Food Minister and the Government. I may recall to your memory the speech of the Hon. Food Minister when he wanted to remove controls. His argument was that the Government of India wanted him to do so. He pleaded that he might be given a chance to try, painted a bright and rosy picture of things that would be after decontrol and said that the prices would come down. We had our own doubts. Some of us warned him that he was pursuing a wrong policy and said that he could explain the conditions in this Province to the Government of India and press for the retention of controls. In spite of the warning, Dr. Rajan persisted and I may even say that he was obstinate. He himself has now admitted that his policy has failed. The result of decontrol was that 5-15 p.m.

in most of the areas the price shot up by 200 per cent and people were not able to get rice even at that higher price. It is no good my pursuing the point that the policy has failed. I say this just as a warning because I still hear voices here and there: 'Why introduce this control and rationing?' If you succumb to that advice, you will be making matters worse. So long as there is shortage, and particularly when it is as high as 10 lakhs of tons, rationing should be retained. The Hon. Dr. Rajan referred to the difficult position of the Central Government in regard to foreign exchange. We know the difficulty of the Government of India. The dollar position is very very difficult. We cannot go on spending Rs. 200 to 300 crores on the purchase of foodgrains from abroad. A very big catalogue is given of the schemes undertaken by the Government under Irrigation and Grow More Food Campaign. There is no use of giving a big list and saying that so much funds have been allotted. People want some tangible results. Is the Hon. Minister in a position to say that we will be able to solve our food problem granting that the monsoon does not fail this year? Intensive procurement and reimposition of rationing are a corollary to the failure of the decontrol policy, and I feel that these must be pursued. I do not wish to say whether rationing should be introduced in surplus districts or not. Some representatives from the districts said that control should not be there. This is a matter entirely for the Government to consider and come to a decision. But I administer this warning. Please, for Heaven's sake, don't be influenced by the protagonists of decontrol. I do not claim to know much about procurement except what little I come to know from the district which I represent and from the speeches made in this House. If really procurement has failed, the Hon. Food Minister and the Government alone are responsible for it. There is no policy in your procurement; it changes according to circumstances and convenience. As early as 1946 we warned the then Ministry headed by Mr. Prakasam not to disturb the usual trade channels. A man who has no experience in the line may not be able to procure successfully. People may apply for procurement licence with profit motive. We want that there should be not only the profit motive but also the service motive. Procurement officials deserve some credit and there is no use in making a sweeping allegation. Procurement needs persuasion and zeal. We cannot feed the people, particularly those in the urban areas, unless we procure. Even procurement is influenced by political factors. The Deputy Prime Minister of India, when he was last in Madras, gave expression to this feeling. I am surprised to find even Congressmen approaching and telling people: 'Don't give your foodgrains to the Government. If you sell them outside, you can get a higher price.' Food has nothing to do with party politics or group politics. It is a matter in which everybody is interested. I am sure the Government will revise their procurement policy in the light of this remark. I do not agree with people who say that we should harass the people in the villages; we should procure from people who are in a position to give.

"Within the ten minutes allotted to me, I cannot say all that I wanted to say. But I want to refer to a statement of the Hon. Minister for Agriculture as it has got a bearing on food. He said that if only all the fertilisers and manure that we got could be diverted to the Tanjore district and the Delta districts of Krishna and East Godavari, we would be able to produce enough food to meet the requirements of this Province and also in excess. If he made that statement seriously, why should he not do so? What does it matter to which districts we send the available manure so long as we are able to get food from them?"

*SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Food. In supporting the Demand, I want to dwell only on one point and that is the introduction of control and rationing in this Province. My friend from the Salem district, hon. Mr. M. G. Natesa Chettiyar, pleaded that control, procurement and rationing must go. It is rather unfortunate that this cry should emanate only from the zamindars and big landholders of the Coimbatore and Salem districts and not from persons who have no land and who depend upon rationing to save them from starvation. These zamindars and big landlords want to exploit the hunger of the common man and profit wholesale. The control is an effective check upon profiteering and that is why they take up the cudgels against it. They also use the name of Mahatma Gandhi for most unholy purposes. This is like Devil quoting the Scripture. They are not following Mahatma Gandhi and living up to his ideals in many respects. But when it suits them, they invoke his name. Procurement and rationing are not wrong in themselves. During the last two years, when there was famine in the Salem and Coimbatore districts, the Government rushed food supplies and saved the people. Without rationing, poor people in deficit districts like Salem and Coimbatore cannot hope to live. Zamindars and big landholders can afford to pay any price and manage. My humble submission to the Government is that they should not be carried away by the bogus cries of certain landholders which are raised in their own selfish interests, but that they should stick to the rationing system which is supported by the people of the Province in general.

"Friends like Mr. M. G. Natesa Chettiyar dwelt upon the disadvantage of the procurement system and they even said that all the produce of the cultivator was being taken away. This is an atrociously untrue statement. The Government are taking only the surplus and not the entire produce.

"Unfortunately these zamindars and big landlords want the abolition of control on food only, because this control affects their own pockets. But they want to retain control on cloth, iron materials and some of their other requirements. (Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar rose from his seat.) I did not say that this or that particular friend said like this. My contention is that not one

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of those who pleaded for the abolition of control on foodgrains advocated the abolition of control which exists in respect of several other articles. This is very anomalous.

"In the name of the poor and middle class people who sustain themselves on the assurance that the Government will feed them at any cost, I appeal to the Government to continue procurement and rationing."

SRI M. A. EASWARAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the motion moved by the Hon. the Food Minister, I wish to say a few words. There is the Food Control Order, Sir, and even the Members of Government do not respect it, because for a feast the number is restricted to only 30 and when the Hon. Ministers go on tour feasts are arranged for them where more than 50 or 100 people take part. First of all they must follow the Control Order and I request the Hon. Minister to set an example by saying that they will not take part in feasts which are arranged for more than 30 people. The number is restricted to 50 in regard to wedding feasts and even that order is not enforced. What is the use of keeping that order when it is not enforced? Either that order must be cancelled or that must be enforced. I only wish to bring this to the notice of the Government, Sir."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Sir, I am thankful for the discussion in this House. I may here state that I have made available a concise printed statement of my speech in the other House to the hon. Members of the House. I want that to be taken as read and for hon. Members' further criticism. So far as this discussion has gone, I am glad to note that there has not been much of adverse criticism and as far as I could gather the House has understood the implications of the food policy, because out of the 10 hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion, many of them who spoke early seemed to think more about control and decontrol policy and of the subsequent reintroduction of control. I want to make this clear, Sir, and if this is understood the whole policy of control will become very clear. The first fact to be remembered is that this Province is not self-sufficient in food. If this is clearly kept in mind the further need for fresh imports for feeding the people of the Province becomes absolutely necessary and therefore the control also becomes necessary. Therefore when once we are short of the foodgrains and we have got to depend on other provinces and areas, food control necessarily has got to be adopted. I admit it was relaxed last year. But I may tell the House, Sir, that as a Member representing this Government I was not in favour of it and I fought against it. Then the challenge was thrown that if I wanted control I should not ask for more grains but I should simply be content to feed my people with the grains I had at my disposal. We were then in the middle of the year; probably it was on the appeal made by Mahatma Gandhi people thought that control should be given up. Now nobody can say that decontrol was not tried. It was tried

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and tried for months together. And I know the difficulties we had to face on account of decontrol. The effect of decontrol has forewarned the Government of India by the jumping prices. That is the next step that would be followed by decontrol. The prices did not go up by a few per cent here or there; it went up by 300 per cent as far as this Province was concerned. Imagine that, in an essential article of foodgrain on which every man, woman and child should depend, the price should be increased by 300 per cent and the amount of strain and difficulty thrown on the Government. We never kept quiet, because what we did was to replace all these control agencies and rationing shops by a voluntary system of foodgrains rationing in which foodgrains were given to every shop and anybody who wanted grain could go and buy. We knew very well the high prices which would naturally follow decontrol and we made sufficient provision beforehand to provide for the extra demand that would be made by poor people on account of the high prices. What was the result? Nearly 12,000 relief shops were working all over the Province and uncontrolled foodgrains were supplied to the poormen. That has kept this Province free from famine, starvation and hunger and also death from starvation. It was by the adoption of our food policy, Sir, that we were able to tide over the results of decontrol to which we gave our willing consent. Experience has taught us and it has also taught the Government of India that control cannot be given up. Though we have taken it up with pleasure and we have put our heart and soul into it, there is the other side of the picture of food control. Fair and equitable distribution has become an obligation on us. Unless and until the people would voluntarily give the surplus they have the system cannot be worked. It means a moral duty upon the people of the Province and the country to give us not free but for a well-considered price the surplus they possess. Some people have been reckless in their remarks, Sir, and they said that we have taken all their grains. I can assure people, Sir, that we have given the greatest consideration to the producers for we know that without the co-operation of the producers the food problem cannot be solved. Therefore we have dealt with the question this way, viz., to give the producer a part of the produce which becomes absolutely necessary for himself and his dependants. There is no secrecy about it, for we give 1 lb. for every adult man, woman and child. We also allow him enough for his seed, etc. We also say: Take away whatever is required for your labourers. Then whatever is left over we wish to take at a price which the Government have fixed under the procurement system. I want to know what is the dishonesty about it, when the Government ask the producer to yield his grain.

"Some hon. Members pleaded to enhance the price fixed for procurement. It is easily said than done. But where should I get this price from? It is from the people who buy the grains from my ration shops. It is on their heads that I must put up this price. How can I with a conscience go and ask the poor suffering man, that labourer, to give me so much for the rice

I dole out to him. I cannot take from him anything beyond what is absolutely the minimum. It is on that calculation, Sir, that we have fixed the prices. I have worked at the price level as an agriculturist and a farmer, knowing full well the implications about the cost of cultivation, etc., that are now prevailing. We have gone into the question, Sir, and after detailed calculations for three or four months we came to the conclusion regarding the minimum. The Government of India at first allowed a maximum increase of 25 per cent over the price of 1947, but we said, 'No, we cannot accept it; if we accept that figure the production will be lost and there will be no encouragement for production.' After that we wrote to the Government of India and said: 'Unless you give us this price, we will not be able to procure.' That was our reply to the Government and after a lot of correspondence, they have agreed to a 50 per cent increase which no other Province has got, on account of our persistent demand. And that is the price prevailing to-day. Therefore, Sir, I say that we have secured the greatest possible consideration to the producer; we have given him enough to retain for himself and for all agricultural operations and we have also given the maximum price which this Government could possibly give for the foodgrains bought from him. When all these things are done, I want to know where comes in the heart burning with regard to the parting with of grains. These are all factors, Sir, which I want hon. Members to bear in their minds.

"Hajee Hussain said, Sir, that those people who yielded their stock could not get the benefit of the higher price. I quite note it. But I cannot keep up the prices violating the karif period. The Government of India have fixed a certain duration as a karif period, Sir, and I fought against it also. I am glad to tell the House that the Government of India have given the liberty to have my karif year as the production year; that means to say that this Province will not stock to the karif year fixed by the Government of India but will stick on to the fasli year which will be a proper adjustment of production with regard to the agriculturists of this Province. This inequity of not paying higher prices will not happen hereafter.

"I hope, Sir, hon. Members will appreciate the amount of success we have had so far in this procurement campaign. I want hon. Members to remember also that procurement is not so easy a job after all. If people would give up their surplus on the terms, which no honest man can ever refuse, my job becomes easy. But it has not happened. Human nature being what it is, when we are dealing with a huge mass of population, if they would not eagerly surrender their surplus produce for the well considered standard price what is this Government to do? I ask: 'Am I to administer the Food Department or not?' In spite of what I have done if people do not surrender their surplus, can anyone say that I should not go near them at all. Can I do that? The other day in a village in Coimbatore district some 500 or 600 people

joined together and said: 'Come what may, don't give the surplus.' That was the propaganda there. 'Let us see. We have got the grains.' Such a challenge was thrown out to the Government, who wanted to procure the grains not for anything else but to simply give food to the man in the street. If they adopt such an attitude how is the administration to go on? Just think of it for a moment. I can appeal in the name of humanity, I can appeal in the name of justice, I can appeal in the name of the poor who toil. But I cannot appeal to people who are wilfully violating and obstructing with a view to make this Government impossible. Necessarily we had to have recourse to law and we also prosecuted 50 people for infringement of the law. Of course, it is a very unpleasant task. All our officers were also beaten. Look at the fate of these procurement officers who go about the job. I know there are dishonest officers also. But this kind of dealing with them is not going to solve the problem. It would have made the work very easy if they had surrendered their surplus according to the demand and they would not have to pay for any demand made against them. It is open to them to challenge the demand of the Government and they can also seek redress as anyone can. If we do not pursue and get all the surplus grain in possession of a producer he would not surrender so much. As regards the statement that we are not leaving with the ryot enough to meet his requirements, I may say that I have given a very distinct and clear statement that the promise by the Government to the ryot will be scrupulously honoured, in the discharge of their duties by Government. If, after having done this, the producers do not give and will make this Government impossible, is it not necessary for me to take this step? I have been all along saying that we want to deal with the Food Department very fairly. It is a very huge Department and the whole thing depends upon human agency. I know who is a proper man. If a man has bought and brought to his own house grains for himself by unfair means, is it unfair to dispossess him of that? It is with that spirit that we have framed the new rules. Legislators ought to understand the implications of that policy. It is not as if we have not had experiences of decontrol. We have had such experience and we have found that decontrol does not lead to equitable distribution of foodgrains available. Therefore, control has become necessary and we have accepted it. Now that we have accepted it, what is the position? We are deficit this year by ten lakhs of tons of foodgrains. Though the deficit is only ten lakhs of tons, the question is where we are to go and from whom we are to get it. We can get it only from the source of the Government of India who alone can get food from any part of the world, where it is available, at whatever price it may be, and at that price we get the foodgrains from them. But, look at what the Government of India are doing. They pay three or four times the price and pay also the passage money from some corner of the world, South America or somewhere. After paying all that, they bring it here and give it to us. But they do not charge one pie for all the

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expenditure borne by them to bring it to India. They charge the same price which they paid and the rate at which the distributing agent or the ration shop-keeper is given that rice is absolutely the same. That I want every Member to remember. We keep to that price so that the poor man may have his food without paying enormously impossible price. From whatever corner of the world it may come, we do fairly fix the price. That is what this control means. It is easy to criticize human beings when they are spread over a large area of the Province. But yet, we have been taking care to see that these officers, as far as it is humanly possible, do not defraud the people and that they behave well. We have done that and I do feel almost all of them are good. May be there are some bad people.

" My appeal to the producers is this. In this Province they must remember that they do not produce enough food for our people and the Government want to buy it from them at a reasonable price and give it to the people. That is the mode of our policy. This period of decontrol has not done us any good but has made us to open 11,701 relief shops. They control and resort to distribution so that the prices may be kept down. We resorted to decontrol and the result was 300 per cent increase in the market price, although there was a nominal ceiling price for all the paddy and foodgrains produced in this country. We wanted to insist upon this ceiling price. But it was not then possible after having decontrolled. We simply stood still in order that the people might realize the difficulty. The producers had a taste of increased profits by decontrol. That is the only thing which I want to remind the hon. Members of. So, when we reimposed control next year, that profit of 300 per cent which they got on account of decontrol was taken away from the producers. I am very sorry for that, but what else can we do? If all those people who are criticizing me give us an alternative way of getting foodgrains or an alternative way of giving the producer the maximum price which he is used to, I can understand. But they have not given it ; they can't and won't give it. Therefore, in the existing state of affairs, if we do not interfere and protect our poor people from starvation and prevent them from dying, while we have got food from the granary, the freedom that we have won is worth nothing. It should at least create that amount of humanity in the mind of the producers to extend their generosity to give all their surplus at a fair price and then encourage Government in their scheme of work. There are some people who are not only indulging in black-market but they are trying to be honest. It took my breath away to hear an hon. Member stating in this House that he himself is getting rice from the black-market. He stated it because statements made in the House are privileged and hon. Members are protected. So, he had the courage to say it. I believe he spoke the truth that he himself is only a black-marketer. (Interruption.) Yes, Sir. That is what you said. You ought to have been hanged for doing

that, if you had said that anywhere outside this House. You have done that dishonest thing and, as a Member of this House, you come here and say that. You dishonour this House by making a statement ' I am black-marketing '. "

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" I rise to a point of order. Let the Hon. Minister say if my statement is correct or not. I made an honest statement and he should have been satisfied with that, knowing full well that a Member of this House has got the privilege of making a statement and which has been allowed rightly by you, Mr. Speaker . . . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It does not mean that the hon. Member can make any statement he likes. He must also look to the dignity of the House. "

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" It is not open to the Minister to say that I have disgraced the House. "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister could have raised a point of order at that time. It would have been much better. "

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" I know all the Ministers have done what I have done. "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I rise to a point of order. "

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" It is quite in human nature to eat more than what he is given. One cannot help it. The four ounces which the Hon. Minister has been giving is absolutely impossible to live on. I ask any Member to search his conscience and say whether he was confining himself to 4 oz. Well, I have done that. But I have been honest enough to admit it. I have purchased more rice in the black-market because I could not help it. Can you expect any Congress man to be so honest? The Hon. Minister for Food says that this is a statement which has disgraced the House. I fail to see how I have disgraced the House. Mr. Speaker, you are the custodian of the rights of the House. "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Unless it is brought to the notice of the Chair, the Chair cannot interfere. "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The hon. Member says that he is honest in admitting what he has done. However, he said that the Ministers are also doing the same nasty thing which he is doing. That is certainly out of order. "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The Hon. Minister should have brought it to my notice then and there."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Now only, Sir, the hon. Member said on a point of order that all Ministers are doing the same thing. I certainly say it is a ' first-class scandal ' to say so."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" What I mean to say is this: Is it possible for any soul to exist on 4 oz.? It is an open secret."

[Sri Raghavayya was on his legs when the Hon. Dr. Rajan also stood up to raise a point of order. The Speaker was also on his legs.]

MR. SPEAKER:—" When the Chair is on his legs, even the Minister should resume his seat. Now Hon. Minister for Food will continue."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The hon. Member is making a wrong statement. I want to bring it as a point of order. He says 4 oz. is given. It is not true. To-day what is given is 12 oz. That is the first point which I want to correct.

" Then, the hon. Member says that the Food Department has not been dealing justice properly and has not taken note of many irregularities. He also said that the withdrawal of cases had been done by the Department on personal considerations. I can tell the hon. Member that there was no such withdrawal of cases either by the Board or the Government. It is understood that the Collector of Nellore withdrew some cases on his own authority. He is a Magistrate, he goes into the questions and when he thinks that it is perfectly within his power he does so. Whatever it is, the hon. Member cannot put it on the side of the Food Department. It is very unfair. It is not a fact.

" Then the other question is about a similar statement made by some Members that the rice procured in certain places is sold cheaper in the City of Madras, while at the same place it is not sold so cheap. There is a certain amount of fallacy in this. In the Madras City the poor man is given at prices lower than the purchase price in order to enable him to purchase some food. The poor man cannot afford to buy at a high price. There is a certain amount of loss incurred by the Government on their sale. But, what the Government does is to increase the prices of first-class rice which better class people take. They can take it, so far as the Government transaction is concerned. It is right, Sir, that people who want to have a better class of rice should pay more. But to the poor man, who does not care for quality but for the bulk and quantity, it is sold at a cheaper rate. Only second-class rate is charged for those people. It is this thing that is done here and I would like to know whether there is any partiality in the Government having done this. They are still doing it. It is a factor which I want to know. After having explained the position in the way in which I have done, I would like to know wherein lies the difficulty.

" There were some remarks about the Grow More Food Campaign and the fallacy in the estimates and the reports. I quite realize that these estimates that are cast and that are entered in them are figures merely to justify the plan of action adopted by the Food department, Agricultural department and other departments. Sanctions are made. We cannot take less money, while we

anticipate a big expenditure. Naturally bigger amount is put down, but only such amounts as are spent during the course of the year are debited towards that account. Where is the unfairness about it? It may be that the figures are not correct. They may not exactly represent our need. But it is a question of growing more food and it depends for its success on the seasons of the year, human endeavour and so many other considerations. What is wrong in asking for a bigger amount for this? If it is not used up, it goes back to the account and it is shown in the closing returns. There is nothing wrong in it. It does not show any fallacy in accounting. It simply shows our honesty."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I suggest to the House that we should sit till we finish the Demand."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The general remarks made by Mr. Natesa Chettiar do not require a specific reply from me, except that he is a producer and that he wants more. (Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar: I do not consume I suppose!) You are a producer."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The Hon. Minister can take his own time to reply. We will sit till the Demand is finished."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" I am answering every criticism that has been made. As regards Mr. Hameed Khan's statement ' what is there; why do you go and make all this innovation and speak; it is only about six per cent that we are in deficit; can you not find a way to adjust ', I say, Sir, it is all very easily said. But it does not calculate the amount of food that is required, the amount of food that is available, and the amount of food that will be available next year. The food budget is calculated taking into consideration the monsoons of the year, expected production, actual yield, and the expected procurement. Every year, in the beginning of the year we note all these figures. As the rains fail and we do not get food at all, we make deductions from the amount of food that is calculated to be available. Year after year, according to the seasons of the year, and according to the foodgrains available, we go on accounting with our food budget. Unless we do that, our accounts will go wrong. We go and tell the Government of India that our expectations of yield are so much, our procurement so much and that they should supply so much. It is difficult for the Government of India to give us all the food that we want. Hon. Members should note this point that the Government of India are not in a position to satisfy all our demands. More so, as adverse seasons come one after another the difficulty with regard to procurement becomes very great, because they have got to get food from foreign countries. Therefore, they say ' we will give you as much as we can; otherwise you must tighten your belt and take less '. What I want our people to do is not to starve, but to keep on living. Let them not die of starvation. Let us hope in the next year there will be ample rainfall so that we can give to the poor man more food. Even with this scarcity, I have

increased the ration from 10 to 12 ounces. I want you to judge our fairness in this way. While the prospects are bleak, and we are getting less and less—the import quota has been assessed at four lakhs of tons and nothing more—I have got the courage to say ' go on; we will give two ounces more '. Incidentally, by giving this extra two ounces, I have put the Government of India to a very great anxiety. They have wired to me asking how is the ration increased from 10 to 12 ounces, and how could the stocks warrant an increase. It would warrant in this way, Sir. I am calculating upon the notification I get of probable shipments that would arrive in India in the course of the next two or three months. I take credit for that stock, and then give a proportionate increase. I know this 12 ounces may not be enough. Some people require much more. But, mind you, what is the food that is given. It is not only of rice which has got a poor nutritional value, but it consists of wheat, semolina, milo, and other foodgrains which are certainly good food when compared to rice. I give four ounces of these. It simply means that I am balancing the diet in answer to the requirements of our well-being. The Government are issuing a diet which according to recognized standards constitute normal, healthy diet for an average person. I know there are people who eat more than 12 ounces. I have got also another motive in view. This increase to 12 ounces will, more or less, stop that incurable blackmarket that is going on. I believe honestly that the blackmarket may be put down by an abundance of foodgrains in the market. That is only natural. Any man will understand this. But because I cannot produce more, at least I shall readjust my diet in such a way that the man who gets 12 ounces should feel satisfied with the food that I give, and not resort to blackmarket. Therefore, we have now increased the ration by two ounces. According to the promise I made in the beginning of the year that as soon as possible I shall increase the ration, I have increased the ration from 8 ounces to 10 ounces and from 10 ounces to 12 ounces. Where is the dishonesty or inefficiency with regard to the food question for which this department is responsible? Any poor man could go and get 12 ounces to-day. This is issued in all the shops. It is not as if we do not take care about the food question. We are taking rather extra care about it. We want to make the best of a bad bargain. But we want the cooperation of the people. They must also realise that, though situated in such difficult conditions, we are still not willing to reduce the quota by even half an ounce or one ounce. We say we will give more. Please have charity on the department, and see how they are manipulating foodgrains so that the poor man may not starve. What is more? Not only, the poor people must not starve, but they must have a well-balanced diet. I know that if foodgrains continue to be scarce, a crisis may come. I quite realize that. If foodgrains become scarce, some form of foodgrains will be better than no food at all. Let us not be driven to that extent. We shall try all our best not to drive our people to that extent. If that pass were to come—God forbid it—I may

tell our people ' we cannot give all the quantity you require; in the interests of all people, take some wheat, semolina, cumbu or ragi until the time the crisis is over.' For the last two years this Province had no rain. All the tanks and rivers are getting dry. All the wells are getting dried up. And I want to give food to everybody in the Province. Can you not make a sympathetic criticism of the department which is trying to do the best in the adverse circumstances. Hon. Members of this House should understand what we are doing.

" Then with regard to corruption! You might not know that a weekly report is being received by my officers from all over the Presidency. With regard to complaints made, the Collectors have been asked to report at once to Government as to the conduct of particular officers or suspected officers so that we may bring them to book immediately. (Sri S. Nagappa: ' Have you booked anybody? ') I am not going to answer that question. I am not going to give you all that is done in the Food Department. But I tell you what I have done. If you think I am honest, you must trust me that I am doing the right thing. Last year and the previous years, recruitment for this department was rather indifferent, because it had to be done all of a sudden. Any fellow who offered himself had to be taken, because we wanted to enforce procurement. So, there were some lapses. But what is it that we did this year when we introduced rationing? We said that officers should not be picked up as was done in the previous years. Officers, as far as possible, must be earmarked from the Revenue Department itself. In the event of the Revenue Department not being able to spare men, we said, such men who are taken in should be assured of a future place in the department later on, so that if they misbehave, it would certainly be against their future prospects, and that their career will be spoiled, apart from whatever magisterial punishments that are given as a result of enquiries. So, all possible steps have been taken to prevent this enormous corruption that is going on.

" Lastly, Sir, there is the question of blackmarket. After all is said and done every one in this House as I am is responsible for blackmarket. Blackmarket is not carried on as a separate trade. It is done by everybody. Unless it is done in such a widespread fashion, I cannot say I cannot manage. But my own conception is because it is food and people want to eat somehow, they try in all manner of ways to sell it or distribute it. It is impossible to prevent it by any human agency. I have got the Blackmarket Prevention Bill which I will be introducing very soon. Even after passing this Bill, I do not know whether I will be successful against this blackmarket. It seems to me, as one of the hon. Members remarked, the moment controls are introduced you get blackmarket. Quite true. I agree, but the remedy for that is to produce more and flood the markets. No man is a fool to pay more for an article which he will get cheaper in the market. Because I am not able to do it now and immediately, I have got to take refuge in law, and try to prevent blackmarket."

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SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"On a point of information, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister is not yielding."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Where does this process of reasoning take me? We will try to put down this blackmarket. But it is so immense in its magnitude and operation and it is so universal that we should, as far as possible, try and attempt a more human solution apart from legal solution. All these things have been happening. What do they connote? A better understanding of civic responsibilities among the people, especially when they deal in a commodity which is absolutely essential for the people, is necessary. Every man without knowing what he is doing carries a small bag on his head and enters the train, and at the other end he sells it to another person in the platform. There is a whole set of inhuman people who are engaged in this blackmarketing. They are making use of innocent men, women and children to transport foodgrains which are so necessary for the people, and sell them at high profits. This is the degeneration that has set into our public life. But are we to keep quiet and allow our people to die because some people are dishonest? Is it not the duty of the Government to prevent dishonesty and try to give food to all the people? Have we not undertaken to feed the people of this Province? Have not the Government of India undertaken to feed the people? At what cost? It is at a tremendous cost of Rs. 300 crores which the Government of India pay every year—three hundred crores of rupees which are so badly required for so many operations which will bring more money into the coffers of the Government. If our people would understand how this huge volume of trade and currency is diverted to food, they will understand the responsibility which this Government have undertaken. I have taken, as far as possible, all human precautions to ward off the crisis. I would urge hon. Members to help us and deal with us sincerely, understandingly and sympathetically so that we may tide over this period of crisis. The food position is certainly anxious. I have no hesitation in declaring it. But at the same time I am not afraid of giving more food even at a time of anxiety. I hope, God willing, we shall maintain this level of ration. I also feel that with a little more exertion we could tide over this crisis. No doubt, it may be six per cent or seven per cent deficit in food. But if people deal with us honestly, my crisis will be easily got over. It is only for that human interest and fellow feeling that I plead. If they would be generous to their fellowmen, they could help me go through this crisis more easily. I am not at all afraid of the situation, and I am sure that I can tide it over. The department requires the help and sympathy, and not any carping criticism which will damp my enthusiasm and throw mud on the honest workers of the department who are getting beaten every day when they enter villages for procurement. They are not welcome guests in the villages.

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"Finally, Sir, we want the Collectors, the Government servants who are connected with this food question and everybody to give their wholehearted co-operation. With these words, I hope the House will accept to vote the grant that I am asking under this head." 6.15 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister may make the usual request of the hon. Member to withdraw the cut motion."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I request the hon. Member to withdraw the cut motion."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I am very thankful to the Government for the elucidating information given to the House. It is not to point out the want of sympathy on the part of the Government that I have proposed this cut motion. I may explain by way of reply my reason for moving the cut motion . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let me see how long the member wants to explain."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, various points that have arisen out of the debate have not been answered by the Hon. Minister. Sir, the Hon. Minister said that after de-control, 12,000 relief shops have been opened. We do not know, Sir, when they were opened . . ."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Member is withdrawing his cut motion or making a speech?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall watch him for a minute more."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"If the hon. Member wants to make a speech, he is out of order."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member cannot make a speech at this stage."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"I want an explanation on some point, Sir. I thought this control was imposed . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I wish to know from the hon. Member whether he is withdrawing the cut motion or not."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, in withdrawing the cut motion, I want to have certain points to be cleared."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is already 6-15 . . ."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"I would just tell the House what my object was in moving a cut motion like this."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should know that when he has moved a cut motion, he has got no right of reply."

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SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" Then, Sir, I will only put a question to the Hon. Minister. May I ask the Hon. Minister whether when this control was proposed, it was with the idea of checking inflation or of meeting the shortage of food in this Province? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Sir, the hon. Member is raising new questions, issues which he did not raise when he moved the cut motion. He has now raised the question of inflation with reference to control. I thought, Sir, I have made myself sufficiently clear. (1) Control, or no control, we are a deficit Province and we want to get more food from outside. (2) We cannot get any food from the world pool except through the Government of India. (3) The Government of India have agreed to give us food according to the terms which they impose and the introduction of control is one of those terms which they have imposed. Therefore, we had to reintroduce control. I thought I had already answered these questions. I must say that this question of control with reference to inflation or deflation is a matter entirely in the hands of the Government of India."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" Without swallowing what has been said by the Hon. the Minister for Food, I withdraw the cut motion." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—" I hope the House gives permission to the hon. Member to withdraw the cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The original Demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 14th March 1949.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 850 asked by Sri S. Paramananda Rayar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 12th March 1949, page 661 supra.]

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

(*a*) There is no provision in the Cauvery-Mettur Project Scheme to provide irrigation to new areas in the Tiruchirappalli district.

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

TANJORE DISTRICT.

(*a*) The anticipated increase in revenue on account of the supply of water from Mettur to new areas in the Tanjore district has not been realized.

(*b*) & (*c*) There has been waiver of assessment or of water-cess or grant of concessional rates of water-cess in the following cases of lands:—

(1) *Waiver of assessment.*—In Tanjore, Pattukkottai, Mannargudi and Papanasam taluks, the assessment on dry and manavari lands has been waived up to the end of fasli 1358, provided that prior to fasli 1351, the lands were left uncultivated or were cultivated with dry crops and that in or after fasli 1351 they were converted into wet and cultivated with paddy.

(2) *Grant of concessional rates of water-cess.*—(i) In the case of dry, manavari, proprietary and minor inam wet lands in the new areas under the Cauvery-Mettur Project in the Tanjore district, concessional rates of water-cess have been sanctioned up to the end of fasli 1358. A statement showing the original and the concessional rates of water-cess in respect of the above lands is annexed.

(ii) The charge for the use of Cauvery water for the irrigation of a second crop on ryotwari lands registered as single crop wet in all the areas (including the new areas) under the Cauvery-Mettur Project in the Tanjore district was originally fixed at Rs. 5 per acre or half the single crop assessment, whichever was higher. With effect from fasli 1352, this charge for a second crop is being levied at half the single-crop assessment only. This concession will be in force up to the end of fasli 1358.

(3) *Waiver of water-cess.*—Even the concessional rates of water-cess referred to in the statement annexed have been waived in the following cases of lands:—

Lands newly brought under irrigation and cultivated with a wet crop in fasli 1354 have been granted exemption from payment of water cess up to the end of fasli 1358. Exemption

from payment of water-cess up to the end of fasli 1357 has also been granted in respect of lands cultivated with a wet crop for the first time in faslis 1355, 1356 and 1357. The question of granting exemption from payment of water-cess for fasli 1358 in respect of the lands cultivated with a wet crop for the first time in faslis 1355, 1356, 1357 and 1358 is under the consideration of the Government.

ANNEXURE.

Statement showing the original and the concessional rates of water-cess in respect of dry, manavari, proprietary and minor inam lands in the new areas under the Cauvery-Mettur Project in the Tanjore district.

Description of lands. (1)	Original rate. (2)			Concessional rate. (3)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Dry lands—						
First crop	15	0	0	5	0	0
Second crop	7	8	0	2	8	0
Dufassal crop	22	8	0	7	8	0
Third crop	3	12	0	1	4	0
Manavari lands—						
First crop	14	0	0	4	10	8
Second crop	7	0	0	2	5	4
Dufassal crop	21	0	0	7	0	0
Third crop	3	8	0	1	2	8
Proprietary and minor inam lands—						
First crop	10	0	0	3	5	4
Second crop	7	8	0	2	8	0
Dufassal crop	17	8	0	5	13	4
Third crop	3	12	0	1	4	0

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 851 asked by Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 12th March 1949, page 662 supra.]

District Health Officers—Qualifications—Statement.

A candidate for appointment to the category of First-class Health Officers—

(*a*) by direct recruitment—

(i) must not have completed 35 years of age, and

(ii) must possess B.S.Sc. degree of a University in the Province or the Diploma in Public Health of the University of Calcutta;

(*b*) by recruitment by transfer—

(i) must not have completed 50 years of age, and

(ii) must possess B.S.Sc. degree of a University in the Province or the Diploma in Public Health of the University of Calcutta, or approved service as Second-class Health Officer for not less than 15 years and special merit and ability.

The qualifications prescribed for recruitment of Second-class Health Officers referred to are as shown below :—

(1) (i) A diploma or certificate granted by a British Indian Government or the Government of Ceylon to any person trained in a Medical College or school declaring him to be qualified to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, or

(ii) the diploma of Fellow and Member and the Licentiate certificate granted by the State Medical Faculty of Bengal and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, or

(iii) the diploma granted by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government to any person trained in the Hyderabad Medical School declaring him to be qualified to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery ; or

(iv) the diploma of Licensed Medical Practitioner granted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's Medical School ; or

(v) the L.M. & S. degree of the University of Madras ; and

(2) (i) a certificate of having undergone a special course of training in Sanitary Science in the Medical College, Madras, for a period of not less than one year and passed the examination held at the end of the course ; or

(ii) B.S.Sc. degree of the University of Madras or a British qualification in Public Health or Hygiene :

Provided that preference shall be given to candidates who possess the qualifications specified in items (1) (v) and (2) (ii) of the above qualifications.

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 14th March 1949.

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.

Dacoity in Erode.

* 862 *Q.*—SRI M. A. EASWARAN: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a daylight dacoity with deadly weapons by Communists took place at Erode on 13th January 1949 in a cotton seed mundy; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Police have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (*a*) On 13th January 1949 at about 7-45 p.m., one Palaniappan, an active Communist of Erode, threatened one Muthuswami Chettiyar, a cotton seed and bran dealer, at the point of a ' bitchuva ' and tried to snatch away a cloth bag containing Rs. 604-14-6. But Muthusami Chettiyar with the help of others successfully overpowered him and intimated the Police.

" (*b*) The Police have registered a case against the accused in Crime No. 15 of 1949 under section 393, Indian Penal Code, and have also filed a charge-sheet."

Taluk Food Committees.

* 863 *Q.*—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have taken into consideration the labour point of view in constituting Taluk Food Committees;

(*b*) if not, why not; and

(*c*) if they have taken into account the labour point of view, whom they have consulted in the districts?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (*a*) It is presumed that the hon. Member desires to know whether agricultural labour has been given representation in the Taluk Food Committees. If so, the answer is in the affirmative. A seat has been reserved in the Taluk Food Committee for a representative from the Agricultural Labourers' Association, if any, functioning in the Taluk or from the Taluk Kisan Organization. Another seat has been reserved for the Harijans who also form the bulk of the labouring class in the rural areas.

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

"(c) As it has been ordered that the representative from the Agricultural Labourers' Association or the Taluk Kisan Organization should be nominated on the Committee, the officials who are in charge of the selection of members will no doubt consult these organizations while selecting their representatives."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I ask why only one seat has been allotted to Harijans and one seat for agricultural labour in spite of the fact that they form the bulk of the population?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The food committee is a very small body and can contain only one representative of each organization. As such, only one has been allotted for these classes of people."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"If there is only one representative, how can he try and assert the demands of labour and will not his voice be a cry in the wilderness if there are not sufficient number of representatives?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The strength of the argument does not lie in the numbers, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In these days of democracy, will not numbers count, Sir?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"A crowd will not answer the purpose, Sir."

Ayacut lands under the Pallicottai canal.

[* 864 *Q*.—MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is absent. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."]

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total extent of ayacut lands under the Pallicottai canal in the Tirunelveli district;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that there is no cultivation in the major portion of the ayacut lands because of scarcity of water; and

(*c*) whether the Government have considered the desirability of renovating the Pallicottai canal so that all the ayacut lands may be brought under cultivation at an early date?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"(*a*) One thousand six hundred and sixty-five acres.

"(*b*) No.

"(*c*) The matter is under consideration by the local Public Works Department officers."

Location of a Subordinate Judge's Court at Narasaraopet.

* 865 *Q*.—SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the public of Narasaraopet revenue division, the Bar Associations at Narasaraopet and Gurzala and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Guntur district have represented to the Government requesting the immediate location of a Subordinate Judge's Court at Narasaraopet; and

(*b*) whether the District Judge, Guntur, recommended the same?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

"(*b*) The answer is in the negative."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that this year in January 1949, the District Judge of Guntur recommended the location of a Subordinate Judge's Court at Narasaraopet? Is that information in possession of the Government, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"No, Sir."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Have the Government consulted the High Court in the matter, Sir, and what is the opinion of the High Court?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Government will never pass orders in such matters without consulting the High Court. At the time when the question was raised, the Judges of the High Court agreed with the District Judge that there was not sufficient case to locate a sub-court at Narasaraopet. Subsequently, we received an application from the Bar Association of Ongole that a sub-court may be located at Ongole. The High Court has been asked to offer its remarks on this matter."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"While considering the question of location of the sub-court whether it should be at Ongole or Narasaraopet—will the Government also bear in mind that, to relieve the congestion of work in the sub-courts, another sub-court is necessary?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"At present, the information that the Government have from the High Court is that the number of suits do not warrant the establishment of a sub-court at Narasaraopet."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"Sir, will the Government call for the opinion of the High Court and the District Judge regarding the location of the sub-court and will they also bear in mind that the two previous Law Ministers—Mr. K. Bhashyam and Dr. P. Subbarayan—have stated categorically during the budget session that the matter would be considered favourably?"

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It is quite possible, Sir, that the previous two Law Ministers would have said that they would consider the question favourably. But it depends upon the statistics of cases, the report of the District Judge and also the recommendation of the High Court. The statistics do not at present warrant the establishment of a sub-court at Narasaraopet. The High Court is again considering the matter on a reference made to it on a representation made by the Bar Association of Ongole."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"Instead of having two sub-courts at Guntur now, will it not be better, Sir, to have one of them located at Narasaraopet which is a central place for nearly half the district?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"That was the suggestion made by the hon. Member, Mr. Brahmanandam Reddi also, but the High Court was of opinion that an additional sub-court at Guntur is absolutely necessary even if a sub-court is established at Narasaraopet. The number of suits pending in the sub-court at Guntur necessitates an additional sub-court there also."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know what are the conditions precedent for the establishment of a new sub-court? Will it be economical and self-supporting if a sub-court is established at Narasaraopet?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"A certain minimum number of suits would be required in a year for the establishment of a sub-court. This condition is not satisfied in the case of Narasaraopet now."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"My question was whether the Government would call for information from the High Court and the District Judge with regard to the statistics. I was informed that, statistically speaking, the District Judge agreed that the present number of suits and appeals were sufficient to warrant the establishment of a sub-court. I would request the Government to call for information from the High Court."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is a request to the Government."

The Lakshmi Narasupeta Feeder Road.

* 866 *Q.*—SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER (on behalf of Sri G. Kumaraswami): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps the Government have taken to see that the Lakshmi Narasupeta Feeder Road which runs from Alikam-Ballili road in Chicacole taluk of Vizagapatnam district is laid; and

(*b*) whether the site of the private person has already been acquired?

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THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The land required has been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act and the breaches made on the road by the previous owner have been closed."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, was this land acquired under the new rules for speedier acquisition of land or under the old rules?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"Under the old rules, Sir."

Fast of a Sanyasi.

* 867 *Q.*—SRI M. A. EASWARAN: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) why a Sanyasi is allowed to use a public place opposite the Legislative Assembly Hall for a demonstration in a fast;

(*b*) who is responsible for erecting a hut to house the Sanyasi; and

(*c*) why was a licence granted for the erection of the hut?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) A report has been called for."

Construction of an anicut across the river Adyar.

* 868 *Q.*—SRI S. K. GOVINDARAJU NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the proposal to construct an anicut across the river Adyar near Anakaputtur for irrigation purposes is; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to expedite the measure?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The Chief Engineer (Irrigation)'s proposals in regard to the scheme are awaited. It is reported that the plans and estimate amounting to Rs. 4,30,000 for the work received from the Executive Engineer have been returned to him by the Superintending Engineer for revision. The proposals will be examined as expeditiously as possible on their receipt from the Chief Engineer."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know what will be the additional area that will be brought under cultivation under this scheme?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"That information is not yet available, Sir."

Production of tax-clearance certificate before registration of property.

* 869 *Q.*—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any representation has been made by this Government to the Central Government to exclude this Province from the operation of the new rule requiring tax-clearance certificates before registration of property?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No."

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BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that great difficulties are being experienced particularly by those who own small houses in regard to getting this clearance certificate. Since Madras is very far from Pakistan and there is no necessity for such a clearance certificate, will this Government represent to the Central Government the desirability of excluding this Province from the operation of the Act? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Madras may be many miles away from Pakistan, but the fact that there are some tax evaders in Madras has to be taken into consideration by the Income-tax Department. Therefore they insist that a certificate must be obtained from the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax before a property can be registered."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, I am advised that the Ordinance requiring the production of a certificate lapsed on the 6th February and has not yet been replaced by an Act. Would it be proper, since there is no law requiring the production of a certificate, on the part of the Registrars to insist on the production of a certificate? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" What has lapsed is sought to be re-enacted by the Central Assembly. It is already on the agenda, I think. But in between, the Registrar cannot insist on a certificate."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" May I know whether this restriction is only in respect of people who have been assessed to a tax? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Whether a particular person has been assessed to a tax or not cannot be known to the Registration Department, unless a certificate is produced from the Assistant Commissioner that there is nothing pending against him."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it a fact that this rule does not apply to the registration of agricultural land, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is so, Sir."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not a fact that this rule has created a lull in the purchase and sale of properties and thereby the Government are losing the stamp duty? "

11-15 a.m. THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It may be so, Sir. But what the Central Government and the Provincial Governments lose by way of evasion of income-tax will be much more than what we lose on stamp duties."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that the Registrars are ignorant of the law and the lapsing of the Ordinance and that they are still insisting on the production of the certificate and would the Hon. Minister be pleased to issue instructions to the Registrars that they need not insist on the production of such certificates? "

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The idea is that the Central Government may enact legislation on this and again we have to instruct the Registrars to insist upon the production of the certificate and so we thought it better to leave things as they are."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Sir, is the Hon. Leader of the House aware that most of the members of the Constituent Assembly from Madras make a strong protest in the Central Assembly to the effect that this enforcement of the Central Assembly to the effect that this enforcement of the Ordinance has really stopped all property transactions, although it is not the Central Government that try and find out these transactions? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Obviously members of the Constituent Assembly from Madras are not aware that it is the Income-tax Department that deals with cases of income-tax evasion."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Is it not a fact that evasion of income-tax referred to by the Hon. Minister for Finance is rare in this Province and that the disadvantages will out-weigh the advantages that will accrue to the Government from insistence on the production of a clearance certificate? The work of the Registration Department has already diminished."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It depends upon the definition of ' rare ' put by the hon. Member. I do not know whether it is really rare or whether there are many cases."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that the issue of certificates about payment of income-tax has long been delayed and if so, whether they have urged on the Central Government to issue orders soon in respect of the transfers of property? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" As I have already said, we have addressed the Government of India that the Income-tax officers in the districts may be ordered to issue certificates."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Sir, in view of the prevailing feeling in this Province, will the Hon. Minister make representations to the Central Government to exclude this Province from the purview of the Act? As a result of this Act, the Government are incurring loss; for, the work of the Registration Department has considerably gone down. In view of the loss incurred by this Government, will the Hon. Minister take necessary steps in the matter? "

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I think we can usefully discuss this matter under the Registration Demand when it is reached, but in the meanwhile I may also state that the difficulties experienced by Madras must also be experienced by the Provinces of Bengal and the United Provinces and though they are nearer Pakistan, distance of Pakistan from this Province is not the only issue, but tax evasion is the main issue."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" May I know whether the Government will represent to the Government of India that by this Ordinance it is not only the income-tax payers but the non-income-tax payers also that are put to very much trouble and that something must be done to relieve the difficulty of the people in this Province?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The question will arise only when the Central Government enact the new legislation in regard to the matter. Just now there is no Ordinance and when it is enacted in the form of legislation we shall see that the minimum amount of difficulty is passed on to the people."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" Sir, arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, namely, that the Members in the Constituent Assembly from Madras are not aware of the administrative difficulties, may I know whether the Hon. Minister, who is himself a Member of the Constituent Assembly, is also included in that list?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I have resigned my membership of the Constituent Assembly long ago, Sir, and so the question does not arise."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, has the enforcement of this rule in this Province helped in the recovery or discovery of evaded income-tax and if so, how much?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" That is a matter which has to be addressed to the Finance Minister of the Government of India."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Has the Hon. Leader of the House any idea about the extent of loss to this Province by way of stamp duty with reference to the data collected by the Central Government?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" That again is a matter for the Income-tax Department."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" What is the loss incurred by the Provincial Government by way of stamp duty in the matter of registration which the Central Government are collecting?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not have any information. However, I do not believe there is likely to

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be any appreciable loss of revenue under stamp duty. If the hon. Member puts a separate question I am prepared to answer it."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I cannot understand the reasoning of the Hon. Leader of the House. If there is no law and these subordinates of the Registration Department have not understood the correct position, is it not the duty of the Government to tell them so? And, are we not setting up a bad precedent if we are to enforce this law in anticipation of legislation being enacted and especially when there has been so much of discussion about it in the Central Legislature?"

MR. SPEAKER:—" Let not the hon. Member make a speech."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—" No, Sir, I want to know whether they stand on any principle in respect of this matter?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not know about the mistake committed by the Sub-Registrars, but what I want to impress upon the hon. Member is that the Sub-Registrars cannot legally insist on the certificate being produced."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—May I know, Sir, who are the officers in this province that are entitled to issue this taxation certificate?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I think it is the Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, not to mention about true policy, will it not be *ultra vires* on the part of the Sub-Registrars to insist on the production of the certificate even after the lapse of the Ordinance?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" *Ultra vires* of what? It is not *ultra vires*; perhaps it may be *ultra vires* of the Sub-Registrars."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Leader of the House, may I know what is the exact position? Legally they should not insist, but can they insist morally?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The hon. Member may tell them that they need not insist on the production of the certificate."

S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" May I know whether this Government realise the hardship from which people suffer on account of the Central Government's rule and is there not anything by which this House can relieve the distress of the people?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The Ordinance lapsed some time ago and as I said, they are again thinking of re-enacting it. In the meantime, the Sub-Registrars cannot insist on the production of the certificate."

The Tanjore aerodrome.

* 870 *Q.*—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether this Government have recommended to the Central Government not to close the Tanjore aerodrome; and

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*)above is in the affirmative, what the reply from the Central Government is?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"(*a*) This Government have not made any recommendation to the Central Government regarding the Tanjore aerodrome.

"(*b*) Does not arise."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"Sir, will the Government consider the desirability of recommending to the Government of India for opening of the aerodrome at Madhurapudu for civil aviation."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may put a separate question."

Acquisition of a pathway leading to Seeniappankulam.

* 871 *Q.*—MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is not in his place and the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the public of Tachanallur village, Tirunelveli taluk, Tirunelveli district, have made a representation to the Government regarding the acquisition of a pathway leading to Seeniappankulam from the Tachanallur village and, if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"Yes. A representation was received from certain residents of Tachanallur village. The Collector, who was consulted, reported that it was necessary to acquire land to provide a pathway to Seeniappankulam from the Tachanallur village. He also submitted a preliminary notification under section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act. It has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st February 1949."

The Employees State Insurance Act.

* 872 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the steps taken by this Government so far to enforce "The Employees State Insurance Act of 1948 (Central)?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"A survey has been started to ascertain the existing medical facilities and the extent to which these should be extended and improved to provide for the medical care and treatment of insurable persons under the Act. Two Civil Surgeons with a team of ten enumerators and office staff are conducting the survey which is still in progress."

Monthly pension for political sufferers.

* 873 *Q.*—SRI B. S. MURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether the Government have received any resolution from the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee requesting them to grant a monthly pension of Rs. 45 to each political sufferer instead of granting land?

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

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether any suitable provision has been made for the employment of political sufferers under the Rural Development scheme, instead of granting them lands?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is no answer. This question has, I think, been answered a number of times before in the Assembly."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Am I to understand, Sir, that the resolution referred to in the question has not been communicated to the Government; or, have the Government considered the question; or they do not like to consider the question at all?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"My answer is quite clear, namely, the answer is in the negative."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, is it not a fact that in certain districts, no suitable lands are available for allotment to political sufferers and if so, will the Government consider the question of giving a choice to the political sufferers, namely, to choose either land or monthly allowance and then they can fix the number of acres or the amount of monthly allowance to be given to each political sufferer?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have nothing more to add to what I have already said some days ago when this question came up."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"Are the Government aware that great difficulties have been experienced by the Advisory Committees and also by the District Collectors in granting lands to political sufferers on account of a certain Government Order which definitely stands in their way of giving lands to these people?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Government are aware of the difficulties and they are trying to re-solve them."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"In view of the fact that lands are not available and even if available they cannot be brought under cultivation immediately, may I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of giving some pension to the political sufferers?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That was one of the points raised and as I have already said I have nothing more to add to what I have already stated."

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SRI P. GOVINDA MENON:—"Are the Government aware that there is no land available in my district of Malabar for being given to these political sufferers, including the hon. Member, Srimathi Kuttimalu Amma?" (Laughter.)

Knowledge of Hindustani as additional qualification for Government service.

* 874 *Q.*—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to amend the rules so as to make the knowledge of Hindustani an additional qualification for Government service?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"Yes. The matter is being examined."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know whether the knowledge required in Hindustani would be in two scripts or in one script and if knowledge only of one script is required, which script it is?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The proposal has not been finalised yet and it is being examined. Since it is in the stage of examination, I am unable to give any more details at present about the matter."

Pay of Hindustani Pandits with oriental title.

* 875 *Q.*—SRI K. LINGA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Hindustani Pandits with oriental title employed in secondary schools are given the same scale of pay as other language pandits;

(*b*) whether pandits and munshis have been given revised scales of pay in 1947;

(*c*) whether the same scales of pay were given to Hindustani pandits also; and

(*d*) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"(*a*) No.

"(*b*) Yes.

"(*c*) No.

"(*d*) Proposals to give the same status to Hindustani teachers as other language teachers are amongst Part II schemes for 1949-50. It is proposed to give effect to these from 1st January 1949."

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Consumption of fruits in this Province.

* 876 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the per capita consumption of fruits is very low in this Province; and

(*b*) what steps the Government have taken so far to increase the area under fruit cultivation in this Province?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"(*a*) Yes. The average per capita consumption of fruits in this Province, is reported to be 1·28 lb. per year as against the average per capita of 46 lb. per year recommended by the Nutrition Laboratories, Coonoor, for a 'well-balanced diet.'

"(*b*) A note[a] is placed on the table of the House."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, though we find there are a number of schemes, yet no step seems to have been taken to improve the production of fruits. Will the Government see that export of fruits is not allowed?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Food Department has already planned for the export of certain classes of fruits and if their export is found to be harmful to the interests of this province we will certainly consider the question."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"For the purpose of this question, may I ask the Hon. Minister, how is tomato treated? As a fruit or as a vegetable?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The hon. Member is at liberty to have his own opinion in the matter."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Sir, recently, I understand, the Government sent a few demonstrators to America to study food culture. They have come back, but they have been placed only as ordinary demonstrators. Will the Government consider the desirability of placing them in charge of fruit stations?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Since they are demonstrators in the Agricultural service, they will be posted to fruit stations wherever and whenever there are vacancies to suit their position."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"In the answer placed on the table of the House it is stated that five model orchards are proposed to be opened in different regions of the Province. May I request the Hon. Minister to give us information as to what these five centres are?"

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

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[a] Printed as Appendix on page 864 *infra*.

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that the Hon. Finance Minister, according to his recent Budget speech, proposes to tax bananas and if so, whether he has considered the effects of the growing of this variety of fruit?"

11-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Finance Minister said that he proposes or is likely to tax banana in his Budget speech."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, is he aware that if these people are not put to the fruit stations, the knowledge gained by them in foreign countries in regard to fruit cultivation will get rusty?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It is not likely. Simply because they have got training in fruit cultivation, it is not necessary that they should be put only to such stations. As I said whenever there is necessity, they will also be put in charge of fruit stations."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that the Government are considering the possibilities of fruit cultivation in the Ceded districts, may I know how long this consideration will take and when it will be given effect to?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"Are they not expressing diametrically opposite opinions when they say, on the one hand they want more consumption of fruits but on the other hand they are taxing plantains?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"That is a matter of opinion. The hon. Member may have his own opinion."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"In view of the high price of fruits and the consequent incapacity of the poor people to purchase them and also in view of the fact that they have got good Vitamin and food value, may I suggest to the Government that they should encourage 'Grow More Fruit Campaign' along with the 'Grow More Food Campaign'?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is a request to the Government."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER:—"In view of the high Vitamin value in fruits like apples and citrons, will the Government take steps to grow these fruit trees in the hilly tracts and wherever suitable?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Steps are being taken."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"In view of the fact that there is a great demand from the public for the supply of fruits, may I know why applications for growing these trees in the Rajampet area, been turned down by the Government?"

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Agricultural Department has not turned down any application for lease of land."

SRI M. KUMARAN:—"Does the Hon. Minister know that there are about 28 acres of Government waste land and which are lying at the disposal of the District Poultry Farm at Cannanore and that they may not require more than two or three acres for their use and if so, will he see that the remaining portion of the land is utilized for orchard nurseries?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"If the hon. Member's suggestion is that there is excess of land in the Poultry Farm and that it should be utilized for the growing of fruits, I will certainly look into the matter."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the fact that there is rationing in almost all the districts, will the Government consider the desirability of supplying fruits as part of the ration instead of maize and 'maida'?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The hon. Member may put the question to the Food Minister."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, apart from timber-giving and fuel-giving trees, whether there are any other fruit-giving trees in the forests of our Province?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I do not know whether my hon. Friend knows that tamarind is a fruit-giving tree."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Does the Hon. Minister for Agriculture know that the vigorous activities of the Hon. Minister for Finance in bringing over that taxation on fruits, are going to retard the fruit cultivation in this Province?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It is a propaganda conducted by persons opposed to taxation."

Inter-transfer of prisoners.

* 877 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there were as many as 4,000 inter-transfer of prisoners (transfer of prisoners from one jail to another) in the year 1947; and

(*b*) if so, what the reasons are for such frequent transfers of prisoners from one jail to another?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"(*a*) Yes. There were 4,527 transfers of prisoners from one jail to another in the year 1947.

"(*b*) The reasons for the transfers are as follows:—

(i) Transfers of habituals to habitual jails, i.e., Salem and Vizagapatam	945
(ii) Transfers due to over-crowding	1,208

(iii) Transfers to special institutions such as Mental Jail, Cuddalore, Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and Borstal School, Palamcottah	83
(iv) Transfers for effecting release from the jail nearest to the prisoner's home as required under the rules	369
(v) Transfers of Communist convicted prisoners to Vellore	202
(vi) Transfers from Alipuram Jail, Bellary, to Central Jail, Bellary, for prison services and for work in the Wool Spinning Mills at the Central Jail	886
(vii) Transfers of prisoners outside the Province.	56
(viii) Transfers to sub-jails for release and Prison Services	196
(ix) Transfers of long terms to other jails for work due to the release of a large number of such prisoners	582
Total ...	4,527

Of the 4,527 transfers, nearly 900 [item (vi) above] cannot really be described as transfers, as they were from one jail to another in the same place.

" These transfers were essential and could not be avoided."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Does the Hon. Minister realize that there were too many transfers for very meagre reasons and thereby the Government might have incurred a huge expenditure on this account? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" It is absolutely wrong to think that there were too many transfers on meagre grounds. Expenses are absolutely inevitable because transfers are necessary."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" Does the figure relating to transfers include Mr. Salam also as he was in jail for some time? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" As far as I know he was not arrested and put in jail in 1947."

Storage of tobacco in residential buildings.

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

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that about two years ago the then Hon'ble Minister for Public Health promised on the floor of this House that steps would be taken to prevent storage of tobacco in residential buildings; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken in this matter so far?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) The matter is under consideration."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Does the Hon. Minister realize that this matter has been under the consideration of the Government for the last two years and may I know the reasons for not arriving at a decision on this matter? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Amendments to Schedule V of the Municipalities Act and Schedule VII of the Local Boards Act are under the consideration of the Local Administration Department."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER:—" Are the Government aware that the competent authorities have found out that it is injurious to public health if tobacco is stored up in residential buildings? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" That is the reason why these amendments are under the consideration of the Government."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER:—" As the poor farmers cannot afford to have separate godowns to store tobacco, will the Government revise the rules and see that no steps are taken in this respect? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" It is a matter for the local authorities. It is within their power to consider whether the storage of tobacco in a particular building is objectionable or not."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" May I ask, whether no consideration is given to the storage of hides and skins? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER:—" Sir, if it is the intention of the Government to leave the matter into the hands of the Local Bodies, why the Government are considering these amendments? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The amendments to the Schedules will give power to local authorities to refuse licence if it is objectionable."

Provincialization of the post of Women Medical Officers serving under local bodies.

* 879 *Q.*—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what decision has been arrived at by the Government in regard to the provincialization of the posts of Women Medical Officers serving under local bodies?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The matter is under consideration."

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BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Are the Government aware of the great hardships that these women medical officers who are serving under the Local Bodies are suffering. In view of this, may I know when the Government will arrive at a decision on this matter? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" As early as possible."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Is it not a fact that 26 posts out of 74 posts of women medical officers, that have been sanctioned are remaining vacant and is it also not a fact that a number of women medical officers have actually resigned because the conditions of service under the Local Bodies are most difficult for them and because they are harassed by the District Health Officers. Will the Government therefore treat this matter as very urgent and pass early orders for the provincialization of the posts of Women Medical Officers under the local bodies? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The observations made by the hon. Lady Member will be taken into consideration." (Laughter.)

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" Is it not a fact that some women medical officers have represented to the Government that they do not like to be transferred from place to place as they would be separated from their homes? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The transfer can be made only by the Director of Public Health and that is not done usually."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" May I know the time that the Government will take to come to a decision on this point? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" As early as possible."

Construction of a cinema hall at Tadepalligudem.

* 880 *Q.*—SRI K. LINGA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a licence for the construction of a cinema hall at Tadepalligudem was granted to one Mr. M. Garataraju of Tadepalligudem, West Godavari district;

(*b*) whether the Government have subsequently issued orders asking Mr. M. Garataraju to stop construction;

(*c*) if so, for what reasons; and

(*d*) whether final orders have been issued by the Government withdrawing the licence?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (*a*) Yes. By the Executive Officer of the Panchayat Board.

" (*b*) Yes.

" (*c*) In view of the strong objection raised by a neighbour to the erection of the cinema hall, pending issue of final orders by Government, the Executive Officer was asked to advise the party in his own interests not to proceed with the construction.

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" (*d*) The Government considered the objection and found it was valid. They also found that the panchayat board had already granted permission for the installation of an oil-engine to work the cinema. They therefore, in the interests of Public Health according to the opinion of the Director of Public Health cancelled the permission granted by the panchayat board under section 106 of the Madras Local Boards Act."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the local authorities have satisfied themselves about the rules of procedure in regard to the issue of licence? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The Director of Public Health inspected that place and found that the cinema hall could not be erected there."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" May I know at what stage the Director of Public Health has been asked by the Government to go and enquire and report on the matter? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The Director of Public Health visited that place because there was objection from a neighbour that the cinema hall should not be erected there."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that Mr. Garataraju proceeded with the work and when the whole building was completed then only the Director of Public Health has gone and if so, what is the necessity for the Government then to interfere and ask the construction of the building to be stopped? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" When the objection was raised, the Government asked the Executive Officer to advise the party not to proceed with the construction of the building. But in spite of that, the party was in hot haste to proceed with its construction and completed it in a very short time. I do not know how he got the building materials."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—" May I know by whom the licence was granted to construct the cinema hall and whether it is not a fact that Mr. Garataraju constructed it in spite of the Government's orders asking him not to proceed with it? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" That licence was granted by the Executive Officer."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—" Is it not a fact that the cinema hall is very close to the dwelling quarters and for the same reason another cinema hall in Madras is also stopped from constructing? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" It is very close to the residential house of one gentleman."

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SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"May I know how many days have elapsed between the actual construction of the cinema hall and the receipt of the petition?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Let the hon. Member put a separate question."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I ask what is the period that has elapsed between the granting of the licence and the issuing of the stay order?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I do not remember the number of days."

11-45 a.m. SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"May I inquire under what rule Government are competent to advise the party to stop construction?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The party was advised to stop construction in view of the objection received."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Is it not a fact that a person residing by the side of the cinema hall had objected and then the Government took action, and so where does the question of labour come in, for Government to interfere? May I know the name of the neighbour who has objected to the construction of the cinema hall?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Suryachandra Rao."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Do the Government realize that, whether in the matter of licence or non-licence, by granting or non-granting it first and then cancelling it, they are losing their fair name, and so, will they hereafter consider twice or thrice before they grant a licence or cancel a licence?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Government do not grant these licences. The panchayat in spite of the orders of the Government has restored the permission for the installation of the oil engine which had been cancelled by the Executive Officer."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government are prepared to ask the panchayat to compensate the contractor for the loss he has sustained by the cancellation of the contract?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It is a matter for the panchayat board to consider."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"Is it not a fact that same person is now running a cinema hall in some other place contrary to the same objection that he has raised in this case?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"No objection so far as I know has been received regarding that."

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Construction of schools sanctioned by the Labour Department.

* 881 *Q.*—SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Labour Department has put a stipulation that the Harijans must put up buildings at their own cost wherever the Labour Department has sanctioned schools in Harijan hamlets;

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether it is a fact that Harijans in such localities have expressed their inability to construct new school buildings; and

(*c*) if so, what the Government propose to do in the matter?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"(*a*) No.

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

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Am I to understand that the Labour Commissioner as well as the Minister have not received a representation in this matter from a place near Chingleput refusing permission to open a school?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"I do not remember to have received any representation."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Are the Government aware that most of the labour schools are in a dilapidated condition and may I know whether they are taking any steps to renovate or rebuild them?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Some of the labour schools are in a very bad condition, but on account of the cost of materials the Government are constrained not to proceed with their construction."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Is it not a fact that the Government have given a high priority for school buildings, and therefore may I know why the Government should not take early steps to renovate the dilapidated labour school buildings?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"The hon. Member can see from the budget allotment that some money is provided for the repair of school buildings."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Will the Government be pleased to direct the authorities concerned that they need not put in a stipulation that Harijans themselves should provide the school building if a school is to be opened in Harijan hamlets?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"I have already said that in one or two districts Harijans themselves have come forward with buildings for schools to be opened before the District Labour Officer. But in several cases no proper building is available in Harijan cheris, especially in Tanjore district."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Is it not a fact that most of the schools budgeted for the year could not be started for want of accommodation?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"I am not aware of it."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Is it not a fact that most of the schools opened did not have their own building, and so they were put to a lot of trouble by having to shift from one building to another? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" In Harijan cheris generally buildings are not available to house a school."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that there is provision in the present year's budget for reconstruction of labour school buildings, is it not a fact, Sir, that a crore of rupees is there for a long time and nothing has been so far spent out of it, and so may I have a categorical assurance from the Hon. Minister that they would attend to that work immediately? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" The statement that the Government are not doing anything in this matter is purposely mischievous and vague. Hon. Members know that Government have done something for Harijans, and one can see from the budget how much money has been provided for Harijans, and so I strongly protest against the insinuation of the hon. Member."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" Sir, could these labour schools continue to exist even after we have passed the removal of Untouchability Act? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" That is left to the opinion of the hon. Member."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Sir, where there are no fit school buildings available, will the Government locate them in choultries and chatrams? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" They are not under the Government control; they are under the control of private bodies."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" I am sorry I have drawn heat from the Hon. Minister. Such heat is unnecessary; I want some light to be thrown; I want some action. The Hon. Minister being in charge of Harijan Uplift, I want to know whether he will take early steps to see that the money allotted in this year's budget will be utilized for reconstructing and renovating Harijan labour schools? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" It is fully spent."

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

II.—MOTION UNDER RULE 15 (3) OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, I beg to move—

'*that under rule* 15 (3) *of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, Demand XV—Education be taken before Demand IV —Forest.*'

" Sir, as per the original programme we ought to have taken this morning immediately after question hour the Education Demand. But as we are behind the scheduled programme, I move that Education may be taken up before Forest, and the whole of to-day may be devoted for the Education Demand."

The motion was put and carried.

III. -VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*cont.*

DEMAND XV—EDUCATION

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees* 9,40,29,800.'

" Sir, in moving the Demand for Education, I would like to say in brief a few words about our Educational Reorganization Schemes. I had looked forward with pleasure to the discussion of these schemes on an earlier date when I had expected the views of the various Members of this House on this very important matter. I am sorry it could not come up earlier for discussion. I must satisfy myself with a short account of the Reorganization Schemes before you to-day so that the House may give any suggestions they want to give on this matter. It is unnecessary for me to add that the Government will consider very earnestly all constructive suggestions that may come from any quarter of the House.

" Many of us are familiar with the faults in the prevalent system of education. It has been said it was merely bookish, that it trained people merely to be clerks, and that it did not develop leadership and confidence in our children. It was pointed out that it did not give them the strength and the training to eke out a livelihood and thus it did not equip people for life. It was also said that it did not contribute towards the formation of character and high ideals and did not impart civic sense or the sense of citizenship to our children. Many of our educational experts have pointed out that such a system of education was not suited to the genius of our people and that a system of education suited to our needs and conditions must be evolved. When taking up the reorganization of education, care must also be taken to see that we have a comprehensive view of education as a whole, instead of dealing with it in parts.

" Many of our National Leaders have thought over this matter and expressed their views on it. Many educational Commissions and Committees had been constituted which had submitted their reports. This Government also issued a Questionnaire to elicit opinion on important matters concerning educational reform. At the instance of Government, the Secondary Education Board considered these matters and set up an Expert Committee consisting of some of the most prominent educationists in the Province

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to suggest the necessary reform in our system of secondary education. That Committee went thoroughly into the matter and made their recommendations. These recommendations were sifted by the Secondary Education Board. After having been passed by that Board, it was put up before the Provincial Advisory Board of Education consisting of representatives of all the Universities as well as other distinguished educationists. After having been approved by the Provincial Advisory Board of Education, the task of drawing up syllabuses for the various subjects under the Reorganization Schemes was entrusted to experts in these subjects. Twenty-seven Committees worked hard and drew out the detailed syllabuses in various subjects. These, in turn, were approved by the Secondary Education Board and later on by Government. Before proceeding further, I must convey to the distinguished educationists who were members of these committees the warm thanks and appreciation of Government for their hard and able work, but for whose expedition and earnestness, the reorganized schemes could not have been introduced this year.

" Any scheme of reorganization of education must bear in mind the various needs of the people for which they must be equipped. One of the chief defects in the present system of education was that it led to a blind alley. Boys went through the High School and did not know what they were fit for in life at the end of it and so many blindly joined the Intermediate. After the Intermediate also, many could not see any better and if they were well-to-do they joined the B.A. Classes and so on. One of the chief reforms advocated by great educationists for over a quarter of a century, has been that a large number of boys and girls who cannot afford to go beyond the secondary school stages must be trained for some avocation within that stage while such of those who can afford to go to higher education may be allowed to do so.

" But education is something more than merely training for a living. It is not enough if we can make a boy or a girl an earning member. It is necessary also that he or she must have a social sense. He is the member of a society in which he lives and has his being. A man may earn well and be ever so much intelligent but if he does not have a social sense and the quality to get along with others in amity and in co-operation, his life cannot be happy. And so, it is absolutely necessary that this social sense must be given in schools in theory as well as in practice. It is not sufficient if he is merely taught social sciences like History, Geography or Civics by way of intellectual equipment but it is necessary that he should have a co-ordinated sense of all these social sciences in addition to practical training based on this knowledge.

12 noon. " In addition to being a member of his own community, every man is also a member of a State. The modern state is a sum total of the individuals constituting it, in which everyone has rights to enjoy and duties to discharge. For any democracy to function, it is essential that people must cultivate not only a sense of neighbourliness and social sense with the people around them but also

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a sense of citizenship by which one is keenly aware of not only his rights but also his responsibilities to the State of which he is a part. To live together and to plan and work for the State is the very essence and foundation of democratic life. Any education worth the name in modern times must provide for this training in citizenship. The family is the essential and indispensable unit of any society. The working man or woman turns back to the home for security as well as for a restful life. In fact, the home is the unit in which men and women live and where children are brought up. Unless the home is made happy, men cannot do their work in peace and in joy. The persons who can make the home pleasant and happy are the women, the wife or the mother of the household, as the case may be. It has been pointed out that it was in this respect that our old system of education where the same type of education was given both for boys and girls, has been most lacking. Unless the curricula in our girls' schools are reorganized to suit the necessities of their life at home, it cannot be said to train them for life. These four factors, viz., training for a living, cultivation of a social sense, equipping children with the knowledge and practice of the rights and duties of citizenship and training our women for their duties and responsibilities, above all, a cultural view of life based on purity, devotion and character—these are the essential needs of any modern society.

" Now coming to the methods of education, our education has been merely bookish and it did not give the people a practical training. Children study many things through books without understanding them. Mere examinations have dominated our schools. A boy is considered good or bad according to the marks he secures in examinations, whatever may be his other qualities. The result has been it has put a premium on mere bookish reading and marks in examinations and not valued practical attainments, leadership or character. It has been pointed out that education should be based on experience and only such an education will be retained by the children through life. This principle of education through activity and experience has been accepted all over the world both in the elementary and the secondary stages and if any education is to be effective in inculcating knowledge as well as good habits, it must be based upon the right kind of activitiies. These are the essential elements which any educational reorganization must bear in mind. And this is exactly what has been done in the recent Reorganization of Education in our Province.

" In the primary stage, the Government have accepted basic educaton as their declared policy. Basic education was accepted by this Government not for the mere reason that Mahatma Gandhi is the father of the scheme. Mahatma Gandhi himself never wanted us to accept anything unless we were thoroughly satisfied that it would be good for the country. To-day, if this Government have accepted basic education as their policy, it is because they are convinced that it is the best type of education that can be made available in this country. As I had referred to above, education through activity is a principle accepted all over the world. Education

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through a constructive and continuous craft which will be the basis of these activities is the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi to education and this is by no means new in educational ideology. Neither are we the only people who have accepted basic education. The Government of India have accepted this policy of basic education, not after the Congress came into power but long before 1947 in the days when Congressmen were in jail. The Post-War Reconstruction Committee Report, commonly called the Sargent Report, has put its seal of approval on basic education and has advocated its expansion throughout India. The basic principles as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi were accepted in that report. All the provinces in India have accepted basic education as their policy. The Government of India have even gone so far as to say that their grants for primary education will be available to us only when we work on basic education lines. Recently, there was a conference of Education Ministers in Delhi presided over by the Education Minister to the Government of India, the Hon. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad. The Government of India have provided a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for training of teachers in primary schools. They have made it expressly clear that this money will be available only for training teachers in basic education, to enable the spread of basic education. The Government of India are also considering the giving of a grant on a 30 : 70 per cent basis, 30 per cent to be given by the Government of India for a scheme of compulsory elementary education on basic lines, and this also will be available to this Government, only if the expansion is on basic lines. And so, I would like to make it clear that basic education is no more a fad of this Government, but a well-considered scheme based on well-recognized principles of education and accepted by all the Provincial Governments as well as the Centre. Arrangements have been made to re-train all the staff of our training schools in basic education. A provision of Rs. 4·48 lakhs has been made to open 17 basic training schools in the next year. An allotment of Rs. 12 lakhs has also been provided to build 10 units of training centres in the various parts of the Province. The House will be glad to hear that the training colleges in the city will hereafter be providing for basic education in their courses of studies from the next year and the University has also taken up in right earnest the reorganization of L.T. course on that basis. It is expected that all the training schools in the Province will be put on basic lines in the course of the next four years.

"Coming to secondary education, the reorganization scheme has taken into account all the defects of the present educational system and has taken steps to remove them. In the new scheme, activities have been provided in the middle school classes. There will be a basic craft, the activities in which will be exploited for the purpose of education. In addition to the basic craft, there will be activities based on social studies, citizenship training, excursions, school assemblies, etc., which will make instruction not merely bookish but practical. Syllabuses have been framed

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for the integration of such subjects as History, Geography and Civics into one subject called Social Studies. Training in citizenship also has been provided for. These imply not only bookish or merely intellectual study but also the giving of such social and civic training which will enable people to develop their sense of responsibility towards society as well as the State. In addition, this will develop team work and a sense of leadership. Besides, the bifurcation of studies recommended by various committees on education for the last quarter of a century has also been accepted and courses have been provided for the subjects of Civil Engineering, Agriculture, Secretarial, Teaching Practice, Domestic Science, Arts and Crafts. Special grants have been offered to such schools as may come forward to provide these courses. Fifty schools were chosen for this purpose in the current year. A provision of Rs. 3·97 lakhs has been provided in the budget for next year to introduce these schemes in 50 more schools in the next year.

"Women's education has been organized on right lines. With a view to make their training more purposeful, home-craft has been made the basic craft for all girls' schools so that it will train them for life. Home-craft implies not only such things as nutrition, kitchen work and related subjects but also the proper upbringing of children, nursing, etc. These must be inculcated with a proper national and cultural background consistent with the highest traditions of our country. I would like to make it clear here that it is not the intention of Government to deny higher education to girls taking such subjects. Such of those girls who choose Domestic Science may enter courses of studies in the Universities if they desire to do so. This aspect of reorganization seeks to train the large majority of girls for the avocation which they may choose in life later on.

"I am grateful to the teaching profession for taking up the working of the reorganized scheme warmly and wholeheartedly. As this House is aware, there was some opposition to the scheme when it was first introduced in the beginning of the year. That opposition was mainly due to a want of understanding of the implications of the scheme as well as their unpreparedness for it. As I had explained before, the principles behind the reorganization have been accepted all over the world. In fact the teaching profession was demanding such a reform of education in its numerous conferences and resolutions. But like other resolutions in conferences, they did not expect that the Government would accept them at their word and when it came upon the scene, it was rather sudden. In spite of it, I must congratulate the brothers and sisters in the teaching profession for the energy they have brought forward to make it a success. I have had occasion to go to many of the districts in this Province. I have addressed scores of teachers' conferences and I have found their enthusiasm for the new education. In fact, those who opposed it loudest then are its great protagonists to-day. Those who are working it have

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been amazed at the new possibilities for the development of the child in the reorganized scheme of secondary education. I would invite such of the hon. Members of the House who are interested to visit some of the schools, where it is being done. As usual, some schools have required some time to come in line with the spirit of the reorganization and I hope they will be able to re-adjust themselves very soon and share the benefit of the reformed scheme.

"With regard to collegiate education, this is mainly a matter for the Universities. But there is one aspect of collegiate education which any modern Government must take up seriously and that is the aspect of research. Scientific research is the basis of all our progress in peace as well as in war and no Government can neglect it except at its peril. The standards in India have to be pulled up to come in line with world standards. And so, it is necessary to establish at least just a few institutions which can provide scope for higher knowledge and research. It is with this end in view and to make the Presidency College an institution of higher learning and research, that the Government appointed an Expert Committee under the distinguished chairmanship of Sir C. V. Raman. That committee has submitted its report. I expect to be able to place the report of the committee on the table of the House on a later occasion. That report has been referred to the University and also to the Provincial Advisory Board of Education. After their opinions are received, the Government propose to take up reorganization of the Presidency College even in the next collegiate year. A provision of Rs. 3·16 lakhs has been provided in the budget for that purpose.

"There is one other aspect of education which was lacking in this Province before and that is the matter of adult education. It is unfortunate that we did not have any scheme of adult education previously. The result was that many people who became literates in schools lapsed back to illiteracy as the habit of reading was not kept up. Apart from literacy, adult education should also provide enlarged opportunities for knowledge for such of those adults who might not have had the fortune to go through schools and colleges. It is to provide these opportunities that the Government have come forward with a well-organized plan of adult education. In that scheme, Adult Literacy schools are now being organized. The essential training which will be necessary for teaching adults is being provided in training camps where teachers for adult schools are being trained. Camps for training social workers have been provided for. The most important of all is the provision of Rural Colleges in which people who have not had the benefit of education will be given courses in more advanced learning so that they can equip themselves for higher education. In Rural Colleges, different courses have been provided for men as well as women such as may suit their different needs. This House will be glad to hear that the Government of India have begun to take a keen interest in adult education which they have

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renamed as social education. For the purpose of spreading literacy as well as Adult (Social) Education, they have set up an amount of one crore of rupees. Out of this one crore, 10 lakhs has been reserved for the centrally administered areas and the rest of the 90 lakhs will be distributed to the various provinces on the basis of the illiterate population in the respective provinces. Though this Government will suffer financially if considered on such a basis, yet they expect to get about nineteen lakhs of rupees out of this fund. But to get this amount this Government must contribute an equal amount for adult education. With the help of these funds, it is hoped that it will be possible for us to go ahead with our work in adult literacy and education in the future.

"The most potent agency for adult education is the Library System. This House is aware of the Library Legislation passed recently. Rules are being framed under the Act. Provision has been made under the Act for levying a cess for libraries and for the contribution by Government of a similar amount to the library committees. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for giving the contribution has been made in the budget and the Government expect that the rules will be framed and it will be possible to bring the Act into effect early in the next year. In the Act, there is also provision for giving grants to aided libraries and a moderate sum of rupees one lakh has been provided for that purpose also. These sums by themselves may not be much but with the cess and with the additional sum that may be available for the libraries from the allotment of the Government of India for adult education, this can be a good beginning.

"I must point out that the expenditure on education is not limited to the amount provided under the Education Demand. As hon. Members are aware, expenditure on education is incurred under other heads also such as Medical, Agriculture, Veterinary, Labour and Industries. Taking into account the expenditure for education provided under all these heads in the budget for 1949-50, the figures will be as follows:—

	Rs.
Education	9,38,93,200
Medical	22,95,500
Agriculture	11,72,200
Veterinary	4,59,500
Labour	43,14,300
Industries	49,39,200
Total ..	10,70,73,900

"Thus, it will be seen that the total amount spent for education in the Province is Rs. 10,70,73,900 which is nearly 20 per cent of the total expenditure of this Government.

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12-15 p.m. "And now, I would like to give a brief survey of the progress of education in the Province in the last five years from 1944–45 to 1948–49.

Year.	Elementary schools.			Secondary schools.		
	Number of schools.	Strength.	Expenditure.	Number of schools.	Strength.	Expenditure.
			RS.			RS.
1944–45 ..	36,035	3,027,458	2,46,82,500	840	359,092	28,96,007
1945–46 ..	35,929	3,244,261	2,89,28,403	855	404,938	35,52,147
1946–47 ..	36,148	3,456,085	3,71,50,744	901	441,425	48,61,193
1947–48 ..	36,393	3,695,217	4,32,33,337	971	476,749	53,25,676
1948–49 ..	36,668	3,820,000	5,87,60,800	1,041	493,729	91,42,800

Year.	Arts and Training Colleges.			Engineering Colleges.		
	Number.	Strength.	Expenditure.	Number.	Strength.	Expenditure.
			Rs.			Rs.
1944–45 ..	50	25,370	19,59,058	1	727	2,57,404
1945–46 ..	54	28,495	23,09,734	2	797	3,27,748
1946–47 ..	57	30,837	29,33,428	4	1,106	7,02,076
1947–48 ..	63	34,595	31,79,047	4	1,379	15,53,448
1948–49 ..	68	38,000	38,28,000	4	1,658	7,37,3300

"It will be seen from the figures that the number of children undergoing elementary education has increased from 30 lakhs in 1944–45 to 38 lakhs in 1948–49, i.e., by nearly 26 per cent. While the number of schools shows only a correspondingly small increase is a good sign and it is an indication of uneconomic schools as well as single and double-teacher schools becoming less. The expenditure has increased from Rs. 2,46,00,000 to Rs. 5,87,00,000 that is by nearly 138 per cent. This disproportionate increase is due to the dearness allowances and the higher revision of salaries to the elementary school teachers.

"Coming to the secondary schools, the number of schools has increased from 840 to 1,041 in the same period, while the strength has increased from 359,000 to 494,000 and the expenditure has increased from 29 lakhs to 91½ lakhs. The number of schools has increased by 24 per cent, the children in secondary schools by 37 per cent, and the expenditure on secondary schools by 215 per cent, in the quinquennium ending with 1948–49. Here again, this large expenditure is due to dearness allowances and the increased rates of grants to aided secondary schools and also to the bringing in of all local board schools in the scheme of grant-in-aid.

"Coming to the Arts and Training Colleges, the number has increased from 50 in 1944–45 to 68 in 1948–49. (I would like to make it clear that the number given on page 23 of the pamphlet on the 'Education Reorganization Schemes' refers also to Oriental Colleges.) The actual number of boys and girls studying in the colleges has increased from 25,000 to 38,000 and the expenditure from 19½ lakhs to 38¼ lakhs. It will be seen that while the institutions have increased by 36 per cent the strength has increased by 50 per cent and the expenditurie by 95 per cent.

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"Coming to the professional colleges under this department, i.e., Engineering Colleges, the colleges have increased from 1 to 4 in the same period. The strength has increased from 727 to 1,658 that is, by 128 per cent, and the expenditure has increased from nearly 2½ lakhs to 37¼ lakhs. This large increase in expenditure is mainly due to the investment in equipment necessary for the colleges and on buildings. Thus, it will be seen that there has been an all-round expansion of education. But, this certainly is not something over which we may rest happy or satisfied. The need for further progress is truly tremendous.

"I must here refer to the introduction of a scheme for the spread of compulsory elementary basic education throughout the Province. This matter was considered by the Cabinet. The Cabinet has tentatively approved a scheme to introduce compulsory elementary basic education throughout the Province in 15 years. The ultimate recurring cost of such a scheme will be Rs. 445·44 lakhs for basic schools and Rs. 24·74 lakhs for the training of teachers. It is not merely a question of providing the necessary finance, but also getting the necessary trained personnel. We would require about 16,000 teachers to provide compulsory elementary education up to the junior basic standard, that is, for 5 years for all the 70 lakhs and odd school-going children in the Province. To do so, it will be necessary for us to start nearly 100 training schools more in addition to the 167 training schools that we have already. This will also, incidentally, mean increased provision for training of teachers for secondary schools and ultimately for colleges. A beginning has been made with the starting of 17 training schools this year. It is expected that we shall be able to have sufficient teachers in the next year so that we may be able to begin compulsion from the next financial year.

"I do not like to tire the House by the enumeration of the various other schemes that have been introduced or under consideration in this department. Effective steps are being taken to ensure efficiency in elementary education. This will mean both steps for avoiding wastage as well as providing for better supervision. The matter of providing a school medical service is also under consideration. It has been pointed out that the problem of the school medical service is more of supply of nutrition than mere examination and this very important matter must be examined from that point of view. As in all progressive countries, fresh aids to education are also under the consideration of Government and one of them is the introduction of visual aids in schools. About Rs. 40,000 have been allotted for purchase of films for the use of schools and a Film Library is being formed, which it is expected, will come into operation from the next school year. These films will not be of mere entertainment value, but will be utilized as teaching guides in actual teaching. The use of the film strip is also being invoked. Representations have been made to the Government of India to refund tax on 16 m.m. projectors purchased for use of educational institutions so that it may be within the reach of the schools to be in a position to purchase a projector

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for themselves. There is a reasonable chance of the Government of India accepting this proposal. The possibilities of utilizing the radio for purpose of education of children in schools as well as adults is also being explored.

"The House may be aware of the steps taken by Government to develop and enrich the various regional languages in the Province. Poet laureateships have been offered in all the four regional languages and Sanskrit. Prizes are being offered to the best books written in the various aspects of knowledge. Provision has been made for the publication of original works on various subjects from amongst ancient manuscripts. Steps are being taken to acquire and nationalize the great works of Poet Bharathi. A Central College of Karnataka Music is being started under the joint auspices of this Government and the Centre. Help has been given for the preparation of Encyclopædias in two of the main languages in the Province and I am glad to be able to say that a sample booklet was issued recently with regard to one of them and the work is going ahead. This is one of the biggest efforts made in modern times for the development of any of the Indian languages and it is expected that the first volume will be published in the course of the next financial year. A system of military training for school children on an absolutely voluntary basis as the junior division of the National Cadet Corps is also being organized and officers recruited from amongst schools will be given the preliminary training in the coming summer vacation. Steps have also been taken to improve the quality of personnel in the service of the Education department in both the subordinate as well as the gazetted ranks. Provision for the education of defective children has also been enlarged and for the first time in the history of this Province, a school for mentally defective children is proposed to be opened. To spread the new ideas on education and to retrain teachers, guide books are being arranged to be published for teachers as well as a new magazine for that purpose. Training Camps are also being organized throughout the Province.

"I do not like to tire the House further except to say that I have always been grateful to the House for the many constructive suggestions made by them in the past and I am looking forward to such constructive criticisms which may be made to-day. Education, indeed, is a great task for any country. It is particularly so in this country where the educated are so few and the field that education has to cover is so vast. God willing, it is my dream that we should give the children of this country a type of education which will make them strong and noble and that and that only will lay the foundation for a glorious future for this great country. This cannot be done by mere orders of Government or even by mere provision of funds. This can be done only by the willing co-operation of the millions of people in this country. The co-operation of the home, the school and the public are necessary to make any scheme of education a success. All agencies must be united in this great task and I request the earnest co-operation of all concerned in this great work."

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, when this House accepted to take up the Education Demand first to-day, we did not expect that the Hon. Minister for Education would begin to make a long Sermon on the Mount, giving us a long list of facts and figures. It is necessary that this House should study and understand those facts and figures, which are of a very controversial nature but, however, I should like to know, Sir, whether it is proper that he should surprise the House by a long statement like this?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Every Hon. Minister is expected to say something about the Demand, when he moves it, and that is the usual practice."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Further, Sir, it was at the request of my hon. Friend, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, that every Minister, when moving a Demand, should try to make a statement on it, this was adopted."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that under Demand XV—Education, a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,40,29,800 be granted.'

"This is a very important Demand and I know that many hon. Members want to take part in the discussion under this Demand and they have requested me that the time-limit allotted for the debate might be extended. So, I have proposed to extend the time-limit for the speech of the mover of the cut motion to 20 minutes and for the rest, 15 minutes.

"In this connexion, I should like to bring to the notice of the House, rule 127, sub-rule (2) of the Assembly Rules, which states that, 'Of the days so allotted, not more than four hours shall be taken up by the Assembly for the discussion of any one Demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time for discussion is reached, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion.' So according to this rule, I shall have to put the question at 5 o'clock, but because we are sitting beyond 5 o'clock, I shall call upon the Minister to reply at 6 o'clock."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We are anxious, Sir, that this Demand should be finished to-day."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If I call the Minister to reply at 6 o'clock, I am sure, we will be able to finish the Demand by to-day itself. Now, I call the hon. Lady Member, Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin, to move her cut motion."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'that the sum of Rs. 9,40,29,800 under the Demand "Education" be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, as you have rightly pointed out, we are to-day discussing a very important demand, for education is the very pivot of

national well-being. In the words of Napoleon Bonaparte, 'Public instruction should constitute the first charge on the revenues of the Government.' Public health will come only next, because when people are educated, they are able to take preventive measures against ill-health.' I am, therefore, glad to note that this year education occupies the first place in the budget. (At this stage, Madam Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) But I may point out that the amount allotted for education even this year is meagre when compared to the amounts spent in this behalf in the advanced countries of the world. I may inform the Hon. Minister for Education that the last education budget of the United Kingdom was Rs. 262 crores. As against that, in this Province, only Rs. 10·70 crores are to be spent on education in the coming year under various heads.

"Since we were not afforded the opportunity of discussing the 'Educational Reorganization Scheme' of the Government despite our constant demand, we have to dwell on this subject at some length on this occasion. Taking basic education first, I wish to state that I am not one of those who would decry this educational venture and condemn it as baseless, as some members did, who are not in touch with educational problems and who do not realize the significance of the new experiment. The prime need of the hour is learning through activity, which would give concreteness and reality to the knowledge acquired and relate it integrally to the child's needs. In the words of the great educationist, L. P. Jacks, former Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, 'The traditional method of loading young people with knowledge; mostly in the form of book learning, and then turning them loose on the world, with the creative part of them undeveloped, with no aptitude, no skill, no interests for the occupation of their leisure, was a procedure humanly inadequate and socially dangerous.' Admittedly, the most essential and urgent reform to-day is to rescue education from the domination of the printed word and to make the acquisition of knowledge a practical and purposive process instead of a mere feat of memory. That training in a craft in some form of practical productive activity should form an essential part of education is now well recognized. But I wish to urge that in making the craft the foundation as it were of the educational process and correlating the study of other subjects with the craft is to make a fetish of what should really be a means. It is here that I do not agree with the Hon. the Education Minister. While formerly education was merely book-centred, the Hon. Minister is now going to the other extreme and is overemphasizing craft-centred education. I cannot understand how all subjects can be rigidly correlated to some craft. In most schools the particular craft chosen is spinning. In some schools out of 5 hours, 3½ hours are allotted to spinning and attempts are made to teach all subjects through this craft. The colossal waste of time involved in this might well be imagined. This process leads to the exploitation of child labour, makes the work dry and monotonous and kills the spirit of novelty in the child."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I should like to clear the misunderstanding, Sir, viz., that it is not so."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"As a matter of fact, I have seen some schools working on those lines. I cannot understand how much of history, geography and science can be taught through spinning. The obsession that craft work should form the nucleus of all other teaching provided in the school should be got rid of if we are to produce citizens who will be able to hold their own in the world of to-morrow. There can be no denying the fact that the syllabus contains too little matter and that children are getting a scrappy knowledge under the new scheme. Even an eminent educationist like the late Dr. Arundale had declared that culture was being neglected under the syllabus devised for basic education. No country in the world has attempted the kind of mass production as has been designed by the Hon. the Education Minister, which will result in making Indians merely a nation of spinners, weavers and carpenters. The Government should take stock of realities and not make a fetish of education and stop further expansion of elementary education on the plea of lack of teachers for basic education.

"Coming now to secondary education here again while the principle of bifurcation of studies is sound, the procedure adopted to achieve that end has been defective. The Hon. Minister introduced the new scheme all of a sudden and in a hurry, without due preparation. In consequence of this there was complete paralysis of educational work in many schools and the bewildered teachers were at a loss as to what to do in the absence of syllabuses, text-books, equipment and trained personnel. It was the duty of the Government to get the syllabuses, text-books and equipment ready before the new scheme was introduced. I quite appreciate the enthusiasm of the Hon. the Minister. No doubt hustle and drive and high intentions are praiseworthy, but they should go along with a full sense of realities of the situation and the need for a thorough preparation before a radical change is effected. The schools did not have the time to assimilate the details of the new scheme and make the necessary arrangement. It must be remembered that even the best of educational reforms is shattered if its pace is forced and due preparation not made for it.

"As regards the subjects taught in secondary schools, I find that under the plea of regrouping subjects like history and geography, which are very important, are relegated to the background. The usefulness and value of geography has been universally recognized. So much so that it has become now a subject for the Honours courses in the Universities. But the importance of this subject has been considerably minimized under the new scheme. The study of history has also become scrappy. It is a pity that some of the features of the new scheme which intends to herald national education instead of broadening the pupil's mind, warps his judgment and limits his vision.

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" As regards the medium of instruction, the Hon. the Minister seems to have an obsession with reference to the regional language which is being imposed on all institutions, including elementary schools, despite the fact that the Central Government have passed a resolution to the effect that in the early stages of education the child should be instructed through the medium of the mother-tongue. In the course of their resolution which defines their policy regarding the medium of instruction, the Central Government have stated as follows:—

'Any attempt to adopt one language in a Province where groups of people speaking different languages reside, and to impose it on all is bound to lead to discontent and bitterness.'

'The history of European countries is a warning. England sought to impose English on Ireland, Germany, German on the Poles, Eastern European countries their particular languages on pockets of inhabitants speaking foreign languages. In every case the results have been disastrous.'

They have further observed that—

'The Provincial or State Governments should not only refrain from forcing any particular language on such groups but should place the same facilities of education at their disposal as they do for other children.'

But the Hon. the Minister in utter disregard of the above resolution is making the regional language the medium of instruction in all institutions, even in elementary schools. Sometime ago, when replying to the debate on my resolution on the question of the medium of instruction, the Hon. the Minister for Education mentioned that the international law on the subject was as follows: 'The minorities, if they wanted to preserve their own culture and religions instruction, must be taught at their own expense and not at the expense of the State.' On that occasion, I did not get the opportunity of correcting the Hon. Minister and removing the misapprehension from which he suffered, because the Hon. the Speaker announced that my time was over. I now wish to clear that misapprehension and draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the following extract from 'International Protection of Minorities' by Mr. Horace Alexander:—

'The following additional rights were guaranteed to all citizens of the several States, whatever their race, language or religion, namely, equality before the law, equal civil and political rights, equal rights in relation to public employment . . . Adequate facilities were to be given to citizens belonging to a minority group to use their own language in courts of law . . . They were guaranteed equal rights to establish, manage and control, at their own expense, charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments where they might use their own language and exercise their own religion.

Further where a considerable part of the population belonged to a minority, the State itself was under obligation to provide minority schools or classes out of public funds; the official language of the State might be a compulsory subject of instruction, but the teaching must be in the minority language.'

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The last paragraph cuts at the argument advanced by the Hon. Minister. Again, Mr. Appadurai, who is well-versed in constitutional law, in an article entitled 'The task before the Constituent Assembly,' has suggested that the fundamental rights and duties in Free India should include among other things the following:—

'In towns and districts of any State where a considerable proportion of citizens speak a language other than the language of the State, facilities shall be provided within the limits laid down by law to enable the children of such citizens to receive instruction in their own mother tongue. Where any sums of public money are set aside for educational purposes in the State or Municipal Budgets or otherwise, a due share in allocation of such sums shall be accorded to such linguistic minorities.'

This is the international law on the subject. Hence I hope the Hon. the Minister will not persist in his view that the State is not responsible for the education of Muslims in their mother-tongue in the elementary stages of their education.

" The Hon. the Minister for Education gave us an undertaking at a conference that was held in this House some time ago that the 'status quo' would be maintained for five years with reference to the Muslim schools. But he has been going back on that promise. He abolished the Muslim College for Girls, and also laid his axe on the Muslim College for Boys. In addition to these I have received information that in Mangalore instructions have been issued to the effect that Muslim children whose mother-tongue is Urdu should be taught in Kannada from the first standard."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" The decision we arrived at with regard to the secondary schools, Sir, was that the medium of instruction may be the regional language. It has been introduced in the secondary schools. With regard to the elementary schools it is Urdu. If the hon. the Lady Member points out to me any infringement, Sir, I shall look into it."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" I have received complaints that in Mangalore which is a multi-lingual area the Director of Public Instruction has ordered that Muslim children who do not know a word of Kannada should be taught through the medium of that language from June next. In Mangalore, Muslims speak Urdu, non-Muslims Konkoni and Tulu which have no scripts. In view of the fact that the above two languages have no script, Kannada has been made the regional language of that area. Muslim children speak Urdu in their homes, and hear Konkoni or Tulu spoken in the bazaars but they know nothing of Kannada. Despite this, Kannada is being forced on them. I am glad the Hon. Minister now promises to rectify matters and take necessary action to see that so far as elementary education is concerned the medium of instruction shall remain the mother-tongue of the pupils. With reference to secondary schools for Muslims, may I remind the Hon. Minister to adhere to his promise and maintain the 'status quo' for five years?

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12-45 p.m. "Now, coming to University education, I am sorry to note that the Hon. Minister has treated the Madras University as a step-son usually treats his step-mother. While the Andhra and the Annamalai Universities have received sufficient contributions, I find that the allotment to the Madras University, instead of being increased, has been reduced. In the year 1948-49, the grant to this University was Rs. 6,03,400 but for 1949-50, only Rs. 5,60,600 has been allotted. What is the reason for this unkind treatment of your own *alma mater*? I understand that the Minister for Education is an alumnus of the Madras University."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Whom is the hon. Member addressing? It is not my University."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"The word 'you' was applied to the Hon. the Minister for Education for the Madras University is his *alma mater*. I thought, Madam, that he would have a soft corner for his *alma mater*."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member cannot address the Hon. Minister direct."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Such a slip of the tongue is usual in this House. You yourself fell a victim to it the other day when you were speaking. The Madras University had applied for a small grant for starting an extra-mural department but the Hon. Minister turned down its request. I wish to know why the University Grants Committee has been abolished. Was it due to the fact that the Hon. Minister found that some of its Members disagreed with him? I also wish to know why the Provincial Advisory Board of Education, having been once constituted was afterwards re-constituted with some other members. Was such a step taken because the Hon. Minister found some members inconvenient? With reference to this Advisory Board, I find that the Hon. Minister has been presiding over all its meetings. I was a Member for about 15 years of the Central Advisory Board on Education which was constituted by the late Sir Meverel Statham but over none of the meetings of that Board did any Member of the then Executive Council, Minister or Adviser ever presided. Since such Committees are purely advisory in character, it is not desirable that the Hon. Minister should preside over their meetings and force his opinions on those bodies. He can differ from their opinions and afterwards pass orders contrary to their decision but he should not compel those bodies to adopt his own opinions."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is over."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Madam, I have not yet referred to Muslim education."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is given one more minute."

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* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"It is indeed regrettable that the Hon. Minister for Education during the course of his regime for the past three years has done considerable harm to the cause of Muslim education and has by his acts, retarded the educational progress of the Muslim community. The abolition of the College for Muslim girls which came as a bomb-shell to the entire Muslim community is vivid in our memory and we are still unable to get over that shock. The consequence of the abolition of this college has been that a number of Muslim girls are prevented from pursuing higher studies for they are not able to get admission in the other colleges. The girls who passed their S.S.L.C. from the Georgetown Muslim Girls High School last year were not granted admission in the Queen Mary's College. Likewise, some other Muslim girls were denied admission in that college. When facilities for higher education are being withheld from Muslim girls, how can they be expected to rise from their present state of backwardness and come up to the level of the other communities? I wish to urge upon the Education Minister to pass orders to the effect that all Muslim girls who are eligible for higher education should be admitted in the Queen Mary's College. Again, the Muslim Girls' School in Georgetown is in dire need of more accommodation but nothing has been done in this regard. The Hon. Minister wanted to close down that school last year and it was only my timely adjournment motion that saved it. Why does he not provide facilities for the expansion of this institution by providing it with a suitable building, with a fairly large compound? Without facilities for expansion, how can the strength of that school increase?"

(At this stage, the hon. Member had not concluded her speech when the Deputy Speaker called on Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur to speak.)

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, I second the cut motion. In doing so, I wish certainly to express my very great appreciation of a very good essay on 'Education' which the Hon. Minister for Education read to us this morning. Of course, in any examination it will fetch very good marks. But, what we want is not mere words but action, and the Government in the past have shown that they have been lacking in action. Particularly, this Department of Education has been lacking in action, whereas words have been profuse. Of course, the Hon. Minister has very good intentions. But it is not enough if he has good intentions; he must have the equipment in order to make a Minister who will really look upon the subject in his charge from a broad point of view. I will not take up much time of the House in developing that point.

"Madam, it is true that this year as much as 9 crores of rupees have been allotted for Education and the Hon. Minister, in his statement, tried to make it 10½ crores of rupees by adding up amounts that have been allotted to other departments as well. Well, it has been stated by more than one hon. Member that the

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amount that has been allotted is not enough. Of course, considering the fact that our revenues have gone up by four or five times and our expenditure also has gone up by four or five times, it will not do credit to say that we have this year allotted 10 crores out of 55 crores of expenditure, while we were able to allot 3 or 4 crores in the past. So, that argument does not help us. We all thought that, with the advent of Independence, serious attention would be paid to liquidate illiteracy in our Province. On the other hand, the Hon. Minister with his—I won't say—' fad ', but ' dream ' of basic education has already decided to put a stop to further expansion of compulsory elementary education in our Province. We want compulsory elementary education to be given a priority. On the contrary, the Government have decided to put a stop to it simply because they are now thinking of extending basic education. If they really want to do anything in the direction of liquidating illiteracy, they should not stop expansion of compulsory elementary education. Compulsory elementary education should be continued and expanded. If there is anything that has to be added, in the shape of crafts after the basic education scheme has been properly worked up, it can be included later on. I do not know why elementary education should be stopped and an experiment should be made in, what is called, basic education. I would advise the Hon. Minister not to put a stop to the expansion of compulsory elementary education for the sake of basic education.

" Madam, my hon. Friend, Begum Sahiba, has referred to the question of medium of instruction. In our Province we have got a number of languages as mother-tongue. One of those languages is Urdu. My hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, in a conference with the Muslim Members of the House, agreed not to bring about any change for five years more and then only to bring about any change of medium of instruction. Even after making that solemn promise—the Gentleman occupying the position of a Minister for Education should not have so easily and carelessly gone back upon a solemn promise made—he himself, over and above the heads of his own department, issued orders to various schools in the Province where Urdu was the medium of instruction to change over the language."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" It is not true that I issued orders to all schools."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" It has been done. I am sorry that I have to say this. I am sorry my hon. Friend has been changing his promises from time to time and from day to day. Therefore, I do not think I can place any confidence in the words that he utters here."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" It does not matter a bit."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" If I am given a free hand and if Members of the Department of Education are free to come and give their opinion in this House, they

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will tell us that what I am saying is correct and not what my hon. Friend says. There is no use of the Hon. Minister becoming a Director himself, or a Secretary himself. He has to allow the Director to function as Director and the Deputy Director as Deputy Director. He should not interfere with the work of these officers of his department. He has been doing it and preventing them from pursuing a very right policy. Madam, so much as far as the medium of instruction relating to Muslims is concerned.

" If the Hon. Minister thinks of Muslim baiting or Christian baiting and putting us down as minority in order to have a safe and assured position as Minister, he is mistaken. Hon. Members of the Congress Party are not so bad as to sanction a policy like that. Both the Mussalmans and the Christians have been treated like this. Is that the policy that the Government are going to follow, so far as education is concerned? What is required from a Minister of Education is that he should treat all alike. It should be his duty to encourage minorities and give them all possible facilities and not force a language upon them where their mother-tongue is different. It is true that Muslims, Christians and Anglo-Indians, all realize what is good for them. They will certainly learn the language of the region. They will certainly learn the language of the State. But they must receive at least their elementary and primary education in their mother-tongue. Even though the Government of India gave directions to the Provincial Government, that, so far as elementary education is concerned, the medium of instruction should be the mother-tongue, the Hon. Minister here thinks that he can regimentise the whole language and then introduce compulsorily the regional language, Tamil, Telugu or whatever it is. If he compels the children whose mother-tongue is Urdu, to learn through these languages, he is mistaken. I do not think he is helping the Government or the Congress Party. On the other hand, he is creating trouble for them.

" Then, Madam, it ought to be the duty of the Minister to 1 p.m.
see that all languages prosper in a Province. There is no use of suppressing other cultures and trying to evolve a culture which will certainly be a hotch-potch of culture. He should not try to suppress the cultures of other people.

" Madam, Education is an important responsibility of the Government. Education is not merely for searching for jobs under Government. If the Hon. Minister thinks that Education is only for the sake of getting some job then also the Hon. the Minister is mistaken. Education is not merely for securing jobs but it is also for preparing the person to be a good citizen. On this occasion, Madam, I would say a word about university education. Of course, it is a very good thing to give higher education to our people but at the same time, the Hon. Minister should see that students who are not capable and who do not possess the necessary equipment do not go up for higher education. Even in the fourth form, the parents should decide whether the student is fit for higher education or not and whether he should be

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diverted from the arts course and given some training in crafts. The Hon. the Minister for Education may ask us, " Who is the agency who can decide whether a student is fit for higher education or not? Is it the headmaster of the school or any other person that should sit in judgment over the student and decide whether he is fit for higher education or not? " Anyhow, Madam, it is a matter that should be looked into before the students are given higher education.

" Then, Madam, my hon. Friend, the Minister for Education has not been very impartial with regard to the grants to the Universities. He has been telling us that the Madras University did not apply for grants and therefore, he did not allot sufficient money for the Madras University. Whereas the Madras University has been creating many new courses which require large sums of money, they do not get enough grants. The Hon. Minister for Education has been showing some sort of apathy and some sort of hostility to the Madras University. He has been interfering with the functions of that University to such an extent that the University thinks that it will be beyond their self-respect to ask for any money from this Government.

" Madam, in answering several questions the Hon. the Minister for Education stated that the policy of the Government was to have one college for every district. While it may be the programme, it has not yet materialized. I hope he will take necessary steps to see that in every district, there is a college. He should not also suppress private enterprise in establishing colleges and schools in this Province. He must encourage the Christian Missionaries, the Muslim Educational Association and every such institution who want to bring into existence colleges and schools. It is the duty of the Government to encourage such institutions not merely by giving ample grants for building purposes but also in giving them necessary equipment to run those colleges and schools. Madam, a college has come into existence in Kurnool. My hon. Friend, the Minister for Education was responsible for inaugurating that college. But, so far as material help to that college is concerned, the Hon. Minister thinks that it is not the duty of the Government to give any material assistance to an institution like that.

" Now, Madam, while I am dealing with the question of encouraging private enterprise in regard to the expansion of education, I must refer to two attempts made by the Hon. Minister in suppressing such private enterprise."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" Is the hon. Member anxious to speak more? His time is up. He can speak for two minutes more."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I thought I could speak for 15 minutes."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" Fifteen minutes are already over."

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ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Then, I will finish within two minutes. Now, Madam, I mentioned two attempts made by the Hon. Minister to suppress private enterprise in bringing into existence schools and colleges. The first method is by demanding for endowments even in the case of institutions which have been in existence for a long time. He is insisting upon endowments whenever a school is started. By this method, I only feel that the Government of Madras are not anxious to help any private enterprise which comes forward to open new educational institutions. Then, Madam, another Damocles' sword which my hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, has placed over the people who are already running colleges and schools is this. Their buildings will be mercilessly and without any notice taken over by the Government on the plea that those institutions are not working satisfactorily. Madam, it is a dangerous policy and the Hon. the Minister for Education will be well advised to withdraw that Bill as soon as possible.

" Then, Madam, so far as teachers' salaries are concerned, I am very sorry, Madam, that in spite of the fact that the cost of living has gone up very much and living is impossible unless there is a minimum wage of at least Rs. 75 per month, the Hon. Minister thinks that the teachers can carry on with Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 per month. Even though, the problem is very big, it is impossible to expect the teacher to carry on and to attend to his work satisfactorily. I would suggest that there is a need for setting up a small committee—not so much of the Cabinet—but a small committee of this House to go into this question and to suggest the best way of encouraging the teachers and to keep them contented so that we can expect teachers to impart such education to our children as will make them the citizens of tomorrow . . . "

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" Motion moved—

' That the sum of Rs. 9,40,29,800 under the Demand XV Education be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

* MR. P. A. THANGASWAMI:—" Madam, I congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Education on the programme that he has placed before us for the year. I am prepared to agree with him in the matter of principles. Of course, the ideals that he has placed before us are of great profit. But, there is a doubt how far these ideals have been given effect to in actual working. Madam, as a representative of the Christian community, I will be failing in my duty, unless I speak forth before this august House what that community feels in the application of these various principles referred to by the Hon. Minister. I shall only place before you three or four points and I will leave them before the House and the Hon. the Minister for Education for further consideration and also to bring in amendments, if that is possible. Madam, I shall refer to a particular incident which happened a few months ago, when one of the Hon. Ministers—not the Hon. the Minister for Education—visited one of the southern districts. When the Hon. Minister visited that place,

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a challenge was thrown before him. This was the challenge. "This is a secular State. Then, how is it possible for you to distinguish between one religion and another, in the administration of the grants, in the administration of educational facilities?" Madam, I need not go into the various details and into the various anomalies that have occurred in the application of these various principles. Madam, the Minister was challenged directly and he was asked how he could justify the allocation of scholarship funds for the purpose of Harijans to Hindu Harijans as distinguished from other Adi-Dravidas who are worse from the economic point of view. Madam, large amounts are reserved for various purposes for the amelioration of the condition of the Harijans. When such a challenge has been thrown out to the Hon. Minister as to how he could distinguish between one community and another, is it right and proper for the Hon. Minister to say that he would take at least an hour and a half to justify the policy of the Government and that he had not the necessary time at his disposal to do so? He was not prepared to justify the Government policy and he could not fully satisfy with regard to the real attitude of the Government in regard to this matter. In justification, the Hon. Minister simply said, 'Yes, it is true that large amounts are earmarked for the particular purpose of helping Harijans. But, in fact, the Hon. Premier has advised me and has authorized me to use some of those funds for other people, for men belonging to other communities.' I do not know how far this is correct."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"On a point of information, Madam, Deputy Speaker, I want to know who that Minister is who said that the money alotted for Harijans could be utilized for other communities."

*MR. P. A. THANGASWAMI:—"I will give that information outside but not in this House now. But, if it is the ruling of the Chair that I should give out that name, I shall oblige the hon. Member."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"It will be better if the House knows the name of the Hon. Minister."

*MR. P. A. THANGASWAMI:—"I shall gladly give it. I wanted to avoid mentioning the Hon. Minister's name. It is, Madam, the Hon. Dr. Gurubatham. A challenge was thrown out to him in a very straightforward manner and he could not meet that challenge and this was the answer that he gave.

"Then, Madam, I go further to my next point. This point has already been touched by the previous speakers. It is with regard to the legislation and passing of rules in the working of the Educational Department. I cannot say who are responsible for this sort of legislation and who those various interests are who induced the Hon. Minister for Education to bring forward such a legislation. I mean the legislation with regard to the requisitioning of the building and properties of educational

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institutions. Madam, hon. Members of this House know how much nervousness this legislation has created in the minds of the minorities—the nervousness may be justified or not—but it is there and they are afraid that they might be touched without proper justification. It may be that the Hon. Minister may not be directly responsible for this action but the lower officers and the subordinate officers who rightly or wrongly entertain a prejudice against particular institutions may bring forward a report against those institutions. The report will go to the Hon. Minister and he may pass an order requisitioning the building or property of that particular institution on the basis of the report submitted by his subordinate officers and thus educational institutions which have done yeoman service to the country may be affected. Here, I speak very cautiously because very responsible gentlemen belonging to various communities, Hindus, Muslims, and Christians, have been examined by the Select Committee on the Bill and I am not able to understand why the report has not yet been submitted by that Committee. I do not know whether the report is ready or not. Yet, Madam, I have reasons to think that all these leading men from the various communities are unanimous in pressing that there is no necessity for such a Bill to be brought before this House. Even the Hon. Minister for Education should agree with those members of the various communities who have expressed their opinion that there is no need for this Bill at all. If that is so, I do not think there will be any technical difficulty in acceding to the wishes of the hon. Members in not proceeding with the Bill. Then, Madam, there is another point, and that point also has been referred to by the previous speakers, namely, the demand of deposits for various secondary and elementary schools. I can very well understand the policy of the Government if they insist upon this rule in the case of institutions that are to be opened. The rule applies to various schools started in 1940 and 1944." 1-15 p.m.

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"May I point out, Sir, that this deposit . . ."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of order, Madam, I just want your ruling whether 'Sir' covers 'Madam'. My hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, being a bachelor, does not know the distinction between a man and a woman."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I have corrected myself."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"He is entitled to address as 'Sir', so that confusion may be avoided."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"May I point out that I have answered questions in this regard. The question of deposit does not apply to institutions started before 1940. They have been excluded specifically. Institutions started after 1940 up till 1st April 1948 are given time to build up the deposit. It is only in respect of institutions started in the current

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year, if I remember right, we have asked for deposits. So, old institutions have been excluded, that is, institutions started before 1940 have been excluded from the rule of deposit."

* MR. P. A. THANGASWAMI:—" I understand the Hon. Minister to mean that so far as institutions which have come into existence after 1940 deposits are insisted on, and those started before 1940, no deposits are required. Institutions which came into being in the space of eight years are given time to raise and make the deposits. They are not excused from creating endowment funds. I am now confining my remarks to institutions which have come into being after 1940. I ask is there any justification for saying that those institutions ought not to have come into being after the year 1940? Can I properly and legitimately say that? What moral background have I to say in 1948 that those institutions ought to have been started on proper deposits. I am not saying all this in a spirit of criticism. But I would say that it is not fair. It is the duty of Government to impart elementary and secondary education to our children. If any institution has come to function after the year 1940, and is suffering for lack of funds to comply with the rule of deposit, will the Minister for Education come forward and make a present of that amount which is necessary for the deposit? It is only fair, just and charitable that he should do it. Help them to bring the required deposits. Then they will take care of themselves. You can make any rules with reference to any institution which will come into being after 1948.

" Now, I want to refer to a small matter. We are all united in fighting out the Communist propaganda in various parts of the Province. I would only bring to the notice of the Minister that wherever such obvious differences exist in the treatment of community versus community, Communists are ready there to take advantage of it and to make propaganda against Government. It is because I am interested in the Government I am placing this matter before them. I am drawing the attention of the Hon. Minister to this fact that if there are anomalies in the working of the educational policy of the Government as applied to various communities and religions, it will certainly be their task to be up and doing and to strive to remove all these anomalies.

" One more matter, and I am done. With reference to the imparting of religious education in institutions, we have several Government Orders. The effect of the latest Government Order is to shift the burden. Many Members are aware that up to the passing of this Government Order, the rule was—that is a proper and legitimate rule—that any parent can object to the imparting of religious education other than the one to which his children belonged, the permission of the parent should be obtained. If the parent did not object, his children could be given the religious education. That was the previous Government Order. Now the latest is that such education could be imparted only after definitely obtaining the previous permission of the parents. I ask, Madam, is this necessary? Are not the parents sufficiently educated?

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Can not they be trusted to rely upon the institution to which they send their children? They know what takes place, and to what effect their children are subjected. There are a number of eminent men in our Presidency—men who have passed from Christian Colleges particularly from Madras Christian College who have given evidence either in this Assembly or outside to the effect that the number of students who passed from that institution have been very regular in attending the classes on religious education, they have received prizes in scripture; yet, they have not been converted from their religion. Is there a greater fear now? I say that there is lesser fear of any change now from one religion to another."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" I want to make a submission, Madam. Due to the long whip of our Chief Whip Mr. M. Bapineedu some of the Harijan Members are not able to take part in the debate. As regards the Member who said that there is a sum of one crore of rupees allotted to Harijans, I say, Madam, that Harijans are the lowest of the low and they know what suffering is."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" Is it any point of order? "

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Madam, I am making a submission."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" You can make it later. Mr. Raza Khan will now speak."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KAHAN SAHIB:—" Madam Deputy Speaker, I feel it was a bad day for this Province, for the people of this Province and for hundreds and millions of school-going children and college boys, I mean the day when the Hon. Avinashilingam Chettiyar became our Education Minister. I have got nothing personal against him because none of us can ever dream to occupy that place on the Treasury Bench. It is even difficult to occupy that place, because havoc is complete in that education department in the course of three years. I may ask the Education Minister to answer one question. Is there any department like the Education Department in this Province? I think not. All the rules, orders, policy, programme and everything is dictated from his room in Fort St. George. All the educationists who have served for twenty years and more, and experts in educational matters have no say. That is the rule. The Education Minister's opinion is the only factor to be considered. That is the order of the day. I am not saying this in a spirit of attack. I must tell the Hon. Minister that he has made the disorganization of the Education department so complete that it would not be possible for anybody to set right matters. Every important education official has told me that disorganization of the department is so complete that when the Hon. Minister lays down that office—Heaven knows when that day will come—it will take at least ten years to rehabilitate that department. There is utter confusion. In the time allotted to me, I cannot speak on all things. Unfortunately I am not an educationist. He has made much of the Reorganization

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Committee Report. Even in the speech which he read out—my hon. Friend Mr. Salam said that it is Sermon on the Mount—he made much about 28 Committees. What are those committees? Have you given them the chance to independently discuss for themselves and then submit a report to the Minister for Education or to this House so that we may have a say in the matter? It has never been his policy to do so. He will ask them to come to his Council Chamber, and he will preside over that Committee. How can those poor people who happen to be Government servants be independent and give full expression to their views? It is a very difficult position. They had to submit to the views of the Hon. Minister. He presides over their meetings, and the news appears in three columns in the paper. That is not the way to do things. Leave this to the people who know the job and who have served this Province well. I do maintain that there may be some defects in the present system of education. There may be some defects in giving training. They should be rectified. It is not correct to say that primary education is bad, elementary education is bad and secondary education is bad. I ask what is good then? It is because of that education most of us are here. It is because of that education we find the Hon. Minister occupying that post on the Treasury Bench. There may be some defects, and there is also a way of doing things. Please do not rush. I have sympathy for the Minister. He is a sincere man. But sincerity does not mean that he should enforce his ideas of education on the people.

"Much has been said about basic education as if, if we do not take to basic education, the Heavens would fall. What is this basic education except on paper in the reorganization scheme? The Hon Minister said 'you Members come along with me and let us go to see those schools where the system is working'. What is it they are doing? There are no trained personnel. I visited two or three training schools. What do they do except for spining in basic education? You may think that basic education is given. You have not the pre-requisite craft. You have simply said that students will receive instruction in their mother-tongue for five or six years. Except spinning, they are not doing anything. Therefore, I say, please do not rush headlong. Try it experimentally. You are the Minister and you are in possession of all facts. Otherwise where is the question of so much heart-burning? You take any section of the Press or the Headmasters. They say that you say one thing today and another tomorrow, and that all sorts of things are being done. I may say this policy will simply lead to complete ruination of the education of our Province. In this connexion, Madam, I want to bring it to your notice what the Chief Justice of our Province has said. After all, the Chief Justice is a man whose one interest is to serve this Province. Speaking at a meeting over which my distinguished friend the Hon. Minister presided he said 'I would appeal to those interested in the shaping of the educational policy and devising a system of national education for the youth of our country not to do anything in haste or piecemeal'. Madam, it is a warning to Government, and it was an advice also. The Hon. Minister will say 'Oh; our Opposition Members do not care to go through these things; they talk something irresponsible'. That is the only way he will meet our points. He would not meet our points with any other explanation. I ask, Madam, where was the necessity for the Chief Justice to say so? I do not at all want to exploit what that great man said. Then take the Press. Any number of editorials have been written trying to persuade the Minister from his reorganisation scheme. But how can he be persuaded when he says 'I am the only sensible person in the matter'. That is the state of affairs. I understand the Minister saying 'all right; I understand your feelings'. We are not here to make only a few suggestions. We want to do all that is best to serve the interests of this Province in all fields, education, medical, etc."

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

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch— -30 p.m.)

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying just before the House adjourned for lunch that the disorganization of the Education Department is so complete that it will take at least 10 years for any man, however much capable he may be, to set matters right. It is a fact and things will speak for themselves. However, Sir, really the Madras Government and particularly the Hon. the Minister for Education, deserve our congratulations for having ear-marked a sum of 9 crores in the Education Budget. I feel happy over it and every section of the House should also feel happy. But, as I said on a previous occasion in this House, I do not know whether we may expect any proper use would be made of it? I am sure that not even one crore out of the 9 crores will be spent on this department. I only wish that even now it is time for the Hon. Minister to revise his policy, take counsel from the quarters concerned and see that the best use is made of it. I think, out of 9 crores, a sum of three or four crores will be spent on elementary education and if I remember aright, I know there is wastage and in the matter of the development of literacy in the Province, it is not in keeping with the amount we are spending. Of course, I have to give some credit to the Hon. Minister at least in one respect, because it is the only good thing I have seen in his administration of the portfolio and that is, with some amount of sincerity he was able to do something for the betterment of the lot of teachers. I have heard that the teachers, either in the schools run by the department or in the aided and other institutions, they are now much better off than what they were before. Therefore, Sir, in this respect the Hon. Minister for Education deserves some sort of congratulation at our hands, though not much, at least to some extent.

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" Well, Sir, with regard to inference, I do maintain that there is good deal of interference in the department by the Hon. Minister even in small matters. In matters of administration, the Minister wants to have his own hand. The Minister will send a circular which his own department cannot understand; some day he will send a note to his own Secretary which he cannot understand; again he will write some notes and pass it on to his Secretary, who will issue a communiqué, which even people who have put in long service in the civil administration cannot understand. Again, Sir, an order will issue one day and a second order will be issued cancelling the previous one; or there will be a circular issued one fine morning which will be cancelled the next day by another circular. That is the present state of affairs. Sir, I think, therefore, in the interests of the education of the Province, the Hon. Minister should stop all these things. He should be only responsible for the administration of the department and for guiding the policies, of course, after taking the advice of the people concerned. After all, education is not such a simple thing that anybody can simply pass orders, but if you want to develop education, you must go slow after carrying out the necessary experiments in regard to the matter. As I said on a previous occasion, he may come forward and say, 'Dr. Zakhir Hussain said so and so; it had the blessing of Mahatma Gandhi or Abul Kalam Azad said it was good'. As a matter of fact, it is better that he goes to the real people concerned with administration of the department and if he asks them they will give their best opinion, because they are the authorities in the matter and they have the capacity to do so. Sir, let me not be considered that I am standing here just to carry on a tirade against the Minister, it does not serve anybody, but I do maintain that the Education Department in this Province has become a matter of joke. Wherever I go, people ask me, 'what is the matter with this Education Department and what is wrong with the Education Minister?' In this connexion, Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice that at a party in the Government House, Guindy, some ladies who were invited were talking about education. One of the ladies was so much exasperated—most probably she belonged to the Education Department—that she remarked, why not this Minister get himself married, so that he may have a sense of responsibility. As a matter of fact, people in the department feel that the department has become very bad. Therefore, Sir, why not the Hon. Minister try this experiment, let him get married and then at least he will have that sense of responsibility. He has so many other good qualities in him, apart from the question of marriage and I do not wish to dilate on it.

" Again, Sir, the other day there was a good deal of storm in the tea-pot in the Senate of the Madras University. They said, 'Oh! this Minister is coming with his draft amendment of the University Act.' Of course, no member of the Opposition could influence those members and from their speeches, talks, and comments, one could find that there was a good deal of dissatisfaction among them. Member after member, educationists and men who

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have been in the line for over 20 or 30 years were saying, we cannot allow the students to submit themselves to this sort of education, we cannot allow the Minister to ride roughshod over the University, because the University is an autonomous body, but, of course, wherever some improvement is found necessary, certainly the Government have a right to set right matters; otherwise their interference is unwarranted. I would, therefore, appeal to the Government to send for the proceedings of the Senate, go through them and come to their own conclusions and it is not for me to say anything about it. Therefore, I say, Sir, let the Hon. Minister for Education sit for a while, and think for himself, whether he is satisfied with his own policy. In fact, he has created trouble among all sections of the people. Take it from me, Sir, as a sincere friend, I may tell the Hon. Education Minister that his policy is not liked by any section of the community.

"I now come, Sir, to an embarrassing question and that is with regard to Muslim Education. Much has been said about it by the Begum Sahiba and by my hon. Friend Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib, and so I do not like to say much on it. The Hon. Minister for Education entered into a pact with the Hon. Leader of the Opposition about Muslim Education in this Province; some twelve members sat together for about a week and arrived at an understanding. Now he says that we cannot expect any broad changes to be brought about in respect of Muslim education. Sir, if that were to be the policy of the Government, what is the use of going to him for any charity? I would rather prefer the Muslims of this province go without any education, than going to the Hon. Minister for any charity. Whenever I asked him why he has stopped education or closed certain Muslims institutions—not that I am going to talk about the two-nation theory, that is an old chapter and nobody remembers it—he talks of the two-nation theory and it is he who tries to put it. In fact, I was feeling very much for the Hon. Minister for Education, because in a small institution, the Government Madraza Azam he spoke to the students—who were only students from the second, third and fourth class—about Pakistan—and these young students, could not understand the two-nation theory. What I would like to tell him is, let him accuse us of the two-nation theory, —it is all a matter of the past—but in this respect, by his policy and method of administration, he is creating not two-nation theory, but ten-nation theory in the province. There is so much of heart-burning in every section. You have created the Brahman-Non-Brahman trouble, the Andhra-Tamil trouble and are you also aware of the protest in the Telugu section of a school were they stopped away from the examination. It is all your own making. Tell me which is the one section you have satisfied in their educational needs and educational demands?

" Mr. Speaker, Sir, of course, my time is up. I would only like to say that I have made charges against the Hon. Minister for Education with a full sense of responsibility, but most of the points I have made are cent per cent right. It may be asked, how could you say all these? Of course, I am not in charge of the

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administration so that I could get at the files from the Secretariat. So, Sir, let there be an enquiry by the Hon. Premier about the working of the Education Department; let a referendum also be taken if necessary of the many educationists and I am sure they will say, we are completely dissatisfied with the working of the Education Department. So, Sir, something should be done; I want matters to be set right. In fact, I would even prefer, to let the Hon. Minister resign his ministership or change his portfolio, because then only things will be all right. Otherwise, alas! to the education of the Province. With these remarks, I finish, Sir."

* SRI M. KUMARAN:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say, at the outset, that without any sentimentality about it, I can congratulate the Hon. Minister for Education for the reorganization of education which he has brought about, because in these critical days when we have to build for the future, when we have to lay down new policies disturbing the old established order of things, it is but natural that one will have to cut across the interests of certain sections or certain communities, but that is a matter which is thoroughly inevitable. On the whole, judging from the effects of his short period of administration, of the department, the result that he has achieved in a most disturbed area like Malabar, where the whole country was seething with discontent, a lion's share of which was taken by the elementary teachers, I can say with personal experience, that his administration has resulted in a certain soothing and a certain amount of contentment among those disturbing elements. That is a matter on which he can certainly take legitimate pride.

" Now, Sir, this education is such a vast subject and it is only experienced men who are qualified to deal with it that can give satisfactory suggestions for its improvement, but as a layman, I would like to give only one or two general remarks about certain fundamental things which should guide the educational policy of the Government. Now, Sir, the educational policy of a country is generally decided by the form of administration which obtains in the country. For example, in a country which is ruled by a dictator, the form of education will certainly be quite different from what it obtains in a democratically governed country. In our country we have to keep in view, certain principles and broad limits within which we have to move forward with respect to education. We have heard time and again that our future progress is towards a co-operative commonwealth and in this connexion, I would emphasize that our educational policy should have a bias towards co-operation and a sound grounding in co-operative principles should form part of the syllabus of any recognized school. That is the main thing I wanted to emphasize in attempting to speak on this vast subject of education.

2-45 p.m. " Sir, every student who passes out of a high school must have a working knowledge of co-operative principles, so that when he goes out, he can organize the life of his locality on co-operative lines. Time and again, when big ideal schemes are discussed, we are always hearing excuses that they are short of technical

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personnel. The only way in which we can meet this deficiency is by introducing these vital subjects in the scheme of education which we impart in our high schools.

" Another thing on which I want to lay stress is the question of compulsory Hindustani in our schools. Sir, a kind of poison has entered into our body politic on account of the linguistic division of our country and this is going to develop into very dangerous proportions, because our idealism, our ideal of a United India, is but an ideal or sentiment, which has developed in the course of the struggle against the foreign domination, but it has not been thoroughly tested. But there is always the danger of our splitting up into fragments. So, in order to counteract this poison of linguistic division, I would say, at the very outset, we must see that an antidote is administered to counteract it properly. Sir, this poison of linguistic division can only be mastered by emphasizing the importance of the national language in every sphere of our public life, so that in all schools, it should not only be optional but should be compulsory. Now, it is only in the high schools that Hindustani has been introduced. I would urge on the Hon. Minister for Education not to stop with it, but to widen the sphere by including it in the higher elementary schools also, so that in three stages, the whole educational system of the country could be brought within the programme of compulsory Hindustani teaching.

" Another point is, the case of the special concessions to Harijans, after a certain fixed period, the scope of it should be widened, so as to include within its sphere all the backward communities in our Province, because we are pledged to raise the standard of our people and we cannot make any distinctions in regard to that. Every backward community, whatever may be their denomination, should get adequate special treatment at the hands of the Government. So, the special concessions should, within a certain reasonable period, be widened to include all those who are below normal. With these few remarks, I think, I should stop now."

* MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the cut motion. In doing so, I wish to dwell briefly on three matters, firstly, the necessity for a ' Go-Slow-Policy ' in educational reforms; secondly, the imprudence of insisting on endowments for all new schools opened after 1940 onwards and the absurdity of the Bill for requisitioning buildings and equipments of schools which do not conform to certain rules of the Government; and lastly, the attitude of the Hon. Minister in answering interpellations in this House.

" Before doing so, I must say that I was amused at hearing the observations made by the Hon. Minister in the opening remarks of his lengthy introductory note, that the present system of education is bookish and does not help to produce leaders in this country or something to that effect. I would remind the Hon. Minister that the educational system which he has inherited as a legacy from his predecessors-in-office, has produced intelligent giants of international fame in this country. Thanks to that education,

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Indians are confident of their ability to administer their own affairs having been able to win freedom from a powerful foreign domination through a bloodless struggle. Thanks again to that education, the Hon. Minister for Education holds an important portfolio in this Government—ably or otherwise time alone will prove. It is an act of base ingratitude to decry outright a system from which many of us have derived great benefit. Let me not be understood as slavishly supporting the existing educational system. I am not unmindful of the fact that it has its own defects. Sir, in attempting to remedy those defects, care and caution should be taken to see that reforms are introduced gradually and carefully. One must not forget that we are dealing with the welfare of millions of school-going children. Changes must be carefully thought out and those changes should be slowly introduced so that we will not upset or throw out of gear the existing work in the schools and thereby make children suffer. Parents who have to spend a fortune, practically in educating children, are anxious that the course of studies should not be seriously interfered with. We have been told that last year this new system of bifurcation was introduced in some of the schools in this Province without ascertaining beforehand whether those schools were prepared to carry out those changes or not. And, if what the mover of the cut motion has said, is true that those schools are still suffering without necessary appliances to put the new system into effect, that only means that the poor children in those schools have suffered loss of valuable time. So, great caution should be taken in introducing educational reforms.

" Sir, I am not against basic education as such I see the value of basic education. But basic education should be on correct lines and at the correct time and if that is done, certainly the people will be benefited and the country will in the long run also benefit by it.

" Now, I come to the next point, the imprudence of insisting of endowments from all schools opened after 1940. One would imagine that such a requriement would be enforced with reference to schools to be started after the date on which such a requirement is required. Instead it was made applicable to all schools, I am not unmindful of the fact that there is a provision in the Code for insisting upon such an endowment but that provision was allowed to go into disuse for years and years together. It was never insisted upon; suddenly on one fine day it is insisted upon and a hue and cry raised is against it. The basis is altered and endowments are required from the schools started from 1940 onwards. Why from 1940, I cannot understand. Why not from 1949 onwards? Secondly, such a course must naturally stifle private enterprise and Government cannot afford to do without private enterprise. In fact, they should be thankful to the private managements who have come forward to help them in doing what is really their work. Sir, it looks as though it is an attempt—I do not say it is to stifle, particularly, enterprise by missionaries. They have come here, they have made great sacrifices, they are even now making sacrifices and are doing their best to eradicate

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illiteracy and in this respect they are helping the Government to do their job. They are now called upon to furnish endowments in the case of all new schools which are going to be opened. What is the object of insisting on these endowments? It is to prevent private agencies to whom grants were given for running institutions from closing down and wasting away with the moneys granted and thus causing waste of public funds. Sir, I ask, how many thousands have been wasted? How many lakhs? Such a thing will never happen in the case of missionary bodies. They are of long standing. They were established some hundred years ago. They are here to do service to the people and they will always be here to help them. They are not going to run away with moneys given for equipping and running schools. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to drop this proposal entirely. Let there be no distinction. If a private man comes forward to open a new school, let him open the school and be given a grant of few thousand rupees to equip and run it. How many lakhs you are throwing away on Khadi Scheme or the Firka Development Scheme? Can you not afford to spend a few thousands for these schools? After all, these institutions are run to spread literacy. The proposed Bill is a very bad Bill. The Hon. Minister for Education may not put it into execution after it becomes an Act. I know he means well, but the point is, he will be leaving a bad legacy for future Governments who may take advantage of this Bill and cause havoc on some of the schools on the pretext that they are not managed properly. There will be no enquiry; and there is no appeal to any law court; in the end all these buildings will be requisitioned on some pretext or other. Therefore, I think the Hon. Minister for Education will be well-advised in dropping the Bill which has created a storm of opposition. I hope he will do it.

" Lastly, Sir, with regard to the attitude of the Hon. Minister for Education in dealing with interpellations, I hope he will not mind if I am a little frank in this matter. I have observed that Ministers do not often care to furnish the information called for by Members on this side of the House. I think, our Hon. Minister for Education has at times, shown hastiness and also a certain amount of irritability when answering supplementary questions. Witness that famous incident regarding the Bishop's statement. A short notice question was put and the Minister furnished a long answer. Unfortunately in the course of his answer he characterized the statement of Bishops as a lie. Apparently the Hon. Minister did not realize the gravity of the meaning of the word ' lie '. What is a ' lie '? A lie is a false statement made with the knowledge that it is false. Can any one conceive of Church dignitaries making a false statement with the knowledge that it is false? For what purpose should they utter a lie, I ask? They had before them the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated July 1947, in which is given instructions to District Educational Officers as to how they should deal with the matter of endowments. The instructions therein are capable of a two-fold interpretation. The Hon. Minister could have said

simply the Bishop's interpretation was wrong, and the matter would have ended there. Instead the Hon. Minister got very angry, and said that the Bishop's statement is not correct and it is a lie. Attempts have been made to modify the whole thing but to no effect. In reply to a question raised in the Council the Hon. Minister admitted that it was not correct on his part to have used the language he did, but still there was some foundation for it. Where is the foundation? He could have said simply that the Bishop had made a *bona fide* mistake and he was sorry that such a thing had happened. An admission to that effect was made recently by the Minister in this House. For he said, that the Proceedings of the Director might possibly have led to some misunderstanding. Sir, had he been cautious so much of controversy could have been avoided. So I say caution is needed; patience is needed when dealing with interpellations. Answers should be given in keeping with the dignity of his office as Minister and the dignity of this House. All I ask is, let our Education Minister be a little more kind and charitable in answering interpellations. If we are wrong, let him say so in dignified language. But let him not show his temper when we try to probe into a matter, and reply as if he is out to smash us by curt answers. This is what we do not like. We are here to help him; we are here not to corner him; we are here not to twit him; we are here to elicit information. When we have some difficulty, we ask for information, and I say, it is his duty to give that information in as courteous a manner as possible. By curt answers he cuts a sorry figure here and in the eyes of the public. I repeat the Minister should answer interpellations with that courtesy and dignity which we deserve, and he must help to preserve the dignity of the House. With these words I resume my seat."

* N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in rising to further support the cut motion I entirely agree with Mr. Fernandez, in what he said now with regard to the *modus operandi*. It is true that we should—every one of us, whether we are on the Treasury Bench or on this side of the House or in any part of the world—try to subscribe to the ideal of true education which Cardinal Newman has so inimitably put that ' a gentleman is one who never wounds the feelings of others ' and this must be the ideal particularly for a country which is a secular State and for a Minister should doubly so, for he should not wound the feelings of minorities. And that is where I would join with Mr. Fernandez. But not further (laughter), because that should not be used as an argument to misunderstand, misinterpret and misrepresent the Minister for Education. Because quite possibly by personally and by politics he might have incurred certain displeasure. But beyond that, we are here face to face with educational problems. We have to judge him by standards educational. So much has been said for and against the many schemes which he has brought into being in the course of the last two years. Almost everything has been condemned from the standpoint of politics. I would very much cry a halt to that psychology. I would rather wish, after all, the Education Minister now translates what has been advocated through three generations by one educator after another. If only we go through the treatise on educational psychology we would see that all roads lead towards basic education. Every tendency there is in the direction of basic education, call it by whatever name you like, you may call it activity method, you may call it Dalton method or Kennecktucky plan. But whatever it is, to-day we are fed up with that old world system of education, which only turned out mere bookish clerks. It was Lord Macaulay in this country for reasons, political and imperial, that brought into being that system of education, and if the Hon. Minister for Education has taken up cudgels against that system, we are entirely and wholly behind him in his attempt. In this stage of transition there will be difficulties, and by adjustment let us try to understand our difficulties and get them over.

" Mr. Speaker, what is after all this reorganization? Some critics have condemned it as disorganization; and some have characterized it as baseless education. But I must say that it is nothing but putting in disorganization to call it disorganization, and it is baseless criticism to call it baseless education. Because I know that in our country we have got millions of children, and in our Province, some sixty to seventy lakhs of children still to be brought under compulsory instruction. I do not think by merely providing them with bookish education we will be able to provide them livelihood, and give them a sense of citizenship and social consciousness in this age of democracy. I am very much happy to see that the Hon. Minister is translating into action what his leaders have formulated about this reorganization scheme. Now what is it we see in this reoganization scheme? He has himself put it very nicely. He said that we must have social science imparted in schools in theory and practice. It is not sufficient that if a pupil is merely taught social sciences like History, Georgaphy or Civics by way of intellectural equipment but it is necessary that he should have a co-ordinated sense of all these social sciences in addition to practical training based on this knowledge. We have an out-moded system of education and it is not possible to create in our students in colleges that social sense and so it would be criminal waste of public funds if such institutions should be patronized which were originally intended to turn our clerks as quill drivers.

" Now, Mr. Speaker, it is about that scheme of re-organisation that I would say certain things. The Minister has brought in again regional language, and it is true from the beginning many of us were wondering over the revolution that he had set in by this plea for regional language, particularly those of us who belong to the minorities with different tradition and culture. We felt that he was striking at the roots of our culture and language of Urdu. And here I must tell the House and the Minister of what took place on this question some time back. Some time back a conference was held on this question, and it was commonly agreed that while the Muslims should adjust themselves to the changed conditions and learn the regional languages, they could except the Government to guarantee the provision of instruction

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at least in the elementary standards through the mother tongue which in the case of Muslims in several places happens to be Urdu We had also the assurance from the Minister that in the highe standards the mother tongue will be provided as a second language Sir, all this was agreed to by both parties in a spirit of live an let live and in a spirit of give and take. Now I give this warnin to Muslims; let us try to understand the time spirit as Sir Sye Ahmed has warned before and learn the regional language; othe wise we will be doomed, lost and wiped out for ever.

"The Hon. Minister for Education has made certain obser vations, which I must characterise as brutally frank, aroused ou suspicions and wounded our susceptibilities. But it still lies i his power to remedy matters and assure the minorities that thei mother-tongue would be the medium of education for girls and tha the inspection of girls schools through women officers will yet b continued without prejudice to their tradition and culture. (Inter ruption) I am very happy that in basic education he has provide as much scope for craft as for activities other than basic craft Correctly speaking, we would rather call this not basic school, bu activity school. You cannot train children all in terms of craft That will cramp their intellect; that will cramp their outlook an that will damp their spirit. We would rather see in the syllabus s many other activities provided so as to develop children's psycho logy. Why don't you call it activity school and be done with al this criticism levelled against basic education?

"Now Sir, with regard to secondary schools I am glad he ha already set up the experiment of bifurcated course of studies i fifty schools; and he is extending it to fifty schools more. Bu why this slow pace? (Laughter.) I know you have got paucity of equipment and you have paucity of money; and yet I would say I know, you, who are reactionaries, cannot understand revolu tionaries. Education is a problem where you have to act not in a spirit of mercenaries but in spirit of missionaries.' (Hear, hear.

"Mr. Speaker, I only wish that the Hon. Minister makes a handsome provision for the extension of these courses to as many as two hundred schools in the next two years.

3-15 p.m. I turn to collegiate education. I am glad the Hon. Minister for Education has seen the time-spirit that much has got to be done in the direction of research in the higher studies. It is no use merely opening colleges which provide instruction in Logic or Philosophy, History or Economics, things which have become useless and gone out of fashion. (Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur:—"Question".) The hon. Member will ever question everything that is commonsense. I tell you this thing frankly I speak as the Secretary of a first grade college and with intimate knowledge and experience. We should give a more technical and scientific bias to our collegiate education. Only in this way can the nation be built up for the sinews of peace and the sinews of war. Let this Province give a lead to the rest of the country. We are so much obsessed with an inferiority complex. We do not estimate properly our ability and the contribution we are making

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to the building up of this great country. From the figures furnished by the Hon. Minister for Education, in his speech moving the Demand, about the different stages of education—elementary, secondary and collegiate—I say that this Province has made phenomenal progress during the quinquennium. I am only sorry that he has not given comparative figures about the different Provinces and from the all-India standard. I have heard it from different experts that our Province has definitely given a lead to the other parts of the country in educational and intellectual matters. This is a thing over which we, Members on the Opposition side, take an equal pride with the Members on the Ministerial side.

"I cannot understand why the Hon. Minister should have made a niggardly provision for adult education. He expects the whole scheme to be set in motion by a non-gazetted officer who has no powers. I want a Special Officer of the gazetted rank to be in charge of adult education. I want the Rs. 38 lakhs—19 lakhs that is going to be given by the Government of India and 19 lakhs to be supplemented from the provincial funds—to be made available next year for the advancement of adult education.

"The most beautiful point about adult education is the Rural College. I wish that such a college is established in my own place Pernambut. I am very happy at the scheme which gives a diploma after attending some refresher lectures for those who cannot afford the luxury of going through a school or college course It is such colleges that have produced Ramsay MacDonolds—Prime Ministers of England. We want some education to be imparted to labours outside their hours of labour. The Rural Colleges can achieve much in that direction and I look forward to them with immense hope.

"I now turn to the scales of pay of teachers. I am glad there was a silver lining in the dark cloud of Mr. Raza Khan's smashing criticism of the Hon. Minister. The Hon. Minister has done a lot to improve the lot of teachers and it is really a good thing that he has accepted charge of the Education Department. But my regret is that he has not done more. In these days of high cost of living, to expect elementary school teachers to make both ends meet and lead a decent life on any amount short of Rs. 40 is simply nothing but cruelty. Rs. 40 should be the basic minimum and not one of them should be paid anything short of it.

"With regard to Pandits, now that the regional languages have come into Province."

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

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I request that I may be allowed five more minutes. I have got many more points to cover and I shall cover them as briefly as I can."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I allow one more minute."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Now that the regional languages have assumed greater importance, I wish

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that the Pandits, even though they may not be Batchelors of Oriental Learning, should be treated on a par with School Assistants not only in regard to scales of pay but also in regard to status.

" With regard to educational endowments, I am glad the Hon. Minister has watered down many restrictions with which he started. There are ever so many educational institutions which carry much good will. It is not necessary to insist on a minimum financial guarantee in a country which has got to make much headway in education. I know he is doing it with the laudable ideal of guaranteeing the solvency of institutions, but it is not going to help the cause of education.

" The Muhammadan Education Society of Southern India has been doing a lot in the direction of giving scholarships to Muslim students. If the Hon. Minister wants to give proof of his earnestness and sympathy for the cause of Muslim education, let him earmark a lump sum for distribution through this biggest agency in South India for the advancement of Muslim Education.

"The Hon. Minister has reconstituted the Provincial Advisory Board of Education. There are not many Members of this House on the reconstituted Board. I do not know what reasons he has for that.

" With regard to hostel and equipment grants, the provision made in the budget is very meagre. I wish that these grants are given on a more liberal scale so as to encourage more schools and colleges to open hostels."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" After the vehement attack of my hon. Friend Mr. Raza Khan on the Hon. Minister for Education, I feel it my duty to say that of all the Members on the Treasury Bench, the Hon. Minister for Education has shown some grit in the administration of his department. He invites criticism, strong criticism and even merciless criticism from the Opposition.

" I congratulate the Hon. Minister on having snatched from the Cabinet a very decent amount for his department. He must have put up a tough fight with the Hon. Minister for Finance and the other Members of the Cabinet for snatching this amount. Certainly there are points on which I would like to offer criticism. But criticism must be constructive and not downright attack from the beginning to the end.

" I congratulate the Hon. Minister on the new scheme for the reorganisation of secondary education which he has placed before the Province. It is really a revolutionary scheme. I had been a teacher in a secondary school for ten years. I had been pining for a reorganisation of secondary education and hoping for a day when a far-seeing administrator would take charge of the Education portfolio and effect the reorganisation. I am glad that that day has dawned. The new scheme has very good merits. It lays emphasis on the craft system, citizenship training and social studies and above all on the bifurcated courses of study which will help the people, who cannot go through universities, to find a decent living in society. My only point against the Hon. Minister is that

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he has not given wide publicity and sufficient opportunity to the people of this Province to study and digest the scheme and adapt themselves to it. Tearing and raging propaganda must have been carried on before launching the reorganization scheme.

" While I am on the reorganization scheme, I wish to say a few words about secondary schools in the district of Malabar. I think the Hon. Minister for Education feels it very difficult to forget that he is a Chettiyar. He thinks that there is no place beyond the Western Ghats. He forgets the needs of Malabar, when he thinks of educational reform. He has got the scheme of regional language and it has got its own merits. There are more high schools in Malabar than in any other district of the province. But this is not as a result of any favour shown to that district. People of Malabar were more eager for education and therefore they started many schools. Compared with the rest of the Kerala like Travancore and Cochin, Malabar is very backward. The Hon. Minister feels jealous about the position in Malabar and does not want to open any more schools there. There is no scope for training secondary school teachers in Malabar. People cannot come to the Saidapet Training College because of the difficulty of the regional language. Only ten seats are allotted for Malabar in the Trichur Training College. High schools are increasing in Malabar. Unless we train sufficient teachers to meet the demand, we will land ourselves in difficulty. I strongly urge the Hon. Minister to open a Training College at Palghat, Tellicherry or some other suitable centre.

" Another need of Malabar is a Women's College. That district is far in advance in female education also and a large number of girls are taking to higher education. They have to come all the way to Madras and they find this very difficult. When Her Excellency visited Palghat recently, some women of Malabar waited in deputation on her and submitted a memorandum urging the starting of a Women's College. Her Excellency said that she would pass it on to His Excellency and I am sure that His Excellency would have passed it on to the Hon. Minister. It is very necessary to start a Women's College at least somewhere in the West Coast if not in the district of Malabar.

" I am sorry that the Government have not yet taken up elementary education seriously. We have been promising our people before the advent of freedom that once freedom is attained, we will start schools throughout the country and see that everyone is educated. We are going to have adult franchise and it is our duty to educate our masters so that they may exercise their franchise properly. In his speech in moving the Demand, the Hon. Minister said that the Cabinet considered this point and accepted the principle that compulsory elementary education should be introduced throughout the province in the course of fifteen years. Have the Government made a start and shown to the people that they are earnest about it? I request the Hon. Minister for Education and the other Minister to consider this seriously and begin with introducing compulsory elementary education at least in one taluk.

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"The pay of elementary school teachers is very inadequate. The Government cannot expect the teachers to teach unless they are in a position to make both ends meet. The position of aided elementary school teachers is still worse. I understand that grants are sanctioned once in every three months. Even this quarterly grant is not disbursed to the teachers promptly. In South Malabar, no grant has been disbursed for the last four months. Is it because of the callousness of the officers in executing the orders issued by the Government? The Hon. Minister should apply sufficient pressure on his officers to sanction and disburse the grants promptly.

3-30 p.m. "Sir, last year when I was speaking during the general discussions of the budget, I was interrupted by the Hon. Minister for Finance, who said, 'Do not talk about the disbursements of grants for 1947-48. One year is over'. But now, Sir, the year 1948-49 has come to a close, these grants have not yet been disbursed to the poor school teachers. Cannot you find out some method of dolling out these monthly pittance of grants which were promised to these teachers? How are they to get on and meet their daily expenses? Are they not to purchase their rice in these days of rationing? Are they not to clothe themselves? Are they not to feed their children. Where are they to go to find money for these things? Can they get loans anywhere? I do not find any explanation given by Hon. Minister for Education, why these monthly instalments of grants had not been paid to these teachers. I hope that at least from this year onwards, he will make all the necessary arrangements to disburse the grants in time and to see that there is no delay in that matter on any account.

"Sir, let me say a word about the communist activities among certain teachers in Malabar. Sir, there are teachers and teachers in Malabar. During the recent communist activities in Malabar, a number of elementary school teachers took part in them, and created a lot of trouble and committed numerous acts of violence and many of them have been arrested and taken into custody. I am not asking the Government not to take action against these teachers. On the other hand, I was glad and every Member in this House was glad that the Hon. Minister for Education did show sufficient strength in the matter and was able to take strong action against those teachers who indulged in those communist activities in Malabar. The certificates of a large number of teachers were cancelled. Certainly they did deserve the punishment and I am not for one moment pleading on their behalf. But I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Education that there are some very innocent teachers who had nothing to do with communism or with the communist activities there, and who had never taken any part in politics, whose names had been included in the list and their certificates had been cancelled. They were not at all responsible for any of these acts of violence. They are really innocent and their cases should be reviewed. You cannot allow an innocent man to suffer in the name of law and order. It is absolutely necessary to help these innocent persons, otherwise there

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will be a lot of reaction. I therefore request the Hon. Minister for Education at least to see that these innocent persons are not made to suffer. He can ask the departmental officers to go into the list of these teachers, review their cases and make recommendations. He may ask responsible public bodies, or members of this House to inquire into their cases and make recomendations and then decide the matter.

"Sir, let me come to regional language. Sir, we are committed to the scheme of regional language, because it is very necessary. But there are some areas where all kinds of languages are spoken and where all sorts of persons have gathered, and the Hon. Minister for Education has not provided necessary facilities to teach their children in their mother-tongue. Take for instance the City of Madras. There are Tamils, Telugus, Malayalees and Kanares—all residing in the City. But in most of the schools only the Tamil and the Telugu are the medium of instruction. There are no schools in which Malayalam is being taught and what could these Malayalee boys do? Sir, I am not claiming the City of Madras for the Malayalees. Many of the Malayalees residents are almost permanent here because they have their offices here or they carry on their business in the City. What arrangements have been made for the education of their children? I would therefore request the Hon. Minister for Education to evolve some method or some scheme by which the children of the residents of these different linguistic areas in the City could have an opportunity to be taught in their mother-tongue in some of the schools in the City. This difficulty is not felt in the other districts, because the mother-tongue and the regional language of most of the children are the same. It is only in the City that there is this difficulty and I want the Hon. Minister to devise some method to provide them education in their mother-tongue. As far as Malabar is concerned, we have no such difficulty there, because almost all the Moplas, who are Muslims, know and speak Malayalam very well and the regional language in Malabar is Malayalam and not Urdu.

"Sir, before I conclude, let me say a word about Hindustani, which is our national language. The Government have made the teaching of Hindi compulsory in many of the schools. But that is not enough to make it spread as quickly as possible. Some more vigorous steps must be taken by the Government in this direction, by propaganda, and by other means, if they are really serious about it. Why not the Government ask the candidates to be recruited for the Government service or for various other services, that they should pass a test in Hindi? Why not the lawyers be asked to study Hindi and pass a test therein, before they could be enrolled? Some such measures should be taken and some such rules should be laid down to encourage the study of Hindi, which is to be our national language. Unless such things are done, the progress will be very slow.

"With these remarks, Mr. Speaker, I heartily congratulate the Hon. Minister for Education for the vigorous drive he is

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putting into his department and the interest he is taking in Education. I know he has his short-comings, but in spite of them, he is one of the strong Ministers in the Treasury Bench and in spite of the attacks from certain Members on the opposite side, he deserves to be congratulated for the work he has done in this department."

*SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: "கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த கல்வி இலாகா மான்யத்தைக் குறித்து சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கல்விக்காக 1948-49-ம் ஆண்டில் ரூ. 8,88,18,500 செலவழித்திருக்கிறார்கள். 1949-50-ம் ஆண்டில் செலவழிப்பதற்காக ரூ. 9,40,44,000 ஒதுக்கிவைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது ரூ. 52,25,500 அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கிவைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக சர்க்காருக்கு நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பத்து வருஷங்கள் வரைக்கும் அவர்களிடமிருந்து சம்பளம் வாங்கக்கூடாதென்றும் இலவசப்படிப்புக்கு வசதி கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காகவும் சர்க்காருக்கு என்னுடைய நன்றியை பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஆனால் எந்த உதவி செய்தாலும் அது எட்டு அளவில்தானிருக்கிறது. மற்றப்படி அவைகள் கிராமங்களிலும் நகரங்களிலும் அமலுக்கு வரவில்லை என்பதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பிள்ளைகளுக்கு அந்தந்த பாடசாலைகளில் அதிகாரிகளால் சம்பளம் கேட்பது விஷயமாக அடிக்கடி புகார்கள் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. என்னிடமும் கனம் சபாநாயகரிடமும் அநேகம் புகார்கள் வந்து அவைகளை கனம் மந்திரியவர்களிடமும் எழுதியனுப்பி இருக்கிறோம். அவ்விதம் எழுதியும் அவைகள் இன்னும் சரியானபடி அமலுக்கு வரவில்லை. ஆகையால் சரியானபடி அந்த G.O. அமலில் இருக்கும்படி பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

"மேலும் கல்வி விஷயமாக ஹரிஜனங்கள் பரிட்சைக்கு போகமுடியாமலும் பணம் கட்ட முடியாமலும் தவிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் அதை பின்னடி தருகிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படிக் கொடுப்பது என்பதை பரிட்சைக்குப் பின்னால் கொடுக்காமல் முன்னாலேயே கொடுத்தால் உபகாரமாக இருக்கும். அதைப்போலவே ஹைஸ்கூல் காலேஜில் படிக்கும் மாணவர்களுக்குக்கொடுக்கும் உபகார சம்பளங்களை முன்னமேயே கொடுக்காமல் பின்னடி கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் மாணவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. ஆகையால் உபகாரச் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பது என்று எப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறார்களோ அதை ஆதரித்து மாணவர்கள் பயனடையும்படி ஒழுங்கான முறையில் கொடுத்து உதவும்படியாக திருத்தியமைக்கவேண்டும்.

"மேலும் அநேகம் மாணவர்கள் படித்துவந்த பிறகும்கூட உத்தியோகம் கிடைப்பது குதிரைக் கொம்பாக இருக்கிறது. எவ்வளவோ ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் B.A., M.A. L.T., படித்துவிட்டு வேலை கிடைக்காமல் திண்டாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நேற்றய தினம்கூட நமது Finance Minister யோக்யதை உள்ளவர்களும் படித்தவர்களும் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று சொன்னார். கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவ்வாறு சொல்வது தவறு. படித்தவர்கள் ரொம்பப் பேர்களிருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அது மாத்திரம் போதாது. அவர்களுக்கு Education Department-ல்கூட அநேகம் உத்தியோகங்களைக் கொடுக்கலாம். எவ்வளவோ பெண்கள் M A. L.T. முதலிய பட்டம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் Education Department-ல் உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கலாம். வேண்டுமென்றால் எங்களால் லிஸ்டு கொடுக்க முடியும். நமது சபா நாயகர் அவர்களும் கொடுப்பார். இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ பெண்களும் படித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுத்தால் சௌகர்யமும் பயனுக இருக்கும்.

"மேலும் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் கல்வி திட்டத்தை திருத்தியமைக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். முந்திய காலத்திலுள்ள கம்பர், திருவள்ளுவர் முதலியவர்களைப் போன்று இப்பொழுது கண்டு பிடிப்பது அரிதாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் கல்வி திட்டத்தில் இலக்கியம், மொழி, நிகண்டு முதலியவைகளைக் காணோம். அதற்கு வேண்டிய பயிற்சியுமில்லை. இப்பொழுது படித்துவரும் மாணவர்களுக்கு தர்க்கம்,

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இலக்கியம் முதலிய பயிற்சிகளை இல்லை. இப்பொழுது படித்துவரும் மாணவர்களை நான் ஒரு கேள்வி கேட்கிறேன். ஒரு பொருளை அறியவேண்டுமென்றால் எதனைக் கற்றால் அதனையறியலாம் என்று கேட்கிறேன். பொருளை அறிய இலக்கணமும் பிரமாணமும் சொல்லவேண்டும், இவைகளைச் சொல்வதற்கு ஒரு மாணவனுக்காவது முடியாது. இவ்விதமிருக்கின்றது இப்பொழுதுள்ள கல்வி. முறையில் இலக்கணமும் பிரமாணமும் உண்டா என்று கேட்கிறேன். எண்ணும் எழுத்தும் கண்ணெனத்தகும் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கல்வியை கண்ணிற்கு ஒத்ததாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் மொழி உணர்ச்சி மாத்திரம் போதாது பொருள் ஆராய்ச்சி முக்யமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். பிரமாணம் சொல்லவேண்டும். தர்க்கம் படிக்கவேண்டும். இவைகளெல்லாம் இக்காலத்திய கல்வியில் இல்லை. ஆகையால் கல்வியை சுத்தமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். இவைகளையெல்லாம் சொல்வது எதனால் என்றால் நான் பழைய காலத்தில் முறையாக இலக்கியம், இலக்கணம் சாத்திரம் முதலிய படித்து பாடம் கற்று வந்ததால் நான் அவ்விதம் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆகையால் பழய காலத்திய படிப்பாகிய தர்க்கம் முதலிய வற்றை படிக்கவேண்டும். கல்விக்கு முக்யமானது தெய்வ வழிபாடு. கல்வியின் மூலம் தெய்வ வழிபாட்டை போதிக்கவேண்டும். கடவுளைத் தொழுவதற்கும் பயன்படும்படியாக போதிக்கவேண்டும். வெறும் வயிற்றுப் பிழைப்புக்காகவே போதிக்கக் கூடாது. தெய்வபக்தி, சமய வளர்ச்சி முதலியவைகள் வளரும்படி கல்வி போதிக்கவேண்டும். தெய்வத்தை வணங்கும்படி கல்வியை போதிக்கவேண்டும். இவ்விதம் வாலறிவன் நற்றாள் வணங்கும் பயனையடையாமல் சர்க்கார் கல்வியை பரப்பினால் பெரிய வயலில் களை முளைப்பதுபோலாகும். பயிரில் வளரும் களையை கிள்ளிப் போட்டால்தான் பயிர் வளரும். அதைப்போலவே இந்தக் களையாகிய தற்கால படிப்பை ஒழித்தல் வேண்டும். கல்விக்கு விரோதமாயுள்ள பகுத்தறிவு இயக்கத்தை ஒழித்தல் வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவே இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். அறிவுள்ள மக்களைப்பெறவேண்டுமென்பதால் அறிவு என்றால் இயல் இசை நாடக அறிவல்ல. அவை அயலறிவது ஆனால் அறிவையும் அறிவையே அறிவாகச் சொல்லுகிறது பொருளை அறியவேண்டும். இலக்கிய உணர்ச்சி, சாஸ்திர உணர்ச்சி, தர்க்க உணர்ச்சி இவைகளைக் கற்றறிதல்வேண்டும். பொருளை அறியும்படியாகவும், கடவுளை வழிபடும்படியாகவும் அறிவை வளர்க்கும்படியாகவும் கல்வியை பரப்பவேண்டும். எதாகிலும் குதர்க்கமாகச் சொன்னால் அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவே முடியாது.

"மேலும் பழயகாலத்திலிருந்ததுபோல் 'இளமையில் கல்' என்பதைப் போல் ஆரம்பவயதிலேயே இளமையிலிருந்து கல்வியை வளர்ச்சிசெய்யவேண்டும். அதைப் பார்க்கிறகாலத்தில் நமது சொந்த தாய்பாஷையாகிய தமிழிலேயோ அல்லது தெலுங்கிலேயோ கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அகில இந்தியாவோடும், வட இந்தியாவுடனும் தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொள்ள ஹிந்தியை கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். நம்முடைய சாஸ்திரம் முதலியவைகளைப் படிப்பதற்கு சம்ஸ்கிருதம் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இன்னும் நாம் உலகத்தோடு பழகுவதற்கு இங்கிலீஷ் படிக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதை ஆறுவது வகுப்பில்தான் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி ஆறுவது வகுப்பில் கற்றுக்கொள்ள ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று வைத்திருந்தால் இளமையிற்கல் என்பதற்கு அர்த்தமில்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது அவ்விதம் ஒரு உத்திரவு போடக்கூடாது. அர்த்தமில்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. நான் கூட்டத்திற்கு போயிருந்தேன், அந்தக்கூட்டத்திற்கு சீதாலெட்சுமி அம்மாள் தலைமைவகித்திருந்தார், அந்தக்கூட்டத்திற்கு பெரியவர்களும், M.L.A.-க்களும், இன்னும் குறிப்பிட்ட பெரிடவர்களும் வந்திருந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது வட இந்தியாவுடன் தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு ஹிந்தி படிக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், தாய்பாஷையை வளர்க்கவேண்டுமென்றும், உலகத்தோடு பழகுவதற்கு இங்கிலீஷ் படிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னபொழுது இந்த இங்கிலீஷை ஆறுவது முதற் கொண்டு படிக்கவேண்டுமென்று உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் இது பொருந்துமாவென்று அந்த அம்மாளும் மற்றவர்களும் சிரித்தார்கள். இளமையில் கற்காமல் ஆறுவதில் படித்தால் அவர்களுக்கு பாடம் வருமா என்றும், பாடம் ஏறுமா என்றும் கேட்கிறேன். இவ்விதம் உத்திரவு போடுவதால்தான் ஹிந்தி எதிர்ப்புக்கு காரணமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இங்கிலீஷை

[Sri A. S. Sahajanandam] [14th March 1949

இளமையிலேயே படிக்கவேண்டும். அதற்காக சர்க்கார் எந்த வகுப்பையும் நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேகூடாது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் சமயத்தை வளர்க்க வேண்டும். எல்லாவற்றையும் தாய்மொழியில்தான் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால் இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் கல்வி திட்டத்தை திருத்தியமைக்கும் படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறன்.

" மேலும் கொஞ்சநாள்களுக்குமுன்னால் கிருஸ்தவ பாதிரிமார்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உதவிசெய்யப்போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லிவந்தார்கள். ஆனால் உண்மையில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு உபகாரமும் செய்யவில்லை. கிருஸ்தவ மதத்தை பரப்புவதற்கும், அதில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்வதற்கும் தான் உதவிசெய்தார்கள். அதற்காக சர்க்கார் மிகவும் கருணையுடன் ஒரு லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். பிற்பட்டு இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் ஒருகோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கிவைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பூராவையும் சிலவுசெய்வதை விட்டு விட்டு கிருஸ்தவர்களுக்கும் சிலவுசெய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதை நான் பலமாக எதிர்க்கிறன். Education departmentல் நிறைய பணம் ஒதுக்கி Scholarship கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல் வசதிகளைப் பற்றி அசெம்பிளியில் கேள்விகேட்டபோது, மாகாணத்தில் எவ்வளவு ஹாஸ்டல்களிருக்கின்றன என்று கேள்விகேட்டபோது, 173 ஹாஸ்டல்களிருக்கின்றன என்று பதில் சொன்னார்கள். அவைகளில் 157 ஹாஸ்டல்கள் கிருஸ்தவர்களுக்கும், 11 ஹாஸ்டல்கள் ஹிந்துக்களுக்கும், 5 ஹாஸ்டல்கள் முஸ்லீம்களுக்கும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று ஒன்றையுமே சொல்லவில்லை. ஆகையால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பணமெல்லாம் கிருஸ்தவர்களுக்குதான் செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது. அது நியாயமாக இல்லை. கிருஸ்தவர்களுக்கென்று எவ்வளவு பணம் வேண்டுமென்றாலும் ஒதுக்கி சிலவு செய்யலாம். ஆனால் எங்களுடைய பங்கிலிருந்து எடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு செலவுசெய்வதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவே முடியாது. தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா முழுவதிலுமே ஒரு ஹாஸ்டல்தானிருக்கிறது. அதுவும் நந்தனர் ஹாஸ்டல். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இராஜாக்களால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட தனி ஹாஸ்டல்கள்தானிருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் ஹரிஜன சேவா சங்கம் ஒரு ஹாஸ்டலை ஏற்படுத்தி இருக்கிறது. வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்காக ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று ஒதுக்கிவைத்திருக்கும் பணத்தை கிருஸ்தவர்களுக்கு செலவழிக்கக்கூடாது. கிருஸ்தவர்களுக்கென்று தனியாக ஒதுக்கவேண்டும். இராஜாஜி காலத்திய Education Minister கூட ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய பணத்தை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குதான் சிலவழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று திட்டமாக சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். ஆகையால் அதை அனுசரித்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று ஒதுக்கி இருக்கும் பணத்தை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குதான் சிலவழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

3-45 p.m. MOHAMED RAFEEUDIN AHMAD ANSARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, after listening to one hon. Member who was speaking before and after lunch, one gathered the impression that the Hon. the Education Minister was a very bad man indeed. And I was just beginning to wonder whether such a description was a bit overdone. And therefore it was, Sir, I was very glad to hear another hon. Member of the same Party saying that really the Hon. the Minister for Education was a very good man indeed. We are not here concerned, Sir, whether the Hon. the Minister for Education is a good man or a bad man, but one thing is clear and that is, that he has left the impression of his personality on the demand that he has presented. In fact this demand is refreshingly different from the other demands hitherto moved in this House. We find that he has been able to get quite large sums of money and that he has been able to put forth quite a number of schemes into practice. Therefore let us look at these schemes and let us criticise them in a very informed manner.

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" Personally speaking, Sir, I must confess that I am not an educationist myself and I do not very much profess to know what this basic education all means. But I have heard and I have read in the newspapers and elsewhere quite a good number of really well-informed educationalists themselves criticising this basic education system. As far as I can gather the main criticism against this basic reorganization scheme is that it is entirely a scheme put forward by one Party for a number of years and it has not taken into consideration the amendments or the criticisms made against it by educationists of a different school of thought. And therefore it appears to me that it would be a rather wise policy to go into the whole question and examine the criticisms made by a very well-informed persons and see whether this scheme could not be amended suitably so that it might really be useful. Otherwise the impression one has is that the Hon. the Minister belonging to a particular party has put forth his scheme and he is going ahead with its execution in spite of all the criticisms to the contrary. And it would very much look as if he is adopting the methods adopted by the Nazi Regime during the Hitlerite Germany. There is a similarity here also. The Hon. the Minister has said that ' the old system of education is very bad and that the new system which he is now putting forward will tend to a very healthy growth of ideals of citizenship and that it will make a person a really useful citizen and also that it will inculcate patriotic ideas and habits into the mind and that it will turn out the student or the pupil into really useful citizens of the Indian Union.' The same argument was put forward, Sir, by the Nazi Rulers during their regime. The result was that they tried to get the whole nation into a particular mood and they had absolutely no consideration for the differences in the various cultures that were prevalent in the country. I do think, Sir, that the total effect of a really useful citizen of India will not in any way be barred by taking account of the various cultures that are prevalent in this country. And I do think that the various cultures if properly encouraged and allowed to grow will add to the total value and richness of the Indian culture as a whole.

" But, Sir, I have one serious quarrel with the Hon. the Education Minister and that is the question of the medium of instruction so far as the Muslims are concerned. We have been agitating, Sir, against the imposition of the regional language as the medium of instruction so far as the Muslims were concerned. And I have had many talks with the Hon. the Minister and he has tried to convince me. His main argument is that Muslims cannot afford to lag behind the other communities and that they must fall in line with the other communities and take their proper place in the life of the country. I fail to understand, Sir, how an education imparted through one's own mother tongue would fail to make him a proper citizen of the Indian Union and how a Muslim educated through his own mother tongue would develop separate tendencies or how he would be a misfit in the present politics.

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" The objection that the Hon. the Minister originally advanced was that Urdu was not really the mother tongue of the Muslims and that it was really the regional language. That was all right in the first year of his assuming office. Now after so many prominent people and national leaders and Members of the Government of India themselves and even Members of the present Madras Government made admissions of the fact that in certain regions the mother tongue of the Muslims is really Urdu, I think he has changed. When that objection goes, I fail to understand why he feels shy of introducing Urdu as the medium of instruction so far as the Muslims are concerned.

" I do endorse the plea which another hon. Member made just a few minutes previously, Sir, that the understanding that we came to at the conference between ourselves and the Hon. the Minister must be given effect to; and I can tell him when I say that the medium of instruction of the Muslims so far as elementary school stage is concerned should be Urdu, I do not imply thereby that the Muslim student or pupil should not be taught the regional language as well. I insist that along with the medium of instruction being Urdu, the regional language also should be taught to the Muslim students. When that is the case I fail to understand why the Muslims cannot take their proper place in the life of the country along with the other brother citizens. After all, Sir, as the Hon. the Minister for Education himself admitted the aim of Education is not only to enable the student or the person educated to earn a living. Education is only for the sake of education. The idea is to give him culture and knowledge. That certainly can more easily be done in a better way if the medium of instruction is the mother tongue. That is a principle, Sir, which is admitted by all. Nobody says that a pupil should be given instruction in any tongue other than his mother tongue. Sir, the real difficulty of the Hon. the Education Minister seems to be how to spend a little more money. If we have to provide for a separate medium of instruction to the Muslims it means a little more money to the Government and it means a little more bother to organize the various schools and their own separate circles. I do think, Sir, that in the interests of the very large number of Muslims living in the Province he should not shirk that amount of responsibility, trouble and money.

" I should like to make a few more suggestions, Sir, in this connexion. We have heard the Hon. the Minister saying that in order to encourage the regional languages he has introduced a system of poet laureateship. I do not find anywhere in the course of the demand, Sir, a provision made for a similar poet laureateship for Urdu. Why is it? Do you not concede that Urdu is one of the languages prevailing in the Madras Presidency and will it not enrich the sum total of education and culture in our Province if you encourage the Urdu language as well. After all, Sir, Urdu is going to have a very prominent place in the life of the country, it is going to be the lingua franca of India; whether you call it Hindi or Urdu, the spoken language is the

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same, it is only the script that is different. I would urge upon the Hon. the Minister to provide for poet laureateship for the Urdu language also.

" So far as adult education is concerned, Sir, I endorse the remarks of the previous speakers, who said that adequate provision has not been made in the Budget for the implementation of the scheme of adult education. In this connexion I would request the Hon. the Minister for Education to be liberal in his endowment to such private organizations which have opened libraries or night schools for the purpose of adult education. Whether that education is imparted in their own tongue of Urdu or the regional language should not be the criterion if it is a fact that the private organization has opened the night school for the purpose of adult education, then I should think, Sir, that it deserves the liberal help of the Hon. the Minister.

" I would urge one more thing, Sir, for his consideration. He has been talking about military training to students. And he has said that it is to be on a voluntary basis. I suppose he has his own reasons for stressing upon the word ' voluntary '. I do not quarrel with him, but there is one thing. If a student does want to undergo military training during his collegiate years, do the Government guarantee him that military training? My point is this, Sir, that there is no provision at present in all the colleges in the Province for the impartation of military training to students. Therefore I would wish that the Hon. the Minister spends more money and sees that every student who wants to have military training is provided with that. As I understand it, Sir, at present the provision for military training is only limited so that all the students who want to have military training cannot get it, for the number of contingents in a college is limited and the number of students who could enrol themselves in a contingent is also limited. I wish, Sir, that he spends more money and sees that every student who wants to have military training gets that training.

" I would also urge one other thing. In the mufassal colleges, 4 p.m.
there is no provision made at present for military training. I do wish that the Hon. Minister says something about that and if it is not possible to get military personnel, to train the students, I wish that at least the services of the Reserve Police may be obtained to give military training in the initial stages to the students."

* DR. M. J. SAMUEL:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister for Education, when he moved the Demand this morning, gave us a resuming of the educational policy of this Province —primary, secondary and collegiate education. I think every Member in this House and the public outside are watching very keenly how this new policy of education is going to improve our children in the schools. Sir, as we know, the education we are giving to the children in this land is mainly intended not for cultural purposes, but India being a poor country, we feel that we should give education to our lads so that they may earn their

livelihood. The educationists call it ' bread and butter ' aim of education. This aim is very predominant in India. I would like to know how far this new educational policy is going to improve the economic and social status of our economically depressed communities. The organization of secondary education schemes, as adumbrated, are very laudable and praiseworthy and approved by all the eminent educationists in the land. What I would like to ask the Government is whether the new schemes adumbrated in fifty or hundred schools are being properly carried out and whether there is adequate personnel to train them. So far as my knowledge goes, I have seen in many of the schools the syllabus given to them but there are no proper text-books to teach and the teachers are feeling extremely difficult to follow the syllabus because they do not have any text-books. I, therefore, urge on the Government to give better facilities for the teachers in these aided schools, especially to get themselves trained in the new methods of teaching these basic subjects of education.

" Coming to another important aspect of education, I would like to mention something about the medical inspection of schools. Sir, when we were boys some years ago, there was medical inspection of schools regularly conducted in high schools. But to our great surprise, we do not find that medical inspection of schools in these days. The Hon. Minister made a statement this morning that any amount of medical inspection of boys and girls in the schools does not help them, unless their nutritional standards of living are improved. I quite agree with the statement of the Minister. But, Sir, may I bring to the notice of this House how many children of school-going age are suffering from common ailments such as night blindness, tonsillitis, adenoids, chronic nasal catarrh and hookworm disease, which are debilitating the children to such an extent as to make them unable to take an intelligent interest in their studies? Any parent of average means, provided he is given opportunity to improve the health of his children, is quite willing to make up the deficiencies of his children, by giving them proper nutrition and also attending to their medical care and even submitting them to surgical operation. I, therefore, feel very strongly that the medical inspection of schools is very urgent and imperative, as we find many of these children in the teens are going in for some of these diseases such as tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. This is because their health in the lower classes is not taken care of either by the parent or by the educational institution.

" Coming to elementary education, Sir, I would like to say a few words. The scheme of compulsory elementary education in certain rural centres started by this Government in the year 1946 was quite appreciated by the poor people in the rural areas. I myself visited a number of these compulsory educational centres, in company with some of the Educational officers and found a large number of poor children attending the schools because they were given the midday meals. I think the Government felt rather very hard to meet this large demand and in their Budget they have cancelled this very beneficent scheme. I, therefore,

once more request the Government to reconsider their decision and see whether they can start in some of these rural central schools the provision of midday meals.

" Sir, about adult education, I would commend the Hon. Minister for his expression of sympathy and help to the scheme. The Central Government have no doubt allotted a crore of rupees and we are going to get a share of 19 or 20 lakhs with an equal sum to be made up by this Government. Unless the problem of adult education is tackled by the non-official agencies, I do not think this Government can properly and adequately cater to the needs of these adult illiterates. I, therefore, suggest that those who are employed in the aided schools and the local boards may be allowed to run these institutions on some grant-in-aid basis. In this connexion, I would like to mention that the author of this adult education, one Dr. Labauch, who is now touring in India, proposes to visit Madras some time next week. I request the Government to make use of this gentleman who is almost an expert. He has given out his new technique and method of teaching the illiterate adults, all within three months which is being followed in all the countries of the East. I think the Government should indent on his services when he comes to the City and ask him to address a gathering of the Legislators and other educationists in our Province. The Christian Missions have done a great deal in the teaching of the adults. I know, as a matter of fact, both in Andhra and in Tamil areas, they have got specialists who are trained in teaching the adults on the methods given by Dr. Labauch. I therefore request the Government to make use of these large number of teachers who can conduct either summer schools or short schools for three months and make illiterates literates in a very short period.

" Coming to another aspect of education, namely, the religious education, Sir, I would like to make a few suggestions. Since we attained freedom in this land, we are not giving to the boys in many schools and colleges the moral instruction and the morality has consequently deteriorated. We find everywhere strikes and lockouts and we find the boys studying in high schools and colleges highly indisciplined. We are not very happy to see that behaviour of our boys. I feel that this sort of laxity in their ordinary morals is due to the fact that this Government have removed from the curricula of education this religious education. I, therefore, Sir, feel very strongly that we should allow the non-official agencies who are running hundreds and thousands of schools and give them opportunities to impart their young their own religious education. The other religionists may or may not attend. In olden days there was a conscience class existing. Some pupils attended these classes and some who had conscientious objection did not attend the religious instruction classes. I, therefore, very humbly suggest to this Government that, unless and until we tackle this problem, until we train our young men in the proper methods, until we infuse in them a fear for Godly things, until we make them better citizens by giving them this

moral instruction, I think there is great disaster ahead of us. I request the Government to reconsider their decision in the light of these facts. I feel that the present Communist movement also is due to some of these youths who were trained in certain schools without any moral background or moral calibre. I strongly feel that religious education of some sort should be allowed to be taught in the institutions.

"The Hon. Minister this morning made another reference to audio-visual education to be introduced in some of the high schools and colleges. I feel that in the adult education centres this method of audio-visual education is very effective. I have seen certain people in Northern India, in Nagpur, and even in our own Province devoting themselves to spreading this education. In Punganur there is a specialist who has come from America and who is devoting his life for this audio-visual education by his cinemas and films on education, social and other economic subjects. Therefore, Sir, I request that a special van be employed in the districts so that they may go round with these films to educate the people in the shortest possible time. Not only in the schools and colleges, but wherever adult education centres are started, this audio-visual education should be the main factor in making the people literate.

"Finally, Sir, before I close, I would like to say a word about the policy of this Government in regard to the requisition of properties of aided educational institutions. This matter was moved the other day on the floor of this House and some interpellations were asked. I think the Hon. Minister gave us very encouraging replies about taking into the hands of the Government the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education. Sir, by the Bill introduced recently in this House for the requisition of properties of educational institutions, so many aided institutions have been scared away. Some are thinking of relinquishing their schools and properties even earlier and the action of the Government in taking over the managements of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education is rather a very hasty step at this juncture because the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education has spent large sums of money for equipping this ideal institution in India. It has been supplying the Physical Directors, Physical Inspectors of Schools, not only to this Province but to the whole of India. To take over such an institution which has done yeoman service to this Province and also to other Provinces in India is rather inadvisable. I, therefore, request the Government to consider this case sympathetically and see that this institution is retained in the hands of private management."

*M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the cut motion, I would like to make a few remarks on the educational reorganization scheme which the Hon. Minister for Education has adumbrated. I went through the scheme and I would like to put a question to the Hon. Minister. 'Where is the *Re.* in that Reorganization'? I feel, Sir, that there is no reorganization but the Hon. Minister is creating a new

educational edifice in this Province. Though others have given certain names to his schemes, I do not propose to indulge in the language which they have indulged in. But, I would only say—to use a parliamentary language—that that scheme is a revolutionary scheme. I feel, Sir, that the scheme cuts the very knot which binds the present to the past. The scheme shakes the very foundations on which the educational structure of our country has been raised by people who are really the noble sons of this soil. Sir, he is creating for his scheme a sort of isolated existence. In this connexion, I remember the story of Alexander Selkirk. He simply disassociated himself with the outside world and went to a forgotten island, there to spend his life in isolated glory. How long that isolated glory stood up, you know, Mr. Speaker. After some time, he became so fed up with his own isolated glory and he had to cry in desparation, 'Oh, Solitude! Where are the charms that sages have seen in thy face? Better dwell in the midst of alarms than reign in this solitary place. I make bold to say that the Hon. Minister on account of his new scheme is creating a new world for himself and he is going to cry one day, 'Better dwell in the midst of alarms than reign in this horrible place?' In this connexion, I would like to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to the process in Botany which goes by the name 'Osmosis' by which the vegetable kingdom takes in what is good in the atmosphere and gives out what is bad in them. Every society, every civilization and every culture must follow this process. Otherwise, that society, that civilization and that culture must come to an inglorious end. I know, the Hon. Minister is obscessed with enthusiasm and he has brought his new scheme with this new enthusiasm and new effort. Therefore, whatever be the warning I may give him to-day, it will only fall upon deaf ears.

"Sir, I would make a reference first of all to basic education. The Hon. Minister says in his report that he has consulted several committees, expert committees composed of eminent people of this Province and then he has started this scheme. I wonder whether he has really consulted the people whose opinion which he ought to consult. What is after all in the basic scheme, Sir? What was once an extra-curricula has become intra-curricula and the whole elementary stage is converted into classes of all sorts of crafts and the poor pupils start their classes in craft, spend their classes in craft and leave their class-rooms in craft and ultimately leave the schools also in craft. Thus, you are only twisting the mind of the child. I say, Sir, 'You are creating a new inhibition in the child and you are twisting the formative mind of the child.' Of course, Sir, the Hon. Minister has got the basic educational scheme before him. But he has not got the necessary instruments by which that education can be taught. He calls the poor carpenter or the poor smith to go to the class room and teach the boys. But these people only know how to do the work and they do not know how to teach the boys and the result is that the young boys do not know what is being taught. I would only

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request hon. Members of this House to visit some of those institutions where these handicrafts are being taught and they will clearly understand the whole position. Sir, the whole thing is moving in a vicious circle. Therefore, I say, let us not destroy what was already in existence by trying to give craft knowledge to our younger and rising generation. You are welcome to do it but not by destroying the structure which has been in existence for several years. I find that the craft complex pervades the whole elementary educational atmosphere. In trying to create super-men, the Hon. Minister for Education is only creating sub-men and sub-human beings. By this process, the Hon. Minister is ultimately destroying the very part of learning which is the very fountain-head of all our noble aspirations and noble sentiments.

"Coming to secondary education, Sir, I would like to say that the basic education scheme is being carried on even in that stage. Sir, I am not against the bifurcation scheme which the Hon. Minister is undertaking. My hon. Friend Mr. Anwar has supported that scheme. No doubt, bifurcation might save some wastage. But, Sir, we can think about this wastage only when we have got enough Engineers, enough Doctors and enough experts in this Province. Here, Sir, I may say that every Hon. Minister while moving his Demand has repeated the same story, namely, there is paucity of engineers, there is paucity of doctors and so on and so forth. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, by this bifurcated scheme the quantum of wastage he is going to save. Sir, this bifurcation is taking place at the stage of the IV Form. How can you draw the line here and how can you decide about the aptitude of a student at that stage? Even at the S.S.L.C. stage, you cannot draw a proper dividing line and say that a particular student has got an aptitude for a particular work. When such is the case, why should the Hon. Minister bring it down to the IV Form stage and say that this bifurcation should take place at the IV Form stage? I feel, Sir, that the Hon. Minister is committing a grave error in this matter.

"Then, Sir, coming to the question of school buildings, I really do not know how the rule was arrived at that the Government should not give a grant of more than Rs. 30,000 for any building. Every hon. Member in this House has been crying that there are no sufficient school buildings in this Province and that thousands and thousands of children are not attending schools because of lack of accommodation. Sir, it should be the responsibility and the duty of the Government to provide more schools and it is also the responsibility of the Government to encourage private bodies coming forward to put up such buildings for educational purposes and to give them help in the shape of more grants. Such being the case, how can the Government say, 'We will not grant more than Rs. 30,000?' Sir, I would say that out of the nine crores of rupees which the Hon. Minister for

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Education has been fortunate to get from the Hon. Minister for Finance, a substantial portion should be devoted for putting up more school buildings in this Province.

"Then, Sir, there is the question of teaching English. This question has been discussed at length by educational experts. Let us not have inferiority complex and say that this is the language which has been the language of our erstwhile rulers and therefore we should give it up. I want to ask the Hon. the Minister why English is made the second language in other countries. Even in a country like Russia, English is being learnt in Universities. In Germany, France, Switzerland, and other places where English is not the mother-tongue, they are learning this English language. Why should the people in those countries learn English. Because, English is a scientific language. It has got in itself all those scientific words and it has absorbed in itself all the good that has come out of the various civilizations and cultures of the world. Therefore, Sir, let us not cut ourselves away from the English language. Sir, it is the language by which the noble sons of the country have fought for freedom and through that language they were able to bring the sufferings of this country to the knowledge of the various peoples in the world and thus were able to create public opinion in the world. That is how our noble fighters of freedom have used English. Even to-day, that language is being spoken by them. Therefore, Sir, let us not give up English. You are trying to start this English from the II Form stage. I really do not know how this II Form was chosen as the stage where this English should be started. We have certain stages in our educational institution and there is the I Form and it must be the right stage to start the teaching of English. But, our Education Minister has issued an order that they must start teaching English only at the II Form stage. If he had only gone through the report in the Press and the representations made by the Educational authorities in this Province, he would not have chosen that wrong stage for teaching this English language. I would therefore make a request to the Hon. Minister to revert back to the old system of starting to teach English at the I Form stage and not in that of II Form.

"Sir, these are some of the points which I wished to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister. I know, Sir, he is a gentleman with very high ideals and ideologies and he is trying to pour those ideologies down the throats of the people who do not understand those ideals or ideologies. Sir, he has been going round the country talking about freedom, liberty and privileges of individuals. But, he is the first person who is destroying that freedom, liberty and privileges of the individuals.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the teaching profession in this Province, many hon. Members have expressed their views. What will the poor teacher do with the salary which he is getting from the Department which is after all a pittance? Sir, the Hon. Minister himself knows that several transfers are taking place

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among the teaching staff and several of them are going on leave. These are indications of the sentiments which are on the side of the present educational policy. Whenever the Hon. Minister finds people are not agreeing to his views, he at once takes the cudgels. He is as if the Grand Mogul sitting in judgment and almost controlling the destinies of these poor mortels. If only he takes a referendum on this question of basic education or reorganization scheme he will know the real truth.

" Then, Sir, Hon. Minister has got valuable funds. But, let them be used in improving the present system of education. I am not here to sing hallelujahs to the Hon. Minister for Education and to say that what he has done is grand and noble, like other hon. Members. I am after all his friend, and not his enemy. But, I only tell him what he has got to do. I find he is creating a new system of education which will undermine the very educational structure which has been built up in this country by eminent men. With these words, Sir, I support the cut motion."

4-30 p.m. * SRI V. I. MUNISWAMY PILLAY:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand that has been moved by my hon. Friend the Minister for Education. In so doing I feel that I must express in this House what I feel about the present budget for education. It is well known that education is the fundamental thing on which the progress of a community like the Scheduled castes depends. Whether we take the services or the social improvement, it is education that can give a lift to the community that had been away from the society for several centuries. I find that though there is not a bigger amount given by the Hon. Minister for Education, there had been some improvement in the matter of University education and primary education. In the matter of primary education I find that Hon. Minister has made provision for giving increased rate of dearness allowances. I know that this matter has been agitating the teachers' world that they were not cared for and that they were not given consideration in the matter of dearness allowance. I am glad that he has done something in this matter. Taking the budget generally, I find there is an increase in the provision to meet expenditure for the National Cadet Corps I welcome this, because the cry of the country is that our student population must be placed on a better physical condition to serve the country.

" This morning when my hon. friend Mr. Thangaswami Nadar was speaking, I was throttled. I feel that it is an irony of fate that a community like the Scheduled castes should be drawn into discussion in time and out of time. The Harijan Fund of Rs. 1 crore was originated at a time when my hon. Friend Mr. Prakasam was the Premier. It was laid in clear terms then that this fund is meant for the Scheduled castes who come of the Hindu religion. Now and then there have been cries that a certain portion of this amount has to be diverted or spent for Christians. I do not object to any of our friends going to Government and asking for any crores of rupees for their uplift. This matter of Harijan Uplift has been one in the forefront of not only this Province or of India.

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Even outside countries have been noting what this Government have been doing for Harijans. Though it is two years now since the amount was set aside for Harijan welfare, due to circumstances and difference in views as to the way in which the amount should be spent, this amount could not be spent. But the Hon. the Leader of the House has said in his speech that the Government are going to set up a new Department for spending this money and also for undertaking the five-year plan that has been submitted by the Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee. That being the case, I do not see any reason or any canon of justice for friends coming forward and telling that a portion of the amount must be spent for the Christians. As you know, there are several thousands of my community people who have been converted into Islam. Can I ask the Government that out of this Rs. 1 crore a portion must be spent for those people who have left my community and religion and embraced Islamism? It will be a wrong policy for me to suggest that. That being the case, I do not see the reason why my Christian friends should talk in this August Assembly that a portion must be spent for Christians. Again my hon. Friend told us that the Hon. Premier has allowed one of the Ministers to take a portion of the money and spend it for others. Is it reasonable, Sir? I think no reasonable Government or society can spend an amount earmarked for a specific purpose for purposes other than that for which it is originally intended. It is a very serious matter and I may say that there will be a great agitation in the whole country if such a thing is accepted by the Government. I honestly feel that the Ministry will see that this Rs. 1 crore is spent for the purpose for which it was earmarked in the beginning.

" Secondly, in the schools under the term of moral classes, teachers have been indulging in propaganda against religion and certain communities. In the new set up of things I feel that all must come together and that communal hatred must be nipped in the bud. The other day in Tirukkoyilur I was told of communal hatred in the school. I am sure, the Hon. Minister will use all his powers to nip in the bud such communal hatred against any community or religion, which is preached in the schools under the garb of moral classes.

" With these words, I support the Demand."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to confine my remarks to two or three points, as the subject has been dealt with thoroughly and with great appreciation of the scheme presented by the Hon. Minister the so-called reorganization scheme. I feel that it has become the fashion and it is considered patriotic too to decry the educational system that is prevalent in this country for such a long time. I fail to see how far the remarks of the Education Minister in this regard are correct. I wonder whether he gave a serious consideration to the system that is prevailing. He says he has put it cautiously. It has been said that education in the past had been ' merely bookish, that it trained people merely to be clerks, and that it did not

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develop leadership and confidence in our children.' I would like the House to consider whether this remark is correct. It is not that I am very much enamoured of this system. If there is any other better system that will supplant this and give better results, I will be the first person to accept it. But to say that the system that has been prevailing in this country has not produced leadership is far from truth. Can it be said that this system, which has educated the people of this country, which has given men the craving for freedom, and furnished such stalwarts which any country can be proud of—in fact wrenched freedom from the foreigners—has failed to give leadership? It may be that it has got defects. Can we with any sense of responsibility say that this system has not produced leaders and produced confidence in us? How else could we have attained freedom? Is it not a fact that persons educated under this system have become illustrious leaders of the country, perhaps, most prominent leaders all over the world? Of course the system may have its defects. Rectify the defects. But why should Government decry the system? Have not our leaders educated under this system got Freedom for us? Therefore, it is no use making such a statement. The second point which the Hon. Minister has said is that it does not give us a training for our livelihood. I submit that again is not a correct statement. It may be that some educated men turned out to be clerks. It is only a question of opportunity. You have not given them opportunity to become leaders and officers. There are persons who have become officers from clerks. There is the instance of the Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs in the Government of India. Therefore, let us be frugal in our remarks with regard to a system which has produced the greatest leaders and which has achieved for us it must be said to the credit of our leaders Freedom.

"With regard to the ushering in of the reorganization scheme the Minister at one place has summed up the essentials of the new system. He has stated 'Training for a living, cultivation of a social sense, equipping children with the knowledge and practice of the rights and duties of citizenship and training our women for their duties and responsibilities—above all a cultural view of life based on purity, devotion and character—are the essential needs of any modern society.'

"Well, Sir, I am one of those who said that there should be bifurcation of education, but I am not one of those who think that all are capable of becoming graduates, or Masters of Science or Arts or anything of that sort. Of course, there is a limitation of intellect. And, what is the method you should adopt? Supposing there are 40 students in a class, who is to become a scientist, who is to become an educationist, who is to become a historian or a mere carpenter and who is to see how you are going to judge? I would like to ask a straight question? Are you in a position at certain stage, the stage mentioned in your scheme, to decide that pupil A shall go to the University and become a Professor of Science; that B shall become a Master of Arts and that C shall

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become a carpenter or a smith or a weaver? How are you going to do it? This problem of bifurcation, where pupils may be trained after a certain stage in certain arts or sciences, has been before the world for such a long time. Now the question is, not what the parents of the child have been, but what is the aptitude of the child. Scientists have been trying, psychologists have been trying in other parts of the world, to find out with their knowledge as to what is the aptitude of a certain child. That is the method by which you can judge whether pupil A shall be a scientist, pupil B shall continue to be a carpenter and so on. The chances are, as I have already given a warning, that a carpenter's son will continue to be a carpenter, a smith's son will continue to be a smith and a weaver's son will continue to be a weaver and so on. Is that the equality you are thinking of? Is that the equality which the Government of India under the circumstances of India, are going to provide for? It is not. You devise some method in time. All the 40 children in a class cannot become professors, or lawyers or scientists. What you are trying to do by this method is, learning by craft, but how do you choose the craft for a boy? Learning by activity. But, what is the activity you are going to give? Naturally, a smith's son, or a lawyer's son, goes there and what you do is, without testing his aptitude, you train him without knowing what you do. You are simply giving him training for a living, but are you giving him equal opportunities for the carpenter's son or a Harijan who has been working in the tannery or some other profession, to go to a higher class for learning the sciences or arts, or to become a lawyer or an engineer? Are you going to decide all these by the bifurcation scheme? I therefore, submit, with all the emphasis at my command, that it must all be done with great intelligence, so that the aptitude of the boy only should decide it. Therefore, I fail to see how this training for mere living—of course, a man is going to live and you are not going to allow him to die—by asking him to continue for centuries as a carpenter or a smith, because his family has been doing like that, is going to help him. I say, Sir, it only comes to that.

"Now, Sir, the second point is, social sense. I wonder what the Education Minister has in mind when he says, it will give a social sense. I think it must be a mistake to say: 'In addition to being a member of his own community every man is also a member of his State'. Where is the place for this expression, I fail to understand. Because, Sir, after the attainment of freedom, every one must call himself a member of the State. And, what are you going to do under this Basic Education? What are you going to inculcate in him? Of course, he must be a member of the State and not a member of any community. I do not know what he has in his mind when he says 'besides being a member of the State'? Sir, I take exception to these words. It would have been all right when in the past we did not feel that we were members of the State, but even then because we felt like that, that we were members of the State, a revolution was brought about and we attained freedom. I do not know by what method the Hon. Minister is going to decide that, unless the Minister is obscessed

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with some ideas which were prevalent before the partition. Now and again he emphasizes it and irrelevantly, I should say. Here in this country every one of us ought to feel, after the attainment of freedom that we are members of the State and not members of any particular community. Probably he has his own fears in his mind and sooner he gets rid of this sort of suspicion the better for him. Nowadays without any relevancy he begins to talk about the two-nation theory, three-nation theory or four-nation theory and when he says in his own statement ' besides being a member of a community ', he is only raising several theories. So, Sir, if the Hon. Minister for Education gets rid of this sort of aptitude it is better for him and for all concerned.

" Then, Sir, in regard to the equipment of the children with knowledge and practice of the rights and duties of citizenship, may I say, it is no doubt true. In the past, the duties and responsibilities of the citizens were with reference to a foreign Government but is there any one in this country, I ask, who can say, he has got any responsibilities and duties to any other country than India. But, what is this wonderful scheme which is going to teach us our responsibilities and duties ? I say, Sir, it is the level of education that will train you to that and not any sort of scheme would do it.

" Then, Sir, I agree with the Hon. Minister with regard to the training of women.

" One word, Sir, with your permission. The most important thing for us to do now is, that instead of frittering away our energies, and launching upon a system which cannot be understood by any one—which according to me, is not going to be of any use at all—we should take proper steps to spread education. Now, what is meant by the spread of education. What about your elementary education ? You must make it free and compulsory. We have been hearing of free compulsory education for the last two decades. It is nearly two years since we have attained freedom. Even previous to that the Congress Government was there for about two or three years. But, what is it you have done ? Have you done anything ? Of course, you have passed enactments and you have been collecting the education tax from persons promising to introduce compulsory education, but you have not done it. Now Sir, the most crying need is the spread of primary education rather than these Utopian ideas with regard to education, which very few people understand and which according to me is next to useless. "

* MR. L. C. PAIS :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I am allowed only five or six minutes and within these few minutes I cannot do anything more than refer just to one or two points. Let me begin by saying that education is a big responsibility for any Government and precisely for this reason, the Hon. Minister for Education requires and has to depend upon the full co-operation of everybody ; co-operation of the majorities, of the minorities of public bodies and of private educational agencies. The question pertinently arises whether the Government and the Minister have

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this co-operation to-day. I may say at once, there is some co-operation, but it is of a kind which is not conducive to educational progress. Co-operation is there but it is not ungrudgingly given and given not to the fullest extent also. A searching of hearts is necessary especially on the side of the Government and if this is done, it will be easily found that there are obstacles on the way of full co-operation being extended. The first obstacle is the demand for endowments, the second is the Bill providing for the requisition of property and the third is the manner in which a statement issued by the Catholic Bishops was treated in this House.

" Sir, I come to the last point first. It is very clear because the matter has been discussed in this House more than once and so it is very clear that the Bishops' statement was justified as a misleading circular had been issued by the Director of Public Instruction. We are grateful to the Hon. Minister for telling us, in answer to a question that the circular was capable of being misunderstood as the Bishops understood it was the expression ' lie ' or ' falsehood ' necessary ? Will the Hon. Minister assure us by way of a generous gesture that the expressions he used were too severe, too harsh and unnecessary in the circumstances. The wound is there, it refuses to heal.

" Only one word about the endowments. We are glad that the Hon. Minister has clarified one more point. In answer to my question whether in the case of schools opened after 1940, exemptions will be granted if their financial position and stability are beyond doubt, he has assured us that there is no necessity for endowments in such cases. I would only ask whether in the case of schools manned and managed by institutions like the Roman Catholic Dioceses and in the case of trusts like the Pachaiyappa's and the Ramakrishna Mission, it is necessary really to call upon them to furnish endowments? In South Kanara there is a network of schools managed by the Nuns and the Bishop. Are they expected every time they start a new school, to break up their funds and property and locate them in pieces or portions elsewhere. An undertaking from the Bishop that he is responsible for the stability of the institutions under his charge must satisfy the Government. Exemptions should therefore be given wherever necessary and especially in the case of schools started before the new rule came into operation.

" Coming now to the main question of re-organization of edu- 5 p.m.
cation, I have to congratulate the Hon. Minister upon his bold venture. The re-organization scheme has not come too early. It was necessary under the circumstances. The existing system of education was rightly termed bookish and negative. It was not suited to the genius of the country. We are a free Nation to-day and one of the implications of freedom is that we ourselves are responsible in future for the welfare, well-being and the progress of our country. We know that the future of our country is intimately connected with the kind of education that is imparted in our schools and colleges. Sir, I know that so far as South Kanara is concerned, the new scheme has generally been taken well. I would

only refer to the report of a leading educationist connected with a first grade College in Mangalore on the subject. It speaks volumes for the merits of the new policy. He says " that the criticism to the new scheme comes from ill-informed circles and quarters. " But the only question is whether we are not going too fast. We do not possess the trained personnel, the material needed and resources. The teachers are poorly paid. There is no incentive in them, they have not the necessary enthusiasm to take to new methods. There are about 25,000 elementary schools and about 135,000 teachers in our Presidency who are to be trained. The task is certainly not easy. My submission is that the Government should move slowly and cautiously, consolidating every step in their onward march.

" Before I conclude I would like to answer the point raised just now by my hon. Friend Mr. V. I. Muniswamy Pillay. He said that the Christians have got an eye on the One Crore Fund set apart for the Harijans. He is mistaken. Our contention is simple. A question of pure principle is involved—whether a Harijan convert because of conversion loses any of his privileges which he enjoyed before conversion. We say he ought not to lose them. If the principle is accepted, it is immaterial whether the convert is paid from out of the One Crore Fund or otherwise. The One Crore Fund could either be enlarged or other amounts provided for the purpose. That is all which I have to say in answer to my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillay."

* M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must really congratulate the Hon. Minister for Education for getting an enormous sum of more than ten crores of rupees for this Demand. But I must also say that he has too many schemes on the anvil and he does not mean going step by step for he has jumbled up all the things at one and the same time and he does not know where he is. I would therefore request him to start one thing after another and I hope he will do it. I am not here to accuse him for not doing this or that. But I must say that he has been trying to do very sincerely what he wants to do for the sake of education. Being himself a bachelor all the time, I know him for over twelve years and he got a school of his own at Periyanayakanpalayam. I also know with what sincerity he has been doing his bit towards education not only now as the Education Minister but for a very long time.

" Sir, it was really painful to hear from no less a person than Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig about the Basic Education and he argued just like a lawyer. I must say here that the Basic Education, known as the Wardha Scheme previously started by no less a person than Dr. Zakir Hussain, the present Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University, has got its own aim and if people only wait and see what good it is going to bring to our country, they will realize the result that it has something very good in store for them. Mr. Mahaboob Ali Baig argued that a carpenter's son has got to be only a carpenter and a weaver's son a weaver only. But I beg to differ from him on this point. I say, he has also got the option to take

to any profession he likes, and facilities must be given to him to practise any profession he likes and that is the first and foremost duty of a State. But the present scheme of the Government to give secondary school education for every five hundred students will come to about a lakh of schools in this Province. I mean the primary education. I wonder how this Government are going to provide one lakh of schools in this Province unless they take the private people who come to their help. The Government have not been pleased to inform what proportion of the amount will be paid to them if they come forward to construct their own buildings."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" I have given it."

* M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Has the Hon. Minister given the proportion of the amount? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Yes. I have given the proportion."

* M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Then it is all right. The same kind of treatment, I hope the Government will concede to grant to the Oriental schools. But this Government has issued orders to the existing Urdu schools that from the First Standard they should have regional language as the medium of instruction. Sir, the existing rule is if there are more than forty students, the mother tongue may be the medium of instruction. I hope and trust the Hon. Minister for Education will stick to this rule and issue instructions to the effect that hardship is not caused to the Muslim community. If there is that required number in the schools and if the medium of instruction is in the mother-tongue, the regional language can be taught as the second language. The same thing will hold good in the case of education for Muslim girls.

" Sir, it should be the primary duty of this Government to see that there is one First Grade college and one Second Grade college and several high schools in each district headquarter and one or two high schools in each taluk headquarters. If that is done, a large problem which is hanging before the Educational Department will be solved and that they must not take the educational side alone. The other day, I believe the Education Minister said that he was going to take away the Y.M.C.A. Physical Institute. But I should say that the Government must have its own physical educational institutions and must train its personnel so that the health of the students may be improved. Government has recently started training centres in districts which are far from satisfactory. For this purpose, Government should take steps to construct its own buildings and hostels so that the new training schools in the districts may be more satisfactory than they are at present. Facilities in the hostels must be provided in such a way as to invite more teachers for this purpose. If all these things are done one after another, I suppose we have no grievance against the Hon. Minister for Education."

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* SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very much surprised to see that a system which was only introduced by Mr. Macaulay in India to produce slaves, clerks and servants is being so much praised in this Assembly and the basic educational system which is introduced by the eminent educationists of India with the consent of Mahatma Gandhi is not being cherished by some of our friends. I wonder, how English language can be the mother-tongue or the common language of the Indian people. When a child is born, the child is taught in its regional language and if that child is taught the much-needed education in that language that child will be able to grasp immediately. But if that child has to learn another language and from that language to learn science or any other subjects, it is of course a difficult thing. And it is not my view alone but it is the view of the late Tilak Maharaj. He gave expression to this view not to-day but about thirty years ago when he addressed a meeting at the Gokhale Hall. He said: " Foreign language can never become our own language and every province will have to develop its own language and rule that province ". And I believe, he said that India after attaining Independence, would form into different small linguistic provinces as in America. Finally he said a foreign language can never become the *lingua franca* of India and that language can never wipe away
5-15 p.m. regional languages. Really, Sir, the Hon. Minister has been able to explain the position very well as regards regional languages. The system of education should be such that it should be regional in form and natural in content. Then only the younger generation will be able to develop into a nation. But one thing I feel very sorry and that is that yet our leaders and our Government have not been able to realize that the real people who actually build up a nation, mould its character and raise the moral standard of our people are the teachers and the journalists; the teachers, because they teach youngsters, and journalists, because they propagate with their papers and day-in and day-out they din into the people's ears the real needs of the nation and the real path they should follow. It is a pity, in India, the teachers are very much looked down and are not well paid. Of course, journalists too are very poorly paid, and the big fleet owners of papers, who have lot of wealth, misuse it in any way they like. They don't pay their Reporters and staff well. As I said, teachers are not paid well. No doubt Government have got some scale of salary, but private bodies who run schools do not pay even that. In some schools, I am surprised to find that teachers are not paid their vacation salary. So it is necessary that their pay and other emoluments should be increased to a great extent.

" Then I come to Hindi and Urdu. In general we find regional language is spoken in our Province. For example, in Malabar, our Muslim friends also speak Malayalam more fluently than Urdu or Arabic. In Bengal too, the tendency is like that. To-day if you really make Urdu language compulsory for the Muslim community in general it will be very difficult for them. It is rather trying to teach them something new to them. Anyhow I am a believer in mother-tongue. Even the Koya community or the Aboriginals who have only spoken language ought to be taught

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in a script, which must be introduced newly. In Russia they had 112 languages. Some of the Aboriginal communities had no script. A new script was invented for them and their education is imparted now in their own language.

" Then, Sir, the theory of intellectual class and martial race has been introduced by our British imperialist masters. Now the Central Government is removing the distinction about martial race and non-martial race. In giving admission to colleges, merit is to some extent denied. But there is one thing. You cannot deny the fact that Brahmans in general have been intellectually more forward for generations. If a Brahman boy is put to school, immediately he shines well. There is no denying that. For that matter, that community alone, should not be given greater preference. The Central Government is going to issue that merit must be counted, and for this reason a particular community or class should not be denied the elementary right of a citizen to receive higher education.

" As regards high schools it is said that only eight high schools are given grants. The amount of grant is Rs. 35,000. There are many high schools in our Province. They should be given sites free, building grants liberally and more and more aid in all respects. In that way alone we would be able to improve our education."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have heard speeches ranging from scathing condemnation to the very spirited defence of Messrs. Raza Khan and Anwar. I am all sympathy for the hon. Minister for Education. He is a man unfortunately of one way traffic. He is an enthusiast. But the trouble is he is unable to see the two sides of a question. I wish in his enthusiasm he was able to see the two aspects of the question and see some intelligence and even sincerity in his opponents. Therefore, I would advise him to go a little slow in the matter of reorganization of education in this Province, and meet public criticism. Whatever be the scheme of education, I want to impress upon the Hon. Minister one thing, and that is, if he wants to succeed in his attempt, the first requisite is to maintain contentment among the teaching profession. In this connexion I know that he has been trying to do something, and in fact he has done a little for the underpaid, half-starved elementary teachers of this Province. But that is not much. Unless he is able to give them a living wage I do not think, whatever his scheme be, whatever the ideas he has in his mind, he is going to succeed in his attempt. In this connexion I want to draw the special attention of the Hon. Minister to the situation of the elementary teachers in Malabar. The other day I had occasion to participate in a conference of the district elementary teachers, which is really an organization monopolized by the Congress party. I would only request the Hon. Minister to remember that in certain matters which I am going to mention, if he is not going to pay particular attention he will be driving these people into the arms of the Communists. The first point is the indiscriminate cancellation of the certificates of the poor teachers. Merely on the basis of what are called S.B. reports,

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poor teachers are being victimised like anything. You have only to give the dog a bad name and hang it. That is what is happening in the district of Malabar. I would request the Hon. Minister to see whether it will not be possible to constitute a committee of educational authorities of the region composed of men of his own party and trust and inquire into this matter without simply depending upon the report of the S.B. constables. In fact I had occasion to speak to the Hon. Minister about some of this before, and I was surprised to find that he was not aware of this fact.

"Another grievance of the elementary teachers is the ban put on them against joining any political organization. As long as you are not able to provincialize the service of these poor teachers, who are not able to maintain themselves by the pittance you give them, you have no right to tell them that they cannot express themselves politically or join in a political organization. In these two matters there is great resentment among them. Even the district teachers guild, an organization which is really a Congress manned organization is rather feeling sore against this Government. Sir, here I am giving this Government a timely warning.

"The other two points I want to deal are, one, with reference to the old story of the Government Malappuram High School for Muslims. During the Prakasam Ministry we had occasion to get Mr. Prakasam over there and take him round that institution. He was really impressed with the necessity for certain improvements in that institution. We had occasion to take round the Minister for Education also, to whom we showed the hopeless condition of the hostel, which is nothing but a cattle-shed. I think he was also convinced of the necessity for improvement, and though it is now above two years, nothing has been done so far in that matter, except perhaps so far as I am aware, some fund has been provided for constructing a first floor to the high school. With regard to the hostel nothing has been done.

"Then, again, with regard to the school for Moplah girls, in this also, the Minister had occasion to see the institution for himself and spend some time there. Though it is now two years nothing has been done to make any extension for that institution, which has really a future. In fact I had occasion to visit that institution along with the ex-Minister of Education, Mr. Varkey. When it was first started, the original idea was simply to start the school at once in any available building without waiting for constructing a building of its own, and later on when things improve the institution might be shifted to a more congenial place. The present site is very unsuitable and there is no room for extension of the buildings. I request the Hon. Minister to provide the institution with a more suitable place.

"I have to say a few words about the abolition of Moplah Ranges in Malabar district. The Hon. Minister knows how necessary it is to provide facilities for the education of backward and Scheduled classes. Moplahs as a whole are very backward in education. Unless special institutions and special facilities are provided, the Moplahs cannot be raised to the level of the advanced

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communities. If the Hon. Minister is convinced about the need for raising the standard of education of Moplahs, he should provide some additional facilities for them. It is very unwise to have abolished the Moplah Ranges.

"In this connexion, I would urge upon the Government the need for providing religious instruction in schools where a large number of Moplah boys and girls are reading. So long as there is no Mullah teacher in Moplah schools, the pupils cannot take full advantage of them. This is very important and I request the Hon. Minister to see that Mullah teachers are appointed in the Moplah elementary schools."

SRI S. A. DEVANAYAGA IYAH :—"ஐயா, தலைவர் அவர்களே, அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவோ கல்வித் திட்டத்தை திருத்தி புனருத்தாரணம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று முற்பட்டு காரியங்களை செய்து கொண்டுவந்தாலும் அங்கங்கே இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகளும், சிப்பந்திகளும் அவைகளை சரியான முறையில் நிறைவேற்றைக்காமலிருப்பது மிகவும் வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக நூற்றம் தொழிலை கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற திட்டத்தின்படி மாகாணம் முழுதும் அந்தத்தொழிலை கற்றுக்கொடுக்கப் பட்டது. அவைகளை கற்றுக்கொடுப்பதற்கு அவகளுக்கு நற்சாட்சிப்பத்திரங் கள் அளிப்பது வழக்கமாக வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இவ்விரும் வைத்திருக் குப்பொழுது உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு பட்சாதிகளை என்னதெரிவித்திருக்கி னென்றால் நீங்கள் வேண்டுமென்றால் கற்று கொள்ளுங்கள், நாங்கள் வற்புறுத்தவில்லை. இதை கற்றுக்கொள்வதால் அதிகம் ஊதியம் வாங்கு வதைத்தவிர வேறுபலன் ஒன்றுமில்லை. சரியாக நூற்றாண்டும். நூற்காவிட் டாலும் நற்சாட்சி நாங்களே நாங்கள் கொடுக்க தயாராக இருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லி பிரசாரம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி நான் ஏற் கனவேயே கனம் மந்திரியவர்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூலம் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன். அதைப்பற்றி எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அதுமாத்திரம் அல்ல. இன்னும் அநேகம் பள்ளிக்கூடங் களில் இதைப்பற்றி சரியானமுறையில் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்காள்ளப் படவுமில்லை. அதற்காக வேண்டிய சாதனங்களையும் சரியான முறையில் கொடுக்கப்படவுமில்லை.

"அடுத்தபடியாக Firka Development Department மூலம் அங்கங்கே பிர்க்காக்களில் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை நடத்தி கட்டாய ஆரம்பக் கல்வியை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று இன்றைய திட்டமிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் பிர்க்காக்களில் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை நடத்துபவர்கள் அதிகமான சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அங்கங்கே இருக்கும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு அதிகமாக உபாத்தியாயர்கள் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் அங்கே இருக்கும் கல்வி அதிகாரி ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு எழுதுகிறார் அதிக உபாத்யாயர்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் அதிக உபாத்யாயர்கள் வேண்டுமென்றால் பணம் இல்லை, எந்த பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை மூடிவிடலாம என்றும் அப்படி மூடப்படும் பாடசாலையின் உபாத்யாயரை வேறு இடத் திற்கு நியமிக்கலாம் என்று திரும்பவும் எழுதி விடுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் பணம் சிலவழிக்க போதாது என்றும், ஒரு இடத்தில் பள்ளிக் கூடத்தை உண்டுபண்ணவேண்டுமென்றால் இலைலாரு இடத்தில் இருக்கும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை எடுத்தால்தான் முடியும் எனறும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். புதிதாக பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை சிருஷ்டிக்கவேண்டுமென்றாலும் புதிதாக உபாத்யாயர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்றாலும் இப்பொழுது முடியாது என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதமான நிலைமையிலிருந்தால் கல்வி அபிவிருத்திக்கு வழி எற்படுமா என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப் படுகிறேன். ஆகையால் இப்பொழுது Firka Development-ஐ எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பதால் பிர்க்காக்களின் கல்வி அபிவிருத்திக்காக அதிக மான்யத்தை ஒதுக்கி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் அதிகமாக உபாத்யாயர்களை நியமித்து வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். சமீபத்தில் 2, 3 மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னால் நான் ஒரு கிராமத்திற்குப் போயிருந்தேன். அது ஒரு Firka

[Sri S. A. Devanayaga Iyah] [14th March 1949

Development சம்மந்தமான கிராமம். அந்த கிராம பள்ளிக்கூடத்தி லுள்ளது மூன்று உபாத்யாயர்கள். அந்த பாடசாலையிலுள்ள மூன்று உபாத்யாயர்களில் ஒருவர் மாற்றப்பட்டிருந்தார். மற்றொருவர் leave எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார். பாக்கி ஒரு உபாத்யாயர் மட்டும் நான் சென்ற போது உரங்கிக்கொண்டிருந்தார். இந்தக் காட்சியைப் பார்த்தேன். அங்கே பள்ளிக்கூடத்தின் attendance-ஐ பார்த்தால் நீண்டகாலமாக attendance போடப்படவில்லை. உபாத்யாயருடைய கையெழுத்து வேண்டுமென்றால் ஒரு புஸ்தகத்திலாவது ஒரு இடத்திலாவது காணோம். அடுத்தாற்போல எப்பொழுதாவது இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாவது வந்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தால், அவர் visit செய்யும் புஸ்தகத்தைப் பார்த்தபொழுது சுமார் 9, 10 மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னதாக வந்திருந்ததாக தெரிகிறது. அதற்கு பின் ஒருவரும் வந்ததாகவே தெரியவில்லை. இவ்விதமிருந்தால் பாடசாலைகளில் கல்வி அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்படுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். பல இடங்களில் இதே நிலையில் பாடசாலைகளை கவனிக்காமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் அக்கையும்ர எடுத்துக்கொள்வது இல்லை. இதைப்பற்றி நான் ஏற்கனவே ஜில்லா கல்வி அதிகாரிகளுக்கு எழுதியிருக்கிறேன். இதுவரையில் எவ்வித நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாக தெரியவில்லை.

" அடுத்தபடியாக பாடசாலைகளில் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் உபாத்யாயர் களில் பெரும்பாலும் கருப்புச்சட்டைக்காரர்களை ஆதரிப்பவர்களாகவே இருக் கிறார்கள் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நேற்று முன் தினம் கூட திண்டிவனத்தில் உபாத்யாயர்கள் கூட்டம் ஒன்று நடந்தது. அதற்கு உபாத்யாயர்கள் அனைவரும் வந்திருந்தார்கள். அன்று மாலை 6-மணிக்கு கருப்புச்சட்டைக்காரர் கூட்டம் நடக்கப்போவதாக தெரியவந்தது. பிறகு அந்தக்கூட்டத்தில் கலந்துகொள்வதற்காக அந்த உபாத்யாயர்களுடைய கூட்டத்திற்கு வந்திருந்த ஒவ்வொரு உபாத்யாயரும் எழுந்திருந்து போய் விட்டார்கள். பாக்கி தலைமைவகித்தவரும் பேசியவரும்தானிருந்தார்கள். மற்றவர்கள் யாரும் கிடையாது. இந்நிலையில் உபாத்யாயர்கள் போய்க் கொண்டேயிருந்தால் கல்வி அபிவிருத்தியின் நிலைமை எவ்வாறு இருக்கும் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே உபாத்யாயர்கள் மீது நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியும் இதுவரை யில் எவ்வளவு நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது ஸ்பஷ்டமாக நமக்கு தெரியவில்லை. இன்னும் இந்த உபாத்தியாயர்கள் பாடசாலைகளில் இந்த கருப்புச்சட்டை இயக்கத்தைப்பற்றியே பிரசாரம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். பாடசாலைகளில் குழந்தைகளைப்பார்த்து நீங்கள் பொட்டு இட்டுக்கொள்வது தப்பு, மதக்குறி யிடுவது தப்பு, என்று பேசுகிறார்கள். உபாத்யாயர்கள் மதத்தைப்பற்றி தவறாக பாடசாலைகளில் மாணவர்களிடம் இவ்விதம் பிரசாரம் செய்துகொண்டு வந்து அதை அதிகாரிகள் கவனிக்கா மல் விட்டுவந்தால் என்ன நிலைமையில் போகும் என்பதை தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றி கனம் கல்வி மந்திரியவர்களிடம் எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும் அதைப்பற்றி எவ்வித நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக் கொண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இதை நாம் வளரவிட்டால் மத பக்தி வளர இடமில்லாமல் போய்விடும் என்பதை ஞாபகமூட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தாற்போல் இதுவரையில் கட்டாயக் கல்வி இருந்த இடங்களில் மாணவர்களுக்கு இடைவேளை சாப்பாடு கொடுத்து வசதியளித்துவந்தார்கள். சென்ற வருஷத்திலிருந்து அதை நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். அதை எடுத்து விட்டதால் பல ஊர்களில் மாணவர்கள் பாடசாலைகளுக்குச் சென்று கல்வி கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாத நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வெளி ஊர்களி லிருந்து வரும் மாணவர்களிடை கல்வி அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்படச் செய்வதற்கு திரும்பவும் அந்த பகல் சாப்பாடு வசதியை செய்துகொடுக்கவேணுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அது மாத்திரமல்ல. இன்றைய தினம் பல ஜில்லாக்களில் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய ஹாஸ்டல்கள் கிடை யாது. இன்றைய தினம் கல்விக்காக சிலவிடும் அந்த பணத்திலிருந்து ஒரு தொகையை ஹாஸ்டலுக்காகக் கொடுத்து ஹாஸ்டல்களை அமைத்து மாணவர்களுக்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளு கிறேன். வெளி ஊர்களிலிருந்து வந்து படிக்கும் ஏழை ஹரிஜன மாணவர் களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல்களை அமைத்து வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை

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வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். திருக்கோவிலூரில் ஒரு ஹாஸ்டல் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் பல மாணவர்கள் வசிக்க முடியாமல் தவித்துகொண்டிருக் கிறார்கள். கனம் சகஜாநந்தம் ஒரு பாடசாலையை வைத்து நடத்துகிறார் என்றால் அதில் எல்லா மாணவர்களுக்கும் இடம் கிடைப்பதாக இல்லை. இடம் கிடைப்பதற்கும் முடியவில்லை. வருகிறவர்களை பார்த்து பொருக்கி எடுக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. இந்த முறையிலும் மாணவர் களுக்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்பு கிறேன். இவ்வித வசதிகளைச் செய்துகொடுத்தால் உண்மையில் சமூகம் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

" அது மாத்திரமல்ல. இன்றைய தினம் பல ஹரிஜனங்கள் மதமாற்றம் செய்துக்கொண்டு தங்களுடைய மதத்தைவிட்டு சென்றுவிடுகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களாக இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் வேறு மதங்களுக்கு சென்றபின் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற பணத்திலிருந்து அவர் களுக்கு கல்விக்காக வசதிசெய்து கொடுக்கப்படுவது பெரும் தவறாகும். எவனொருவன் தன்னுடைய மதத்தை விட்டுவிட்டு பிறமதத்தில் புகுந்து விட்டானோ அவனுக்கு இந்த மதத்திலுள்ளவனுக்கு ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்ட பணத்திலிருந்து எந்தவிதமான வசதியும் செய்துகொடுக்கக் கூடாது என்பதை நான் ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். இதை அரசாங்கம் நன்கு கவனித்தால்தான் நம்முடைய சமூகம் கல்வித்துரையில் சரியான நன் மையை அடைய முடியும். இந்த ஒவ்வொரு முக்கியமான விஷயத் திலும் அரசாங்கம் அதிகமான சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் Firka Development ஆரம்பித்துவைத்த திட்டம் பூர்த்தியாகும் என்பதைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு திட்டங்களை சரியானபடி அமுலுக்கு கொண்டுவருவதற்கு முயாச்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு கல்வி மான்யத்தை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

MR. SPEAKER:—" I fix five minutes for each Member who will speak hereafter on this Demand."

MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, although a large amount is spent on education, there are no adequate facilities for education. Many students do not get admission in the Arts Colleges, Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges, etc. They are loafing about in their own places for want of facilities for education. In the first place, they do not get admission in the high school, and after passing School Final Examination they do not get admission in colleges. They have to wander from college to college seeking admission. A student of my place had to go to the Annamalai University, because he could not get admission in any college in South Kanara or in Madras.

" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the South Kanara district there are 5.45 p.m. certain special difficulties experienced by students in the matter of higher education. Students who take Urdu and Arabic as their second language in their School Final classes could not continue their collegiate education, because there are no Arabic or Urdu professors in colleges, nor are those languages prescribed as second language there. They have no other course open, except to discontinue their education. Students who have got some taste for professional studies such as Engineering or Medicine are not able to get admission into those professional colleges. Therefore it is very necessary that the Government should make some arrangements by which these students would be able to continue their

studies beyond S.S.L.C. either by opening new colleges for special studies in the district, or by opening new classes in the existing colleges for accommodating such boys.

" Sir, in the Kasargod taluk especially, there is a Muslim High School and the medium of instruction there is Malayalam, but in the Board High School, the medium of instruction is Kanarese and therefore a large number of Muslim boys are rushing to the Muslim High School, because they could not get admission in any other high school, because of the different medium of instruction. The Muslim High school could not accommodate all these boys and so certain classes will have to be held in thatched sheds, in verandahs and on pials. The school authorities have approached the Government for some building grants, but nothing has been done so far, and so the matter stands as it is.

" Regarding elementary education, a number of children have to be content with the lower primary standard, because there are no higher elementary schools in many of the villages in my district. So the children have to be sent out to some neighbouring village where there is a higher elementary school, but it is very difficult for these children to walk long distances from village to village every day. But in the case of female children, it is an impossibility for them to go from one village to another and so their studies have to be stopped at the primary stage. I therefore suggest that in villages where there are no higher elementary schools, immediate steps should be taken to open such schools, if there are enough boys and girls in those villages.

" Sir, the education of our children lies entirely in the hands of the elementary school teachers. These children are just like a block of wood. Just as the carpenter shapes a block of wood into some beautiful article by working at it, so also our elementary school teachers should so shape the minds of these children from this very infant standard and so mould their character as to become fit citizens of our country in the future. Therefore, unless these teachers take a very real interest in their work, the children will not improve and will be worse than a block of wood. So it is absolutely necessary that these teachers should be made to take real interest in the development of the children and for that purpose, they should be paid sufficiently and should not be kept starving as they are being made to starve to-day. It is in the interests of the country and for the benefit of our children that their salaries should be increased, so as to keep them above wants.

" Sir, another suggestion that I should like to make, in this connection, is this. Some of these elementary school teachers simply play with the children and waste their time and do not see that the children really make any progress in their education. The inspecting officers, when they visit these elementary schools periodically, simply go round the school in a routine manner, inspect the records, make up some statements and go away. They never take interest to see and inspect the children in their classrooms to know how they have improved. Everything is left entirely to the teachers. The teachers make a farce of an examination and

promote these children to the higher class, simply to please their parents, although they have learnt nothing. So when these boys go to the high schools, a great many of them are found to be quite unfit for any of the forms, and so they have to be put into the lower standard again, because they have not learnt even the ABC of anything in their elementary course. Therefore, these promotions and other things should not be left to the local elementary school masters. The inspecting officers should examine the boys themselves, and only after they are satisfied, that the boys are fit to be promoted, should they be sent to the higher classes.

" Lastly, Sir, regarding religious instruction, I have got to say one word. It is most important that the boys should be given their religious instruction in their early years. It is only then that religious instruction will make a strong impression in their minds, and it is only that education that will mould their character, control their habits and will not make them go astray, because of the love and reverence for God. which religious instruction instills into their hearts. The idea of one's own religion and one's own God makes a very strong impression in their hearts and make them stick to religion and have reverence and faith in God and it is therefore very important that our children should be given their religious education even in their tender age. "

* Hajee Moulvi ABDUL KHADER JAMALI SAHIB Bahadur :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கல்விமான்மத்திற்காக சபையில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரேபணையை ஆசரிக்கும் முறையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். மேல் நாடுகளில் உணவிற்கும் உடைக்கும் அடுத்தபடியாக மக்களுக்கு முக்கியமானது கல்வி என்று கருதி அங்கே கல்வியை பரப்புவதற்கு அதிக கவனம் செலுத்திவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் நம்முடைய சர்க்காரில் கல்விக்காக இந்த வருஷம் வருமானத்தில் ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்கை எடுத்து வைத்ததற்காக கனம் கல்வி மந்திரியவர்களுக்கு என்னுடைய சந்தோஷத்தையும், மகிழ்ச்சியையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இருந்தபோதிலும் இவ்வாண்டு ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்கு அதிகமாக அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை என்பதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். முக்கியமாக ஆரம்பக் கல்வியை அதிகம் பரப்புவதற்கு சர்க்கார் முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் ஆரம்பக் கல்வியை அமுலாக்கவேண்டுமென்று கருதினால் முதலில் ஆரம்பக் கல்வி ஆசிரியர்களுடைய குறைகளை நிவர்த்திக்கவேண்டும். இன்றையதினம் அவர்களுடைய சம்பளம் ரூ. 25 ஆக இருக்கிறது. படி ரூ. 19 என்று கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இவ்விதம் ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுத்துவந்தால் அவர்கள் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் அதிகம் உயர்ந்துள்ள இந்தக்காலத்தில் எவ்விதம் குடும்பத்தை நடத்தமுடியும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களது மனம் கொந்தளிப்புடனிருக்கின்றன. வாழ்க்கையில் சந்தோஷமில்லாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் மனம் கொந்தளிப்பிலிருப்பதால் அவர்கள் நம்முடைய குழந்தைகளுக்கு சரியான அறிவை ஊட்டுவதற்கு சக்தியற்றவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்நாட்டின் ஆரம்பக்கல்வி ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு அதிக நிதி ஒதுக்கி அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை நீக்குவதற்கு முதலில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும் என்பதை கனம் கல்வி மந்திரியவர்களுக்கு விண்ணப்பம் செய்துகொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக ஆதாரக்கல்வி : இப்பொழுது ஆதாரக் கல்வி அதாவது basic educationஐ பரப்புவதற்கு திட்டம் தயாரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பற்றி எனக்கு முன்னால் அநேகம்பேர்கள் எதிர்த்து பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஆதாரக்கல்வியினால் பிரயோஜனமே இல்லை என்பதை நானும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். எனென்றால் இப்பொழுது எந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்

[14th March 1949

[Hajee Moulvi Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur]

தில் பார்த்தாலும் ஆசிரியர்கள் குழந்தைகளுக்கு நூல்நூற்றல் முதலிய வைகளைக் கற்றுக்கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் எப்பொழுதும் அவர்கள் கைராட்டையும் கையுமாகத்தானிருக்கிறார்கள். எப்பொழுதும் நூற்றுக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறார்கள். மாணவர்களுக்கு பாடங்களை கற்பிப்பதாகவே இல்லை. பாடங்களைக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்க நேரமில்லாமல் கைராட்டை சுற்றுவதிலேயே தங்களுடைய பள்ளிக்கூடநேரத்தை கழித்துவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இந்தமாதிரியான ஆசாரக்கல்வி திட்டத்தினால் யாதொரு பிரயோஜனமும் இல்லை என்பதை ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக முதியோர் கல்வி : இதில் அவசியம் அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது சர்க்காரால் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட திட்டம் ஆமைவேகத்தில் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதை யானை வேகத்தில் போகும்படியாக மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக co-education : நான் இதை பலமாக கண்டிக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறேன். நம் நாட்டிற்கு இந்த co-education தேவை இல்லை. இந்த மாதிரியான சமத்வக கல்வியானது மேனாட்டிற்குத்தான் உகந்தது. நம்முடைய நாட்டின் பழக்கவழக்கங்களுக்கும் சீதோஷ்ண நிலைமைக்கும் அது உகந்தது அல்ல என்பதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் இந்த co-education திட்டத்தை எடுத்துவிட்டு மாணவர்களும் மாணவிகளும் தனித்தனியாக கல்வியை பயிலுவதற்கு வசதிசெய்துகொடுக்க எற்பாடு செய்தால் சுதந்திர இந்தியாவின் வருங்கால பிரஜைகளான மாணவ மாணவிகளை ஒழுக்கத்துடன் வாழ ஒரு நல்ல தத்துவத்தை செய்து கொடுத்தவர்களாவார்கள்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக மதக்கல்வி : இதுபற்றிகூட நமது பிரதமர் நம்மாகாணத்திற்கு இந்த மதக்கல்வி மிகவும் அவசியம் எனறும் அதனால் நமது வாழ்க்கையை ஒழுங்குடன் நடத்தலாம் என்றும் சொன்னார். அதனால் மாணவர்களும் ஒழுக்கத்துடன் விளங்குவார்கள் என்றும் திட்டம் ஒரியண்டல் காலேஜில் பேசுகிறபோது சொன்னார். ஆகையால் மதக்கல்வியை சீராக அமைத்து மாகாணத்தில் நடத்திவந்தால் மனிதர்கள் ஒழுங்குடன் நடந்து முன்னுக்கு வரமுடியும் என்பதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி : இதில் கனம் கல்வி மந்திரிக்கு அதிக ஊக்கம் இருப்பதாக தெரியவருகிறது. இப்பொழுது அதற்காகவே அவர் தமிழ்மீல் களஞ்சியம் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார். அது மிகவும் போற்றக்கூடியதாகவே இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அதற்காக பட்ஜெட்டில்கூட இந்த வருஷம் ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியும் வைத்திருக்கிறார். இதிலிருந்து அவருக்கு அதில் எவ்வளவு ஊக்கம் இருக்கிறது என்பது தெரிகிறது. கனம் கல்வி மந்திரிக்கு தமிழில் எவ்வளவு ஆர்வம் இருக்கிறதோ அவ்வளவு ஆர்வம் தமிழ்மொழியை வளர்க்கக்கூடிய பண்டிதர்விஷயத்தில் இல்லை எனச் சொல்லி வருந்துகிறேன். இவர்களைப்பற்றிக்கூட நமது பிரதம மந்திரி முத்திரைப்பேட்டை ஸ்கூலில் பேசும்போதுகூட அவர்களை ரொம்பவும் தாக்கிப் பேசியிருக்கிறார். தமிழ் பண்டிதர்களுடைய நிலைமை ரொம்பவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களிடம் முக்கியமாக சர்க்கார் கேவலமாக நடந்துகொள்ளக்கூடாது. அவர்களுக்கு L T. சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் சர்க்கார் தமிழ் பண்டிதர்கள் S.S.L.C. படித்து Secondary grade பரிட்சையும் pass செய்திருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வது ஆச்சர்யமாக இருக்கிறது. எல்லா பாடங்களையும் தமிழிலேயே படித்துக்காடுக்கப்போவதாகச்சொல்லும் சர்க்கார் தமிழ் பண்டிதர்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் ஆங்கிலம் படித்திருக்கவேண்டுமெனச் சொல்வது சரியல்ல. ஆகையால் கனம் கல்வி மந்திரியவர்கள் தமிழ் புலவர்களை ரொம்பவும் ஆதரிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்குவேண்டிய சலுகைகள் காட்டவேண்டும் இவ்விதம் செய்தால்தான் கனம் தேவநாயகா அய்யா சொன்னமாதிரி கருப்புச்சட்டை இயக்கத்தையும் நாஸ்திக பிரசாரத்தையும் வளரவிடாமல் தடுக்கலாம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய சிற்றுரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the general discussion of the budget, I referred to the grant allotted for this Demand, viz., Rs. 9·38 crores

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and the claim made by the Hon. Finance Minister about the anxiety of the Government for the cause of education and its promotion in this Province. Then I had to point out to him that the relative value of the allotment for education was not so great as the Finance Minister sought to claim, although he was trying to flatter himself and to flatter the Hon. Education Minister, that they were able to allot such a large sum for education. Sir, in his reply, the Hon. Minister for Finance said that I indulged in some mathematical or arithmetical trickery and that he could not understand what I really said. Sir, what I said was simply this, that when he spoke of the grant he was not comparing it with the total expenditure of the Province. He said that whereas only Rs. 258 lakhs were allotted in the year 1937–38 for Education, he had now allotted Rs. 9·38 crores for 1949–50. Then I said that when this was compared with the total expenditure of the respective years, the amount that was allotted in the present budget came only to $16\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the total expenditure, whereas in 1937–38 it was 16 per cent of the total expenditure of the Province. Therefore it was only a matter of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent more that was being allotted for the education budget this year. Whatever that may be, Sir, our Finance Ministers, being what they are, they have a knack of trying to get more from the people and giving them as little as possible. Under these circumstances it is really creditable on the part of the Hon. Minister for Education that he has been able to secure at least this much amount for the advancement of education in this Province.

" Now Sir, the anxiety of everyone is that this amount must be made to go the longest way possible and that utmost use must be made of it. It is only with that end in view that some of my hon. Friends on this side have been criticising the policy and the method of the Education Minister. Of course I can understand our Hon. Minister for Education, when he says, " When I find the apalling mass of ignorance that is still seen upon this ancient and civilized country, I am getting very impatient over it." And so, in his anxiety to rush the pace for liquidating this dense mass of ignorance, he becomes naturally impatient. But what my friends on this side say is only this : In rushing the pace, we cannot really make any solid progress, because we will make too many mistakes in our progress, towards the achievement of our goal. So far as the goal is concerned, we have no quarrel whatever with the Hon. Minister for Education. He says that the aim and 6 p.m. object of our educational system should be to train the children for a living, to cultivate a social sense by equipping children with the knowledge and practice of the rights and duties of citizenship and lastly to train our women for their duties and responsibilities. This he says, Sir, is the aim of the educational system which he wants to bring into existence. These are very laudable and praiseworthy motives which every one of us wants to achieve. The only question is whether the methods which he wants to adopt will secure the fulfilment of these objects. I do not want to take much of the time of the House, Sir, except to make a few remarks over some points that have been engaging the attention of the House.

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" He says that basic education is a craft-centred education and that is is the ideal system that is suited to the country. Moreover he also says that this system has been endorsed the world over. I want to ask him, Sir, whether it is this basic craft-centred education that has been endorsed. It is true, Sir, that activity centred education has been endorsed by the whole world. We can understand it. But activity consists of so many things. There are games there are other avocations in which children can engage themselves usefully and to their delight. When you insist that they must engage their attention and must be made to learn some craft, that is a different matter. Necessarily, whether the children like the craft or not, the teachers and the authorities select a certain craft for these children who do not know anything about it and they are compelled to learn it. I want to know what activity is there in learning the craft. The only activity is perhaps the bringing together of these children in their classes. There they cannot run about and also learning the craft is not possible along with running and playing. The children must be kept in the class just like for any other subject like arithmetic, etc. Therefore craft also becomes one of the bookish things in real effect. And that is the psychology contained in this craft-centred education. It is not out of any partisan spirit, Sir, that my friends harped upon this point, it is really for the good of the children of our future generation that they criticised this. We have been suffering from the evil effects of the previous education system that was ushured in by the East India Company. Now we do not want to fall into another error and we do not want to be saddled with another faulty system of education. That, Sir, is the anxiety of the critics of this system. Therefore I want the Hon. the Education Minister to view them from that point of view and understand the other point of view and to see whether there is not substance in them and then try to meet it for the everlasting good of our posterity, because education is really the foundation of every progress. Of course. food and clothing are necessary, but I would say that in one sense, education comes even before them. If you want your food and clothing and shelter, you want some knowledge as to the way of doing things, and that you get only by education. That is why people have all along been saying that education is really a nation-building department. We are anxious that that Department must not again repeat the mistake from which it has been suffering for so many decades to our detriment.

" Now, Sir, I must say that this craft-centred education will only dwarf the children both in body, and intellect. I do not know what kind of activity it gives to the limbs of the children. All that become stereotyped, something like weaving or spinning. The cheerfulness of the children is gone. Just as it was said previously that the teachers came down upon them and made them learn mathematics you now make them slaves and compel them to learn a craft and you are not going to leave them. I see, Sir, that they have given up the principle of earning while learning. At least that much good they have done. If that also was there it would simply have been a hopeless system of education. It is this, Sir, that we want to impress upon the Hon. the Minister for Education.

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" Next, Sir, the Hon. the Minister speaks of sense of duty, social sense, and the sense of citizenship. I say that all these things cannot be impressed upon the minds of the children except through religious instruction. However much you may otherwise try you cannot do it, because there is no other sanction so forcible and unfailing as that of religion. Therefore, if you really want the moral good of your children you must make religious instruction part and parcel of the Education system for children.

" I shall now come, Sir, to some of the points raised by individuals. Mention was made about the stage at which the children should learn English. I say, Sir, that there is a really good case and a very strong case for those who say that it must be in the first form stage that this English ought to be introduced. I know that the learning of languages other than the mother tongue is really a burden on the minds of children, but as we want our country and our children to go abreast of the other nations of the world in the matter of scientific research and other progressive measures, this knowledge of English is necessary, not because it is the mother tongue of anybody, but because it is essential for our progress in all directions. Therefore, Sir, effective provision must be made for the children learning it in an effective manner and retain it also. For that purpose, I say it is very desirable that English must be introduced in the first form.

" Again, Sir, I want to make another suggestion. I said, the learning of many languages is really an oppression on the children, but we can't help it. There is the other question, Sir, regarding the learning of Hindustani. I say that also we must learn, not because it is an international language, but because it is our national language. In this connection, Sir, I want to make a suggestion. Up to the IV Form Hindustani might be taught to them in the scripts of the regional languages. And I think Tamil also, when the reform which is being proposed by the Hon. the Minister for Education and his Friends comes into effect, will be able to serve the purpose satisfactorily and usefully. It will therefore be possible for the children to be taught Hindustani in the script of their mother tongue. Then when the children are maturer, at the IV Form or the V Form stage we can teach them the other script also. This may be decided later on, because, now the idea is that it may be learnt in two scripts, Devanagari and Urdu. This we may postpone until the IV or V Form stage. I think, Sir, there are also some educational authorities who seem to think on the same lines. And this requires the very serious consideration of the Government.

" With regard to the measure which the Hon. the Education Minister has brought forward with reference to the requisition of properties of private institutions, I want to say only one word. It is not good to frighten away private enterprise from the field of education, when every possible thing has to be done for pushing forward the educational progress of our country. It is not fair to encourage people to invest so much in the properties and other things and later on, on account of some reason or no reason, to requisition their properties, Sir, the very prospect of such a thing

happening will deter people from entering the field. It will work as a damper on our educational progress. Therefore I would beg of the Hon. the Education Minister to think one hundred times before he decides to proceed further with that measure.

"With regard to Muslim Education, Mr. Speaker, as has been pointed out by my hon. Friends previously, there was an understanding, an agreement, come to between the Hon. the Education Minister and ourselves by which the matter was to be left as it was for 5 years and then if necessary the question might be reconsidered. Sir, the Hon. the Minister was very kind to appreciate our point of view and he agreed to several points. One of the points was that up to the compulsory primary stage the children ought to be taught in their respective mother tongue where there were a large number of pupils. There was a report made here, Sir, that in certain schools they have received instructions that they must switch on to the regional language. I am glad the Hon. the Minister has assured us a little while ago that that was not the case. I express my grateful thanks to him for it. But I would again request him to consider the question favourably, viz.: of having women inspectors for girls' schools, Muslims as well as others. That is a custom or practice which has been going on for a long time and now the change which the Government are introducing is really working a great hardship for many people. Therefore I would request the Hon. the Minister to view the matter sympathetically and restore the previous practice of inspecting these girls' schools.

"With regard to the Muslim College, Sir, when it was said that he has gone against the spirit and letter of the understanding we arrived at over the question of Muslim education, he said: Nothing of the sort. He also said that that arrangement will be adhered to and this removing of the intermediate courses from the Muslim College does not militate against that agreement. I do not really understand how it does not. It is like saying that a man is all right, only his bowels have been removed. His reason was that he had to take away the bowels from the Muslim College because he wanted to develop the Presidency College. I say, Sir, that the Presidency College must be developed and it can be developed without mutilating this college. The Government could have done it very well allowing the Muslim College to go on as it was. I request the Hon. the Minister to restore the Muslim College to its original position.

"In this connexion in fairness to the Hon. the Minister, I have to say that with regard to the College for Muslim women he said he would have to come to a decision apart from the general understanding. Then we said that he ought not to do it and that that college must also be continued. He said that that was not included in the agreement. But we all pleaded that that must also be included and that must remain as one of the denominational institutions and allowed to go on as at present. In spite of our earnest request the Hon. the Education Minister has abolished that instituion to the great detriment of the spread of higher education

among the Muslim women. We want all these special institutions, Sir, not as a matter of fetish, but because they really serve a very useful and essential purpose. This backward community requires such special facilities for bringing it abreast of the other communities. As the Hon. the Education Minister and some other Ministers also have been repeating that the communal balance had to be stressed so that there might be harmony in the Province, it is for that very purpose, Sir, these special institutions are wanted. Otherwise there is a feeling of inferiority complex, nay a feeling of grievance among that community. The Hon. the Minister knows, Sir, that these institutions were not initiated by the Muslims themselves. Similar institutions for other communities were existing for decades and decades and when at last the Muslims found themselves very backward in the matter of education and when they wanted to make progress and when they found that there were facilities for other communities, they also tried their best to secure such facilities. They were a much poorer community than the majority community. So, they appealed to the Government to come to their rescue and provide them with such facilities. These special institutions have really served their purposes. It is on account of these institutions, Sir, that the Muslims have made at least this much of progress. It is in the name of harmony, equality, neighbourliness and friendship and other things, Sir, which the Hon. the Minister spoke of in his speech when introducing the motion, that we want these facilities to be continued at least until the Muslim community comes abreast of the others. It is in the name of these things that we want these facilities to be continued at least until the Muslim community comes abreast. Now, one or two more points, Mr. Speaker, and they won't take more than one minute. 6-1 p.m

"With regard to the grants for these colleges, whether it is a Muslim College or any other college, they have come into existence. So, it is the duty of the Government to see that all those children who want to get the benefit of higher education get that. When these private institutions have come into the field and when they have spent lakhs of rupees, it is necessary that the Government should be generous with them and come to their rescue. In respect of the Islamia College, Vaniambadi, the equipment grant for that college has not been given from the time when it was converted into a First Grade College, i.e., four years ago. Teaching grant also has not been given to that College from that time. The Universities Commission has been insisting on that College that they must put up a hostel. But the Government is not kind enough to make the necessary grant for the hostel and if only they are generous and kind, the hostel will come into existence very soon.

"Then about the Muslim Orphanage. That is the first and the only institution of its kind that went to the Government with an appeal for a grant. The Hon. Minister had been kind enough to promise a grant of Rs. 35,000 for it, but the expenditure on the

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building alone would come to 3 to 4 lakhs of rupees. The sum of Rs. 35,000 may perhaps be as a token of the sympathy of the Hon. Minister. However, he must come forward to assist it in a real way and make a substantial grant for this institution so that these orphans also might have the light of education and some more cheer may be added to their otherwise hopeless life."

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the many Friends who have taken part in this debate. The tone of the debate ranged from personal abuse to a deep appreciation of the Education Reorganization Schemes. While replying, Sir, you do not expect me to reply that portion of discussions which was mere abuse. You would expect me to keep the dignity of the House by ignoring them.

"With regard to the points that have been raised, some have been very constructive suggestions and some expressions of fears and doubts. It is open to me to clear such of the doubts as might have been expressed by hon. Members of this House.

"Let me take the last speaker first. He is the Leader of the Opposition and I think I must reply to the points raised by him first. He raised doubts about the craft centred education. The whole misunderstanding has arisen from this. That misunderstanding is not shared only by hon. Members of this House but by many others and it is a *bona fide* misunderstanding which must be removed that basic education centres round only craft. There are some people who misunderstand it further by thinking that only crafts teaching is basic education. Many people think that teaching of spinning alone is basic education. Nothing is farther from the truth. It is an accepted principle all over the world that education based on activity and experience is the best method of education. Other countries of the world have gone to activities which cost them a lot of money. But in this country we are unable to evolve those activities because we are not able to evolve the finance necessary for many of these activities. For example, in England and in America, while teaching history in certain colleges, and while talking about the Vikings they build boats like those in which the Vikings came. They go to exhibitions near or far away. While talking about Geography, they take the sudents to museums far away or near. They indulge in various activities. But all these mean a tremendous amount of money. The prevalent system of education does not depend upon the experience but upon mere mugging of books written by not very eminent writers. So, we study without understanding and this fact is accepted by all people who know education. It is only a few people who will be offended by certain remarks made upon the prevalent system of education. Even they, if they had had the opportunity of talking about education, would have made the same remarks. Political prejudice makes certain people to make certain statements. It is not for me to take those statements seriously and discuss them here. But I must say that much greater people than any of us have said

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that this type of education needs reform. I was very much pained to hear one or two Members referring to basic education as something like Nazi education. The man who began 'Nazi' education was Hitler but the man who formulated basic education was Mahatma Gandhi. It pained me when a few people went so far as to think that a system of education which came out of Mahatma Gandhi should be likened to Nazi education. I can only think that many people I refer to my Friends in Opposition have not changed after 1947. People's convictions, pleas and ideas are of a life-long nature and do not change so soon. I would beg of them 'Please discuss intelligently; we are here to reply to you. Please represent your doubts; we are here to explain to you. But do not demean that Great man who founded basic education, Mahatma Gandhi.' By likening it to Nazi education, you do not injure me alone. I must confess that I was injured, but having entered public life, I have got the skin of the rhinoceros and I can ignore them. But I am sure that the millions of people outside this country are and will be injured, if this is reported outside.

"Now, Sir, let me clear a doubt expressed about basic education once and for all, if that can be done. Mere craft is no basic education and basic education does not presume to teach everything through craft. Basic education presumes to teach through not only activities in the craft but also rough activities in the school, in the field, in the home, in the playgrounds and everywhere, what they see, touch and do. These experiences must be utilized for purposes of knowledge. All of us study many things throughout life without understanding. Basic education presumes that these activities and experiences which children go through throughout the day and throughout the seasons, must be utilized for the purpose of education. It does not say that mere spinning shall be the activity but on the other hand, it should provide for all the activities necessary for education. I hope, Sir, I have made things clear.

"Now, Sir, I come to certain other points which were raised by the Leader of the Opposition. One of them was whether English should be introduced in the First Form or in the Second Form. It is a very important matter. All of us are agreed that English is an important language to be studied by people who go for the secondary or collegiate education. But the point is what is the objective in our study of English. Do you study English for expression or do you study it for understanding? There are some people who are mere politicians and they may not understand these distinctions which educationists will understand. If, as the Government of India have decided in their remarks on the medium of the instruction in university education, the medium in colleges should be changed over to the regional language in the course of five years, then the object of study of English is understanding. On the other hand, if we want to retain the medium of English in the colleges—and that has to be decided by the Radhakrishnan Commitee, the Universities Commission—then, we must study English for expression because we have to learn from

English and express through English. This decision was taken a year back under a certain communication from the Government of India. The Universities Commission will decide, I hope, in a few months what should be the medium of instruction in colleges. I have no doubt that they will decide that in course of time English must be replaced by the regional language. But the real crux of the matter is the time within which they want to replace the medium of instruction; it may be 10 or 15 years. I am not suggesting any period because it is for them to understand the difficulties, to assess the nature of the question go into the whole problem and discuss it thoroughly, and say what they will have to say. The decision in which class English should be introduced will depend upon their recommendation. The Government have no feltish about their decisions, they will do whatever is right in the circumstance. We will do whatever is good for the people, no matter what other people may think. This question will be decided finally on the report of the Universities Commission which, I hope, will be received very soon. Sir, this matter has been complicated by another question, as has been pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition. Unfortunately we in this Province have not only to study English, but also we have to read Hindustani we cannot neglect it. In fact, while the place of Hindi to-day may not look important, in the future it will be a language known every where, and if we are to hold our own in All-India policies, All-India Government, All-India administration, Hindi will have to be given a considerable place. The suggestion of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition that Hindi may be taught in the regional language in the beginning and after three years the script of Hindi adopted by the Constituent Assembly may be taught, is worth considering because that will avoid children from studying too many scripts, does tell heavily upon the child. In this connection, I may say that this Government put forward a suggestion to the Central Advisory Board of Education that Hindi might be studied through the Roman script and that body had an additional suggestion that it might be studied through the Roman script or through the regional language. This, I may promise will be considered by the Government."

6-30 p.m. SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"On a point of information, Sir. May I ask where is the necessity for this Devanagari script later on when once people learn Hindi through the regional language?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, when the All-India script is Devanagari, it is open to us to provide for learning that script at a later stage, the Fourth Form. Anyway, it is a matter of consideration as to what is good for the children. I want to make it clear that nobody need go away with the idea that something has been decided. Nothing has been decided, and no decision will be taken before proper enquiries are made.

"I now come to the agreement that we have come to between me and certain members representing Muslim League in those days. I want to stand by that agreement. I agreed that in the elementary schools up to the compulsion stage, i.e., up to Fifth standard wherever the mother tongue of the children was Urdu those children must be allowed to be taught in that language. I understand from Begum Amiruddin that a circular has been issued in South Kanara against this agreement. I will certainly go into this matter, and if any circulars have been issued against that understanding, we will issue orders that nothing should be done against that undertanding.

"Something was said about the grants to the Islamia College. I am sure hon. Members do not expect me to have these facts with me now. If my hon. Friend Mr. Anwar will come to me privately, I will certainly make enquiries, and see what can be done.

"Coming to Muslim education—I hope my hon. Friends will bear with me— when I state the facts. When certain people have a different language as their mother tongue, that is something which I can understand. But in a place like Malabar where Moplahs speak the very same language as Malavalis and in Tamilnad where the Leader of the Opposition speaks the very same language as I do, it is not a matter of languages. What is it that is styled as Muslim education? In this matter I am entirely one with them, if they mean that facilities must be given to the children of that community for education. But, if what they want is separate schools for their community, that, I should respectfully submit, will not be in the interests of this great country or even their community. Our main objective in education should be to create a unified people. To do so, it will be necessary to discourage separate consciousness of communities or castes and to encourage feeling of kinship with one another as members of one great family. To create this feeling of oneness, unity, tolerance and understanding between the various sections of the communities is absolutely essential and with that end in view all religions must be respected and children must be made to feel that these are but different paths which people follow according to their ways and temperaments. Such an education is possible only in schools which cater to all. Besides, schools are the places where lasting friendship between boys and girls of various communities is formed and it has been our experience in the past that having institutions for separate communities has not provided for these very good opportunities. And so while I will go with them very far to provide facilities for children of backward communities, I would plead hard with them not to think in terms of communal schools. It is for these weighty reasons that this Government have decided that it will not be in national interest or even to the benefit of any community to encourage these communal institutions.

"It has been pointed out to me that the Muslim College for Women has been abolished and thus the facility for the education of Muslim girls removed. But may I point out to them that the

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Muslim community has lost nothing by the abolition of the Muslim Women's College, for orders have been issued that the Queen Mary's College should admit Muslim girls up to 5 per cent of the seats available in that college, whatever may be their marks. Even so, it is the intention of Government that Muslim boys should take advantage of the general facilities for education available throughout the country along with other communities and thus share the common national life with others. This, I think, will be to their best advantage in the long run.

"Another very important matter was raised by the leader of the Opposition and elaborated by other Members. That is about the Government's policy towards aided institutions. They said that aided institutions must be encouraged a great deal. I entirely agree with them, having been connected with aided institutions myself, and having given a lifetime of service to the development of one institution. I know the great benefit that has been conferred on this Province by aided institutions. I can never be a party to any measure which will not give facilities to aided schools to develop in their own enthusiasm. Hon. Members may be aware of the facilities that have been given to aided elementary schools which were never before given by any Government. Not only have our grants been generous, but the basic pay—which was in old days only Rs. 14—has now been raised to Rs. 25. In addition dearness allowance at full Government rates is being given by managements. This comes to Rs. 19 plus Rs. 25 = Rs. 44. We are giving in addition 20 per cent of the grant for teachers to the managements for their expenses. My own view is that many of the managements of elementary schools including the big Missions pay only about this sum to their teachers. Still, Government want to encourage them further. Monthly grants have been ordered to be paid to them from this month onwards, if I remember right. We made a provision for this last year, but the difficulties in the way of giving monthly grants were tremendous. The Accountant-General pointed out his own difficulties. The Revenue Department brought forth its own difficulties. The post office brought forth its own difficulties. In fact, I had to call a conference of all the three departments—two of the Madras Government and the third of the Government of India—and persuaded them to accept certain methods by which this monthly grant could be disbursed. I hope this system will work well.

"Coming to aided institutions. I do not want to recount all that I already said in the Council. Evidently many people who are here have not followed the proceedings of the Council very well. I would like to read just one paragraph to show how aids to secondary schools have been much more than ever before.

'Coming to secondary and training schools, the grants to these institutions have been increased from the traditional net half to a net two-thirds. Secondly while the Government have allowed the increase of instalments of fees from eight to ten, only eight instalments as before are being taken into account for purposes

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of grant. Though most of the aided schools charge more than the standard rate—some schools charge as much as Rs. 7-8-0 for High School classes against the standard rate of Rs. 5-4-0 only the standard rates are being taken for purposes of calculation of grant. But at the same time, for making good the fee concessions that are being given to Harijans and the backward communities, the Government are calculating at the rates charged for by the institutions themselves thus giving them the advantage of the higher rates they are charging. These are some of the main additional facilities that this Government have given to aided agencies to encourage them. It will not be too much to say that in the present circumstances, many managements are not contributing anything towards the recurring expenses of the High Schools conducted by them.'

I ask, Sir, are these not facilities that we have provided for encouraging the number of aided institutions? All these should not and will not mean that we should not take steps against bad aided institutions. It may be a bad local board institution or a bad aided institution. Government must have the requisite power to take action against bad aided institutions. I would only request hon. Members not to misunderstand when Government take steps against bad institutions. That is a duty I owe to the public and to the Province.

"About the treatment of Christian institutions, I do not want to elaborate again what I said in another place. From the grants that they have been given, it is abundantly clear that they will not suffer any more than other institutions.

"My hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition and some others referred to the limits of building grants fixed by the Government. In one respect, I entirely agree with them, that is the expenditure on education comes to twenty per cent of the total expenditure. Under the Education Demand Rs. 9 crores are given. The amount of money that is necessary for education has not been really given. The money that we require is too tremendous. Even in these difficult circumstances—we are running into a deficit of crores—this Government thought that they must give aid to elementary schools and high schools. This House knows that in 1941 when the Advisers' Government was in power a ban was put on the building grants to boys' schools and girls' schools and colleges. After this Government came into power, they removed this ban. But they found out that in the present financial position, they could not be too liberal. They have allotted an amount of Rs. 2½ lakhs for high schools and Rs. 1½ lakhs for colleges. It is a small amount, but still it is something. In this year's budget about Rs. 22 lakhs have been provided for giving grants to aided elementary and basic schools of which Rs. 10 lakhs will be for local boards schools, Rs. 10 lakhs for aided elementary schools, and Rs. 2 lakhs for Government schools, because schools maintained by Government are not many. On these grants they have put some limits, for very good reasons. They have put a limit on the maximum

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grants to individual institutions so that within the limited funds, Government are in a position to distribute to as many institutions as possible. But hon. Members will agree with me that it will not be fair to distribute all this amount to one aided institution. They have come to the decision that elementary schools may be built at a cost of Rs. 8,000 and the maximum grant payable should be Rs. 4,000 and for higher elementary school, the cost will be Rs. 14,000 and the maximum grant should be Rs. 7,000. The grant for a high school has been fixed at Rs. 35,000, that for the Second grade college Rs. 50,000 and for First grade college Rs. 75,000. I do not say that these are liberal. But I do say that it is something better than the ban that existed before this Government began giving this.

" Now let me come to a few remarks made by Mr. Hameed Khan and Begum Amiruddin. Begum Amiruddin asked the reason for the abolition of the Universities Grants Committee. In this connexion I must make this House understand that the Universities Grants Committee appointed by this Government was something very different from that of the Government of India. There, large sums of money are made available to them and they are asked to distribute it but here no money was made available to the Committee. Any application that was received from any college was referred to that Committee by Government at the outset. The time taken by this Committe to go through the applications was tremendous. I must appreciate and pay a tribute to the Members of the Universities Grants Committee. My relations with the Members of that Committee have been absolutely cordial throughout.

" But, Sir, certain Vice-Chancellors raised objections. The relations between the University Grants Committee and myself was absolutely cordial, and it has been my sorrow to have abolished that Committee which consisted of distinguished individuals. Sir, the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities made representations that this Committee is only a fifth wheel in the coach and it is taking extraordinary time to go through the application and it is only delaying matters and that it may be abolished. So, Sir, it was thought feasible to abolish that Committee and it was not on account of any misunderstanding between the members of the committee and myself.

" Then, Sir, Mr. Thangaswami referred to the use of funds set apart for Harijan converts for others. I must say the word ' Harijan ' is defined to mean the members of the scheduled class community who are Hindus. Sir, this matter has been effectively dealt with by certain hon. Members of this House.

" Now, Sir, let me say a few words about educational reforms. I have been accused on the one side to be too slow and on the other to be going at a rapid pace, with regard to these reforms. Some hon. Members in fact said, " You are to slow; you have introduced this bifurcated scheme only in 50 schools last year. You must introduce this scheme at least in 200 schools this year. At the

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present rate basic education will take so many years and so you must not move slow in the matter." That is what some hon. Members said. On the other hand, my hon. Friend Mr. Fernandez advised us to go slow. I think both have got reasons for what they say. The Government has, as usual, to adopt the golden mean. Then, Sir, some hon. Members said, that I am impatient. I must confess that I have the impatience of youth. I must also say that nations cannot wait for very long to get things done. Sir, some members in the opposition were very vehement about this bifurcated scheme. I want to read in this connexion the latest opinion by that authoritative body on education, the South Indian Teachers' Union and the Headmasters' Association. This is what they have said:

' We wish to remove the apprehension in the minds of some people regarding the scheme of reorganization of secondary education which was introduced in this Province in June 1948. The scheme is based mainly on the recommendations of Conference of Teachers' Associations, Headmasters' Association and the Sargent Report. The main features, namely, the provision of craft and activities, citizenship training, social studies, provision of technical courses in the bifurcated scheme are based on the needs of the country, and are in keeping with the modern trends in secondary education. It must be said to the credit of the Education Ministry that they have by a policy of liberal financial aid made the reorganization a reality. They were not content with a mere paper provision for technical education, but have followed a planned programme with adequate liberal grants offered at the request of schools.'

I would like to say only this thing. Whenever there was any reorganization of education in any country in the world, it has been received with opposition. Therefore, it is not a surprise that a few members of this House should oppose it. There are conservative people all over the world but there are also people who have got the courage, strength and vision to do things with a plan. I am sure hon. Members who expressed themselves against the reorganization of education, will, with a little more experience and a little more understanding, change their opinion after seeing the working of the reorganization scheme in those areas in which it is now in force.

" Then, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Anwar made appreciative remarks about adult colleges. My hon. Friend, Dr. Samuel, if I remember right, said that adult colleges are excellent institutions and that aided institutions should be allowed to run those institutions. I must point out that we depend upon aided institutions to run these adult colleges. These adult colleges will be attached to high schools or colleges wherever facilities exist for such adult colleges. Adult colleges cannot be run on a full time basis. It can be for one and a half or two hours in a day and therefore, we cannot employ permanent staff. I hope our colleges and schools will make full use of the grants that have been provided for that

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purpose and that they will take the fullest benefit of the opportunity and utilize the grants for the purpose of starting such adult colleges.

" Now, Sir, I must come to Malabar. My hon. Friend, Mr. Govinda Menon—whom I do not see here at present—and also Mr. Moideen Kutty mentioned about certain steps taken against communist teachers. It is true that when mass action is taken, sometimes innocent people also suffer. My hon. Friend, Mr. Govinda Menon and others came to me on this matter and said that the cases of such of those persons whose certificates have been cancelled should be examined by the Education Department apart from the Police Department, and such of those persons who may be declared innocent may be given these certificates. I have accepted this suggestion and orders have been issued that these cases should be individually examined by the Education Department and justice done to the teachers.

" Then, Sir, my hon. Friend mentioned about the starting of a women's college in Malabar. Sir, I want as many colleges as possible to come into existence. If there are people in Malabar who will start such a college, Government will certainly give all the help they can. The Government policy with regard to this matter is to give all possible aid to the institutions rather than taking upon themselves the starting of the institutions.

" Then, Sir, one other important matter which my hon. Friend, Mr. Govinda Menon raised is with regard to the teaching of Malayalam in the City. With regard to the City, Malayalam also will be recognized as a regional language in the City for purposes of instruction provided there are sufficient number of children learning that language. If anybody wants to start some school for children whose mother-tongue is Malayalam, whether it is the Corporation or anybody else, Government will give all help that is possible and will also recognize that school, even though Malayalam is not a regional language of the City.

" Then, Sir, Sri Sahajananda said that certain institutions are not giving concessions to Harijans even though such concessions are provided in those institutions. I have received some complaints and some of them have been forwarded by you, Mr. Speaker. Every one of these cases has been looked into and the concerned institutions have been warned that this should not be done. Circulars have been issued and communiques have also been published. I am unable to say what else can be done. I will certainly do all I can to see that these things do not happen again next year. Such a concession was given only this year. There was some misunderstanding about it this year and I hope this misunderstanding will not persist in the next year.

" Now, Sir, I must come to Mr. Ansari who wanted military training to be given to all students. This is a matter which we have just now begun. Orders have been issued for training 2,000 persons for the Senior National Cadet Corps and 4,000 persons for

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the Junior Cadet Corps. This military training costs us tremendously. The ultimate cost of this training will be about Rs. 20 lakhs. The number of children who are in the fifth form will be about 70,000 and the number of children who are in the sixth form will be about 60,000 and both fifth form and sixth forms put together, the number will be about 1,30,000 and it will be impossible for anybody to give military to all the children. First of all, we do not have men of experience who can give such military training. Secondly, I must say that the cost will be tremendous. But, anyhow, we will examine this matter in future.

With regard to the mufassal colleges, till recently, the strength of the University Training Corps was about 1,300 but now we have said that it must be increased to 2,000. The name has also been changed to Senior National Cadet Corps. Sir, previously there has been no corps in the Annamalai University and the Andhra University, but now we have provided for starting such units in both those universities.

" Then, Sir, Dr. Samuel spoke about medical inspection in schools. We have had previous experience in this matter and we find that when the pupils were medically examined, most of the defects were found to be due to malnutrition. Doctors did give certificates and say that this must be done and that must be done, glasses must be worn, adenoids operation must be done and so on. But we see that only a very small percentage of parents were in a position to take advantage of this medical inspection. In fact, certain parents took it to be nuisance and they said, " Why do you examine our children ? When we are not able to do anything." Sir, the main crux of the problem is that no medical inspection is of any benefit unless there is the follow-up work. Unless we arrange for the follow-up work of the medically examined boys in the school, there is no use of the medical examination. Suppose a boy is suffering from tonsilitis. We must have that boy operated. Sir, most of the ailments are due to malnutrition and we must be able to provide some nutrition. Unfortunately to provide even the midday meals which was referred to by Dr. Samuel, it will cost about five crores of rupees, and if we have that five crores of rupees, we may have compulsory elementary education throughout the province. All these mean finance but there is a limit to the ability of this country to pay the taxes. Even during the general discussion, a reference was made in regard to the matter of supplying nutrition to our children in schools and the Government have asked the Surgeon-General to see whether there are any methods for avoiding malnutrition by the administration of cod liver oil or shark liver oil and such other things. So, Sir, we are looking into that matter also.

" Then, Sir, Mr. Majid and one or two other hon. Members raised objections against basic education. I thought I have made myself sufficiently clear with regard to this, and I do not think it requires any further elucidation.

" Then, Sir, certain hon. Friends have referred to the matter of admissions to the colleges and said that proper provision has

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not been made for admission of students in colleges. There was also another important matter which was raised and that is about religious education. I propose to deal with both of them to-day.

"The matter of providing more seats in colleges has been raised by some Members. In the beginning of every year, it seems as if that there are not enough places for the numerous applicants that apply for admission to our University courses. But, in reality, it has not been so. Every year attempts have been made in consultation with the Universities to provide more seats in colleges to accommodate the increasing number of students that are seeking University education. I have pointed out on an earlier occasion that about 56,000 candidates appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination of whom nearly 50 per cent were eligible for admission to University classes. Of those who were declared eligible, it has been calculated that normally about half the number apply for admission to University courses. Actual experience and statistics have shown that we provide not only for the students coming from this Province but also for those from the neighbouring States of Cochin and Travancore and also for a certain number of students from Ceylon. In my opening speech, I have given an account of the increase of the number of pupils studying in the University classes. But those figures refer to the total number of boys and girls studying in the University courses in all classes. I have here with me figures as to the number of seats provided in the current year in this Province to the junior classes, in which normally admissions are made and the actual number of seats filled up. This is somewhat approximate as it has not been checked. In Intermediate alone 15,541 seats have been provided. Of these only 14,144 seats have been filled up, leaving as many as 535 seats unfilled. Looking at the admission in all University courses including Intermediate as well as post-Intermediate, I am informed that while the total number of sanctioned seats in the junior classes was 21,831, only about 19,250 seats have been filled up and nearly 2,581 seats have not been filled.

"I have with me verified figures for the post-Intermediate courses in the City Colleges which may be taken as an indication of the general state of affairs in the province. The number of Arts Colleges in the City is 10 including the Christian College which, though in Tambaram, may be included among the City Colleges. The sanctioned strength in these colleges for the junior classes is 2,280 in the current year. But, in spite of rush for admission in the City Colleges, of these, only 1,963 seats have been filled, leaving 317 seats unfilled. These unfilled seats are not only in the Arts groups but also in the Science groups. The fact is that in the beginning of the year, the same student applies for admission for many colleges with the result that in every college there is, as it were, a rush for admissions. Every college in its turn selects the best boys. Those boys who get high marks get seats reserved in many colleges at the same time. Some of them also apply to professional colleges. But they can and do join only in one college. Other boys who do not score as good marks get a

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refusal at the first instance from many of the colleges which they apply. But, later on as the boys with good marks give up their seats in the colleges in which they were selected, but could not join, those seats are declared vacant and filled with the boys who were refused before with the result that after some time almost all boys who seek admission get admitted in one college or other. The seats that we have provided in the Intermediate have been enough to meet the needs of the situation. The candidates for the S.S.L.C. examination this year are expected to be over 60,000. We may presume that 50 per cent of these pupils will be declared eligible and 50 per cent of those declared eligible will join the University classes. I believe that with the new colleges that are coming up in certain places and with the new groups that are being opened in the existing colleges the seats that will be offered for admission will be sufficient to meet the demand.

"Now, Sir, I come to religious instructions. One other very important matter has been raised in the course of discussions and that is the matter of religious instruction. I am one of those who believe that real religion represents the highest culture of man. Real religion should mean love for all and respect for everybody but it is unfortunate that in every religion dogmas and intolerence have crept in. And it is because of these tendencies that there have been quarrels in the name of religion in this country as well as in the world. The result of this has been that secular states have avoided imparting of religious instruction in schools. There are so many religious groups and with each religion so many denominations that they found it difficult to evolve a national system of religious education to suit the children belonging to the various religions and groups. It is for that very reason that in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights, the Draft Constitution also has held that

> 'No religious instruction shall be provided by the State in any educational institution maintained out of State funds.'

As it was originally drafted, the Draft Constitution provided for religious instruction being given in aided institutions, I speak subject to correction. I think further amendments have been made by the Constituent Assembly to the effect that no educational institution recognized by the Government should impart religious instruction and this Province has to follow the constitution of India.

"On the other hand, it is felt by all that the fundamental basic of all religions is the same and that we should evolve a system of ethics based on these fundamentals. While it is neither good nor profitable to go into the dogmas of each particular religion, it is necessary that we should have a moral basis for our lives. And nothing is more important in the schools than to give this background of ethics and higher life. I believe, Sir, such an education of ethics and higher life, accepting the brotherhood of man and inculcating qualities of love, devotion and character to all children will not be against the provision in the Constitution of India. The

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Government will consider sympathetically the suggestion made by certain members of the House to evolve such a code of ethics and higher life which may be taught in schools.

Now, Sir, I think I have almost replied to the various points raised by many of the hon. Members of this House and I would only like to say this at the end. I have not been discouraged by the strong terms that certain Friends chose to use against me, but I must say that people who want to initiate certain new reforms and policies must be prepared for a certain amount of opposition from people who may not understand them. However, I believe, Sir, that when the history of the Education of this province comes to be written, these years will be considered as years in which boldness, initiative and wision have been shown in the educational reforms of this Province."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"On a point of information, Sir. While replying to a request from the hon. Member coming from Malabar, the Hon. Minister said that in case any college is started by the public, he would see that financial help is given to such an institution, but I find that the provision made in the budget is too small for him to give any such grant or help. So, Sir, from the way in which he promised . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should not make a speech."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—I would certainly like to give grants to many institutions if possible.

I hope, Sir, the hon. Lady Member who moved the cut motion will kindly withdraw it."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply of the Hon. Minister, I must say, has not been quite satisfactory. In the past, the Hon. Minister did not implement the agreement that was arrived at between him and us at the conference that was held in his house with reference to Muslim education, as is evident from the fact that he abolished the Muslim Women's College, abolished Muslim Training Schools and also laid his axe on the Muslim Men's College. However, I am glad that he has to-day given an assurance that in future he will see to it that the above agreement is implemented and that the *status quo* is maintained with reference to Muslim institutions for the next five years. I rely upon him to sincerely adhere to his promise and completely change his attitude towards Muslims who are suffering from a state of dejection and despondering on account of his past acts. Before I withdraw my cut motion I want an assurance from the hon. the Education Minister that he will cease to regard the name of 'Muslim' as an anathema. I have to ask him for this assurance because his past acts have shown that he abhors the word 'Muslim' is continuously harping on the two-nation theory of Muslims. Even the other day when he went to a Muslim college

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he stated that Muslims must be victimized on account of the two-nation theory urged by them. In this connexion, I wish to draw his attention to the fact that not a mere two-nation theory but as a matter of fact a ten-nation theory is being propounded daily on the floor of this House and demand is preferred for an Andhra Province for a Kerala Province, and even for a full-fledged and independent Dravidastan."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member need not make a second speech."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I request him, Sir, to change his attitude and assure me in particular now that the Muslim Women's college has been abolished, that he would pass orders to the effect that all the Muslim girls eligible for higher studies are admitted in the Queen Mary's College."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I have no prejudice against any Muslim boy or girl, while in fact it is the prejudice that some persons are having against me. But, I must say that I have as much love, affection, regard and respect for the Muslim children of this country as the children of any other country and it is my job to help them in their education as much as the children of any other community.

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day I moved a cut motion against the demand of the hon. Health Minister but there is a little difference between him and the Hon. Education Minister."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I cannot allow a speech at this stage."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Sir, in view of the fact that the Hon. Minister has given me an assurance that he will in future see that the agreement that has been arrived at between him and us with respect to Muslim education in this Province will be implemented, I withdraw the cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the grant made.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day (Tuesday, the 15th March 1949).

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to starred question No. 876 asked by Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 14th March 1949, page 765 supra.]

Steps taken to increase the area under fruit cultivation in the Madras Province.

Orchard planting materials are being supplied to the public from the Government fruit nurseries by the Agricultural department of which there are now six. The largest of these is situated at Kodur and the departmental sales per year from this nursery amount to a little over 10,000 plants. About 7,000 plants are supplied on the average every year from the nurseries at Coonoor, Kallar and Burliar. The Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for attaching a fruit farm to each of the six Agricultural Research Stations in the Province. A scheme for extension of the nursery area at the Pomological Station, Coonoor, has also been sanctioned by Government for meeting the growing demand for hill fruit plants. A comprehensive scheme has been drawn up for the opening of five model orchard-cum-nurseries in the different regions of the Province and has been forwarded to Government of India for financial assistance. With a view to explore the possibilities of fruit cultivation in the Ceded districts, a soil survey of five selected centres has been undertaken. On the basis of the data collected in the survey, the Director of Agriculture has submitted proposals to bring under fruits about 5,000 acres in that tract. These proposals are under examination. The question of carrying out a similar survey in certain other areas of the Ceded districts is also under consideration. From the point at view of long-range improvements, the need for opening more Regional Fruit Research Stations has been recognized and proposals to open three such stations in the different regions of the Province, viz., near Rajahmundry, Mathurai and Taliparamba have been sent up to the Indian Council for Agricultural Research for financial assistance. To make available suitable personnel for research and propaganda, Diploma and Certificate courses in Horticulture are being run at present by the Agricultural department. Conjointly with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the setting up of an All-India Research Station for work on bananas has recently been sanctioned and the station will shortly commence work. The Provincial and regional fruit shows held every year serve to reinforce the departmental propaganda to stimulate fruit production and make the public fruit-minded.

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, the 15th March 1949.

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.

* 882 *Q.*—SRI K. SURAYYA:—"I am not putting the question, Sir."

* 883 *Q.*—SRI K. SURAYYA:—"I am not putting the question, Sir."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Though the hon. Member is not putting the question, can we take it up for supplementary questions, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, we cannot."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"Can the House have the reasons why the hon. Member is not putting the questions?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is not bound to give the reasons. He is at liberty not to put his questions."

Stocks of rice bags in Sri Rama Vilas Rice Mill, Kakinada.

* 884 *Q.*—SRI PERUMALLA NAYUDU (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that large stocks of rice bags were found hoarded in the month of July or August last in Sri Rama Vilas Rice Mill, Kakinada;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Collector of the district discovered the hoarded stocks and sealed the godowns to prevent blackmarketing;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that one Sri Nookala Venkataratnam, the contractor of the said Mill and the hoarder of the said stocks, obtained immediate orders from the Secretariat direct to the Collector for the release of the sealed stocks;

(*d*) whether any enquiry was held into the matter before ordering the release of the hoarded stocks; and

(*e*) if so, when and by whom?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"(*a*) *to* (*c*) No. Sri Nookala Venkataratnam, lessee of Sri Rama Vilas Rice Mill, Kakinada, held considerable stocks of paddy pledged with the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Kakinada, under the Key loan

system. The entire paddy was requisitioned by the Grain Purchase Tahsildar, Kakinada, in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) in June 1948 for the quick removal of the accumulated stocks of rice and paddy in the Circars in view of the then disturbed conditions on the Hyderabad borders. The Collector of East Godavari has reported that, in order to expedite the movement of these pledged stocks, he inspected the godowns of the miller and arranged for the prompt release of the stocks by the Bank after weighment. The keys of the godowns of the miller, Sri N. Venkataratnam, were in the custody of the Central Bank as the mortgagee in possession. During the Collector's inspection of the godowns both the miller and the agent of the Bank were present. The godowns were not sealed and there was no need to take such a step as the keys were with the Bank. Part of the stocks so requisitioned was removed in the shape of paddy to the deficit districts and the balance was released for internal consumption in the district itself.

" (*d*) & (*e*) Do not arise in view of the answer given against clauses (*a*) to (*e*) above."

Separation of the judiciary from the executive.

* 885 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the policy of the Government to separate the judiciary from the executive has been abandoned;

(*b*) if not, when the scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(*c*) if the scheme has been abandoned, whether the Government propose to explain the reasons for doing so?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (*a*) *to* (*c*) The scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive has not been abandoned, but has been postponed."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—" Is the Hon. the Minister aware of the dissatisfaction among the people due to the shelving of the scheme? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" The scheme has not been shelved, Sir."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In view of the fact that the separation of the judiciary from the executive will not take away the powers of the executive, will the Government consider the abandoning of the scheme? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" The Government do not propose to abandon the scheme."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" What is the reason for the postponement of the scheme, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" The matter is coming up for discussion under the demand for Administration of Justice and I do not know whether any particular reasons should be given now."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the answer given by the Hon. the Premier on the floor of the House that this scheme has been abandoned? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" The answer must be that it has been postponed. 'Abandoned' must be a mistake."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—" The hon. Minister stated in reply to Sri R. V. Swaminathan that he would give the reasons during the debate on the demand for administration of Justice. Is my impression correct, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I said that this matter has been raised in a number of cut motions and it must necessarily have to be answered."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—" In view of the fact that almost all the magistrates have been promoted from clerical ranks and they do not have any knowledge of law, is it not necessary for the Government to recruit people with a knowledge of my directly to these posts? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" It is a different question. This question does not refer to the recruitment of magistrates."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—" Arising out of the answer that this has been postponed, may I know, Sir, when it will be taken up again and implemented."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" As soon as the necessity for its postponement is over, it will be taken up, Sir."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—" Sir, is there any truth in the popular notion that this scheme is postponed on account of some advice given by the Central Government? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" It is better that my hon. Friend does not ask me for the confirmation of popular rumours. As far as we know, it is not so."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" What is the expenditure involved in the appointment of the committee which went into this question and what are the recommendations of the Committee, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government propose to give magisterial powers to the District Munsifs as is done in the State of Hyderabad? "

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MR. SPEAKER:—" This is a question dealing with the separation of the judiciary from the executive. If the hon. Member wants other details he may put a separate question."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Are the Government aware of the impression in the country that these committees are appointed to gain time—such a view has been expressed by the Hon. the Finance Minister himself in the other House, and there are as many as 27 committees appointed in the Education Department and a dozen committee in the other departments—and will they consider the advisability of giving effect to some of the recommendations of these committees, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" My hon. Friend has made a number of assumptions which are all wrong. If there are any such feelings in the country, I seek the help of my hon. Friend to disabuse their minds."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I remind the Hon. Minister of the statement made a few months ago by the Hon. the Leader of the House that everything connected with this scheme of the separation of the judiciary from the executive has been gone through and that the committee's report has been considered by the Government and that they were going to give effect to it almost immediately After that statement, may I know what made the Government defer the scheme further, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition was perfectly correct when he said that the scheme was ready. But we had to postpone it for other considerations."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Will the Government give a categorical reply ' yes ' or ' no ' to the question whether they would give effect to this scheme, instead of dilly-dallying and trying to give evasive replies, so that people may know something definite? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" The answer that I have given is absolutely definite. It has been postponed."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" The Hon. Minister said that it has been postponed for other considerations. Will he tell us what are those other considerations, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I have only reserved it for the budget discussion which will come later."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI:—" May I know, Sir, whether this scheme of separation has been examined and given effect in other Provinces like the United Provinces and if so, why this Province which is supposed to be more intelligent than other Provinces should be lagging behind? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" My hon. Friend's information about the other Provinces is absolutely wrong."

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SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—" May I know from the Hon. inister for Law which Minister is dealing with this subject? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" This subject ' Administration of Justice ' is being dealt with by the Hon. Premier, Sir."

Certain irrigation schemes in the Tirunelveli district.

* 886 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister r Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Tirunelveli district is a deficit area in food oduction;

(*b*) whether the Government have received any representaon from the District Irrigation Conference held on 18th August 48 regarding the priority to the following schemes:—

(i) Restoration of Sivalapperi tank;

(ii) restoration of Veyali and Malayadipatti tanks;

(iii) formation of a new channel from Alangulam to Nagalkulam;

(iv) formation of a supply channel from Vaipar to feed Vilathikulam; and

(v) Manimuthar reservoir; and

(*c*) what action has been taken and at what stage the scheme stands?

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

"(*b*) No representation has been received from the District Irrigational Conference. But a copy of the proceedings, dated 27th August 1948, of the Irrigation Sub-Committee of the District Congress Committee which mentioned these schemes has been received.

" (*c*) (i) The scheme for the restoration of Sivalapperi tank has been sanctioned.

(ii) The detailed investigation of the scheme for the restoration of Veyali and Malayadipatti tanks and the employment of staff therefor have also been sanctioned.

(iii) & (iv) The proposals relating to the formation of a channel from Nagalkulam to Alangulam and to the formation of a supply channel from Vaipar to feed Vilathikulam are still awaited from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

(v) The investigation of the Manimuthar Reservoir scheme has been sanctioned and it is now under investigation by a Special Division."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—" Sir, மணிமுத்தார் நிசர்வாயர் திட்டம், ஸ்ரீவைகுண்டத்தில் அணைகட்டும் திட்டம், முதலிய வேலைகளுக்கு முதல் Preference கொடுப்பது என்று original திட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறதா என் பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தெரிவிப்பார்களா? "

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" அதைப்பற்றி தனியாகக் கேட்டால் பதில் சொல்லமுடியும். "

MR. P. A. TSANGASWAMI :—" Will the Government consider the advisability of adopting the Manimuthar Reservoir scheme for feeding the rain-fed tanks in the taluks of Nanguneri and Trichendur? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" If the hon. Member would send to me a specific proposal in writing, I can ask the Chief Engineer to examine that aspect also.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" Sir, மணிமுத்தாறு சிற்றாயம் திட்டம் இவ்வருஷம் exhibition-க்கு வருவதற்கு சாத்தியமுண்டா ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" அப்படித்தான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். "

Representation of grievances through Members of the Assembly.

* 887 *Q.*—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (on behalf of Sri T. S. Pattabhiraman): Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government servants or the servants of local boards are prohibited from representing their grievances to the elected representatives, i.e., Members of the Legislative Assembly?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" Government servants and servants of Local Boards are not expected to approach non-officials for ventilating their grievances. The proper course for them is to seek redress by availing themselves of the remedies provided by the rules or orders applicable to their respective services."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" Does the fact that they are Government servants deprive them of their elementary right to represent their grievances to their representatives? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Rules do not contemplate any political pressure being brought to bear on the Government and the heads of departments. Any representation to the local representative will be called political pressure."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" Arising from the answer of the Hon. the Leader of the House that the Government servants are not expected to represent their grievances to the Members of this House, may I know whether there is an express prohibition and whether any such representation would be taken to be a breach of conduct rules? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" They have their own ways for remedying either individual or general grievances They can represent to the Government through the heads of the departments. It is not desirable that they should approach the local representatives especially for individual grievances."

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SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—" Would not the interference of the legislators cause embarrassment to the superior officers and also to the Ministry who have to deal with these things? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Any political pressure from any quarter will be an embarrassment to all concerned."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—" Sir, can an Association of the Government servants or the servants of local bodies represent their grievances to the Government? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The Association can represent to the Government directly."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is there any ban on any individual servant of the Government representing the matter to a M.L.A. or M.L.C. only for the sake of information? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, if any Government servant is directly or indirectly involved for any interpellation in this House by way of questions and other things, he is certainly precluded by the rules prescribed for the time being. So it is not desirable that the Government servants should approach M.L.As. to represent their personal grievances."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it open to a M.L.A. to get information from a Government servant for his own use? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is not desirable that M.L.As. should fish out information from the Government servants and ask them of their grievances which are numerous."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" Does the Hon. Minister realize that M.L.As. represent Government servants as well. These Government servants exercised their franchise at the time when we were elected. So, is it not the duty of the M.L.As. to represent their case before this House? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The Government represent M.L.As. Ministers sit on the Treasury Benches because they have the confidence of the people and the Government is capable of looking after the grievances of their employees."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is the Hon. Leader of the House aware that the present services rules do not prevent these people from representing their grievances to the representatives of the people? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Though they do not preclude them yet it is very undesirable that the Government servants should approach them."

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SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that a number of representations sent through the higher officers by the servants of local boards and others are not forwarded to the higher authorities? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" If specific cases are brought to the notice of the Government, they will certainly ask those people why they have not forwarded those applications."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, as the Hon. Leader of the House said that the Government represent M.L.As. may I know what is the use of this House? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, this House gives sustenance to the Ministry and also acts as a check on the Ministry."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he will be prepared to give an assurance that the Government will not pay any heed to the representation of M.L.As. on matters concerning the Government servants? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I need not give an assurance."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" May I know if it is the intention of the Government to debar any M.L.A. from putting questions about the Government servants or anything relating to the Government Departments? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" That is not the intention of the Government. Certainly, M.L.As. are entitled to put questions of a general nature such as dearness allowance and house rent allowance and also questions with regard to the general conditions of non-gazetted officers. But specific cases, certainly, are not desirable."

MR. L. C. PAIS:—" In answer to a supplementary question, the Hon. Leader of the House told the House that specific cases may be brought to his notice. May I ask why the Hon. Minister now says that individual grievances should not be brought before this House? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" This does not mean that the Government invites that specific instances may be brought to their notice. It also does not mean that the Government servants should approach M.L.As. to represent their personal grievances. "

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" In view of the fact that only genuine cases of grievances will go before the M.L.As. who in turn will be helpful to the Ministry as Members of the Assembly, is it not desirable that the M.L.As. must know such grievances and the angularities of the administration and by which they will be able to help the Ministry itself with good intentions? "

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is not always that both sides of the question are given to M.L.As. Only one-sided version is often given to M.L.As. and the M.L.As. are not in a position to verify all the aspects of the question."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, I want to rise a point of order. The answer as given by the Hon. Leader of the House, takes away the privilege of the Members of this House and I request the Chair to examine this point and tell us whether the Government can prevent us from acting on behalf of *bona fide* cases ? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, I would like to know the practice in the House of Commons whether an M.P. can take up the question of personal grievances of non-gazetted officers? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" As regards interpellations, generally I do not allow hon. Members to put questions relating to individual grievances. The Government servants have got their own method of redressing grievances. Suppose, a Government servant is not promoted or is depromoted and if a Member takes up his case and puts a question relating to that person, certainly I will not allow that question. It is not allowed in any Legislature or for that matter even in the House of Commons. Regarding the Government servants approaching M.L.As., I should say that they should not approach them to redress their individual grievances, but should approach through proper channel. Whatever that may be, the Chair has nothing to do with it. "

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" By the way in which the Hon. Leader of the House has answered this question, I must take it that he practically prescribes work for the M.L.As.?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am prescribing conduct for the Government servants. "

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I asked a definite question whether Members are not free to get information on any matter affecting the Government of this Province ? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" According to service rules, the Government servants should not approach the hon. Members of this House to represent their personal grievances. So, that rule must be obeyed by the Government servants. "

SRI P. NATESAN:—" Sir, the hon. Leader of the House told this House some time ago that M.L.As. have no business to fish out any information. Particularly in these hard days when there is no food, no water and no shelter, naturally there are a number of people who bring forward complaints from the various constituencies. In fact I have myself heard complaints from people in the mufassal areas though I am not supposed to represent them as I represent the Chamber of Commerce here. Sir, I have been told that there are very many cases of corruption amongst the Government officials and it is possible that one Government official may give that information. What we can do in that case? "

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MR. SPEAKER:—" The point is the Government servants should not approach M.L.As. to represent their personal grievances."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" The point is, a Government servant does not go to M.L.A. but a M.L.A. goes to a Government servant."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The Government cannot prevent hon. Members of this House from approaching the Government servants. But the Government can prevent the Government servants from approaching M.L.As.

SRI P. NATESAN:—" Sir, it is not as if a M.L.A. is trying to fish out any information from them. If we go about in our constituencies, both the Government and the non-Government servants give information which the Government may not like it to be interpellated in this House. After all, M.L.As. must have a right to put any question that like? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" I do not understand what the hon. Member has said. The question is, whether M.L.As. can be approached by the Government servants to redress their grievances. I say they should not approach them."

Supply of Government Press Communiqués and advertisements to certain papers.

* 888 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that some dailies like ' Bharata Devi ' are not supplied with Government Press Communiqués and advertisements; and

(*b*) if so, why?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (*b*) The question of inclusion or exclusion of a newspaper or journal from the Government list is one of executive discretion and convenience. The ' Bharata Devi ' was removed from the list because the paper chose to publish incorrect and misleading statements relating to Governmental activity."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—" Sir, is it the policy of the Government to remove any newspaper, which does not support the Governmental activities, from the Government list? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" That does not arise from my answer."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" How many of the vernacular newspapers are in the same category of ' Bharata Devi ' and which are not supplied with the Government's Press Communiqués and advertisements? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" There are numerous newspapers and journals and it is not possible to supply the Government communiqués to all these papers."

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SRI B. S. MURTHY:—" May I know the actual instance where ' Bharata Devi ' has misrepresented the Government and thus incurred the displeasure of the Government? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I remember one instance. The paper gave news editorially about certain conduct of the Premier in refusing an interview to the Chief Justice of a High Court. Immediately, the next morning the Premier issued a statement contradicting the allegation. But that statement was not published for a week in spite of persistent requests to publish it. And that is one instance."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" As ' Bharata Devi ' is a newspaper with a wide circulation, do the Government realize that this action will deprive the public of learning the information contained in the Government Press Communiqués? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I do not think the public will suffer on this account."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government advertisements are given for patronage or for publicity? And if it is publicity, why discrimination should be made against useful papers? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" The funds available for advertisements by the Government are limited. It is not possible to distribute advertisements among all the newspapers and journals that are being published and many newspapers and journals are of equal standing and circulation and we have to exercise our discretion and make a choice and while making a choice we do take into account all the factors referred to in connexion with ' Bharata Devi '."

MUHAMMED RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" May I ask whether it is a fact that there is a Press Advisory Committee in this Province also to whom any infringement on the part of any individual newspaper is referred to and whether it was observed in this case also? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" There is a Press Advisory Committee functioning in this Province and I do not remember whether this matter was referred to it. I would suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government in the past including the Britishers used to consider only the circulation of the newspapers without taking into consideration their political opinions and, if so, why this change of policy? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" Sir, I have already answered that many newspapers and journals are of equal standing and circulation and we have to make a choice because it is not possible to give advertisements to all newspapers and journals."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" Sir, is there any code of conduct which these newspapers should conform to in order to enable them to get the patronage of the Government? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" There is no question of patronage. The Government do not insist on any code of conduct. It is for the Press to have their own code of conduct which I am sure they are following."

11-30 p.m SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I ask how much money is being spent every year for advertisement by the Government of Madras? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKATAVATSALAM:—" A separate question may be put."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" Are the Government aware of the fact that the newspaper ' Bharata Devi ' is now giving more publicity and giving favourable news about the Premier, and whether on account of that fact is there any change in the attitude of the Government towards it? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" That question does not arise out of the answer given by me."

SRI B. ANANTHACHAR:—" Are the Government aware that through non-publication of the Government communiqués in certain newspapers they are penalizing the public also, and do the Government feel that there are other modes of punishing such newspapers? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I have already said that it is not possible to send our communiqués to all the newspapers and journals, and therefore it is for the people to choose the newspaper they would like to subscribe."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" May I know from the Hon. Minister from what date such issue of Press Communiqué, etc., were stopped, and will the Government reconsider the question in case they make amends? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" A separate question may be put."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" To get maximum support for the Government, is it not advisable to give advertisements to all newspapers indiscriminately? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" It is not possible, as the funds available with the Government are limited."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not a fact that there are large scale advertisers like Keymers and other people who are receiving commission from these papers. May I know whether the Government are getting any commission for the huge advertisements which are distributed throughout the province? If not, will the Government organize the Publicity Department on a commercial basis? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" When we discuss about the advertisement tax we will consider all this." (Laughter.)

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Apart from the question of advertisements, may I ask the Government, whether it is not proper for them to issue communiqués to all the newspapers for the benefit of the readers of those papers? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" Any number of newspapers and journals are being published and started day by day. Almost all of them ask us to include them in our list but it is not possible. Further I do not see why we should send our communiqué to certain journals and papers which are deliberately and persistently issuing misleading statements misrepresenting the Government activities, and would not even put contradictions issued for publication."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—" In view of the fact that the dailies in our Province are limited in number, may I inquire whether it is not desirable that the Government give advertisements to all the dailies, because they have also said that they are not making any discrimination on account of the political bias of the papers? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" Though the dailies in our Province are limited in number, still it is not possible to distribute communiqués among all of them."

Despatch of the M.S.P. to the Laccadives.

* 889 *Q.*—P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have recently ordered the despatch of the M.S.P. to the Laccadives; and

(*b*) if so, for what reasons?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (*a*) & (*b*) It is against public interest to answer the question."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not a fact that the Leader of the House gave an assurance on the floor of this House that he would constitute a committee to visit those islands and report about the conditions of those neglected people? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Yes, sometime ago I made that statement. But so far, we have not constituted a committee for the other Agency tracts and this question will be considered after that committee is formed."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is not the Hon. Minister aware that such a news item appeared in the papers, and unless the Government confirms or contradicts it, the public will not be able to know the incident in full? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am quite aware of the news item published in the ' Indian Express ' and other papers. But I cannot discuss it on the floor of the House."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Is it not a fact that some wrong or false petition was sent by some local doctor, and on the basis of it the Malabar Special Police was sent there and ultimately it was found that there was nothing of the sort and so the police had to return? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" That is why, I presume, the hon. Member thinks this Government always act on wrong information."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know what steps the Government have taken to prevent leakage of news from the Government departments? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is not leakage of news, Sir. When certain things happen, they are reported in the press, we do not issue any communiqué either for or against."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—" Is it not a fact that the maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the Government, and in case there was an occasion to send the Malabar Special Police or other police force to the Laccadives, did the Government send it? Why not the Government come forward and say, yes or no? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, I said, the Government refuse to answer the question. Because if I said, it was sent, then there will be a number of questions, ' why did you send it, for what did you send it; who sent the information and so on '. (Laughter.) All these supplementary questions can be avoided if I said, I cannot discuss it on the floor of the House." (Laughter.)

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—" Since there has appeared so much news in the papers, is it not in the interest of the public to give the correct version? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The correct version is that we have sent; there is no denying the fact; but why we sent it is a matter which I cannot disclose."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I ask, Sir, whether these islands are peopled entirely by Muslims? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Yes, Sir, that is our difficulty." (Laughter.)

Progress made in the Tungabhadra Project.

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

(*a*) the progress so far made in the execution of the Tungabhadra project and the approximate date by which it is expected to be completed; and

(*b*) whether the investigation of the high level channel has been taken up, and if so, when it is likely to be completed and if not taken up, why not?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (*a*) About ninety per cent of the excavation for the dam foundation has been done and grouting operations are in progress. Excavation in the remaining portions is in progress. The railway siding at Hagari Bommanahalli has been completed and some clerks' quarters have been completed and others are in progress. The work on the canal portion is in progress, and about 25 per cent has been completed. According to the present programme the project is expected to be completed by 1953.

" (*b*) Attention is invited to the answer given on 20th July 1948 to clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of Starred Question No. 48 and to the supplementary questions and answers and also the answer given on 8th February 1949 to the clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of Starred Question No. 695. There has been no further development in this respect."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I know whether the canals now dug are fit only for irrigation, or are they navigable also? If they are not navigable, will the Government consider the desirability of making them from even now navigable and irrigable canals? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I shall ask the very valuable suggestion of the hon. Member to be examined."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—" May I know how much money has been spent so far on this project? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I cannot be expected to carry with me statistics of expenditure so far incurred."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Sir, may I know whether the work is being carried on according to the scheduled programme or whether there has been some lag and whether it is a fact that with regard to the Nizam's side of the dam, there is considerable slackness and what steps the Government have taken to see that the programme is being kept? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" There was some delay during the days of Hyderabad Police action. Now work is going on, and we are doing our very best to complete it according to schedule."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—" May I know why there has been so much delay in starting investigation of the high-level channel when particularly this channel would serve areas which are more famine-stricken than other areas under the Tungabhadra scheme? "

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I may remind the hon. Member of my answer to a supplementary question put by him sometime back, that we do expect the high-level canal to be completed even before the low-level canal would be completed."

Alleged misappropriation, etc., in certain co-operative societies in Nellore district.

* 891 *Q.*—SRI PERUMALLA NAYUDU (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that cases of misappropriation, cheating or financial loss caused by dishonest transactions have occurred in the Co-operative Stores of Kurichedu, Nellore Town Police, Sullurpet Loan and Sale Society, Wholesale Co-operative Stores, Nellore, within the past four years;

(*b*) what the amounts involved in each were;

(*c*) what portion was recovered in each case;

(*d*) what steps were taken by the Co-operative department to book the wrongdoers;

(*e*) what the results of those steps were;

(*f*) what the amount involved is;

(*g*) what the period over which the offence occurred was;

(*h*) whether any complaint was filed;

(*i*) if not, why not;

(*j*) whether the District Judge, Nellore, had passed any adverse remarks against the management of the Wholesale Co-operative Stores, Nellore, within the last one year; and

(*k*) if so, what the remarks are?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"(*a*) *to* (*k*) The answer [a] is printed and placed on the table of the House."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Are the Government now convinced that co-operative societies are really a nuisance (Laughter) and are absolutely useless for the purpose of distribution, more especially because there has been some misappropriation in a number of small co-operative societies?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"Government are convinced that co-operative societies are a blessing to the people."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Is it not a fact that several cases of misappropriation of funds running to thousands of rupees have been found out, and the persons responsible for that have been let off, but the persons responsible for booking them in turn are booked and are being prosecuted in criminal courts?"

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 953–955 infra.

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THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent misappropriation."

Alleged temporary misappropriation of money from the Wholesale Co-operative Stores, Nellore.

* 892 *Q.*—SRI PERUMALLA NAYUDU (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state— ?

(*a*) whether it is a fact that temporary misappropriation of money happened in the Wholesale Co-operative Stores, Nellore, during 1947–48;

(*b*) if so, by whom;

(*c*) what the recommendation of the Public Prosecutor, Nellore, and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Nellore, in regard to this is; and

(*d*) whether the Registrar of Co-operative Societies recommended the prosecution and if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"(*a*) *to* (*d*) Printed copies [a] of the answer are placed on the table of the House."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know what is the rate of interest collected from these agents who kept the sum of Rs. 23,000 and odd with them for about three months?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"A separate question may be put."

Audit work in co-operative societies.

* 893 *Q.*—SRI PERUMALLA NAYUDU (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of co-operative societies in which departmental men are employed under Fundamental Rule 127 to attend to audit work;

(*b*) the amount recovered from co-operative societies under the headings (1) Central Banks, (2) Urban Banks, (3) Wholesale Stores, (4) Primary Stores, (5) Weavers' Societies, and (6) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (Unlimited) towards salaries of auditors under Fundamental Rule 127;

(*c*) out of this amount what the amount recovered from co-operative societies entitled to free audit under Rule XI of the Rules under Act VI of 1932 is;

(*d*) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to resolution No. VII of the V Tamilnad Co-operative Conference, resolution No. 38 of the XV Andhra Provincial Co-operative Conference, resolution No. 32 and the discussions at the XXIII Central Banks Conference, and resolution No. 4 of the V Madras Provincial Non-official Co-operative Employees Conference;

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 956—957 infra.

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(*e*) whether the Government contemplate to restore free audit facilities to all societies which were entitled to it instead of recovering audit fee from them under the Fundamental Rules; and

(*f*) whether the Government have under consideration the demand of co-operators to entrust audit to non-official co-operative institutions as voiced forth in the resolutions of the eleventh West Godavari District Co-operative Conference?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" (*a*) 683 as on 31st December 1948.

" (*b*) From 1st January 1948 to 31st December 1948—

		RS.
(1)	Central Banks	26,251
(2)	Urban Banks	48,535
(3)	Wholesale Stores	1,04,638
(4)	Primary Stores	1,54,951
(5)	Weavers Societies	1,57,198
(6)	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies ..	Nil.
(7)	Other Societies	21,061
	Total ..	5,12,634

" (*c*) Rs. 73,537.

" (*d*) Yes, Sir.

" (*e*) No, Sir. Recovery under Fundamental Rule 127 is ordered only when staff is sanctioned exclusively for the audit of a society or a group of societies at their own request. The fact that such a society or societies are eligible for free audit does not make any difference for purposes of this recovery. In the case of societies entitled to free audit the work is undertaken by the normal department staff and the question of deputation of special staff under Fundamental Rule 127 for their audit does not arise except when the societies themselves have made an express request in this regard.

" (*f*) No, Sir. It is not proposed to divest the Register of Co-operative Societies of the statutory responsibility that rests with him in the matter."

Scales of pay, etc., of shroffs.

[* 894 *Q.*—MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."]

SRI S. GURUVULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation has been received by the Government from shroffs regarding their scales of pay, etc., and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (*a*) & (*b*) Representations were received by the Government from shroffs in Revenue Department in 1947 and 1948, requesting the Government to revise the scales of pay fixed for the post of shroff in G.O. No. 78, Finance, dated 6th February 1947. The Government after a careful examination of their request declined to reconsider the scale of pay fixed already for the post."

Sanction of half of the expenditure as grant to Universities.

* 895 *Q.*—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government are giving half of the expenditure as grant to Universities in the Province?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Apart from the normal block grants that are being given, the other grants to the Universities are determined on the merits of each case and are not less than one-half of the expenditure on the scheme concerned."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—" May I inquire what is the amount of grant that is being given to the Universities, and whether the Government have got any right to interfere in the administration if any irregularity is reported?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" The grants that are given to the Universities are given in the budget estimate. I think I had occasion to read some figures during my reply to the general discussion of the budget. As regards any fault in the administration, normally the Universities are independent bodies in which the Government do not interfere. In very abnormal cases under section 28 (2) the Government may set up committees of inquiry."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he will come forward with a supplementary demand for the Madras University, in view of the fact that it has been given very insufficient grants this year?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" I do not know for what purpose the supplementary grant is to be moved."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—" May I know whether the Government have appointed a committee to inquire into some irregularity in the Annamalai University?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" The Government orginally intended to appoint a committee, but the Syndicate itself promised to go into the matter and appointed a committee and the Government Committee was not appointed."

11-45 am. SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know whether the Andhra University has applied for a two-third grant for the Department of Geo-Physics and what action the Government propose to take on it as the Government have abolished the University Grants Committee which would otherwise have enquired and made proper recommendation?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The hon. Member is asking two questions. I have dealt with the reasons for the abolition of the University Grants Committee yesterday in the House. Therefore it is not necessary for me to recount them. As regards the grant for the Geo-Physics Department, the Government sanctioned some grant this year, and a sum of Rs. 75,000 has been provided in the Budget for 1949-50."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Will the Government see their way to increase the grant that is set apart for the Geo-Physics Department."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"If I remember aright, we are paying in full."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—"In view of the fact tha the Annamalai University is not functioning properly and does no spend the money given by the students on the welfare of th students, will the Government consider the question of stopping further grants until they appoint an enquiry committee and ge its report?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"This question has got to be dealt with on specific and proper grounds, and without these, the Government are unable to do anything."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Will the Government extend the principle that they have adopted for secondary schools to the Universities and raise the grant from one-half to two-thirds?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The Government cannot accept the suggestion. Each proposal will have to be considered on its own merits."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"The Hon. Minister said that he did not know for what purposes grants had to be given to the Madras University. Is not the Hon. Minister aware that the Madras University has applied for a grant for the Extra-Mural Department, for the diplomas that it has instituted in the Department of Constitutional History, and the School of Languages which is very necessary now that India has attained independence? Will the Hon. Minister give a special grant for these purposes?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I think the hon. Member can come to the Government through the proper channel, namely, the University."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I know whether the demand by an University of some money for admission to their college is not a sufficient ground for the Government to interfere and constitute an enquiry committee?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"If that is so and if the hon. Member is prepared to give proof, certainly the Government will take up the matter."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the Government have laid down any conditions which the Universities have to satisfy to become eligible for grants?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I should like to give this general warning. Universities are autonomous bodies constituted under an Act of the Legislature. They have got their own governing bodies in the Senate and the Syndicate. I would request the Members not to lightly pass remarks on Universities which would detract from their dignity and affect the morale of the students."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know whether any University has committed any irregularity during the regime of this Government and, if so, which University it is, whether the Government have appointed any enquiry committee and whether the committee has recommended any action?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"This is too wide a question to be answered in a supplementary. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"My question has not been answered. My question was whether the Government have laid down any conditions which the Universities have to satisfy to become eligible for grants?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"When grants are given for specified purposes, they must be spent only on those purposes."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Since the representatives of this Assembly are on the Senate of the different Universities, may I know whether the Hon. Minister has received any complaints from them about the working of the Universities?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"As far as I know, no Member of this Assembly, who is on the Senate of any of the Universities, has given any complaints to me."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"Are the Government aware that the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University has drawn travelling allowance from two places for a single journey which he performed?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"This is a matter of detail."

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I am very sorry that such a question has been put. This Government have no material to answer the question. The proper body to take up the matter is the Annamalai University itself. If my hon. Friend has any specific complaint, let him give it to me in writing. I shall certainly have the matter enquired into."

Rural and local fund dispensaries.

* 896 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many rural and local fund dispensaries are not functioning for want of medical men;

(*b*) how many of these were functioning previously and how many have been newly sanctioned; and

(*c*) what steps the Government have taken to make the dispensaries function?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) & (*b*) Statement [a] is laid on the table.

"(*c*) The Government have issued instructions to the Special Officers of District Boards to advertise all vacancies and to appoint practitioners of Indian Medicine, where practitioners of Modern Medicine are not available. They may even appoint 'B' class practitioners approved by the Special Officer for the Reorganization of the Department of Indian Medicine, when 'A' class practitioners are not available.

Proposals for the enhancement of subsidy to attract Rural Medical Practitioners are now under consideration of Government."

SRI K. T. KOSALARAM:—"Will the Government make the posts attractive by increasing the pay attached to them?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The subsidy will be enhanced by 50 per cent."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know whether the paucity of qualified doctors is due to the fact that the Government have not provincialized the service?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The question of provincialization was considered. But it was not taken up because of the financial commitments involved in it."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"May I know why the villagers alone should be provided with the services of practitioners of Indian Medicine, while the urban people are provided with the services of Medical Graduates (M.B.B.S. qualified) at a higher cost to the Government?"

[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 957 infra.

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Villagers also are provided with the services of practitioners of Modern Medicine wherever such practitioners are available."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Instead of the system of single rural medical practitioners, will the Government encourage the system of collective medical practitioners being put in charge of a big rural hospital and entrusted with a wide jurisdiction?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"If the hon. Member gives me his proposal, I shall have it examined."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Are the Government aware that many rural dispensaries are closed for want of doctors, because the doctors are not well paid?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"That is the reason why provision has been made in the budget for the payment of enhanced subsidies."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether there is a wide complaint that medicines are not supplied in adequate quantities and in time?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The provision for medical supply has been increased."

SRI N. SAJEEVA REDDI:—"When 114 rural dispensaries were not functioning, what was the justification for sanctioning 19 new dispensaries instead of giving preference to the re-opening of old dispensaries?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It was not possible to get doctors to serve at the places where the dispensaries remained closed. But doctors may be available for service in places where new dispensaries are proposed to be opened."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"How are the Government going to meet the shortage of doctors by increasing the subsidy?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There are medical practitioners available. Increased subsidies may serve purpose of attracting them to the rural areas."

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—"Since the Government say that there are not enough doctors, will they consider the desirablity of sending medical graduates after their House Surgeons' Course to the rural parts on good remuneration?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There is a proposal under consideration to induce the Medical Graduates to go and practise in rural areas for some time."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"As some rural dispensaries remain closed for want of doctors since the outbreak of the Second World War, will the Government consider the desirability of transferring the Government doctors who have served in towns to serve in the villages for two or three years?"

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"No, Sir. The Government have provided for enhanced subsidies to attract doctors to rural areas."

DR. M. J. SAMUEL:—"Arising out of the answer that 'B' class practitioners may be appointed when 'A' class practitioners are not available, may I know whether the lives of people are safe in the hands of 'B' class practitioners?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Ordinary ailments can be treated by 'B' class practitioners."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"Since the Hon. Minister says that adequate funds are necessary, will he not be pleased to ask for more provision in the budget?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Funds have been allotted for the purpose."

SRI B. ANANTHACHAR:—"In the paper placed on the table of the House, a distinction is made between 'Modern' and 'Indian'. Shall we have it as 'Modern Indian'?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"'Modern' represents Modern Medicine and 'Indian' represents Indian Medicine. I hope the hon. Member understands the difference."

Firka development in the Nilgiris.

* 897 *Q.*—SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the village communication and rural water-supply scheme in the firka selected under the Firka Development Scheme in the Nilgiris district which were submitted to Government for approval have been sanctioned for execution;

(*b*) what are the schemes submitted and when they were submitted;

(*c*) whether the Government have taken any steps to provide necessary pipes for the works in this firka of hilly tracts; and, if so, what they are;

(*d*) what the amounts contributed or agreed to be contributed by the respective villagers towards the estimated cost of each water-supply scheme in the firka as sanctioned by the Firka Development Committee are;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the amounts raised by the villagers as their contribution towards the works, remitted into the Government treasury many months back are lying idle; and

(*f*) whether the Government intend to take any action in the matter; and, if so, when?

THE HON. DR. GURUBATHAM:—"(*a*) & (*b*) Two estimates for works connected with 'Village Communications' and four estimates for 'Rural Water-supply' works have been submitted by the Collector of the Nilgiris and action has been taken on them as indicated below:—

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Name of work.	Date of submission by the Collector.	Date of receipt with the Government.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Village Communications—			
1 Kundah Bridge Yedakkadu road.	30th September 1948.	12th November	The estimates were received with the Government after scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (Highways); the Government have accorded administrative approval to the execution of these works on 2nd December 1948 and the estimates were forwarded to the Chief Engineer (Highways) for according necessary technical sanction.
2 Pallada Manihalli road.	Do.	Do.	
Rural Water-supply—			
3 Ithlar Water-supply scheme.	30th September 1948.	....	The estimate submitted through the Sanitary Engineer and the Board of Revenue has not yet been received with the Government.
4 Balacola Water-supply Schame.	10th December 1948.	....	Do.
5 Meekeri Water-supply Scheme.	22nd December 1948.	....	Do.
6 Mukkimalai Water-supply Scheme.	18th December 1948.	20th January 1949.	The Government have sanctioned the execution of this scheme on 28th January 1949.

"(*c*) The question of making arrangements for the provision of pipes will arise only after the Government sanction the execution of the schemes.

"(*d*) The contributions received are Rs. 55,200, Rs. 9,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 5,000 in respect of Ithalar, Balacola, Mukkimalai and Meekeri water-supply schemes, respectively.

"(*e*) The villagers have collected voluntary contributions and have credited them into the treasury. The amounts can be utilized only when the schemes are taken up for execution.

"(*f*) The Government consider that the Ithalar Water-supply Scheme is beyond the capacity of the Firka Development Department. The question of sanctioning the remaining two water-supply schemes will be considered, when the estimates are received with the Government and they know definitely the size and quantity of the pipes required."

12 noon.

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, the answer is very long; it may be taken up to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have no objection, we shall take it up to-morrow."

Supply of khadi uniform to inferior Government servants.

* 898 *Q.*—SRI PERUMALLA NAIDU (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what progress has been made in the proposal of the Government to clothe the Government inferior employees in khadi uniforms;

(*b*) how much khadi has been so far used for uniforms; and

(*c*) how much khadi has been purchased for office, hospital and other Government purposes so far?

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"(*a*) In their Order Ms. No. 135, Firka Development, dated 15th March 1948, the Government directed that all the officers of the Government, who have been enjoined to use uniforms, should use khadi for the purpose. Some departments of the Government and local bodies make their purchases of cloth for uniforms of *menials* employed by them direct in the market and some other departments obtain their supplies through the Superintendent of Stationery, who purchases cloth and gets it made into garments. The Superintendent of Stationery had placed an indent for 16,000 yards of khadi required for making garments and the cloth is being supplied to him with instructions to have the garments stitched and issued quickly.

"(*b*) 49,767 yards of khadi have been supplied to departments of Government and local bodies for the purpose.

"(*c*) The information is given below:—

For offices	4,578 yards
For hospitals	18,047 yards
For other *purposes*	12,572 yards

Khadi production.

* 899 *Q.*—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total production of khadi for one month in this Province;

(*b*) how much of this quantity is being exported outside the Province or abroad annually;

(*c*) what facilities the Government are giving to the khadi producers as against mill-made cloth; and

(*d*) whether the Government have been providing such export facilities to them?

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"(*a*) The khadi produced in the seven Government Intensive Khadi centres is about 56,400 yards per month. According to the information available with the Government, the Tamilnad branch of the All-India Spinners' Association produces about 2 lakhs of yards and the Andhra branch about 30,000 yards of khadi per month. Correct figures of production by private producers in the Province are not available with the Government.

"(*b*) The khadi produced by the branches of the All-India Spinners' Association is transferred to other branches in India according to requirements. Actual figures of exports of Khadi outside the Province by the branches the All-India Spinners' Association or by private dealers are not available with the Government. Khadi produced in the Government centres is not exported outside the Province.

"(*c*) & (*d*) The question is not clear. Khadi is primarily intended to be consumed in the areas where it is produced. Special varieties are allowed to be exported outside the Province—

(i) on the strength of certificates issued by the branch Secretaries of the All-India Spinners' Association: and

(ii) under the cover of permits issued by the Provincial Textile Commissioner."

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

II.—DECORUM IN DRESS OF MEMBERS.

* THE YUVARAJA OF PITHAPUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of information. In view of the sartorial variations in this House, Sir, I like to know from you, what the proper dress for the Parliament of this Province is, whether it be Indian or Western, as I feel, that decorum in dress is as important as decorum in conduct and speech."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"May I submit, Sir, that any decent dress will be permitted in this House, including a shirtless dress?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has, in fact, raised a point of order and the Chair is expected to give a ruling. However, the Hon. Leader of the House is not prevented from having his own say in this matter.

"Regarding this matter, the dress of a Member depends upon the climate of the country, his habits, his customs and civilization. Any neat dress that suits our climate will do. Regarding what neatness is, it is not for me to define.

"In this connexion, I have had correspondence with the Speaker of the House of Commons on this matter and I am sure it will be interesting to the House to know his opinion about the dress that a Member of Parliament should wear. If the House wants, I shall read the copy of the cable that I received from him. (Hon. Members: 'Please do so, Sir.')

"The House will remember that some time ago, the hon. Lady Member, Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin, raised the question of dress in this House. Then I wanted to know the dress that is being insisted on in the House of Commons. Immediately, I sent

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a cable to him in the matter and here is his reply, which was received some time ago. He says ' *Members attend in suits which include at least jacket and trousers (stop) proper dress presumably varies with climate (stop) minimum standards will be fixed by good sense of the Assembly and if necessary regulated by the standing order.*'

" If the Hon. Leader of the House brings in any motion regarding the prescription of dress and other things, I have no objection to appoint a Committee to go into it. "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I am sure, Sir, there cannot be any unanimity of opinion on this question. The Muslim Members would like to have their sherwani, while the Hindu Members would like to have their usual dress, namely a cloth, an upper cloth, with or without a shirt. I think, Sir, it is unnecessary to prescribe any particular standard of dress in this House. Any decent dress will do."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Speaker of the House of Commons has stated anything about members coming without any dress? "

* SRI P. NATESAN :—" Sir, since I came to this House, I was always interested on this question of dress for the Members of the House, because I have seen that gentlemen like my hon. Friends, Mr. N. S. Varadachari and Mr. Vedaratnam Pillai, have always been coming to this House, even without a shirt, with a bare body with an upper cloth, so much so, that their entire body is sometimes exposed. Let me tell you, Sir, that I too propose to come without even the upper cloth, because it is so hot here at this season of the year. Even to-day, I have come with only a shirt and trousers on. I should like to ask you, Mr. Speaker, whether it is not desirable that a proper dress might be insisted on the Members of the House, which would give the House and themselves a certain amount of prestige. After all, simply because this is a hot country, it should not be supposed that we could come without any dress at all. If the Hon. Leader of the House is prepared to tolerate any kind of dress, then I submit, Sir, it would be very derogatory to the reputation and dignity of this august Assembly of Madras."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—" Sir, apart from the question of decent or not decent dress, may I make a very sporting offer to my hon. Friend, Mr. Natesan? Let him take a charka and spin yarn for me. Then I shall certainly make shirts out of it and wear them. "

* SRI P. NATESAN :—" Sir, this House is not concerned with charka. After all the charka may be an emblem of a certain institution which, of course, my hon. Friend Mr. Varadachari is perfectly entitled to join and encourage. But so far as we, in the opposition, are concerned, we are only thinking of a decent and proper dress for this Assembly and I think it is surely very derogatory to the dignity of this House for Members to come without a shirt or even an upper cloth."

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III.—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND IV—FOREST.

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

' *that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 83,25,100 *under Demand No. IV—Forest.*'

" The Forest department administers a total area of about 17,416 square miles of reserved forests in this Province.

" A sum of Rs. 83,25,100 is required for expenditure under four major heads, namely, (1) General Direction, (2) Conservancy and Works, (3) Establishments and (4) Charges in England as explained on page 59 of the printed budget memorandum supplied to the hon. Members.

" The amount required under ' General Direction ' is Rs. 1·74 lakhs. The pay and allowances of the Chief Conservator and his office, contingent expenditure of his office, and the expenditure on the purchase of clothing and equipment for all Forest establishment will be met from this amount.

" The amount required under ' Conservancy and Works ' is Rs. 39·59 lakhs. The expenditure required for the exploitation of timber and other forest produce from the valuable forests, for regeneration and replacement of exploited areas, for the extension of casuarina plantations and the general maintenance of the forests in a state of normal efficiency, for the formation and maintenance of forest roads and bridges and buildings, for the feed and upkeep of elephants and draught animals maintained by the department, etc., is provided for under this head.

" The amount required under ' Establishments ' is Rs. 41·27 lakhs. The expenditure on the pay and allowances of the Conservators and District Forest Officers, the Working Plan Officers, the Provincial Silviculturist, the Forest Utilization Officer and the Forest Engineer and their staff and contingencies, chenchu establishments and training schools for forest subordinates, etc., is provided for under this head.

" The ' Charges in England ', estimated at Rs. 65,000, represent mainly the leave salary and sterling overseas pay of officers on leave in England.

" Provision has been made in the budget estimate for the following new schemes of expenditure :—

(1) Transfer of panchayat forests in the Chingleput and South Arcot districts to the Forest department.

(2) Grant of house-rent allowance to forest guards and watchers where Government quarters are not available.

(3) Opening of a separate dispensary at Topslip in Coimbatore South Division.

(4) Provision of improved amenities for Forest staff.

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"The Demand includes a total provision of Rs. 2,03,200 for expenditure for these schemes.

"Every advanced country has recognized the need for reserving about 20 per cent of the country's total area as reserved forests. The Madras Government have accepted this as their target. But the present area under reserved forests in the Province is only about 12 per cent. In order to achieve the target of 20 per cent, it has been decided to take over the management and regeneration of panchayat forests to plant babul trees in tank foreshores, to plant trees in waste lands by kumri method, to plant casuarina in vast areas, and to enforce strict control over the private forests prescribing working plans for them in order to make them really serve the purposes of forests.

"The forests under the control of the Forest department are either valuable timber forests or forests which should be preserved for ensuring supply of fuel and provision of grazing facilities or for climatic reasons such as to attract rains, to prevent soil erosion and to regulate the flow of water in tanks and rivers. The policy of Government is therefore to maintain these forests in a state of normal efficiency in order to ensure that the supply of timber and fuel, the grazing facilities and the agricultural prospects of the countryside are not seriously affected. This policy is achieved by the systematic exploitation of timber and other produce from the valuable forests and the regeneration and replacement of exploited areas according to approved working plans prepared on the basis of accepted principles of forestry.

"The preservation and conservation of forests, regeneration of exploited areas and afforestation of new areas, regarding which some of the hon. Members have given notice of cut motions are already being attended to by the Forest department. As far as possible, no forest is exploited earlier than according to the working plan, and exploited areas are regenerated according to working plans. Regarding afforestation, so far about 22,000 acres have been planted with casuarina besides the afforestation of the Hazari and Cennar barks in Rayalaseema. Schemes for afforestation of waste lands in Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai, Ramnad and Tirunelveli districts are under consideration.

"The forests supply the agricultural and domestic requirements of the agriculturists in the matter of small timber for implements and house-building, fuel, grazing and green manures. The Government have been considerate in regard to the interests of Harijans especially in the matter of applications for assignment for forest lands and their representation in the staff. Lands have been assigned wherever possible and directions have been issued to the effect that preference should be given to Harijans in the matter of appointment to the posts of Rangers, Forest Guards and Watchers. The Government have also prescribed a lower qualification for Harijans for direct recruitment to post of Rangers.

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"A suggestion has been made that lease of lands in steep slopes on the Nilgiris for potato cultivation and then for wattle should be restricted and made in consultation with the Soil Conservation Board. This will be considered by the Government.

"The Government have not overlooked the need to create village fuel plantations. They have decided to transfer the management of panchayat forests to the Forest Department for regeneration and exploitation according to the prescriptions of the working plan. These forests in six districts to a total extent of about 1,550 square miles have already been transferred to the Forest Department. When regenerated they will serve as village forests for fuel, small timber and fodder.

"The Forest Department is already yielding a good revenue to the Government. The net revenue was Rs. 63·73 lakhs in 1945–46, Rs. 78·96 lakhs in 1946–47 and Rs. 94·60 lakhs in 1947–48 and a gross revenue of Rs. 148·17 lakhs is anticipated for 1949–50. Any suggestion for increasing the revenue will be considered.

"Now I move that the demand for Rs. 83,25,100 under Forest be granted."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,25,100 under Demand IV—Forest'."

12-15 p.m.

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

'that the allotment of Rs. 83,25,100 for Forest under Demand IV be reduced by Rs. 100'.

"I move this cut, Sir, so that the forests may not be cut. Sir, we have not realized the importance of the forests as of the greatest national wealth, but we are only trying to make benefit out of them without taking proper steps to maintain and develop them. I should like to quote, Sir, what Lord Buddha has said about the usefulness of the forests. This is what he says:

'The forest is a peculiar organism of unlimited kindness and benevolence that makes no demand for its sustenance, and extends generously the products of its life ..... provides protection to all beings offering shade even to the axe-men who destroy it.'

So, Sir, the benefits which we derive from the forests cannot be put in a few words. If I am asked as to what benefit is derived from the forests, my only answer will be: What is it that we do not get from the forests? That is the best answer, Sir, that could be given. There is also a Tamil proverb, Sir, which says:

கடலை அண்டு அல்லது மலையை அண்டு

'Kadalai andu allathu Malayai andu'

That means, Sir, that if you want to live in this world either depend upon the sea or depend upon the forests. After all, Sir, our civilization also started from the woods. Even to-day our interests are closely bound with the forests in all ways.

[S. A. F. Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur]

"When I see, Sir, the amount that is required under this Demand I am really sorry. It is done in the usual way that you people do. Whenever the Ministers used to meet with merciless criticism from this side of the House I used to sympathise with them. I now think, Sir, that it is even a sin to show mercy to them. What is the meaning of this amount, Sir? They want only Rs. 83 and odd lakhs for the forest department. I think this will not be sufficient even to purchase a packet of snuff for each of those aboriginals who live in the forests.

"Sir, the Hon. the Minister was going on enumerating a number of reforms which either he proposes or which he has already executed. It may not be out of place here, Sir, to request him to see what is going on in America. In Canada, they are making an inland channel spending several crores of dollars. What is the object with which they take the channel into the interior to the extent of 2,000 miles where the steamer which goes through the channel will have to travel at different water levels by means of the lock system? Sir, it is only for connecting the timber producing area with the Pacific Ocean, so that timber may be taken to the different parts of the world. This is their object. If we only develop our forest resources, we need not go in even for loans for industrialization. We now want about Rs. 55 crores for our yearly expenses. By the development of the forests we can get even double that amount.

"Sir, among the so many things that we get from the forests, the most important thing is green manure. I have stressed this point already. Sir, the life of the people and the life of the animals depend upon some kind of organic matter. The other day when I said that chemical fertilizers were no good for this country, the hon. Member from Guntur criticised me in a way. Then I said that only organic manures were good. There are proofs and research and experiments have been carried out to prove that chemical manure only stifles the land and that it is only the organic manure and the farmyard manure that are good for cultivation.

"Again, Sir, the same hon. Member said that I must go and study things. I am only sorry for him, Sir, and I do not want to say anything more regarding that. The other day when I was speaking about some other demand, Sir, I said that we would be getting some Rs. 1,320 crores worth of manure if we only conserved all these things and if we took the necessary steps to save our organic manures. Here I would like to quote what Col. MacCarrison has said with regard to this organic manure. After elaborate experiments Col. MacCarrison has said:

'Plants cannot thrive nor their seeds attain to the fullest "Reproductive" quality unless they receive organic substances for their food. Even the nutritive quality of foodgrains is visibly affected by the nature of the manure applied. Wheat grown on soil treated with farmyard manure has 17 per cent more nutritive value than what is grown on soil treated with chemical manure alone. When pigeons were fed on the grains produced by chemical manure alone they died away in three months lacking the life-giving energy.'

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I do not know how to explain further, Sir. I need not learn science from my hon. Friend from Guntur, Sir, and I do not think he knows something more than what I have quoted about this matter.

"Regarding the extent of the area of the existing forests I agree with our Hon. Minister. Expert opinion is that in any country we must have at least 20 per cent as forest area. Forest is not only for taking firewood, extracting gum and green manure and all these things, Sir, but the very life of the country depends on the forests. Unless we have good forests our agriculture also will fall down. May I know how many minutes more I have, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Five minutes more."

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Give me at least 10 minutes more, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, it is not possible."

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Last year alone, we have made Rs. 1·25 crores from the forests without spending anything. We have been simply milking the cow without feeding it. We would have got more, Sir, but for the fall in the price of sandalwood. Now I have to leave so many other points, Sir, for want of time. If the Hon. the Speaker has the kindness he can allow me 5 minutes more. Prophet Mohamed has said:

ومالا نعام الا بالتعام *

Now I shall come to another point, Sir. The other day in answering a question the Hon. the Minister said that they were not giving permits for automobiles to run on gas as there was a shortage of charcoal. We are also short of petrol, Sir. Please imagine, Sir, as to how much of petrol we import every year. It is about 1·75 crores of gallons. Here when we want to make charcoal in the forests, they say, 'Please do not do it.' If we prepare charcoal properly, Sir, we can save crores and crores of rupees which we spend on the import of petrol.

"It is stated by the experts, Sir, that we are having 15 per cent of our area under forests in this Province whereas the target is 20 per cent and the percentage for the whole of India put together is only 11 per cent. In that respect we are in a better position than others. But the experts also say, Sir, that we must have 30,000 acres of forests so that they should be developed and more areas of forests should be created.

"Sir, the next thing that is threatening us is denudation and the erosion of the soil. The experts say that great cities with

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populations of 5 and 8 lakhs were devastated and beautiful valleys of cultivable lands are to-day barren deserts. What is the reason? The reason is the cutting away of the trees from the forests. You may ask how it is.

12-30 p.m. "Sir, Nature's economy is very mysterious. I was told that the failure of our regular monsoon also was due to the cutting away of the trees in the Western Ghats during the Second Great War. This is exactly true. On account of that, we are also not having our seasonal rains regularly. I shall let you know what is going on in the Nilgiris and Kodaikanal. Unless the Government take timely action and necessary precautions, our position will be still worse, our tanks will have to be dry, all our fields will have to be uncultivated and wet lands will have to become nothing but deserts. Now, the surface soil in Ootacamund and also in Kodaikanal is being gradually removed. Till now, three inches surface soil has been removed. In five years, this has been washed away at the rate of 100 tons per acre per year. Sir, what is the quantity which can be washed away normally and naturally? The quantities are 6 tons in grass lands, 18 tons in fallow fields, and 30 tons in shallow inter-cultivated lands. At this rate, if we do not take necessary precautions and if we do not get experts from outside and conserve the forest soil and get back this 3-inch of surface soil, it will take 450 years to get the three inches top soil from the sub-soil. If such a thing is allowed to go on, what will happen? There will be no trees and all the grass portion will go away. Immediately after a rain, soil erosion takes place and gullies are formed. Debris and also sand are taken into the irrigation channels and tanks and finally cultivable lands become useless.

"These are the things which I want to say. I request the Hon. Minister, though he may or may not attach importance to other things, to take necessary action regarding the conservation of the soil. Forest is not a thing of our creation. This was handed over to us by our forefathers and we have to give it to our progeny. It is a trust property and we should be honest in handing over that property to our progeny."

HAJI K. M. AHMAD KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I second this cut motion. I want to suggest certain important points regarding this Demand. From my experience in Malabar, I find it has got wide scope for improvement in the matter of forest products like bamboos, timber and other materials. Bamboos in Wynaad and other places are not put to use in the area and this results in waste. There is every scope for improvement in Wynaad not only for starting a paper mill but also gold mines and even petroleum products. So, this is a matter which deserves to be given due consideration. The Wynaad Colonization Scheme has been taken up and it has proved that it is a place where there is scope for improvement. Wynaad is highly malarial and this situation can be improved by the Colonization Scheme and by anti-malarial work. According to me, these bamboo forests are the places for the malaria mosquitoes to multiply, especially in the rainy season. These mosquitoes are mostly in Wynaad taluk. The

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position can be improved if these bamboos are cut and used. In Wynaad, even if bamboos are allowed to be freely cut, nobody is prepared to cut them and remove them. If a paper mill is established there, I think these can be utilized. The labour is cheap there. The Government should take up anti-malaria operations. This is one of the most important things which the Government should take into consideration. The Government should consider the matter and see that something is done in this direction.

"I want to stress upon the Minister the use of elephants. Elephants are very useful for extraction of timber from forests. They are also useful in factory work. So, elephants hold an important place there. But the forest elephants are put now on reduced food ration. The Collector has reduced the ration to the elephants to 6 oz. It is only like a pill to them. I should like that they are given at least 30 oz. each. In pre-war days we were getting 25 to 30 oz.

"Next, Sir, elephants are not now-a-days captured by the department. There is vast scope for getting some more money by capturing elephants from the forests. They can very easily capture elephants and sell them away to the public, either after training them or without even training them. The Government can get a good price by selling elephants in public auctions.

"The grant is reduced for maintenance of roads. The forest roads are very bad, especially in certain areas of Wynaad and Nilambur. If only these roads are improved by metalling, they can be utilized for exploiting timber which can be taken either in lorries or even in carts, at less expense than at present. So, I request the Hon. Minister to pay attention to this matter.

"We want a Special Forest College in Malabar. So many students have now to go to other far-off places from Malabar for instruction. Malabar contains various useful products. So, it is up to us to improve it and get some more amenities and benefit out of the forest wealth. We want a college to carry on research work in the Forest department. So, it is essential for the Government to open a college there. After all, it will not be very expensive like the other colleges. It will not be a very big college and it will not require a big amount like the Medical College and the Engineering College. Only a professor of the grade of District Forest Officer is necessary. So, I request the Government to consider the matter sympathetically.

"Sir, I want to stress upon the Hon. Minister the need for erection of buildings in forest areas. In certain camps in the forest areas of Wynaad and Nilambur, I have seen forest elephants appearing suddenly. It is desirable that we should have protection there. After all, it is a part of our own country and we should improve it.

"In small areas which cannot be called forests, where there is fugitive cultivation, before the introduction of forest restriction, a small officer may be appointed to investigate the matter and see

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whether they are growing much timber or whether they cannot be utilized for fugitive cultivation. Such places may be allotted to the persons who apply. We have got Harijan uplift and so many other things. I want all to come and enjoy, especially in these hard days, when we are struggling for our existence and for food. It is high time that the Government considered this matter. They are small places where shrubs grow each area more than 100 acres in extent. These areas may be given for cultivation of paddy. Even now, I understand some people have started cultivating jute and other things.

"Finally, Sir, I hope the Hon. Minister will give his kind consideration to all these matters."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that the allotment of Rs. 83,25,100 under Demand IV—Forest be reduced by Rs. 100'."

12-45 p.m. *SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the Demand which has been moved by the Hon. Minister in charge of Forests. Sir, the speech of the Minister when making the Demand has cleared many of the grounds about which myself and other friends have given token cut motions. I am really thankful that he has conceded to the Harijans some of the facilities that they have been asking for for years together. In his opening speech he has said that he is considering and also issuing orders about leasing and assignment of lands to the Harijans. I have also pointed out the paucity of men from my community in the Forest department. He has been kind enough to tell us that he is considering the lowering of qualifications so that members of this unfortunate community can find a place in Forest services. The other day in the Nilgiris, a Forester who was serving in the department from 1943, due to certain technicalities in the rules, had to be sent away. As a rule, most of the people who are in the Forest department have to go to forests and suffer from fever. A man who has been there for nearly five years and who has been told by the higher authorities that he will not be sent away, has been sent away due to certain technicalities in the rules. A representation in the matter is now pending with the Secretary of the Department, and I am sure the Hon. Minister will see that something is done to this unfortunate young man.

"I find several suggestions have been made to improve forests in our Province. According to the new set up, knowing the demands in our country, the forest policy must be of a comprehensive nature whereby it can give some solace to the villagers. The present need is that the villagers require fuel. They also require fodder for their cattle and some timber for house construction and fencing. The Government are following a plan that has been in vogue for many years. But the present planning must be to give a re-orientation so that the common man in our Province can get some advantage from forests. I urge upon the Hon. Minister that he will devote some time to this question. I know he is

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loaded with many responsibilities, but if he gives some time, and takes some line of action in the Forest department, he can do more to help the poor agriculturists.

"This Province must be thankful to the Hon. Minister for two of his noble actions in connection with the Forest department. He has himself seen the greatest havoc that has been played in our Province due to the sheet erosion and gully erosion, and he has been able to set up a Soil Conservation Board. Fortunately for us he has deputed the Provincial Silviculturist as the Secretary to that Board. I find that he is a man of great qualities and qualifications to deal with a subject of this nature. I myself was able to read some of his literature. I find that this officer who has been deputed for this work has excelled in all ways, and I feel that under his secretaryship, the Soil Conservation Board will show greater satisfaction in the matter of soil erosion.

"I find in the budget in this connection a provision of Rs. 8,100 has been made. I feel it is a very meagre amount. When the Government and the whole Province are anxious for the improvement and preservation of the soil, an amount like Rs. 8,100 is a drop in the ocean.

"The Hon. Minister proposes to bring in legislation for soil improvement, bunding and contour draining. The Bill is already before a Select Committee, and the Hon. Minister is trying to perfect it. But, unless the Government come forward with subsidies to help the poor people to put up bunds what will happen? The poor people in the early stages did not know what will become of the soil and how to protect the soil. The poor people must be given something so that they may put up some bunding and conserve the soil according to the legislation that will be on the anvil of this House in the next few months. Unless they are given some subsidies, the poor agriculturists will not be in a position to give effect to the provisions of the legislation that will be enacted. I feel sincerely that the Hon. Minister will see that something is done to relieve the agriculturists so that the legislation that will be passed after some time will have effect.

"I find a provision of Rs. 10,000 made for forest regeneration, while last year the provision was Rs. 90,000. The Hon. Minister himself said that he is trying to increase the acreage under forest in our Province and reafforest many of the areas in districts where there has been bad exploitation. But I do not know how he is going to do that with this Rs. 10,000. Forest acreage in our Province is only 12 per cent, and it is not much when compared to other Provinces. As a Province having agriculture as the backbone, I feel that the forest area must be improved in a greater degree. The Hon. Minister invited suggestions as to how to get more revenue from this department. He also told us what they have been getting during the last three or four years. I would point out that the Government of India and the Provincial Government are greatly interested in wattle cultivation. Hitherto we have been getting wattle bark and the essence of wattle bark from South Africa. We know what is happening in South Africa now about race and

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colour distinctions. Therefore, it is hight time that our Province comes up and makes a greater effort in establishing our own plantations for wattle cultivation. There are some limited concerns—I mean private enterprise—that have risen in the Nilgiris who want to take up large extents of forest land for wattle cultivation. I know that some of these private people have already submitted schemes to the Hon. Minister and also to the Government of India as to how the Government can profit by leasing out large extents of forest land without deterioration to the soil, and thus add to the wealth of this particular department. I am sure the Hon. Minister will give very careful consideration to this matter, because at present there is lot of unemployment in the Nilgiris. If the Hon. Minister makes up his mind and gives a real incentive to wattle cultivation, that will not only relieve the congestion in the labour classes on the Nilgiris, but it will also give an avocation to all those poor and needy agricultural labourers.

"Sir, the Nilgiris is considered to be one of the wooded districts in this Province, and great efforts have been made to remove fuel from the Nilgiris to other Provinces. During the Advisers' regime when the War was on, a great exploitation has taken place with the result that a greater acreage of lands have been exploited. Instead of afforestation, disafforestation was the order of the day. I feel sure that the Hon. Minister in his anxiety to improve the forest wealth of this country will come with a greater scheme to afforest a bigger acreage in the Nilgiris so that it can serve not only the district of Nilgiris, but all those districts which are nearby. With these observations, Sir, I support the Demand."

S. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by Mr. Sinna Kaziar. While doing so, I think I have to differ from some of the views he has expressed about chemical manures. I think from his speech that he is a champion of organic manures. Perhaps this is due to a lack of knowledge of chemical manures and their enormous contribution to food production. The forests of our country are our national wealth and natural wealth also, considering their immense contribution to the welfare and well-being of our people and also to the revenues of this Province. These forests are giving us revenue in the shape of timber, firewood, charcoal, bamboos, sandalwood, and many other major and minor products like barks, myrobolams, etc., which are so much in demand by the tanning industry of this Province. This Province has got nearly 16·8 per cent of forest area and it awaits our exploitation and improvement. Of course by exploitation it does not mean that we have to disafforest all the forests and make the forests extinct. If you do so, it will be very bad for our Province, because forests are not only the natural wealth of this Province but also they stand as barracks against climatic conditions, the absence of which will affect the health of the people.

"We find from this year's Budget that the revenue from this department has decreased. The reason for the decrease is attributed to the decrease in the price of sandalwood. But I do not

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accept this conclusion of the department. I feel that there is some defect in the department or in the set up of the department or in the officials. I know there are many malpractices taking place in the sale of forest produce. I will quote an instance so that the Hon. Minister may think over it, and see that such malpractices do not continue. Whenever forest products or bamboo coupes are put up for sale, the Forest Officers send notification of the auction sale to the contractors. The sale will take place on a certain date. When actually the contractors go there on the specified date, they postpone the sale to some other date. They go on postponing the sale several times till all the contractors except one or two get disgusted, and do not attend the sale. These officers will then give the tender to the remaining one or two contractors who are hand in glove with the officers. This malpractice is going on. If these malpractices continue, how is the Hon. Minister going to increase the forest revenue? I think the Hon. Minister will think over this matter, and see that these malpractices are remedied.

"I also want to point out that the tender system in the sale 1 p.m. of timber and other soft wood and hard wood should not be adopted, because this tender system leads to some kind of corruption.

"Then, Sir, in the forest areas, we have got a road mileage of only 3,000. That means that there is not sufficient road mileage. If we want the various forest produce to be brought to the people, then we must have good roads. If we have good roads, then we can bring all forest produce easily and sell them at cheap prices to the consumers. I hope, Sir, Government will consider this suggestion of increasing the road mileage in the forest areas.

"Then, one other matter which I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister is this. I have not actually seen it myself but I have heard about it, and that is that there is a dearth of labour in the forest areas and people resort to forced labour in those areas, and that this forced labour is paid much less. Even though much labour is extracted from them, they are paid very little. That is what happens in the forest areas. If that is so, I think it is a blot on our society. I hope the Hon. Minister will see that such things do not happen and this forced labour is eliminated.

"Another important matter in the forest areas to be looked into is malaria. Malaria is very much rampant but there are no good measures taken to prevent this malaria. I think in this year's Budget some provision is made for anti-malarial operations in the forest areas. I want to know whether there is any such provision."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Yes."

S. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I would ask the Hon. Minister to make more provision and see that the health of the people in the forest areas is not spoiled on account of this malaria and such other diseases.

"Then, Sir, another thing which I want to bring to the notice of the Government is about the experimentation in the cultivation of wattle-bark in the Nilgiris and other such areas. Sir, we are

importing into this country a very large tonnage of this wattle-bark which is needed in our tanneries and we pay crores of rupees for that. If we can cultivate that wattle-bark successfully in our forests, I think we can avoid this expenditure and also help our tanneries. With these suggestions, I support the cut motion."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, of course, we are to-day flattering ourselves with the net revenue of Rs. 60 lakhs from the Forest department. Ten years ago, there was hardly a net revenue of Rs. 10 lakhs. The then Premier asked me one day, half in earnest and I suppose half in a mood of enquiry, whether the net revenues from the Forest department would ever mount to one crore of rupees. I think, Sir, this figure can be arrived at. Sir, the administration running the Forest department mainly concentrates on the extraction of timber, sandalwood and fuel. A number of schemes are taken in hand but the progress has been surprisingly slow. Cashewnut could have been produced in South Kanara if only expeditious action had been taken. There are a number of schemes which I can give but for want of time, I will only refer to another bunch of ideas that occur to me and I propose those schemes be taken up by the Hon. Minister. We must show enterprise, initiative and bring out the treasure that is locked up in the forests and thus help the people. They should really seek expert advice in making charcoal briquettes instead of wasting the charcoal. As it is, only 50 per cent of the charcoal is really used and the other 50 per cent is totally lost in the shape of useless powder and leavings. If, by some scientific process, we could find our way to manufacture these briquettes made of charcoal, we could increase the production of charcoal by two times and thus there will be an increased output from forest resources for the purpose of fuel.

" Then, Sir, let me also state another idea which occurs to me. We may have in readiness bundled fodder, bundled through some hydraulic press and ready for sale in the villages for the purpose of feeding our draught cattle, jatka ponies and such other animals. If you do this, you may be able to sell a bundle of this fodder at two annas or three annas. My hon. Friend, Mr. Ananthachar will jump up with joy when he hears this and if he is supplied with such fodder, his pony will not look so puny and it will develop better driving power. Similarly the lot of draught animals will be helped by this selling of bundled fodder at cheap prices.

" Then, Sir, another idea that occurs to me is this. Why not build up clean sanatoria inside our forests for the use of the middle-classes? Everybody cannot afford to go to Nilgiris or Kodaikanal station. Therefore, why not build up small places in small stations like Kambakkam or Hosiley Konda or Udayagiri and such other places? There is a wide range for selection of such places and Government may possibly select some.

" Now, Sir, there is the problem of firewood. The Hon. Minister is very anxious that forest trees should not be overworked. But, why not make the areas that are cut yield really maximum results. For every acre, the addition of say, about three-fourths

results. For every acre, the addition of say, about three-fourths of a ton may be put as the minimum increase for the vegetation in a year. Taking into account the nature of the various soils and the vegetation, we must find out what is the minimum output which we can fix for our coupes. If we do this, we can certainly increase our fuel production a good deal. Everything requires detailed analysis in a scientific setting. We can also import experts from abroad if necessary on contract basis, give them new ideas and make them work in the Forest Department so that work in the department may be given a new direction.

" Another suggestion which I want to make to the Hon. Minister is this. There is the Andamans. The Government of India are going to colonize the Andamans for the refugees. There is plenty of firewood there. That firewood perhaps only requires extraction charges. Even if labour is to be taken from here, the price of firewood may come to about Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per ton. With a small four thousand tonner running to Vizagapatnam or Madras from the Andamans, we can get that fuel down here very easily and sell it at a very cheap rate. If this suggestion is adopted, Government can sell the whole fuel that is required and also fix the price. This suggestion will give a longer rotation to forest coupes in our Presidency and at the same time, it will make no mean addition to our revenues. Will the Hon. Minister kindly consider this suggestion?

" Then, Sir, I want to refer to one or two other administrative matters. I am sorry to refer to them and it is very unusual for me to talk about administrative matters. But, one case, I cannot but refer to. I would like the Hon. Minister to go over it again. I think a very wrong order has been passed in that case. In my opinion, Sir, the officer who has served thirty years with distinction was deprived of a portion of his pension under the Civil Service Regulation. Sir, the application of the Civil Service Regulation was absolutely unjustified in this case because it prevents him from going to a court of law in order to challenge the validity of the Government Order and unless he goes to the court, he really cannot obtain relief. This case, Sir, I want the Hon. Minister to examine again. I have represented this case to him more than once and I want to know whether there is anything by which the officer can be said to be guilty of any misconduct. In this case, Sir, it was not misconduct, but a mis-exercise of judgment. Perhaps even that is not correct. I would therefore ask the Hon. Minister to read a particular letter in that case. It was the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests who wrote that letter. I would even ask the Hon. Minister to read out that letter to the Assembly so that this House would be able to judge for itself the exact position. What does that letter say? The officer concerned was the District Forest Officer in Chittoor and he wrote to another District Forest Officer in the following terms. He says . . . "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I rise to a point of order. Disciplinary action taken against a particular District Forest Officer and the punishment meted out and the disclosure of

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all these matters in the Assembly might offend the proceedings in the Court. I ask the Speaker whether it is in order to disclose those things on the Floor of the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Individual grievances should not be brought here."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"It is not a matter of individual grievance."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"If I say any things in the House which in my opinion are bad in the conduct of that officer, will the hon. Member be ready to take them? Therefore, Sir, I say it will not be fair to the Government if cases of individual officers are brought before the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I wish to know from the hon. Member whether there is no other way of redressing the grievances of that officer except by expressing it on the floor of the House. This is not the forum for the expression of individual grievances."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"I am only referring to the matter because, in my opinion, pensions must be inviolable. The man has served the full period and he is put on the retired list and you want to take action against him . . . I only cite this as an instance of administrative error."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member not cite that illustration."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Sir, the Government have taken action not under their own powers but under the C.S.R. and thus they have put him out of court. You have changed your order and you have punished him under the C.S.R. and thus you do not give him a chance to go to court. Anyhow, I shall once again approach the Minister and try to convince him that this order is not in proper form. You have no right to cut the pension of any officer, unless he has been found guilty of misconduct. For the exercise of judgment in a particular manner when discretion for it was vested in him you cannot punish him under the C.S.R. I say it is very very wrong to take such action on this matter. I wish to refer to the details of this case, not because of this officer but because of the extraordinary terms of that letter. The letter says: 'You give contracts for both local and muffassal coupes to a number of gentlemen mentioned by herein.' Then it goes on to say, 'Do not give contracts to other people who are mentioned, because they are not fit persons.' This letter is written to another officer and that officer on the basis of this note acts totally in the spirit of that letter when he can still use his discretion. Thus Sir, in certain matters, officers are punished for so-called wrong exercise of discretion. I am not questioning the Special Officer's Report or the Hon. Minister's judgment. I say again that it is totally wrong for you to take action under the C.S.R.

"Apart from this, Sir, I have come across another curious case. I do not want to mention the name of the man who has been found

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'not guilty' under all the charges levelled against him but guilty of only a slight misconduct in one or two other matters. It is not misconduct. I am sorry to use that wrong word but it is wrong exercise of discretion in his duties and mistakes in the entries in diaries. That man is dismissed after thirty years of service. He cannot go to a court of law to get any relief. So, Sir, I say that I want the greatest amount of caution to be exercised by the department and not deal summarily in these matters."

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

1-15 p.m.

*H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, forests are our God-given wealth and they are an important item of our national wealth. But, unfortunately for us here in India, on account of the last war, a good deal of our forests were exploited and a very large quantity of timber and wood were taken away for war purposes. As a result of that, our forests have been denuded, valuable timber has been taken away and perhaps the failure of rainfall also may be attributed to the denudation of our forests. It is unfortunately a legacy handed down to our present Government by the predecessor Government, but we cannot help it. Forests have got their own advantages; the Hon. Minister for Forests knows it and the other Members of the Government also know it and I am sure the Hon. Premier knows it very well too, but then, we do not seem to attach the importance that the forests deserve. We do not think that we need spend more than a few lakhs of rupees when not even a crore would suffice and the provision in the present budget is only about 83 lakhs and odd. Sir, forests are very helpful to us in many ways. They assist rainfall, they assist agricultural operations, they give us good timber for house-building and ship-building and they also give us forest products like nux vomica and chikkai. I may even say, they also give us bees-wax which is of some importance in commerce. In other words, I should say, our forests assist our commerce and industry also. Then, we have got valuable sandalwood out of which the precious sandalwood oil is prepared. As this Government know, in Mysore, there is a sandalwood factory which manufactures a very good variety of sandalwood oil. As you know, it is used for medicinal purposes and there is a great demand for it in Western markets. Then, you have got cinnamon oil, which is also a product you get from these forests. So, Sir, these industries could be developed if we could only develop our forests. We have, therefore, to regenerate these denuded areas and preserve and conserve our forest crops wherever they are found. Therefore, I would like to suggest this to the Hon. Minister for Forests, because he wanted some suggestions for improving the income from forests. There are these commercial products which will realize a large income either by issuing licences to people, or by imposing taxes or anything else which the Government may deem necessary, but Government should take care to see that they promote the growth of the trees or shrubs which produce these commercial articles and that they are also conserved and preserved, so that they can get an income from them. If that could be done, I am sure the income

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from the forests could be increased in course of time. That, I think, is possible. As every one knows, chikkai is an important articles of daily use. If you could grow chikkai extensively in our forests, that would also become a commercial product and yield income and since soap also is produced from it, that would be a very good source of income from forests. Again, Sir, as I have already said, many things can be done in sandalwood and also cinnamon. And, cinnamon is in great demand. Nux vomica also is an important item and it is used for medicines. So, Sir, if these articles could be developed in our forests, Government can certainly expect a very good source of revenue from the forests. But, then we have to spend for all these things at the initial stages and it is, therefore, necessary that Government should provide more and more money—perhaps even a couple of crores for the time being. But, Sir, I am disappointed to see that only a sum of about 80 lakhs has been provided in the Budget because perhaps Government have not sufficiently recognized the necessity for regenerating, conserving or preserving the forests in our Province after the denudation that was carried on during the last War.

"Now, Sir, the Hon. Minister himself has admitted that the forest area in our province is only 12 per cent, while it ought to be 20 per cent but I would even go further and say that it ought to be 25 per cent, because our forests are our great national wealth which can be exploited for the benefit of the nation.

"Sir, as every one knows, we are lacking in materials for house building and we also want a very large number of houses for housing our people in a proper manner. Ship-building also we have to encourage and unless we have got good timber for this purpose, there is no use starting ship-building yards anywhere in the Province. So, Sir, for all these things we have to make provision right from now on. Therefore, more money should be spent and then we may get good varieties of teak timber. We want also teak, as well as rosewood and other hard varieties of timber from our forests.

"I would therefore suggest to the Hon. Minister for Forests to take all these aspects into consideration because our forests are our God-given national wealth which can be made use of for a purpose which will, I think, raise our country in the estimation of the world. We know, that in Western countries there are grand forests which are being preserved and exploited. Then, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister one fact. During the War I have been observing that the *Wimco* that is the Western India Match Company, practically destroyed our forests; their lorries were plying every half-an-hour laden with huge logs of wood. I do not know what happened to the forests in the interior parts. I say this with my experience in my district. It was going on during the War and I am seeing these lorries plying like that even to-day. I do not know whether our forests are only reserved for their purposes. What I want to say in this connection is, our forests are being exploited and destroyed in this manner. In fact, if the Western India Match factory want any special wood for the

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manufacture of matches, they could have separate extensive areas where only such varieties of trees suitable for the manufacture of matches can be grown. But, what they do at present is, they are felling their trees and in doing so are damaging those which are of a better variety. So, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to this fact, so that he may take necessary steps to prevent such a thing in future. At any rate, so far as my district is concerned, it is eating into the very vitals of this national wealth of ours. Perhaps, it is the same case with Malabar also about which the Hon. Minister should know much better, because there is, I think, a Match factory in Malabar also. But, I may tell him that this *Wimco* factory has invaded our forests and destroyed them and I request the Hon. Minister to see that this is put a stop to."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, காட்டு இலாகாவின் முக்யத்தைப்பற்றி முன்னால் பேசியவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் குதிரைமுழி தேரி forest என்று ஒரு காடு இருக்கிறது. Forest என்றால் சாதாரணமாக கனம் மந்திரியவர்களும், காட்டிலாகா அதிகாரிகளும் மரங்கள் அடர்ந்திருக்கக்கூடியதுதான் காடு என்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தேரி forest என்று சொல்லும்போது அது மணல் மேடுகளும், மணல் குன்றுகளுமுள்ள இடத்தை தான் forest என்று கருதிவருகிறார்கள். அந்த மாதிரி புல்கூட முளைக்காத இடங்களுக்கு forest என்பதாகவே காண்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் சும்மா இருக்காமல் அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லி சும்மா இருக்கிறவனை வலிய சண்டைக்கு அழைப்பதுபோல் அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கப்படுவதாச் சொல்லி அந்தமாதிரி புல்கூட முளைக்காத இடங்களில் அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்தார்கள். இது சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு விஷயத்தை கனம் மந்திரியவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். சுமார் 20 பேர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பது என்று ஒரு உத்திரவு போட்டார்கள். அந்த உத்திரவிற்குக் காப்பி எனக்குக்கூட வந்தது. அதற்குப் பின்னால் அந்த இடத்திற்கு காக்கிணாவிலிருந்து ஒரு forest officer வந்தார். அவர். இப்படி நாம் நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்துவந்தால் நாம் நல்ல காடுகளை இழந்து விடுவோம் என்றும் தியாகிகளுக்கு இந்த மாதிரியான நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது என்றும் எழுதி விட்டார். உடனே அரசாங்கம் பழய உத்திரவை cancel செய்து அந்தப்படி நிலம் கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்று சொல்லி விட்டதாக எனக்கு Development Secretary யிடமிருந்து தகவல் கிடைத் திருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் அரசாங்கம் நடப்பதாக இருந்தால் அது பெரிய தவறு. அந்த பெரிய மணல் பாங்கான பிரதேசத்தை கனம் மந்திரி பார்த்தால் அவருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். எதோ ஒரு இடத்தில் பச்சை பசேலென்றிருப்பதற்காக அதைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்வது தவறு. அதைத் தவிர அதைச் சுற்றிலும் 10, 15 மைல்களுக்கு மரத்தையே கண்ணால் பார்க்க முடியாது. எதாவது மரம் இருந்தால் அது பனை மாமாக இருக்குமேயொழிய வேறு மரம் இருக்கமுடியாது. மத்தியில் செடிகள் இருகிறது என்று சொன்னால் அவைகள் மழை காலத்தில் தானிருக்கமுடியும். அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம்கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லி. அதிலும் மணல் பாங்கான இடத்தைக்கொடுத்துவிட்டு அதையும் திரும்பவும் இல்லை என்று சொல்வது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அவ்வளவு அழகாக இல்லை. இதைப்பற்றிக் கேட்கலாமென்றால் காட்டிலாகா இந்த மந்திரியவர் களிடத்தில்தான் இருக்கிறதா என்பதைக்கூட கேட்டுத்தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாததாக இருக்கிறது. இன்று காலையில் கேள்வி நேரத்தில் இந்த சட்ட இலாகா யாரிடத்திலிருக்கிறது என்று கேட்டதற்கு பிரதமரிடத்திலிருக் கிறது என்று பதில் சொல்லும் விதம் வந்ததைப்போல் இதற்கும் அந்த மாதிரி பதில் வந்துவிடுமோ என்று பயமாக இருக்கிறது. அறித்தபடியாக கனம் மந்திரி சபையில் சொல்லும் எந்த வார்த்தைகளும் . . . "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I want to correct a misapprehension, Sir. A specific supplementary question was

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put this morning as to whether I am in charge of the Administration of Justice and I said, I am in charge of this question but the Hon. Premier is in charge of the Administration of Justice. I did not decline to answer the question on the ground that it was not my question. The question was specifically put as to who was in charge of the Administration of Justice and I replied to it."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—" அந்தப் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டியது அவசியமில்லை. கேட்ட கேள்விக்குதான் கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் பதில் சொன்னார்கள். நேற்று டிபார்ட்மெண்டை யார் நடத்துகிறார்கள் என்று கேட்டால் ஒரு வேளை பிரதமர் நடத்துகிறார் என்று பதில் வருமோ என்று தான் பயமாக இருக்கிறது. இதைக் கேட்டால் cut motion பேசலாம் என்றும் . . . "

MR. SPEAKER:—" அதைப்பற்றி அடுத்த Demandல் பேசலாம் ".

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—" அந்த மாதிரி சொல்லிவிடுவாரோ என்று பயமாக இருந்தது. ஆனால் Mr. Speaker சொன்னதில் கொஞ்சம் தைரியம் வருகிறது. ஆகவே இரண்டு வருஷகாலமாகியும் இன்னும் நிலம் கொடுபடாமலிருந்து வருகிறது. இதில் கனம் மந்திரி கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

" இந்த நிலைமையில் குற்றாலம் forest இருக்கிறது. அங்கேயும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது அங்கே பல வருஷங்களாக season சரியாக இல்லை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் அங்கே இருக்கும் மரங்களை வெட்டுவதுதான் காரணம் என்று கருதுகிறார்கள். இதையே இதற்கு முன்னால் பேசியவர்களும் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த இடங்களில் சாதாரணமாக மலைகளுக்கு மத்தியில் தனிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு lease கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் அங்கே தேக்கு மரங்கள் வேண்டியவை இருக்கின்றன. தனிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு lease கொடுத்திருப்பதால் அதிகாரிகள் ஒன்றும் செய்வதற்கு இல்லை. இந்த நிலைமையில் குற்றாலம் காடு சம்பந்தமாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். நமது தேசம் முக்யமாக historical place. அப்படி சரித்திர பிரசித்திபெற்ற இடங்களுக்கு காட்டிலாகா அதிகாரிகள் அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்தி நல்ல முறையில் எதைச் செய்தால் நல்ல பயன் அடைய முடியுமோ அதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். "

The House then adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2-30 p.m.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* SRI B. ANANTHACHAR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I missed my chance of speaking when the Education Demand was under discussion yesterday. Now we have migrated into ' Forests '. We have not yet got out of the woods. I wanted to say to the Education Minister . . . "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member need not say anything about education."

* SRI B. ANANTHACHAR:—" Sir, education is necessary even about forests. (Laughter.) In fact, if we want to make people more forest-minded, we need that kind of education also, and more colleges have to be established and more education of the forests to be imparted even otherwise. Unfortunately that part of it is not here. (Interruption.)

" Now, with regard to Forest Demand, I must say that it is very well written, very well planned. Only I miss certain of those

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beautiful things which I was expecting. Bellary does contain part of the forest area. One primary trouble about the forests in the Ceded Districts is the constant fire all over the forests including Nallamalais. Worst ravages have been done by these forest fires. You know a forest fire is a damn nuisance. It is a danger to the adjoinig villages also. Ot encroaches on the village cultivation area. It kills the little grass that is sprouting it; it kills the little plant that grows; and it stunts the growth of other plants. In fact worst effects are due to these forest fires. I am told, Sir, by some of my friends who visited America, that forests are very well guarded against fire and they are extinguished as early as possible even by spraying water from air. But we cannot adopt such a costly method in this poor country. But something must be done to prevent forest fires. The present plan is poor and meagre. Something more effective is to be done to stop forest fires. If fire occurs at all, it ought to be extinguished at the quickest possible moment. That is the one point to which I would invite the Hon. Minister's attention.

" The second point is about the wild fruits that are grown in these forests. As we all know the forest is multi-beneficial. In fact, forest is probably the first essential part for the food producer. And therefore if we take care of the forests, the food production automatically is taken care of. So it should be the concern of all of us to treat forests as important. In fact, in a way it is something like a preventive medicine. More and more forests would become absolutely barren if preventive measures are not taken in time. That is why I am pleading that such forests must be taken care of and they must be preserved. A plan for the preservation of forests ought to be made on a scientific survey. Sir, scientific survey of forests must be undertaken. Where there are no forests, forests have to be created. Wherever there are good forests, they have to be improved and preserved. We must not be satisfied with the little forest wealth that is produced at present. We must increase the forest wealth. Make it more useful; and make it a more productive one. That is why I say there ought to be some kind of scientific survey of these forests, including a scientific survey of the forest fruits. I am told, Sir, that forest fruits are very good and nourishing. It is a part of the diet of the poor man. And therefore, if forest fruits are really useful and if they can be grown on an extensive scale with the least possible expenditure, that experiment might be tried in one or two districts where it is possible and feasible.

" Well, I now come to plead for my district. It is not very thickly forested. But in a way we have got forests bordering the Mysore frontier and Mysore forests are well taken care of and it would do well if we also improve the condition of the forests in the adjoining areas of our Province.

" Now, I come to the type of grass which may be grown in the forests. The grass that is grown is now packed and pressed and stored in a grass farm in Toranagal. The Hon. Minister said that that type of grass is poor. I say, this grass is necessary for cattle

growth. If there should be a much better type of cattle-feeding, a better type of grass can easily be grown in these forests by re-seeding, that is, if seeds are not there, seeds might be imported and sown on the slopes of the hills and in the forests. Sir, this better type of grass will improve the cattle growth of the Province and will also improve very many other things which are necessary for agriculture.

" Now, I come to the permits. Complaints are made that forest grazing permits are not issued. There is also complaint that manuring facilities are not given freely for the benefit of the villagers. Even after the abolition of forest panchayats, these difficulties have grown and have grown in immensity and intensity also. I am sure some officers also complain that printed permits are not available. Well, after all, it is a very, very small thing. It is a trifle. But I am sure these will be remedied.

" Sir, I now come to the preservation of ' fauna '. I do not know it personally; I was told that there was a kind of scheme for preserving ' fauna ' in the forests some time ago. Why it is dropped or whether it is in vogue is a matter for speculation. I am told it is not in existence now. Of course, all of us are anxious that ' fauna ' ought to be preserved. The beautiful game must be preserved in time. We cannot afford to lose it. One of the richest and potential things of the forests is ' fauna '. I am sure, certain immediate measures must be taken so as to create these sanctuaries and preserve ' fauna ' in our Province.

" Now, I come to the last point. The Hon. Minister in charge of Forests comes from the forest area and he is a man coming from the village and ought to know much more about the forests. (Interruption.) Sir, there is a lot of soil erosion. And although this point was pressed on the mind of the Hon. Minister more than once, nothing has been done so far. But one thing has been missed and that is there are a number of streams that are lost in the woods. They rise in the forests and force their way into the forests and are lost in the woods. Let some serious attempt be made in this direction. Let the Hon. Minister make a sincere and faithful attempt to see that these forest streams are canalized for the benefit of the people. With these few words, I support the Demand."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, almost all the Members who have participated in the discussion except Mr. Sinna Kaziar Sahib have offered healthy and constructive suggestions and I am thankful to them. While my hon. Friend Mr. Sinna Kaziar in his usual attempt to be humorous had prepared a speech even before I presented the Demand under discussion and delivered it in his own characteristic way. Mr. Sinna Kaziar it rather critical of the use of chemical manures for agriculture. My hon. Friend Mr. Ismail Sahib of Samalkot has already answered his point and I have nothing more to add to it. Anyway, as Mr. Sinna Kaziar wants to know my opinion on the matter whether chemical manures are superior to farmyard manure, I must tell the hon. Member that I am not an expert in this field and I am not as experienced as he might be in the field of cultivation and farming. As a matter of fact I had no occasion to test it at any time. Whatever my individual opinion may be, since experts like Mr. Ismail Sahib of Samalkot think that chemical manure is also good for cultivation, I must take it that it is good for cultivation even though Mr. Sinna Kaziar may say that it is bad for cultivation. Of course for argument's sake, I can say that farmyard manure is better than chemical manure. Sir, as long as we could not get farmyard manure, we must be content with using chemical manure and other artificial manures. If farmyard manure is available in large quantities, naturally people will go in for it and not to artificial manures like chemical manure.

" In the course of his speech, Mr. Sinna Kaziar observed that I had asked him to learn something from me when the previous Demand was under discussion. Sir, I do not at all remember whether I have asked him to learn anything from me."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Sir, it is not the Hon. Minister who has asked me to learn something but it is the hon. Member from Kurnool who has asked me to learn something from him."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" So I did not ask him to learn anything from me. In fact I cannot teach anything at all in the matter.

Mr. Sinna Kaziar and some of my hon. Friends criticised the Government for their incapacity to spend the money allotted to this Demand. Sir, I must say that it is not exactly correct. We are doing more useful work in the forests. As a matter of fact, I am not satisfied with the amount set apart for this Demand in this Budget. This amount is not at all sufficient and the work to be accomplished is very great. We have to improve roads in the forest area so that we can easily exploit the resources of the forest. For instance, in Nallamalai in the Kurnool district, roads are not in a good condition with the result we are not able to exploit timber available in this area. Because there are not good roads, the rich forest resources of Rayalaseema are not being exploited.

" Sir, I find the only way to exploit the forest is by having some sort of road. If we are to lay a road to the holy place of Srisailam, the pilgrims would bless us for that; and that road may be used also to exploit the forest produce. But now the position is, not a single log of wood comes from the forest for timber purpose. Sir, let it not be understood that I am perfectly satisfied with the expenditure allotted for the purpose. I know it is not sufficient. But in the present state of our finances we could not allot any more sum. 2-45 p.m.

" Mr. Ahmed Kutty said that Malabar contains some of the finest forests in our province. Unfortunately, Sir, the Government have no control over the forests in Malabar. They are mostly

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private property, and are not under the control of the Forest Department. That is why we are trying to regulate the cutting of trees there by an Act. It is true that lakhs and lakhs worth of bamboo is going to waste there. It was asked ' could not that bamboo be made into paper ? ' In fact, some of my colleagues, the Hon. Premier and the Minister for Public Works, were thinking of this. But it was found that the transport of bamboo down to the plains where a paper factory could be erected was so costly that it was realized that the game was not worth the candle. Then we thought, why not convert it into pulp in the forest itself and bring that down to the plains to be manufactured into paper. But there again our experts from Dehra Dun said that some compound of calcium was required to convert bamboo into pulp, and that was not available in the forest. So, Sir, it is these difficulties that compel us not to work the forest, and therefore bamboo is allowed to be wasted.

" Mr. Ahmed Kutty also said that the Government elephants are not being properly fed. There are one hundred elephants, and it is not correct to say that they are not fed at all. Sir, rationing has affected them also. (Laughter.) He said that for them also it is six to eight ounces of food. Sir, it would not be more than a mustard-size for them. We are now giving them 24 ounces per meal, which I say is not sufficient for them. It was double that before rationing came in. I have asked the Food Minister to increase their ration. It is very hard to make the elephants work without proper food. They are doing the work of 200 men a day. I am more anxious to increase the ration not of the elephants but of the mahouts. They are aboriginals living in the forest; they have no chance of coming out of the forest as they have to be in charge of elephants. Whenever I go to the forest it is the cry of the mahouts that I hear, because they also come under 8 ounces a day. I have referred to the Food Minister to increase their ration.

" Mr. Ahmed Kutty wanted a forest college in Malabar. It took my breath away to hear that. Apparently he does not realize what the college would cost Government. The recurring cost of such a college in Malabar would be over three lakhs a year and he has no idea what the initial capital outlay must be. Now the entire research work is being done in Dehra Dun. One of the inducements for the Local Government to hand over to the Government of India the Forest College at Coimbatore was that the Government of India undertook to establish as good a research institute at Coimbatore as at Dehra Dun, and I am glad to state that the Central Government have earmarked funds this year for that research institute. Now, Sir, if a forest college is to be established in Malabar, may I ask the hon. Member what are the students, who come out of the college, to do? Either they have to be absorbed in the college itself or in the Forest department, and nowhere else. Forestry is not like Medicine or Law to where one could set up private practice. The ordinary demand for qualified

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forest officers is about three officers a year and about six to twelve rangers. That is all our requirements, and so I don't see whether a second forest college can be of any use.

" Then, Sir, there were several suggestions, most of which I have anticipated and answered in my opening remarks. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillay wanted the qualification of Harijans for admission into the college to be lowered. In the case of candidates of other communities a pass in the Intermediate Examination is required. But in the case of Harijans and backward communities such a thing should not be insisted. Orders to that effect have been issued. There are many Chenchus in the Nallamalais forest. Some encouragement should be given to them as foresters. In fact there are some foresters who are Chenchus, the aboriginals of the Rayalaseema.

" Mr Ismail Sahib spoke of the tender system and the loss Government are incurring thereby every year. Till three years back, the practice was to give forest contract by negotiated lease or by tender. It was not possible some times to accept the lowest tender.

" Mr. Varadachari referred to a case and wanted disciplinary action to be taken against the officers. We appointed a special officer to go into the case. Strangely enough it was Mr. Varadachari who argued the case of the officers before the special officer; and he approached me also on their behalf. But now he comes here and wants the loss to Government should not be recovered from these officers! I do not think my friend is doing a good service to those officers here. I am aware of the malpractices done in the Forest department. But they can be prevented or set right only through the co-operation of members of this House and the public.

" Mr. Varadachari gave half a dozen suggestions, like making bricks out of charcoal, bundled fodder, having a clean centre in the middle of the forest for middle classes to settle there, getting fuel from the Andamans, etc., I do not know whether the last suggestion will be cheaper than getting fuel from the Chittoor forests. Mr. Muniswami Pillay referred to the very low amount allotted for regeneration of forest. I admit the amount is low. Still Mr. Muniswami Pillay knows what we have done in this. Let him and some of our friends visit some of the regenerated areas in the teak plantations at Coimbatore and Mettupalayam and in Nilambur. The teak trees now standing there will be worth something like Rs. 1,300, and we have now seven thousand acres of regenerated forest. We have provided for 5·62 lakhs for regeneration of forest.

" Mr. Kosalram referred to the Kudiramuzhi and asked for a lease of this area for political sufferers. Originally he asked for two thousand acres on condition that they cultivated fruit trees or forest trees for a period of three years. Subsequently he and a district forest officer inspected the place and he agreed with the officer that it should not be given away on lease, as it was full of

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trees. I thought Mr. Kosalram agreed with the officer. But now I understand from Mr. Kosalram that the place with trees need not be assigned, but other areas can be assigned. If that is so, Government will be prepared to consider it.

" Mr. Ananthachar referred to the destruction of forest trees in Rayalaseema by fire. It is true that area is a dry area and there is every chance of the trees being destroyed by fire. Government will take steps to prevent it and also adopt measures to regenerate trees in spite of fires.

" Then, Sir, reference was made to the levy of grazing fees in forests. After the forest panchayats have been taken over by Government there is some difficulty in getting permits because of the rotational grazing allowed, in which one or two acres in rotation every year are not let out for grazing. I shall see that the difficulty experienced in this respect is minimised as much as possible.

3 p. m. " It is true, Sir, the desire for shooting game still exists, and there were very good animals in the past for shikaris. We have a game sanctuary at Mudumalai in Ootacamund. But it was considerably destroyed during the war by the sheer vandalism of some of the foreign soldiers who went there. I had occasion to see Mudumalai recently. It was rather a very pleasant experience to go on an elephant in the midst of wild animals like the tiger and bison. The wild animals were simply staring from a distance as though they realized that I had gone there to see and not to destroy them. Under the Forest Code, one has to take a licence for shooting in the forests. We are trying our best to prevent poaching. But when ever we do so, we get complaints that for every small thing a prosecution is being launched. Improper shooting for the sake of shooting should be avoided. The Government will do as much as possible for the protection of the fauna.

" The hon. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillay referred to soil conservation. A major portion of the work is being done by the Agricultural Department and a small portion by the Forest Department. We have provided only for Rs. 8,100 as we may retrench the officers and retain only the staff. Some Members referred to the condition of the Nilgiris and Kodaikanal in regard to soil erosion. Under the Grow More Food Campaign, hill slopes were given for potato cultivation. The result was that we had neither potatoes nor lands. Some of the hills in Ootacamund, Coonoor and Kodaikanal are tending to become no better than Mr. B. Anantachar's head to which reference was made. You will be surprised to know that the amount required to restore the Ootacamund Hills to the original position of forest growth is nine crores of rupees! We cannot afford to spend so much now. We are trying our best to improve the condition.

" Mr. Muniswami Pillay said that subsidies should be given to the ryots. This question can be considered in connexion with the Contour Bunding Bill which is before a Select Committee."

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N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" On a point of information, Sir. Three hon. Members of this House had raised the question of wattle bark plantation, particularly the hon. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillay. May I request the Hon. Minister to give us a definite outline of the policy with regard to wattle bark plantation in this Province? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I am very sorry that I missed to answer this very important point. Due to the attitude of South Africa regarding the supply of tanning material, this problem has become serious. I am not able to give an outline of policy. We have evolved a working plan for bringing at least some twenty to thirty thousand acres under wattle plantation in the course of one or two years. We have seven thousand acres of wattle plantation in Kodaikanal. The two thousand acres under pyretherum cultivation in Ootacamund has been taken up for wattle cultivation and the work is proceeding as briskly as possible. We are trying our best to improve the wattle bark position."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" The Hon. Premier in his speech at the Veterinary College has categorically said that farmyard manure is better than chemical manure. The Hon. Minister has not referred to it. I shall be thankful if he can throw some light on this point."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" That point is absolutely irrelevant to the Demand under Forest. I know that the Hon. Premier is right because he knows something about agriculture whereas I do not know that much."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Whether I am satisfied with the reply or not, as usual, after hearing the reply of the Hon. Minister, I ask leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

(2) DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

> '*that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,21,43,800 *under Demand XII—Administration of Justice.*'

" I have not got much to say regarding this Demand. We have not taken credit for any reforms in the Administration of Justice. The present conditions of the province are such that they do not permit us to make any serious experiment in this matter. The decrease in the Budget Estimate for 1949–50 compared with the Revised Estimate for 1948–49 is chiefly on account of the lump-sum deduction for savings due to possible retrenchment in staff, etc.

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"The question of curtailing the vacation of the Civil Courts in order to provide greater convenience to the public is under the consideration of Government. Most of us do not realise that the Civil Courts have 225 holidays out of the 365 days in a year. If a month or two could be saved out of that, considerable work could be gone through in all the courts. The matter is being examined and we are in correspondence with the High Court about it.

"A proposal for the abolition of the Original Side of the High Court is being actively examined. The necessary Bill has been drafted and is being examined by the Departments of the Secretariat. The Government of India also will have to be consulted.

"The Government have recently increased the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court, Madras, from Rs. 5,000 to Rupees 10,000. It is hoped that this will give some measure of relief to the High Court. The Government have also revived the post of third Judge in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, in order to deal with Rent Control Appeals, etc.

"In order to ensure prompt disposal of cases, the High Court has been asked to bring to the notice of subordinate courts the pre-trial system adopted in the United States of America. At the instance of the Government, the High Court has also issued circular instructions for the appraisement of the work of subordinate judicial officers and for the prompt disposal of suits, etc. It is hoped that, by observing the hours prescribed with a judicious posting of the cases in such a manner as not to inconvenience either the courts or the parties or the witnesses or the practitioners, there would be a fair and speedy disposal of cases.

"A number of cut motions have been received to urge the need for improving the pay of Copyists. The question of improving the pay and prospects, etc., of the Copyist establishment has been considered by the Government, and on the recommendation of the High Court the remuneration of copyists has been raised from 15 pies for 150 words to 2 annas for 176 words, and the copying charges from 3 annas for 176 words to 5 annas for 176 words so that the copyist establishment may be self-supporting after the grant of the benefits recommended by the High Court. The question of granting leave, pension, etc., to the copyists is still under consideration.

"With a view to reduce expenditure on the administration of justice, the question of abolishing the District Munsifs' Courts in lighter districts was considered, but in view of the opposition received from the members of the public as well as the Bar, the High Court has dropped the proposal, but has suggested instead the introduction of the simultaneous method under which District Munsifs in the lighter courts will be invested with magisterial powers. The High Court and the Board of Revenue have been consulted in the matter and their replies are awaited.

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"The reorganization of the process service establishment is also engaging the attention of the Government. The question of recasting the Court Fees Act is also under the consideration of the Government.

"At present Sub-Judges exercise small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000 and Districts Munsifs at headquarters except in three districts are exercising small cause jurisdiction up to a limit of Rs. 500 as Principal Judges of the Courts of Small Causes. The question of enhancing the small cause jurisdiction of Sub-Judges to Rs. 2,000 and the extension of the jurisdiction of all the District Munsifs to Rs. 500 is under consideration, as also the enhancement of the pecuniary jurisdiction of District Munsifs from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000.

"The provision made in the budget estimate is the barest amount required to run the department.

"One other matter to which most of the cut motions under this Demand relate and about which questions were asked this morning is the separation of the judiciary from the executive. I have said this morning that the Government have not abandoned the idea. They still adhere to the view that the separation of the judiciary from the executive should be effected as soon as possible. The scheme is ready, and if a decision is taken, it can be put into execution within a month. But we had to postpone the reform for reasons which the hon. Members of the House will realize. When we thought of putting it into effect, a difficult situation arose in Hyderabad and the border districts and consequent upon it, there was a general commotion in the whole country. Besides, the House is aware of the serious menace from the Communists who are out to create chaos and considerable harm to peace-loving citizens and law and order. When the country is in such a confusion and when the Government have to tackle all these difficulties, is it desirable to introduce a reform, however desirable, which will revolutionize the administration of justice to some extent or wait for a few months for a calmer atmosphere? It is this consideration that has made the Government stay their hands and postpone the reform by a few months. Further, this is an All-India matter. No doubt, our Province can take the initiative. Provinces like the United Provinces and the Central Provinces have not gone even so far as we have gone. The whole Constitution of our country is on the anvil. In a couple of months, the whole Consitution will be approved by the Constituent Assembly. Then we can know the final shape of the Constitution. The postponement is not because the Government want to retain the power with themselves. When the forces all round are out to create chaos, they will take this opportunity of the transition period to create a sort of unsettled condition. It is this consideration that has made the Government halt a little bit and go slow in the matter."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 1,21,43,800 under Demand XII Administration of Justice.'"

3-15 p.m.

* SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, my cut motion is to discuss policy with special reference to the location of a Subordinate Judge's Court at Narasaraopet, Guntur district. First I shall take up the general question of policy and then I shall come to the particular matter, I have given notice of.

" Sir, the principle underlying the separation of the judicary from the executive is accepted on all sides and public want it. Members of both Houses have supported it and the Government have agreed to it also. We all know that the Government had constituted a Commitee about two years ago to go into this question and that Committee had made its report and the Government have examined the report in detail from all points of view. All important institutions that have to be consulted in this matter were consulted and the Government have come to a conclusion. At one time, we thought, Sir, that probably considerations of finance might stand in the way and might deter the Government from giving effect to this reform. You may remember, Sir, that the Hon. Minister for Law, replying to a question in this House, said that this scheme would cost roughly Rs. 3 to 5 lakhs. You will agree with me, Sir, that this amount is nothing when compared to the provincial revenues. So desirable a reform as this, should not be held up on account of consideration of finance, but I was wondering why the Government have come to the conclusion that they should, in the present circumstances, postpone this reform for the time being. Of course, many of us were imagining many things, but the Hon. Minister for Law has just now given us three reasons why the Government have thought fit to postpone it at present. The first reason adduced is that the Constitution is on the anvil, and that it is not known whether this scheme would fit in with the order of things to come. With regard to this, my submission is that the separation of the judiciary from the executive is a long accepted principle, which has been repeatedly laid down in the manifestoes of the Congress. So, there can never be any question of any future constitution of the country going behind this principle of the separation of the judiciary from the executive. That is my answer to the first reason adduced by the Hon. Minister.

" Sir, the second reason is that many other Provinces have not taken it up. As the Hon. Minister himself has admitted, we are far in advance of other Provinces in many matters of social reform and therefore we need not look to other Provinces for our guidance. We have to look to our own Province and see whether we can work up this scheme to the satisfaction of the public. If United Provinces and Bengal have not done this, there is no reason why Madras should not do it. As a matter of fact, it is all the more reason why Madras should be in forefront and should be ahead of other Provinces, especially in the matter of desirable reforms like this.

" Sir, the third reason adduced is that the security of the State is threatened at present. Of course, every one of us will agree that the interests of the security of the State are paramount, and that no other considerations should be allowed to stand in the way.

But what is the condition of the Province to-day? Hyderabad is finished. There is no trouble there now. And only a few days ago, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India has said that there is no more communal trouble in India and that we have turned the corner and recently on the floor of this Legislature, our Hon. Premier has told us that even with regard to the Communist troubles, we have turned the corner. Therefore, there is no question of any more gangsters threatening the security of the State. It is not as if, for ten years to come, we are going to have complete peace in this country. Of course in the transition period we are bound to have some trouble. That is no consideration for postponing a desirable reform of this kind. It is true that our country is now passing through a convalescent stage, after it has passed through a state of complete bloodshed, disorder and chaos and even now we are threatened with the Communist menace. If so, I can understand the Government postponing this reform to a later date when conditions return to normality. But, as I have already submitted, Sir, the three reasons which the Hon. Minister has advanced do not hold good, and therefore I would earnestly request the Government to make up their minds in this matter and push this scheme through at a very early date.

" Sir, I got the impression from the speech of the Hon. Minister for Law that this reform would come into being in the course of the next three or four months. Of course we do not mind if there is a delay of about a few weeks of months. Let the Government take some months more, if they want, but let us know if the Government have decided about this matter and that would satisfy us. It is not as if we want that the Government should get the scheme into being to-morrow. That is all my submission, Sir, so far as the general question is concerned.

" Sir, my second object in moving this cut motion, as I said, is with regard to a local matter, namely, the necessity for the location of a Subordinate Judge's court at Narasaraopet in the Guntur district. This matter has been pending with the Government from the days of Adam and Eve. The people of the district, the Bar Associations concerned and the Members of the Legislature representing the entire group of districts have submitted repeated representations to the Government about the urgent need of locating a sub-court there. I wish, Sir, I had a map of the Guntur district in my hand now, to demonstrate to the House what a great need it is to locate a Subordinate Judge's Court at Narasaraopet and how urgent it is. The constituency which I represent is a very extensive one covering over three taluks and the distance from one end to the other is about 150 miles. Statistics of judicial work in the three taluks had been prepared and they amply justified the need for a sub-court there. During the last two years, the Government have been having consultations with the District Judge and the High Court in the matter. A year ago, the District Judge of Guntur felt that, there was no justification for a separate sub-court there according

to his statistics, but on a subsequent representation made to him in the matter by the public and the Bar Associations of the taluks concerned, he was kind enough to go into the question again and was convinced of the need for it and has recommended to the High Court, the location of a court there. The matter is still pending with the High Court. The Government may call for a report from the High Court in regard to this matter and see that early steps are taken to locate a Subordinate Judge's Court at Narasaraopet, before the opening of the courts after the summer vacation this year.

"Sir, let me also state in this connexion, that the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court recently held a conference of the representatives of the Bar Associations concerned and we had a discussion over the matter and after the discussions, I had a feeling that the Chief Justice was very considerate and recognized the need for a court there, and probably he was anxious too that the court should be installed there as early as possible.

"Sir, apart from statistics required for the purpose, the convenience of the public must also be taken into consideration. If, for filing a simple appeal from the District Munsif's court to the sub-court, you ask a party to travel about 150 to 200 miles, it means, you are making it next to impossibility for the man to file his appeal at all. It is a case, where you are, as it were, denying him justice by making it beyond his reach. If a poor man is asked to travel 150 miles to file a simple appeal, that will be asking him not to file an appeal at all and not to get redress from a superior court. Therefore, from the point of view of convenience to the litigant public also, the location of a Subordinate Judge's Court at Narasaraopet is a matter of imperative necessity and of utmost urgency. If the Government will only look into the district map of Guntur and see where Narasaraopet is situated, they would come to the conclusion that the needs of the public would be best served by locating it at that place. Sir, I cannot stress the matter further, because we have already discussed the same question at some length at the question hour this morning. I would only request the Hon. Minister for Law to categorically assure me and the public also, that before the opening of the courts this year after the summer vacation, a Subordinate Judge's court will be established in Narasaraopet. Sir, I may also, in this connexion, bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the assurances given by his predecessors-in-office, namely, Mr. Bhashyam and Dr. Subbarayan in this regard and if he has time, he may go through the debates of last year and the year before last to know for himself what they have said about this matter.

"Sir, the next thing that I want to mention is probably one which is a little debatable. I am sure, I will be entering into a very thorny ground, but all the same, I wish to place my views on it before this House and before the Government, for what they

are worth. Sir, it is a long-established dictum and a well-recognized principle that justice should be made as cheap and as quick as possible. It is also fairly admitted that at present justice is only for the rich and not for the poor. Now I should like to ask the Government, why many of the matters which are now dealt with in civil and criminal courts in the taluk headquarters should not be dealt with in village courts themselves. It may be that this matter is beset with some difficulties. It is not as if I am not aware of the fact that there are factions in the villages and that justice may not be meted out to the people properly. But what guarantee is there that even in these District Munsifs' and the Sub-Magistrates' courts people are getting unadulterated justice? I submit, Sir, that in spite of all that may be said against it, my present suggestion is worth trying, because it is only then you will be able to make justice cheap and within the easy reach of all.

"Secondly, Sir, we have after all to be guided by experience. If you give these village courts a chance to get experience in this matter also, I think, they will be able to administer justice even in bigger cases also, because after all, you cannot go on increasing civil and criminal courts without limit. That will be a huge drain on the public purse. Therefore, my humble suggestion is, give these village courts some more powers in civil and criminal matters, so that they may be able to dispose of small suits in the village itself. If you try that experiment, I am sure, Sir, it may prove a success and the village courts will not be found wanting to take up that responsibility. I move, Sir—

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,21,43,800 under Demand XII—Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100'."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in seconding the cut motion moved by my esteemed friend, Mr, Brahmanandam Reddy, I may point out that as far as this question of the separation of the judiciary from the executive is concerned, it is not a party question at all and our party is of the same view as that of the party in power, that this is a very necessary and desirable reform and that it is long overdue. It is therefore in the fitness of things that a member belonging to the party in power should move a cut motion to discuss this subject and that I should second it. Not being a lawyer myself, I am not competent to say much on this matter. But I should only like to draw your kind attention to the great deal of eagerness and anxiety expressed last year, not only by Members on this side, but also on the other side regarding the independence of the judiciary. In fact, Sir, pointed attention has been drawn to the feeling lurking in the minds of the public that there is some interference. And the Hon. the Minister has given us the assurance that whatever might have been in the past there will be no such thing in future. I am glad to say, Sir, that there is satisfaction among the people that our judiciary and our High

3-30 p.m.

Court are independent and there seems to be no cause for complaint as far as interference from the Government is concerned. And I am sure, Sir, that they will maintain that policy which is very necessary. Sir, our High Court and the other judiciary are the supreme authority in the sense that they have to pervey justice to the people concerned. Particularly at a time when we are having a democratic Government and a Party Government, it is really necessary that the judiciary should be completely independent, for the party which now forms the Government may be in power or may not be in power but the High Court and the judiciary should stand. I do not want to dilate on it further, Sir, except to pay a little bit of compliment to the Madras Government in the matter, as we have received no such complaints this year as was the case last year.

"The second most important thing is one, Sir, which has been referred to on previous occasions, namely, as to who is in charge of this portfolio. Of course, the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon who is a lawyer of more than 20 years' standing—I do not know the exact number of years—is partly responsible and the other part is being handled or is in the charge of the Hon. the Premier. I do not know where was the necessity for this bifurcation of the portfolio, 50 per cent being in the charge of the Hon. the Law Minister and the remaining 50 per cent in the charge of the Hon. the Premier. Our Hon. Ministers will say that it is a matter of discretion with the Hon. the Premier and he may have any portfolio and he may give others anything. Still, Sir, speaking reasonably the portfolio should remain with one member. If the Hon. the Premier feels that he must have this portfolio it being very important, nobody will have any cause for complaint. Generally it is a sort of convention, Sir, that lawyers are in charge of the portfolio. If we take the information from other provinces, Sir, we see that a lawyer Member of the Cabinet is in charge of this. That does not seem to be the case here. I do not know the reasons and I am sure, Sir, the Hon. Minister, Sri Madhava Menon, will try to clarify the point and take the Members of the House into his confidence. As far as the appointment of judges and other matters are concerned, it lies directly under the jurisdiction of the Hon. the Premier and the other part, rather an unimportant part, ..."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think judges are recruited by His Excellency the Governor-General, of course on the recommendation of the local Government."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"I do not think, Sir, that the judges are being recruited entirely by the Central Government. Formerly, Sir,—I speak subject to correction—the Chief Justice used to send a panel of names which used to be forwarded by the Provincial Government to the Central Government without any amendment or changes and then it was purely within the discretion of the Central Government to select whomsoever they pleased. I do not know what is the present system in

regard to the appointment of judges of the High Court. To talk about the High Court, is really a very very sensitive matter, Sir, and I feel sensitive about it, and we do not like to say too much on this delicate matter. I think, Sir, as Members of the House, we can ask what is the *modus operandi*, or the method of appointment of the judges. We want to know, Sir, whether the same old policy is adopted, namely, that the Chief Justice sends a panel and it is forwarded to the Central Government without any recommendation, or whether it is a matter with the Hon. the Premier of the Province in consultation with the Chief Justice or whether he sends the panel without consulting him. I should like to know, Sir, whether the Premier himself selects and forwards the list or whether he at least consults the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon, the Law Minister. I have got nothing more to say on the matter, Sir, except to say that the public of this Province and the Members of the House should have the right to know as to how exactly the selection is made. That is a very important matter and I am sure the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon will be able to enlighten us in his reply.

"With regard to the separation of the judiciary and the executive, Sir, it is not for me to speak much. My hon. Friend. Mr. Brahmananda Reddi, has said something and I am sure my other lawyer friends will be better able to dilate on the subject than myself a layman. Sir, the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon, referred to a sort of excuse as to the delay in implementing the scheme. As the hon. Member, Mr. Brahmanandam Reddi said, Member after Member from this side of the House and the other side was putting repeated questions and also spoke in the debate and the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan gave the assurance that it would be effected very soon, probably within a month or two. Whenever the occasion arose, Sir, it has been said by the Members on the Treasury Bench that whether a Minister remained or not the policy of the Government was the same and the policy was continuous and that whatever promises the other Minister had given would be carried out. In the light of the assurance, Sir, people are really wondering as to why this Government have been keeping quiet for more than twelve months. The Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon, who is himself a laywer, came out with some excuses but there is a feeling, Sir, that after the elevation of the Legal Secretary to the Bench of the High Court, the Government have dropped the matter, and treated the matter as closed. The Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon, Sir, gave an assurance that it would be done, but he did not say definitely as to when it would be done and within what time. He said that they had the Communist menace, the Hyderabad situation and other troubles. But if really they had a desire in spite of all these troubles they could have done it. The Hyderabad situation was confined only to some parts of the Andhra districts. The Communist trouble is of course handy to be exploited as an argument. But I feel, Sir, that in spite of all these they could have effected the reform. I think, Sir, instead of telling vaguely

that the Government will do it when the Members put questions, it would be better if the Hon. Minister would tell us that it would be done within such and such a date and not earlier. I do not want that the exact hour and date should be given, but if they would give the approximate time according to their own convenience, the public will be satisfied. In this connexion, Sir, I may also draw the attention of the Government to what the Chief Justice of Behar has said in one of his speeches. He is strongly in favour of the scheme as an all-India scheme. Sir, it is too late in the day, whether he be a member of the legal profession or not to discuss about the merits and demerits of the reform. All the Members of the House have agreed to the scheme. The only question is how they are going to effect it and when. Sir, I do not like to take much of the time of the House. I am rather very anxious to hear the lawyer friends than myself speaking on the occasion."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Motion moved—

' that the allotment of Rs. 1,21,43,800 under Demand XII—Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100 '."

* MR. P. A. THANGASWAMI:—" I am joining in the discussion of this topic to draw the attention of the Government to three points."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member began even without addressing the Chair."

MR. P. A. THANGASWAMI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are three points . . ."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—" It is presumed, Sir, that when a Member addresses the House, he adresses the Speaker."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Members should address the Chair before they begin their speeches."

* MR. P. A. THANGASWAMI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, my object in joining the discussion is to draw the attention of the Government and the House to three important points in regard to the administration of justice. One of my important complaints is as regards the non-abolition of the jury system of trial that exists. The next is the separation of the judiciary and the executive. The third point is about the Government's policy in respect of the treatment of the copyists' department.

" With reference to the first point, Sir, a number of lawyer Members in the House and especially those who have been working on the criminal side of the bar will not have the slightest hesitation in agreeing with me in condemning the system of trial by jury outright. Sir, the present Government headed by the Hon. the Premier are very anxious to put down bribery and

corruption and all the Members of the House are anxious to help them. There is one definite line in which we can help the Government and it is this. What is this system of trial by jury? I speak with a certain amount of reservation, Sir, so far as the trial by jury in the City is concerned because I have got some regard for the men who adorn the jury in the High Court. But so far as the mofussal jury is concerned there is only one sentence in which we can deal with it and that is the earlier it is abolished the better it will be for the judicial system as well as the country. It is interesting, Sir, to consider what the Registrar of the High Court writes in his latest report. He says: ' The system of trial by jury has not given any further cause for dissatisfaction during the year.' Note the words ' further cause,' Sir. It implies that it has been giving sufficient cause for dissatisfaction. Yes, Sir, the jury are the judges of fact. The first problem that the party who is accused of an offence and who appears before a criminal court, or a sessions court, is how to bribe the jury. He knows that the lawyer cannot do much. He must have of course a lawyer just to help him, but his success and acquital depends upon the fact whether he gains the jury or not. We have seen very disgraceful systems in operation throughout the Presidency; commission agents approach the jury and try to corrupt them, court clerks have been corrupted for the purpose of selecting juries who would fall as prey to them avoiding independent members of the public. If I can say so, Sir, it is a shame to continue the system of administration a minute longer. People are being sold and justice is being sold in the streets. Bribery is rampant and corruption is there; everybody concerned with it seems to be corrupt. Why not abolish it? What stands in the way? Let us see what led to the empanelment of the jury and the trial by jury in this country whatever might be the basis in other countries. Sir, the foreigner, the Britisher, has been our sessions judge and he needed the help of our men to advise him as regards the habits and manners in our country and to guide him in the trial. Those days are gone. The Britisher has left us. It is our own men who are there. We are all encomium for their conduct and for their independence in the exercise of their functions. Why continue to burden the system with these jurors? Sir, the Government are spending over Rs. 40,000 in the shape of travelling allowance and batta for the jurors. This can certainly be better utilized for some nation-building department or for some other development. Is it not high time, Sir, to put down with one stroke of the pen this system? The Minister in charge of Law if he decides to do so to-morrow, can just issue a Government Order and say that so far as this Presidency is concerned and especially the mofussil districts are concerned, there shall be no case trial by a jury. It will have its effects.

" My next point is with reference to the copyist department. If any of the Members of this Assembly happens to watch the members who belong to this department, he will see the sorry figures they are cutting. I do not want to describe their physical

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appearance. I sympathize with them and I want you to sympathize with them. For years they have been fighting their case. They are simply coolies. They are paid by the number of words they copy. The Hon. Minister was kind enough to tell us that he was raising their rates. So far so good. But, what they require is a change of status. They want to be treated on a par with the regular establishment and to be provided with leave and pension concessions like other clerks. I know the matter has been in correspondence between the Government and the High Court for some time. I do not know at what stage it is. I would beg of the Law Member who is in charge of Administration of Justice to hurry up and grant all possible reliefs so that a change of status is effected at an early date.

"My third point is to lay some emphasis upon the separation of the judiciary from the executive. The necessity for the separation is felt by every one concerned in the matter and the principle is accepted. Our Government have gone far. They have worked into the scheme and it is ready. It has only to be given effect to. Therefore, it is certainly not necessary for us to consider whether the reform is desirable or not. I shall give only one or two instances just to show that all along for two years, people who had anything to do with the administration of law, especially the Indian section, have always been agitating for the separation of the judiciary from the executive. It is as old as the year 1861. In 1905 one speaker referred to the volume of correspondence and said that it was 6 feet deep. I do not know how deep it is now, whether it is 6 yards or 6 furlongs. It has rather an interesting story behind it. Even the British officers concerned in the administration of justice were voicing forth the necessity for such a reform. But in the year 1885, when the Congress took it upon its shoulders and adopted it as a plank in its platform, it was strange to find that the Britishers turned against it and said that it would be difficult to maintain the British administration, if the separation were to take place. Anyhow, we are all agreed about the necessity for such a separation.

"So far as the Communist trouble is concerned, I will make only one remark that there are sufficient provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code and in the Public Safety Act to look after them. Therefore, the Government need not worry themselves as to any absence of necessary weapons to strengthen their hands. I would make one final request. It is not necessary to pass an absolute decree of divorce in the language of matrimonial courts, but it will be enough to grant a decree of judicial separation. That means at least temporary separation. If the need for uniting the husband and wife is felt at some future date, it can be done. Therefore, I request the Government to pass a decree of at least judicial separation."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Leader of the House has many times repeated

in this House that Madras leads other provinces in many matters. I would like to add that this portfolio of Administration of Justice is a special case which requires the attention of the House. This morning the hon. Member, Mr. Manigar asked the Hon. Minister, Sri Madhava Menon, as to who is in charge of this particular subject of separation of the judiciary from the executive. The reply was: 'The Hon. the Premier.' While we are discussing this subject in this House, the Hon. the Premier, who is in charge of this portfolio, is not here. Sir, I ask a question and I shall wait for a reply and that will illustrate how difficult it is for this Province on account of bifurcation of portfolios overnight."

MR. SPEAKER:—"When the House comes to discuss the Demand 'Heads of Provinces,' the hon. Member may take up the matter."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I will take only one instance to illustrate how difficult it is. We are discussing the 'Administration of Justice' and hon. Members on both sides are raising some points and the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon is ready to give a reply. May I know whether, for his replies, he has the sanction of the Hon. the Premier, who holds this portfolio? What right has the Hon. Minister who has been pleased to sit here, to reply to the valuable points raised here?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member need not question the right of the Hon. Minister. Any Minister can answer on behalf of his colleagues."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"If the Hon. the Premier has the right to have any portfolios he pleases to have and send here any Minister to reply on his behalf, I ask whether there is any propriety, reasonableness or commonsense in the point that Members have been asked to come here, study the matter and give suggestions and proceed with our deliberations. Without consulting the man in charge, replies are ready here. What right and what justice can we expect and what answers are we to expect from a reply that is given without consulting the man in charge of it?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may not use the word 'man'. He should be decorous and use the expression 'Minister in charge'."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Fortunately, this morning a question was raised at question-time about the separation of the judiciary from the executive. The Minister was pleased to say that Ministers may come and Ministers may go but the policy will go on. I entirely agree with the Leader of the House that the report on the separation was ready two years ago when the present Ministry, who are anxious to do something, came in. You will remember, Sir, that Dr. Subbarayan was saying 'under consideration.' Then, after one year, the present Leader of the House was saying 'under active consideration'. Now, I have a reply printed for an unstarred question 'The matter is not decided and is not likely to be decided very

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soon.' When will it be decided? The question is whether there is a policy which this Government, as they are constituted, are capable of having. This Government's system of selection of a Leader will incapacitate them from having a long-range policy. During the last General Debate, I said that the Ministers are in a position . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have at least an annual election; they do not have even that."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Again, I must remind the hon. Member, Mr. Salam, that what he will have to say to-morrow he is saying to-day."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On the administration of justice, there is no question of policy at all. The Government, as constituted to-day, are incapable of having a policy. There were 27 Committees in the Education Department and 10 Committees on various subjects. Not even one Committee's recommendations have been implemented and we had a grand confession by the Leader of the House in the other House 'We appointed a Committee just to gain time.' Can there be a greater confusion than this? With what face can this Government rule this Province when he said 'To gain time we have done this'? However, we cannot take serious note of what Committees have been appointed. What right has the Hon. Minister to ask my doubt in him regarding the separation of the judiciary from the executive? The Hon. Sri Madhava Menon who is in charge here but not of the portfolio said 'Your presumptions are wrong. You cannot presume that we have appointed this Committee to gain time.' Sir, the conduct of this Government clearly shows that there is a motive behind the sabotaging of such reports.

"Then, Sir, from the Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao down to any other Minister—everybody—when asked 'Why do you do it?', will only say 'It is my election manifesto.' If asked 'Why do you abolish the zamindaries and pay compensation,' the reply is 'It is my election manifesto. It is my Bible.' Well, I ask 'What have you done with this judiciary separation?' May I not ask 'What have you done with this election manifesto?' Some Members whispered 'The Central Government are likely to intertere. Do not proceed.' The Leader of the House four times said 'I do not follow the Central Government.' In regard to agricultural income-tax, it was said 'I do not follow the Central Government. Now, with regard to separation of the judiciary from the executive, they say 'We have to follow the direction of the Central Government." I can give ten such instances; in five matters they said 'We have to follow the Central Government' and in five others they said 'We do not accept their view.' The Leader of the House said that they refused to accept the direction of the Central Government in the matter of agricultural income-tax. I need not take up the educational matter because it is a special case for India."

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SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"On a point of order, Sir. When a member is talking upon a particular subject, can he talk at random about whatever he likes?"

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Illustrations and examples are necessary to drive home a fact at least for this Government. Recently we have received a letter from one of the Secretaries of this Government that the matter of appointment of Bench Magistrates cannot be taken up now because the Government are considering the question of separation of the judiciary from the executive. It is pending for the last ten years. The election manifesto is a direction for this Government. When I ask what has happened to the appointment of Bench Magistrates, I am told 'That is being distributed as rewards and awards.' When I ask what has happened, the Government are pleased to say 'It depends upon this.' Recently they have appointed Bench Magistrates. For two years I have got a paper with me. That means that you are not going to take up the matter for two years. In such a case, have I not a right to say that 'for two years you are not likely to take up this matter.' The thing is that this Government, constituted as they are, will not be able to take any long-range view at all and it is possible that they may be anxious to finish off the work because they do not know what will happen to-morrow. Will such a Government pay close atention to the House to sanction a Demand?"

4 p.m. *SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Justice. In so doing, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the question of recruitment to the Bench. There is a great feeling in the country that members of the bar in the mufassal are not generally chosen for the High Court. They feel that preference is given to those members who are in the metropolis. I am sure this would have already come to the notice of the Minister and he will see what can be done for those lawyers who are in the mufassal.

"I would urge upon the Hon. Minister the paucity of Harijans in the Judicial department. It was in the year 1939, when the Ministry was presided over by our revered His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, that he saw his way to appoint one Harijan as District Munsif. During the war days, the Government of India thought it advisable to shift him from here. Afterwards, I do not find any man of my community in the Judicial department holding either the post of a District Munsif or a District Judge or a Sub-Judge or a High Court Judge. There are men in my community who have taken the trouble to become B.Ls. in this Province. But there is no encouragement. I fear at this rate whether my community men will ever dare to take to law in the near future. According to the Zamindari Abolition Bill, the Government have to appoint at least twelve judges in the cadre of District Judges. I am sure the Hon. Minister who has got so much sympathy for elevation of the Harijans will see that some

of my community men are posted as District Judges or given a chance to serve in those areas where zamindaris are to be abolished in the near future.

"It is stated that strict instructions have been given to the High Court and other courts to expedite justice. But I am afraid there is still pendency in courts—not only in the High Court but even in District Courts. This matter must be looked into by this Government. The other day I was in Tirukkoyilur. The judge there, I am told, is not sitting throughout in the court though there is a rule that he should sit from 11 to 5. What I understood was that the gentleman sat on his chair from 11 to 12, went away after that, returned at 4-30 p.m. and finished the work at 5. I do not think that is the real interpretation of the judicial rule to be observed by the District Munsifs and District Juges. I am sure this Government will see that something is done to create some posts of District Judges, Sub-Judges and District Munsifs for the Harijans in the near future. With these words, I support the Demand."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the policy of this Government and the policy of the High Court in the selection of judges is not at all satisfactory. In olden days for the convenience of the Europeans—most of them were I.C.S. men—the rules have been so put as to give preference to I.C.S. people. In course of time the High Court have selected non-I.C.S. people from practising lawyers by direct recruitment. The I.C.S. officers when they come direct from England, occupy the posts of Sub-Collectors or Assistant Collectors in the Revenue department. They get trained in judicial training at the cost of Indians. When they are found unfit for revenue work or executive work, they are put in the Judicial department. When they go into the High Court all their service in the non-Judicial departments are counted as against the directly recruited lawyer-judges. This is highly objectionable and not at all reasonable. Whenever they take into account the services and seniority of judges, they must take into account their services in the Judicial department alone. Though the Government have changed, European officers have gone, and the administration has come into our own hands, this system is continuing. It is high time that we change this system. I would request the Hon. Minister to expedite matters and change the rules so that both the lawyer-judges and High Court Judges will be considered with reference to their experience as judicial officers and not as officers of any other department.

"The poor copyists in the department are paid as daily wage-earners. Whatever words they write, they are paid for it. That is not sufficient. In all other departments salaries have been increased and allowances have been given. The men have some status there. But the position of the poor copyists in the Judicial department has not been considered. I am very glad the

Hon. Minister told us that this question is under the consideration of the Government. I would request the Minister to expedite the matter, and give necessary allowances, and make the position of the copyists safe and free from anxiety.

"Sir, when the High Court recommend names for High Court Judgeship, they generally take men from the local Madras Bar. This is highly objectionable. There are many lawyers in the mufassal who are more capable and more eminent, and who can guide any High Court Judge in law. Such eminent men are not taken in from the mufassal Bar. There is agitation all over the country over this matter. The mufassal Bar is thinking over this matter. I am voicing the opinion of the Bar Associations of almost all the districts. Therefore, the Government must make necessary arrangements to advise the High Court to take into consideration men from the mufassal Bar also when they make selections for High Court Judgeship by direct recruitment. They must not confine their selections only to Madras Bar and patronise their own friends.

"I am authoritatively told that when they select some names, merit is not at all considered, and that there is patronage. In one case a High Court Judge was found unfit even to be a first-class District Judge."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I again suggest to you, Sir, that it is a reflection on the Chief Justice of the High Court to say anything on the selection of High Court Judges. It is certainly out of order."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They are made by the Governor-General."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"I do not cast any reflection on the Chief Justice, Sir. I am speaking about their policy. They have got a frame of mind by which they judge everything. What I say is that a man not even fit to be a first-class District Judge had been recommended to the High Court Judgeship."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The other day also the Hon. Minister said that the appointments of High Court Judges are made under section 220 by the Governor-General."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Some months ago in reply to my interpellation on the subject, the Government answered that the Premier recommends the names, and that the recommendations must come from the Chief Justice. The Governor-General's approval is formal."

MR. SPEAKER:—"On the other hand, the Governor-General is not bound to accept the recommendations of the Premier or anybody."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There are some cases where our recommendations have not been accepted."

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SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—" Whether the Governor-General accepts our recommendations or not, is a different matter. But let us do our duty, and let us not be partial. Let us take merit into account, because it is the highest judiciary. They must take into account merit, because the life and property of millions of people are in the keeping of the highest judicial court of the Province."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first place I want to answer Mr. Salam Sahib. Unfortunately Mr. Salam Sahib was so much excited in talking, and he talked a good deal about the propriety of one Minister moving the Demand for another. (At this sage Mr. Salam Sahib entered the House). I am glad Mr. Salam Sahib has come. It is very wrong for him to suggest that because the Premier is in charge, we have not consulted him, and we have not taken decisions on matters. When a statement is made or any assurance is given, whether the person who moves the Demand can deliver the goods, is not the question. It is a matter of joint responsibility, and I am not moving the Demand without the approval of the Cabinet. My hon. Friend, therefore, need not worry about the goods being delivered by a particular person in the Cabinet when one undertakes the responsibility.

" Sir, I have anticipated most of the objections while moving the Demand. Apart from the local subjects about which one or two members spoke, the main subject is again the question of the separation of the judiciary from the executive. I have already stated that there are no two views in this matter. Government are committed to the separation of the judiciary from the executive. (Interruption.) My hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan says that it is unnecessary. Anyhow the view of the House is not that, because even last year the House has approved of our position. Individual members there may be who may think that it is unnecessary. But, it is now too late in the day to say that it is unnecessary. I do not give any excuses. I gave deliberately the reasons why we had to postpone this for some time. When the scheme was ready, the Hyderabad affair came. It was sufficiently alarming. We had certainly to think twice before we took the jump into the new set-up. I am not satisfied, as Mr. Brahmananda Reddi seems to be, that the Communist menace is under control or so completely under control that we can be complacent. It is not so. There is still danger, and we have to meet it. It is not as if the present state of things would help us. I want to disabuse the minds of hon. Members that keeping the judiciary and the executive as one will help the Government in any way. It has not helped the Government. A sudden change in the present set-up of things, a change in the administration of justice at a time when there is turmoil or chaos, and what will be the effect thereof upon the general public or on the persons who want to do mischief, are all things which we have to consider before we take the jump.

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" That is the reason why it has been postponed and I have nothing more to add to what I have already said. Mr. Brahmanandam Reddi said that from my introductory remarks, he is led to believe that it may take some months and therefore asked me to say definitely when it would be given effect to. I may point out to my hon. Friend that our idea is to take it during the course of this year. We have made a token provision in the Budget for the separation of judiciary from the executive because we want to take it in the course of this year. Otherwise, the provision would not have been made. A definite reply as to the exact date cannot be given but I can only say that Government want to take it up this year and it will be brought into effect as soon as possible. 4-15 p.m

" Another point which has been discussed is about the appointment of judges to the High Court. I do not want to answer Mr. Kandaswami Pillai, because I do not at all grant his premises that proper men have not been selected. I would only refer him to the wonderful speech made by Mr. Raza Khan who gave a glorious tribute, and rightly so, to our judiciary. He said our Judiciary is something of which we would be proud. If proper men have not been selected, compliments like that which Mr. Raza Khan has given would not have been given in this House. Our High Court and our judiciary are things of which we can be certainly proud in the whole of India. We should certainly be proud of their integrity, capacity, merit and ability so that it is, I would say, rather unfair to make such remarks as Mr. Kandaswami Pillai made. In the matter of selection to these higher posts, the authorities concerned are certainly looking into the merit of the individuals."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—" What about the selection of people from the mufasal Bar? "

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" My hon. Friend asks me about the question of selection from the mufassal Bar. Even in the case of those persons, only the High Court and the Chief Justice have the necessary information and they know comparatively their capacity and worth. Regarding the mufassal Bar also, the Chief Justice makes nominations and recommendations for the posts of High Court Judges or other judges. The Chief Justice takes every aspect into consideration and recommends the names of mufassal members of the Bar also. Therefore I wish hon. Members do not say here that the claims of mufassal lawyers have been ignored or that their work is not appreciated or that we even doubt that they are properly doing their work and such things.

" Then, Sir, I want only to deny one remark which Mr. Raza Khan has made. He said that with the elevation of the Law Secretary to the High Court Bench, the scheme of the separation of the judiciary and the executive has been abandoned. I would most emphatically say that that rumour is absolutely unfounded.

"Another subject which the hon. Member, Mr. V I. Muniswami Pillay, mentioned is about the recruitment of Harijans to the judiciary. He said that there is a paucity of Harijans in the District Munsifs' cadre also. Sir, I must say that the recruitment to the District Munsifs' cadre is entirely in the hands of the Public Service Commission. It is necessary that encouragement should be given to Harijans but a sort of fairness must be there. In the matter of selection of the members of the judiciary, let us see we are not charged that we are trying to give up efficiency for other matters. It is a usual criticism about which, I am sure, Public Service Commission must feel more than we feel in the matter. Within the law, whatever the encouragement or whatever concession must be given to the Harijans in regard to giving more representation will be given to them and we shall certainly try to do that."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"I want to know whether there is a member of the Harijan community on the Public Service Commission?"

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Referring to the appointment of these District Munsifs almost very recently, the Service Commission have been asked to recruit ten or twelve District Munsifs from the Harijan community. So far so good. But, therein it is specified that if proper and suitable candidates from the Harijan community are not forthcoming, only candidates from communities other than the Muslim community should be selected. I do not know why this distinction is made and why should members of the other communities except Muslims be selected if there are no suitable candidates from the Harijan community.

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"In answer to a question yesterday, my hon. Colleague has replied to that point. Evidently the requisite number of Muslims is already there in that cadre and the weightage is already there. The Public Service Commission has notified calling for Harijan candidates because they are not in sufficient number and therefore the Commission thought they must give them some preference. It is because the Muslims have already sufficient representation in that cedre, the Public Service Commission want persons from other communities to be appointed if sufficient number of Harijans are not available."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What about the Brahmins?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I do not know whether the Public Service Commission has issued a notification and said that Brahmans should be selected. I have not seen it. Then, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Manigar asked whether there is a Harijan Member on the Public Service Commission. He can verify that from the Civil List that is supplied to the Members of

the Legislature, a copy of which is available in the Library also. My hon. Friend himself knows it and therefore, there is no need to answer that question.

"Then, the other point that was raised by Mr. Thangaswami is about the question of the abolition of the jury system. I do not think he was correct in saying that the Britisher imposed the jury system in this country because he did not know the land or the customs and manners of the people. I would say, Sir, that the Britisher simply copied the jury system which existed in England in regard to civil and criminal cases and applied it here to criminal cases. Sir, I may say that the question of abolition of the jury is already under the consideration of the Government. I wish to point out that there are only five or six offences which are triable by the Jury. They are theft, robbery, house-breaking, etc. The other offences will come before the Sessions Court and are triable by assessors and not by the jury. In his speech, Mr. Thangaswami mentioned only about jurors. It can be argued that major offences like murder are not triable by jury. Minor offences only are triable by jury. Recently, the Government o India have said that they are considering the advisability of framing such a legislation in the Dominion Legislature, but the United Provinces Government said that they do not intend to have such a legislation for reasons of their own. We are not also proceeding with such a legislation here in this Province, the idea being that there should be some uniformity in this matter in all the Provinces. But, we shall consider the matter further and see whether the jury system can be abolished or not.

"One other matter is about the question of copyists. On the recommendation of the High Court, an increase in the remuneration of copyists has already been sanctioned, according to which, copyists will be getting Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 per month. A proposal for the increase in the remuneration of the copyists has been received from the High Court and also for making the service of copyists pensionable with a minimum pension of Rs. 30 and that for the purpose of this pension, the pay of the copyists may be taken to be Rs. 60. The matter is under examination and consideration by the Government and no final orders have been passed yet.

"Then, Sir, Mr. Brahmananda Reddi spoke about a sub-court at Narasaraopet. I gave him the information in answer to a question yesterday. The necessity of establishing a sub-court at Narasaraopet or a court in any mufassal place does not entirely depend upon the number on the files or the number of suits but depend upon various factors such as convenience of litigant public and the feasibility of service of process, etc. All these matters have to be considered when the establishment of a sub-court is contemplated. Under the conditions existing till a few months ago, the High Court recommended that the position does not warrant the establishment of an additional sub-court there. But, the matter has been referred back to the High Court and we are awaiting a further report from them. They, in turn, have called for a report from the District Judge of Guntur. On receipt of that

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further report, the question will be further considered by the Government and a decision will be arrived at after further consideration. Sir, I think, I have covered almost all the points that have been raised."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What about bifurcation of portfolios?"

*THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"There is no question of bifurcation of portfolios at all. I am in charge of the Legal Department of the Secretariat and the Hon. the Premier is in charge of the Administration of Justice. Therefore, there is no question of bifurcation of portfolios at all. In the absence of some of the Ministers, the other Ministers are taking their places and moving the demands and I am moving the Demands on behalf of the Hon. the Premier."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister whether any rules have been made for the appointment of Public Prosecutors? We find that the appointments have been made by the Hon. the Premier himself."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Public Prosecutors in the mufassal are appointed on the recommendation of the District Magistrates and the Government make the appointments."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"In view of the very satisfactory answer with regard to the subject-matter which I raised in my debate, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

(3) DEMAND XIII JAILS.

4-30 p.m.

*THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that a grant of Rs. 81,46,600 be made under Demand XIII —Jails.'

"Sir, the policy of the Government with regard to the administration of jails is to reform the convicts, so that when they are released from the jails they may become good citizens and lead a peaceful and industrious life. Adult convicts are segregated from adolescents and children, male convicts from female convicts and habituals from casuals. There are separate jails for habituals and for casuals, a special jail for women, a Borstal school for adolescents and certified schools for children.

"A sum of Rs. 81,46,600 is required for expenditure mainly under 'Administration of Jails' (Rs. 71·02 lakhs) and 'Jail Manufacturers' (Rs. 10·33 lakhs). The expenditure on Jail Administration includes a sum of Rs. 3·33 lakhs for medical and sanitary expenses.

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"The following items are included under the head 'Jail Administration', namely, the pay and allowances of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and the Officers and staff working under them in their offices and in the jails and Borstal and Certified Schools in the Province, and the dietary ad other charges on account of the maintenance of the prisoners and inmates in these institutions, as well as the medical and sanitary expenses.

"The expenditure on jail manufactures consists chiefly of the cost of the raw materials and machinery purchased and the manufacturing and other charges incurred in these institutions.

"Some of the chief jail industries are: carpentry and handmade paper-making carried on in several jails, textiles and quinine packing in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, manufacture of leather goods in the Central Jail, Vellore, coir industry in the Central Jail, Cannanore, blacksmithy in the Central Jail, Salem, and wool-spinning and cumbly-weaving in Bellary Jail.

"The manufactures in jails mainly cater to the needs of the Jail department and other Government departments. The jail manufactures yield an annual income of over Rs. 11 lakhs and the estimated receipts for 1949–50 are Rs. 11·2 lakhs.

"The prisoners are taught industries like carpentry, tailoring, weaving, dyeing, building, smithy, leather works, book-binding and paper-making which would be useful to them after their release.

"In August 1947, it was decided that jail labour should be hired out for Government works and that the Public Works and other departments should be asked to employ jail labour to the greatest possible extent. In pursuance of this, the employment of 2,000 prisoners in the excavation of the canals in the Tungabhadra Project work has been ordered and a camp jail has been opened for the purpose.

"Good medical and sanitary arrangements are made available in jails. There is a hospital attached to every Central Jail under a Medical Officer with Sub-Assistant Surgeons and compounders to assist. The prisoners are given food in accordance with the scales prescribed for each class of prisoners, vegetarian or non-vegetarian, labouring or non-labouring, convicted or under-trial. The Government have recently increased the cereal rations to prisoners from 14 to 16 oz. in the case of labouring prisoners and from 10 to 12 oz. in the case of non-labouring prisoners. Educational facilities are also provided in jails for such convicted prisoners as are capable of being benefited by them.

"Ordinary prisoners are now divided into two classes, namely, Class I and Class II according to social standing and mode of life. Political prisoners are classified into one separate class, namely, Special class. The privileges of Class I prisoners correspond to those of the previous 'B' class prisoners, while the privileges of Class II prisoners correspond to the previous 'C' class prisoners. Class II prisoners are allowed diet supplied to the previous

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'C' class prisoners. They are now allowed interview once a fortnight and two letters a month, instead of one letter and one interview once in 2 months. To facilitate this a Special Reserve Deputy Jailor for interviews has been sanctioned for each Central Jail. Such of the Class II prisoners as have proved themselves deserving by their conduct and behaviour in jails will be allowed the use of soap, hair oil and other oil at their own cost. Sanction has also been accorded to the installation of radios in the Central Jails and in a few sub-jails to enable the prisoners to get news, the funds for this purpose being raised by an appeal to the public. The question of allowing them newspapers in regional languages is under the consideration of Government. The Government are also considering the question of providing improved tools and machinery to bring production in the jails up to date and make the jails self-supporting as far as possible.

"There is also a proposal to constitute a committee—here again my hon. Friend, Mr. Salam, will take objection because he seems to think that a Committee is a red-rag to him—consisting of non-officials and non-officials to go into the conditions now obtaining in jails and to suggest measures calculated to improve the general lot of the prisoners and also to suggest suitable reforms for the administration of the jails. The recommendations or suggestions made by this Committee will be duly considered by the Government in the course of the year.

"I move, Sir, that the demand for Rs. 81,46,600 under 'Jail' be granted."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,46,600 under Demand XIII—Jails'"

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'that the allotment under Demand XIII—Jails of Rs. 81,46,600 be reduced by Rs. 100.'

The object is to consider the need for the reform of jails in the Province. There was a time when autocratic Governments, which were not responsible to the people believed in putting their enemies, that is, people whom they disliked, people whom they did not want to come in their way and people who wanted to carry on the Government in their own way, in short, those who were tyrants and autocrats, believed in keeping out of their way certain people and put them in custody and in jails and punished them with imprisonment for a long period. But, Sir, as man became more and more civilized, the attitude towards imprisonment of persons and the kind of life that prisoners are awarded in jails, underwent a gradual change. Now, we have reached a stage when we do not believe in putting persons in jails on account of the offences committed by them is more as a deterrent punishment, but with the object of reforming the offenders. Of course, the idea of punishment is there, but at the same time, the object of putting people who go astray and people who have committed

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offences, is to give them opportunities to reform themselves. But, I wish to know from the Government what steps they have taken to give practical shape to this idea of reformation. I am afraid, the Government have not done enough to give effect to that ideal. To-day, the offender is put in jail and is treated as an infidel, as an unwanted person and as one rejected by the society and is treated as an animal rather than as a human being. But, Sir, on the other hand, a civilized Government should provide an atmosphere—except seeing that he has no liberty to move out of the jail wards—he should be given opportunities to engage himself in the work to which he is accustomed and he must also be educated and he must reform himself. It is not by putting him in seclusion in separate cells and making his life difficult and hard that he can reform himself. There is a question of psychology in jail life. If you put a man in an atmosphere where he is reminded of the offence he has committed and is made to believe that he is a criminal or an offender, that he is not a free person, that he is not a man fit for society and that he is treated as an infidel, there is no hope of reforming such a person. Short of his being confined to the four walls of the jail room in which he is put, he should feel as if he has come to a new city or a new town where he can mix with a population which is of a different type than what he finds outside. As I said, Sir, jail ought to be made a good place for adult education, because in almost every case an offender or a criminal is an adult and if there is any intention on the part of the Government to educate the people, jail is the only very good and safe place for giving education. Therefore, arrangements should be made for the education of these people, as also adult education and religious education, according to the requirements of the offender himself. At the same time, opportunities should be given for him to work in the jail, and of course, in this regard, Government have made arrangements to have workshops there and opportunities for various other kinds of industries that have been introduced there. I believe, that is not enough. Government can very well get many of their requirements manufactured in the jails and the inmates of the jails should be made to remember that they are also doing very good work for the State. They should also be given wages for the work they turn out, though these wages may not be given to them then and there but the amounts should be credited to their respective accounts and paid to them when they go out after serving their period of imprisonment. Perhaps, the same rate of wages that obtains outside jails need not be paid to them, because the Government are giving them food, clothing and shelter. That is the way by which you can reform a prisoner and not by making him believe that he has come into the jail merely to be treated as a slave was being treated in the olden days when he was bound to work for the master without any wages at all and that he is there to give the sweat of his brow for the State for having committed an offence for which he has been punished.

"Then, Sir, we have got the Probation of Offenders Act which is a very useful measure, but I am afraid the Government have

probably not had the time to look into the Act in order to amend it suitably to suit the needs of the times. Then, Sir, this Act has not been given effect to in some of the districts and here again the Government have not had the time to attend to this reform, because they are engaged in various other things. No doubt they have brought forward legislation in respect of various other matters but legislative measures which are really necessary have not been brought before this House and this is one such. I think the Jail Manual has not been brought before us for any amendment. Since the Jail Manual is such a huge affair, Government perhaps thought that it was not an urgent matter. Certainly, I think, it is an urgent matter, if really the Government thought that reform had to be introduced in jail life. Of course, so far as the food that is made available to prisoners in jails is concerned, I believe that the old scale of food that was given to them should be given up. They should be given food as they are giving to ordinary human beings outside. That is a psychological necessity. He should feel that he is confined but at the same time he should feel that he is treated as a human being and not different from an ordinary human being.

4-45 p.m. "Besides, Sir, I know that to-day human nature has not undergone a change. If it has undergone a change, it has to a certain extent undergone a change for the worse. Perhaps, it is due to the fact that we in this country and in this world are coming under the influence of outside ideologies. On account of that, people are beginning to take law into their own hands and they want to force things and do not want to get things by treaty or by arrangement or by conciliation. That seems to be unfortunately the kind of atmosphere that is growing gradually not only in this country but all over the world. Any State which recognizes responsibilities to the people of the country, of course, takes strong action against such people who take law into their own hands and that is what this Government are doing. A number of people have been put in jail on account of Communist activities and it is growing. Perhaps, a time may come when my Hon. Friend the Minister in charge of Jails may come forward to ask for the construction of more and more jails and to increase the accommodation in the existing jails.

"I do not think that while I am speaking on jails, I should tell the Government that though they ought to reform the offenders inside the jail, they have to be more constructive and ameliorative in their attitude so far as the demands of the people outside are concerned. Sir, it is by persuasion and not by order that they can reform people. Since the Government are carried on under joint responsibility, I suggest they ought to reform the life in jail and also see that the number of persons who have to be confined in jails, is reduced year after year and that can be achieved only by their governing this Province for the people and not for anybody else. If the Government are for the people and if the people's interests are the first priority of the Government, the number of people in jails must be slowly reduced year after year.

"Before I conclude, I must ask the Hon. Minister to come forward with a Bill, as early as possible, in order to bring up the 'Jail Manual' to the present civilized times. With these few remarks, I move the cut motion."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, I rise to second the cut motion so ably moved by my Leader. I think 95 per cent of the Members of the Party in power and cent per cent of the Members of the Cabinet and, I suppose, the Chair also had been to jail. (Hon. Members: 'No, no.') Then, I am very sorry for having included the Chair also. Sir, I was saying that about 95 per cent of the Members of the Party in power had been to jail including the Minister in charge of Jails. Great expectations were raised when these people came into power and people thought that they, who have had the experience of jail life and its conditions would do well to reform the jail administration to such an extent as to make the life in jail worth-living. But this Government have disappointed us, as in so many other things, in this matter also. In the report read by the Hon. Minister in charge of Jails—these Ministers are in the habit of reading reports just before they move their Demands—there is nothing new as far as the jail administration is concerned. For the last three years, questions have been asked whether there is overcrowding in jails and whether prisoners are treated as human beings. Government are not treating them as human beings. And there is overcrowding in jails. The Hon. Minister himself confessed before this very House that there is overcrowding in jails and that they are dealing with the matter. I ask, Sir, is there any provision to prevent this overcrowding? Have you taken any steps in this direction? Only yesterday, in an answer to my question about the transfer of prisoners from one jail to another in this Province, the Hon. Minister said that there were about 4,000 transfers in 1947-48 and that these transfers were necessary. In this connexion, I will take my own case. I was in jail, thanks to this Government, for about five days. At first I was taken to one jail and kept there for two days and then I was sent to another jail—about 300 miles from here—to be released the next day. Two officers accompanied me all along. Just imagine the amount spent on these transfers. (Interruption.) Of course, the question of treatment is there. That is a different question. Sir, this Government said that transfers are necessary and here is a case where a person committed to one jail had been transferred to another jail—a distance of about 300 miles—and released as soon as he reached that place. Just imagine the expenses involved in such a transfer. I need not say anything more on this point. This one instance speaks for itself and no comment is necessary.

"Now, about the reorganization of jails, my hon. Friends Messrs. Majid and Hameed Khan by their arguments, have showed how this Government have not paid any attention to deal with the reformative aspect of the question at all. I hope when the Hon. Minister gets a chance to speak again, he will deal with this question. Because I was in jail for some time I know something about the conditions in jail. If only Government can

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utilize the service of the prisoners in jails, they can make jails self-sufficient in all things. But it requires only capacity which the Government are lacking (hear, hear).

" Now, I come to the food supplied in jails. Both in the Central Jail and in the sub-jails food is supplied by private contractors, and I think, they are appointed by the Revenue Department. There is no proper check on these contractors at all. Even though most of the Members of the Government had been to jail and know the conditions obtaining there, yet they have not done anything in this matter and I think they are not interested in these things. I am sure, Sir, the same story might be repeated again next year provided these people are likely to be still there.

" Sir, in this Province civil liberty is a rare commodity. This Government have arrested people on mere suspicion and sent them to jail in the name of the Communists and in the name of the Public Safety Ordinance. But, have you treated them properly in the matter of interviews, in the matter of food and in the matter of paying allowances to their dependents? I know there are rules for this purpose. But there must be something more than rules. There must be human element in them. Now there is no human element. So this Government should see that in the matter of administration of jails, there is introduced, what is called, the human element.

" Sir, one point remains to be said and that is about the implementation of the Probation of Offenders Act. It is there for a very long time, but it has not been enforced throughout the province. The Hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio may say, ' Ever since I took over this portfolio, I have done so much work. Only a few districts remain to be affected by this Act '. Till to-day my district, Guntur, is not affected by this Act. When you can have so many schemes and programmes, committees and sub-committees, can you not do this trifle thing. This Act can be extended throughout the Province in a day. You do not lack officers to enforce this Act. After all, two or three officers are necessary for each district. Sir, I hope very soon this Act will be extended to all the districts.

" Well, Sir, the Education Minister has been given a lot of money. Now the Government have got an opportunity to take to educative work in this field but nothing has been done so far. As regards educating criminals on the preventive side of it, the Government have done nothing. Some time ago, the Hon. Leader of the House said that Government cannot take action against any person but have to wait till he commits the offence. So also with regard to newspapers, he said that they cannot take any action but have to wait till they published an objectionable article. So also with the Black Shirts. Government do not propose to take action against them unless they take a step further against the Government. Sir, Government must adopt preventive methods and they should devote more attention to this aspect of the question than to anything else. There is no use constructing more jails

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and wasting public money. I hope Government will do something to justify the existence of prisoners in jails. With these words, I close my speech."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' that the allotment of Rs. 81,46,600 under Demand XIII be reduced by Rs. 100 '."

* SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU :—" Mr. Speaker, speaking in Telugu as I have been all along, I am now speaking in English because I want to make myself understood by the Hon. Minister in charge of Jails though I am not here to teach or preach things to him.

" With regard to jails, I have to say that the Hon. Minister had been in jail for years together and I had the honour to be with him for two or three years. I know how he had been feeling at that time about conditions in jails and now I would like to offer a few remarks for his consideration.

" There is the question of ration. Ordinary criminal prisoners suffer terribly on account of the food that is supplied to them. Sometimes they are supplied with food which even the dogs would not touch. Once, when we were in jail, we had an opportunity to witness a sort of food supplied to prisoners which was repulsive. Sir, better food must be supplied to these prisoners and they should be treated as human beings.

" Then, I come to latrines in jails. The condition of the latrine in jail is horrible to see. No decent man can go into these latrines. Every prisoner in a jail definitely requires good latrines. So the condition of the latrines must be improved. On account of the bad conditions of latrines, prisoners suffer from many diseases. Proper medical treatment is not given to prisoners who fall ill. I had been in jail from 1940 to end of 1945 and I know how these people suffer for want of medical treatment. Sir, if a prisoner goes to a doctor with the complaint of headache, he is given a mixture already prepared. If another man goes with some other complaint, he is also given the same mixture. Sir, these doctors have one fixed mixture and they give this mixture to one and all irrespective of their disease. Even though I had been in jails for nearly six years, I could not understand what this mixture was. So, I say, good medical treatment should be given to the prisoners in jails.

" Sir, I strongly plead that even an ordinary prisoner should be released on parole at least once in six months to see his wife, children and parents. Hon. Ministers know very well what a chastening influence it has on the mind of prisoners. Even on confirmed criminals it has got a psychological effect, and they always come out with good feelings. So I would appeal that even prisoners condemned for life should be let out on parole once in six months. The Heavens would not fall if that was done. 5 p.m.

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" Another grievance of prisoners is the absence of supply of gingelly oil to apply to their heads. Gingelly oil or coconut oil is absolutely essential for South Indians to be smeared over their body or to apply to their heads. If that is not supplied, Government will be encouraging prisoners to get them by contraband methods. Thereby warders become corrupt. Then, again, Sir, smoking facility also should be given, though some may not agree with me here; ordinary beedies, cigarettes and country cigars should be supplied. For, an average man now-a-days smokes. Even 95 per cent of criminals smoke; and so if you do not allow them this privilege, they will get it by contraband methods. So at least provide them with a minimum supply everyday.

" Sir, jail contractors exploit their position to the utmost extent. They supply very bad quality of food and secure a good price. Instead of leaving the supply of food for jail to contractors, let Government make the prisoners work to produce food and pay them back in the shape of good food. I was in jail in 1930, 1932, 1937 and 1940 to 1945. The teachers in jails are a hopeless set of people. They come there, say something, and nothing happens by that. Good cultured people should be appointed as teachers. They should impress on the prisoners as to how they should conduct themselves as good citizens. The present set of teachers are people with antiquated ideas; they are aged people and they should be completely removed forthwith and a good fresh set of teachers should be appointed.

" I now come to the subject of detenus. Even to-day under the popular Government, under the Congress Government, under the regime of Ministers who have been in jail and who have been detained for sometime and who have been abusing the British Government and the Advisers' Government as being heartless for treating political prisoners badly—such Ministers—to-day cannot treat detenus badly. Sir, there are several detenus who are kept in jail to day even though they have dissociated themselves from the Communist party and expressed themselves openly that they owe loyalty to the National Government. Sir, they have condemned the Communist party in unmistakable terms and declared they are entitled to be released; but still they are not released. There are some among them, some who have been expelled from the Communist party, some who have been abused by the Communist party, some who have been condemned by the Communist party and who have been beaten by the Communists; but still they are kept in jails as detenus. Sir, this is most unfair; it is criminal on the part of Government not to release them; it is high time they are released. But Government say, ' how can we rely on their word? ' Sir, if Government have not so much confidence in their people they do not deserve to be called a national Government. I am one of those who have condemned the policy of the Communist party and I have been urging on the Government the dire need to educate the people by asking them not to believe in the false hopes given to them by the Communists but to support the national Government, that the

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Communists are out to commit violence and destroy person and property of the people, and that they should support the Congress Government at all costs. I doubt much whether anything has been done in this behalf.

" Lastly, Sir, I have to say one more point. To-day Communists are kept in jails. Several friends of mine who have been in jail tell me that both non-Communists and Communists are all kept in the same place. I urge on Government to keep non-Communists from Communists. Otherwise they run the risk of being killed by Communists for their political opinion. With these observations I resume my seat. "

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fear I did a mistake in not explaining some matters when I moved the Demand, as that would have reduced discussion further. Members have been speaking of 18th century matters regarding jails. The days of contractors in jails are gone. (Interruption) Yes, Sir, it is so in sub-jails also. If only one goes through the budget and compares the figures with that of the previous years, he will find that there is an increase of ten lakhs under expenditure in jails, and that is because the contractors have been done away with. Now co-operative societies supply food to jails wherever possible. So, Sir, the complaint about contractors is all old story.

" Then, Sir, if I remember correctly, all members of the Legislature are ex officio visitors to jails."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" On a point of information, Sir, I have received a communication from the District Magistrate of my district asking me whether I am willing to be a visitor of jails. And they expect us to be a member of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society. I do not know, why this restriction should be placed on non-official visitors."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" That is a mistake. Under the Jail Manual, visitors of jails are required to be members of Discharged Prisoners Aid Society. But that rule does not apply to M.L.As. and M.L.Cs., and perhaps in the usual routine the District Magistrate has written. For it sometimes happens some members are unwilling to continue as visitors of jails. Therefore, it is necessary the willingness should be ascertained. Further a formal appointment is necessary under the Jail Manual.

" Sir, I heard the very vehement antideluvian complaint from Mr. Salam with his five days' wonder in jail! I have not till now received any suggestion from any member of this House stating that he visited such and such a jail and found such and a such a thing and it should be remedied. It is open to them to complain about food, or about inhuman treatment like that meted out to the galley slaves of Rome of the eighth century B.C. But has anybody gone to the Penitentiary or jails in the province and found slave

treatment there, and if so, did he ask for the visitors' book and make a note of it there, or did he write to me privately that such and such a thing is happening there and it should be remedied. So to stand up here and say that the condition of galley slaves of Rome still prevails in our jails, is meaningless. It cannot stand scrutiny. I ask, did any Member of this House have the human feeling to go and see the jails and give some hint of reform?"

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. Evidently my hon. Friend, the Minister did not listen to me when I spoke."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I heard every word of what you said."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"But the conclusion to which you have come is different. Of course I described how jails were in the past, and what became of them with the advance of civilization. I never said that to-day in jails we find the same thing which we found in the days of Rome."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, strange enough, memories are short. I have taken down the very words the hon. Member said. He said that prisoners are still treated as animals rather than as human beings. The convict's position is that of a slave who is bound to work for his master. These are the words which the hon. Member said and tomorrow when he gets the manuscript of his speech for approval he will find these words there.

5-15 p.m. "Sir, all those things which Mr. Salam said, I too claim to know; it was not a case of five days' wonder with me; I had occasion to know jail life more than he. He asked me why he was transferred from one jail to the other within five days. The very object of his detention will be defeated if he is confined to one place. The hon. Member said that five hundred prisoners were transferred from the Alipuram to the Bellary Central Jail which is only at a distance of three miles. Prisoners are classified as casual and habitual, and each class of prisoners has to be sent to the jails intended for that class. It is not a very pleasant thing for us to transfer. Prisoners are transferred only as a matter of check on their undesirable activities. Under the Jail Manual, a prisoner has to be transferred to the jail nearest to his home a few days before his release.

"There is a lot of difference between detenus and convicted prisoners. The treatment meted out to all persons in the jail must be one. Every creature comfort that a man is entitled to must be given. But I do not want jails to be sanatoria or health resorts or places where people can go for pleasure or joke. When man was not so civilized or reformed, reformation was the object of punishment. Ninety-nine per cent of those who go to jails do not want reformation. Over fifty per

cent of the prisoners are the victims of circumstances. They are as well educated as I and you. They do not want religious sermons for their reformation. Committing a crime against society, getting convicted and going to a prison should not be a premium for being treated better in the jails than in the home. I for one am not for reducing the deterrent aspect of punishment. That does not mean that a man should not have food and his other creature comforts. Let the Members of the House visit some of the jails and ascertain from the prisoners whether they are not getting the food that they are entitled to under the rules. If the prisoners do not get, they have grit enough to ask for and get it. That the prisoners are not supplied with food and complaints of that sort were things of which we have heard before. I was a prisoner twenty-eight years ago. I have myself experienced the story which my Friend Mr. Alluri Satyanarayana Raju narrated. In the morning when *kanjee* was brought, I could not drink it because worms were floating on the surface. But hunger makes a man forget all considerations of decency. After four days, I removed the worms and drank the *kanjee*. These things took place in the olden days, but they are not taking place now.

"Mr. Alluri Satyanarayna Raju talked about the sanitary condition of latrines in the jails. He may be talking about sub-jails. In Central Jails, the conditions are not bad. In Central Jails where the convicted prisoners are put in, latrine is the neatest place. My Friend was thinking of the close prison in Vellore where the latrine was not clean. In the olden days, sometimes the latrines were not used and therefore they were clean. In the last six months, we find that proper receptacles are kept in the sub-jails. Whenever I visit any sub-jail, the first place I see is the latrine.

"All these criticisms are mostly uninformed criticisms. I wish Members had taken the opportunity to visit some of the jails and ascertained at first hand from the horse's mouth itself what the conditions are before painting a graphic picture of the inhuman treatment that is alleged to be meted out in jails.

"My Friend Mr. Salam referred to putting Communists and other people in detention without trial. If I have got definite evidence about the undesirable activities of such people, I will not put them in prison. The law will take its own course, and they will be tried in courts. The conditions in the country are such that the House has given me the power to detain under the Public Safety Act. (Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur:—Power has been taken forcibly from us.) It might have been taken forcibly from the Members opposite, but my Friends on the Ministerial benches gave it to me and I did not take it from them. Detention has to be endured as it is a restraint upon one's liberty. Detenus are provided with creature comforts like food, sitting and sleeping accommodation, cots, chairs, etc., to the maximum extent possible. I don't think they will complain that their

creature comforts are not being attended to. I pray that God may soon create favourable conditions when we will be able to release all the detenus.

" Mr. Alluri Satyanarayana Raju complained that certain Communist prisoners, who had recanted and said that they did not belong to the Communist Party any longer, had not yet been released. Some in their parole applications and some casually in the course of their other writings had written that they had given up their Communist tendency. We are making certain enquiries. It is reported in the newspapers that some of the most prominent Communists of this province have been expelled from the party. If Mr. Sundarayya of the Andhra Desa or Mr. Ramamurthi or Mohan Kumaramangalam of Tamilnad is reported to have been expelled from the party, are we to take the report at its face value? Should we not make enquiries about it? I only plead that I must be given sometime to enquire and proceed cautiously. In fact we have released many such detenus and other cases are under consideration.

" Some suggestion was made about releasing prisoners on parole. Considerable relaxation in the old rules has been made. Till this Government came into power, there was no question of an ordinary prisoner being released on parole under any condition. We have released hundreds of ordinary convicts on parole for various reasons. We want that prisoners should adjust themselves to society before release. So parole for long-term prisoners after they serve a particular term of imprisonment has been worked out and is engaging the attention of the Government. Previously an ordinary convict was allowed to write a letter once in three months. Now he can write a letter and have an interview once in fifteen days. I did not refer to all these things in my speech in moving the Demand, as I thought that Hon. Members were aware of them and that if I were to say them I would only be carrying coal to New Castle. But I realized my mistake only after hearing some of the hon. Members. "

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" When a wife wants to interview her husband in jail, will she be allowed to interview him *in camera*? "

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Nobody can interview a prisoner *in camera* except a lawyer and his prisoner-client. The interview has to be carried on in the presence of jail officials. I was not allowed to interview my wife *in camera* when both of us were prisoners in the same place but not in the same jail.

" One Member said that the Members of the Legislature were not allowed to visit the Central Jails. There is an order that the Members of the Legislature representing the constituency in which the jail is located shall be ex-officio visitors. If any Member wants to visit any Central Jail, the Government are prepared

to accord permission, so that he may acquaint the Government with the conditions in the jail. When we want to give publicity and invite criticism, I do not see any reason why this statement should have been made.

" One other complaint is that the Probation of Offenders Act has not been extended to six more districts. From the economic point of view, ten prisoners sent on probation is cheaper to the Government than sending three prisoners on conviction. A prisoner on conviction costs Rs. 300 a year whereas a probationer costs nothing. In the case of first offenders and offenders charged with light offences, probation has proved to be very successful. We have made provision and we hope to pass orders before the close of the year for extending the Act to the remaining six districts also.

" I was rather intrigued by the suggestion of Mr. Alluri Satyanarayana Raju that prisoners should be allowed to smoke. If I allow smoking to one prisoner, I will have to supply tobacco and betel leaves to another prisoner, and beer to a third prisoner. Though one has acquired the smoking habit, I am sure one can live without smoking. The prisoner must realise that he is in jail. Certain things which are of a deterrent nature must be enforced in jails. There is a lot of smuggling of beedies into the jails and we cannot eliminate it altogether.

" Sir, we are now supplying beedies to the workmen of the mills in Coimbatore who have been detained in the Coimbatore jail, because they had been working for eight hours a day, and without these beedies, probably they would not be able to get on and so we are tying this experiment in that jail, and we find that it has some good effects also, but we do not want to extend this experiment to any other jail, because there will then be no limit to such things. We want to make it as foolproof as possible, because we cannot provide luxuries in jails. Perhaps some of my hon. Friends know that A class prisoners are allowed to purchase mutton but are not allowed to purchase fowls, because fowls are a luxury in jails. Jails are not sanatoria and people convicted of offences cannot be allowed delicacies in jails. (An hon. Member: What is a delicacy?) That is a thing, Sir, which everybody knows and fowl is certainly a delicacy to a person who is in jail, although he might have been habituated to it.

" Sir, that is all I have to say by way of reply and I now request the hon. Mover to withdraw his cut motion. "

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" Sir, we can all very well understand the difficulties of the Government in releasing communist detenus from jails, although they might give an undertaking as to their future behaviour and of their dissociation with the Communist party for whose cause, my hon. Friend Mr. Alluri Satyanarayana Raju has pleaded so strongly, but may I ask the

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Hon. Minister if he would consider the question of releasing them, if in certain deserving cases, hon. Members of the House give a surety?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, I do not want that hon. Members of this House should take any such unnecessary responsibility at all."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"With the permission of the House, I withdraw my cut motion, Sir."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

The House then adjourned to meet again at eleven o'clock, on Wednesday, the 16th March 1949.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 891 asked by Sri Perumalla Nayudu (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 15th March 1949, page 880 supra].

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) *Kurichedu Co-operative Stores.*—Rupees 11,907-0-10.
Nellore District Police Co-operative Stores.—Rupees 7,691-2-9.

Sullurpet Co-operative Loan and Sale Society.—Rupees 18,238-8-6.

Nellore District Co-operative Wholesale Stores.—Rupees 26,722-12-0.

(*c*) *Kurichedu Co-operative Stores.*—The entire amount of Rs. 9,986-3-10 due from the Ex-President was recovered. The sum of Rs. 1,920-13-0 due from the ex-salesman has not been recovered and the stores has filed an arbitration reference against him and his properties have also been conditionally attached.

Nellore District Police Co-operative Stores.—Nil.

Sullurpet Loan and Sale Society.—The entire amount Rs. 18,238-8-6 was recovered.

Nellore District Wholesale Co-operative Stores.—There were two cases of fraud, one of fraudulent removal of stocks and another of breach of trust by an agent of the stores involving misappropriation of funds. The Police recovered the entire quantity of 70 bags of bengalgram and 16 bags of sugar (out of 20 bags) fraudulently removed. The stocks so seized were sold and the amount kept in court deposit. But as the Magistrate held that no case was made out that the stocks were stolen property, the amount held in deposit was refunded to the parties from whom the stocks were seized. As all the accused were acquitted, no amount could be recovered and the Stores therefore lost the entire value (estimated at Rs. 3,392-12-0) of the goods fraudulently removed from its godowns. In the second case, namely, breach of trust by the agent of the stores, the entire amount of Rs. 23,330 was recovered.

(*d*) *Kurichedu Co-operative Stores.*—When the President of the stores could not produce the cash balance when demanded, the fact was intimated to the Central

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Bank, its chief creditor. The Central Bank deputed its officer to recover the cash balance and on his report it filed a criminal complaint with the Police against the ex-President and the ex-salesman.

Nellore District Police Co-operative Stores.—The misappropriation of funds was reported to the District Superintendent of Police who was also the ex-officio President of the Stores and he launched a prosecution against the ex-Secretary.

Sullurpet Loan and Sale Society.—The Ex-Secretary who was responsible for the misappropriation died of snake-bite and the misappropriation was detected only after his death. No criminal action was therefore possible but steps were taken to recover the entire amount involved in the case.

Nellore District Co-operative Wholesale Stores.—In the case of fraudulent removal of stocks, the Co-operative Wholesale Stores itself filed a complaint with the Police in time. The misappropriation of funds by the agent of the stores was detected in the course of audit by the Co-operative Department. The Public Prosecutor who was consulted in the matter stated that there was a *prima facie* case against the agent but doubted the expediency of launching a prosecution. No criminal case was therefore instituted.

(*e*) *Kurichedu Co-operative Stores.*—The case against the Ex-President was withdrawn by the Central Bank after recovering the entire amount but the case against the ex-salesman is pending before the Subdivisional Magistrate, Kandukur.

Nellore District Police Co-operative Stores.—The case is under trial in the Court of the Subdivisional Magistrate, Nellore.

Sullurpet Co-operative Loan and Sale Society.—The amount involved was fully realized.

Nellore District Co-operative Wholesale Stores.—In respect of fraudulent removal of stocks a criminal case was filed by the Police in the Sub-Magistrate's Court and the Magistrate convicted one of the two employees involved in the case. The person so convicted was, however, acquitted by the Sessions Judge on appeal. In the other case of breach of trust, the entire amount was recovered.

(*f*) The information is given in answer to clause (*b*).

(*g*) *Kurichedu Co-operative Stores.*—Between February and April 1947.

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Nellore District Police Co-operative Stores.—Between July and October 1947.

Sullurpet Co-operative Loan and Sale Society.—In 1946.

Nellore District Co-operative Wholesale Stores.—The offence relating to the fraudulent removal of stocks was committed in January 1947 and the case of breach of trust occurred between the 15th March and the end of June 1948.

(*h*) & (*i*) *Kurichedu Co-operative Stores and Nellore District Police Stores.*—The answer is in the affirmative.

Sullurpet Co-operative Loan and Sale Society.—No criminal action could be taken as the person concerned suddenly died but steps for realizing the amount were taken promptly and the amount was fully realized.

Nellore District Co-operative Wholesale Stores.—A complaint was filed in the case of fraudulent removal of stocks but no complaint was filed in the case of breach of trust, as advised by the Public Prosecutor.

(*j*) & (*k*).—No adverse remarks were passed by the Sessions Judge against the Board of Management of the Nellore District Co-operative Wholesale Stores in the case relating to the fraudulent removal of stocks of the stores. The Sessions Judge, however, made some observations against the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Stores which are extracted below :—

> "P.W. 1 is a permanent Senior Inspector of the Co-operative Department whose services were lent to the stores for the management of the same. He is the Secretary of the Stores.
>
> P.W. 2 is a retired Junior Inspector in the Co-operative Department who is the Assistant Secretary of the Stores. These two persons as between themselves are responsible for the proper administration of the stores, but it is a sorry spectacle that in spite of their experience in the Co-operative Department they allowed the Stores to be cheated of some of the commodities stocked by them."

Departmental action was taken against the Senior Inspector concerned but after a careful examination the charges against him were dropped.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 892 asked by Sri Perumalla Nayudu (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 15th March 1949, page 881 supra.]

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Nellore Co-operative Wholesale Stores which had heavy stock of mill cloth, appointed one Sri Chilla Pitchaiah, a local cloth merchant, as its agent for the disposal of this stock. During the course of the audit of the accounts of the agent, it was observed that the agent was keeping heavy cash balances from the sale proceeds of the cloth entrusted to him instead of remitting them to the stores once a week as per the agreement entered into with him by the stores and that a sum of Rs. 23,330, in all was transferred, between March and June 1948 to the accounts of C.P. & Co., of which the agent Sri Pitchaiah was the chief partner. The Deputy Registrar, Nellore, thereupon issued a notice to the agent requiring him to remit the entire amount due to the stores and explain the irregularity. The agent immediately remitted the entire amount due to the stores with interest and explained that the transfer of the cash balance to the accounts of C.P. & Co., was due to the ignorance of his clerk and that there was absolutely no need for him to utilize the funds of the stores for his private business. The stores collected interests on the balances of cash retained by the agent and terminated the agency.

(*c*) The Public Prosecutor was of the opinion that there was a *prima facie* case against the agent for breach of trust, but he advised that the Registrar might examine the expediency of launching a prosecution in view of the following factories, viz :—

(1) that the agent was rich and not in needy circumstances;

(2) that he made good the entire amount together with interest and the stores had not suffered any loss;

(3) that he surrendered the profits due to him under the agreement;

(4) that the explanation given by him to the Deputy Registrar appeared plausible.

(*d*) The Registrar considered that it would not be expedient to lodge a criminal complaint as criminal intention could not be established to sustain the prosecution. In the circumstances he decided not to order a prosecution against the agent. In a matter like this the Registrar is not required to obtain the orders of Government.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 896 asked by Sri K. T. Kosalram at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 15th March 1949, page 886 supra.]

	Rural dispensaries.		Local Fund dispensaries.	
	Modern.	Indian.	Modern.	Indian.
1 Number of dispensaries not functioning at present	114	61	8	Nil
2 Of these, the number of dispensaries that were working previously ..	100	61	7	Nil
3 Number of dispensaries newly sanctioned	19	9	4	4

NOTE.—Only some of the newly sanctioned dispensaries have started to function, which explains why figures in the first horizontal column do not tally with the total of figures in the second and third columns.

24/8/1949

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, the 16th March 1949.

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.

* 897 *Q.*—MR. SPEAKER:—" The House will remember that yesterday, I promised that starred question No. 897 would be taken up to-day for supplementary questions. The answer is printed and laid on the table."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—" Sir, in view of the fact that the villagers of Ithalar have come forward to contribute Rs. 55,200 as stated by the Hon. Minister in answer to clause (*d*), and in view of the fact that this huge amount has been collected and deposited into the Government treasury, with very great hardships and difficulties, because of their dire necessity for drinking water, and because of the Collector's promise, will the Government consider the desirability of executing the scheme, by providing the maximum amount that could be sanctioned out of the Firka Development Fund?"

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" Sir, the Sanitary Engineer has not yet given his estimate and when the estimate comes, it may exceed Rs. 75,000. To provide Rs. 20,000 out of the Firka Development Fund for one village, is a matter, which the Government ordinarily cannot accept."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—" May I know, Sir, what the Hon. Minister exactly means, when he says that the Ithalar water-supply scheme is beyond the capacity of the Firka Development Department? May I know, what is the maximum amount that the Government could sanction for this scheme out of the Firka Development Fund?"

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" Sir, the Firka Development scheme is a kind of rural development of the whole firka and we have set apart only about Rs. 50,000 for water-supply schemes for the whole firka. Out of this Rs. 50,000, if we sanction Rs. 25,000 for one village with 166 houses, with a population of only 1,336, that is an expenditure which will not be justifiable and we will be doing an injustice to the other villages in the same firka, if we spend this amount upon this village alone. We have asked the Collector to give us an overall picture of the whole firka and on receipt of his report, we will consider this question."

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SRI P. NATESAN:—" Sir, if the Government are not in a position to sanction Rs. 20,000 out of the Firka Development Fund, why did they collect Rs. 55,000 from the people of the village? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" It is not the Government who collected the Rs. 55,000, Sir, but it is the local people who have raised this amount, expecting that the Government would give them another Rs. 25,000 for the execution of the scheme. But, as I have already said, Sir, we have got only Rs. 50,000 for all the villages included in the firka development scheme in that district."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (*f*), may I know whether it is a matter of finance or the question of getting steel pipes that stands in the way of carrying out the Ithalar water-supply scheme? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" It is not merely a question of finance, Sir. The securing of pipes is also a very serious question, because we would require for this village alone about 10,000 to 20,000 feet of steel pipes. Under the existing circumstances, it will not be possible for the Government to take up and execute this scheme; and, as I also said, our idea of the firka development scheme is to help all the villages in the firka, and not to spend all the money in a particular village alone."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I know why the Government did not intimate the villagers that they need not have contributed that amount at all, if the Government were not prepared to execute the scheme by making their own contribution to it? My point is, that these villagers were under the impression that if they made this voluntary contribution, the Government would come to their help and carry out the scheme, by spending some more money out of the Firka Development Fund. If the Government are not in a position to help the villagers, why did they not inform them through the Collector that they could not expect any contribution from the Firka Development Fund? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" Sir, the contribution that we expected from the people to carry out certain water-supply schemes in the several villages in the Firka Development scheme, is only about Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. We never expected that this village could collect about Rs. 55,000 from the 160 houses there and contribute it towards the scheme. The scheme is so big, that it is not possible for the Firka Development Department to take it up, with its limited resources."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" If the report of the Collector is not in favour of proceeding with the scheme through

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the Firka Development department, will the Government consider the question of remitting this scheme to the P.W.D., to carry out the water-supply scheme in that village? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" That is a question which has to be considered later, in consultation with the Public Works Department or the Health Department."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Sir, in view of the fact that in most of the villages Harijans are not allowed to use the common wells, even after the passing of the Civil Disabilities Act, will the Government consider the desirability of launching upon a propaganda, at least in the several villages in the selected firka, that Harijans should be allowed to use the village common wells? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" In the firkas, there has been enough propaganda carried on along this line, Sir."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—" May I know, Sir, what is the total population of the Ithalar village and the number of houses in it? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" There are 166 houses with a population of 1,336."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Arising out of the answers given to clauses (*d*) and (*e*), namely, that the amounts can be utilized only when the schemes are taken up for execution, may I ask, Sir, whether it is proper on the part of the Government now to say that the scheme will not be taken up now, but will only be taken up later on, and then only the amount will be spent, after the amount has been collected? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" As I said, Sir, there are only four villages that come into the picture. There are many other villages that are still out of the picture and we shall have to take them all into consideration and evolve a common water-supply scheme for all of them. That will take some time, Sir."

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—" Sir, when the villagers have come forward so enthusiastically with their contribution of Rs. 55,000 for carrying out a water-supply scheme in their village, may I know, Sir, whether there is any ban to contribute some amount from out of the Rural Water-Supply Fund, and have the scheme carried out by the Government themselves? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" Sir, the Rural Water-supply Fund is different from the amount set apart for Firka development, and that relates to a different department."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" Now that the Government have decided not to help these villagers from the Firka Development Fund, will the Government take steps to see that these Rs. 55,000 and other amounts received from the people are refunded to them at once? "

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—" If the villagers demand it, the Government can refund it to them, Sir."

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SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"As the Nilgiris is experiencing a very bad hot weather this year, will the Government try to expedite the matter and ascertain the views of the Sanitary Engineer and the Board of Revenue in the matter, so as to come to an early decision on it?"

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"That will be done, Sir."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister in his reply has told us that because the number of houses and the population in that village is so small, he did not propose to spend the amount. May I know, Sir, the policy of the Government in regard to such schemes? Does the expenditure of the amount depend upon the necessity of the scheme, or upon the number of houses and the number of the population which it may serve?"

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"It is a question of necessity as well as of principle, Sir."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that the water-supply scheme in this firka, and in fact, in the whole of the Nilgiri district is merely a question of the purchase of pipes, and therefore the cost of the schemes there will be higher as compared with the water-supply schemes in the plains, and that no useful purpose will be served by doling out small sums from this Rs. 50,000 under Firka Development Fund to all the villages in the firka?"

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"Sir, in the other villages, they have put up schemes costing only Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,000 and so the Government are giving an equal amount easily. But this is a scheme costing about Rs. 80,000 and the Government are not in a position to contribute Rs. 25,000 for it."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that sufficient propaganda is being carried on in the selected firkas for allowing the Harijans to use the village common-wells, may I tell him that there is not one single village in which Harijans are not objected to, from the use of such wells?"

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"In view of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I request the Government to consider the desirability of amalgamating all these water-supply schemes, namely, the Firka Development water-supply scheme, the Rural water-supply scheme and other water-supply schemes carried out by the Public Health and the Public Works departments into one, so that the schemes could be carried out more efficiently and that quicker results may be achieved?"

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"It is not possible to amalgamate all of them into one, Sir."

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SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that it was only on the strength of the Collector's assurance that the villagers of Ithalar came forward to contribute such a huge amount?"

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"Yes, Sir, the Collector might have given the assurance, but without the permission of the Government."

Appointment of the Surgeon-General.

* 899-A *Q.*—ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the post of Surgeon-General has fallen vacant; and

(*b*) if so, whether the vacancy has been filled up by the appointment of a retired medical officer?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) Yes, for the period of less than one month.

"(*b*) Dr. Mannady Nair who has been appointed to the post is an officer who has been re-employed up to 20th June 1949 and he is the seniormost among the Civil Surgeons."

SHAH ALAM KHAN SAVOI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, whether he possesses the requisite qualification to become the Surgeon-General?"

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

Statement made by Dr. J. C. Kumarappa.

* 900 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to certain statements made recently by Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, Chairman of the Agrarian Reforms Committee at Vijayavada and other places, severely criticizing certain actions of the Government; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Government have called for reports from the Collectors of certain districts to find out how far Dr. Kumarappa is correct in his statements?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) Statements made by Dr. J. C. Kumarappa at Mayuram and Vilampatti came to the notice of the Government.

"(*b*) The District Magistrates of Tanjore and Mathurai and the Police have submitted reports on Dr. Kumarappa's statements, which are under Government's consideration."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Committee appointed by the Hon. the Premier to go into the allegations made by Dr. J. C. Kumarappa at Mayuram, have

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submitted their report, and if so, what are their recommendations and what action has been taken by the Government on them?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is a separate question, Sir, and the report has not come to the Government."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, it is said that certain allegations were made by Dr. J. C. Kumarappa and only the attention of the Government has been drawn to them. May I know, Sir, whether Dr. J. C. Kumarappa has been addressed regarding this matter?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We need not ask Dr. Kumarappa about what he has spoken, Sir."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that Dr. J. C. Kumarappa is a gentleman who was under the immediate training of Mahatma Gandhi, that he would not have exaggerated the things that he had actually seen there, and that the allegations, he had made should be true, cent per cent, and if so, may I know what action has the Government taken upon them?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The fact that he was in Sevagram and in the immediate presence of Mahatma Gandhi does not preclude him from making exaggerated statements, Sir."

11-15 a.m. H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Has Dr. J. C. Kumarappa written to the Government direct about his observations there?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think so, Sir."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Since the agrarian trouble is there for the last 2 or 3 years and it has been developing more in the areas like Tanjore and Mathurai districts, may I know, what steps the Government have taken to solve the problem?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"We are now on the question relating to the statement made by Dr. Kumarappa. The hon. Member can put a separate question, as regards the details as to what action is taken, etc."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Are the Government aware that the Central Government appointed Dr. Kumarappa as the Chairman of the Agrarian Reforms Committee and he was here in that connection and if so, whether he has communicated to the Government any matter on the Agrarian Reform?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"He has not been appointed by the Government of India. The appointment was made by the President of the A.I.C.C."

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SRI D. V. RAMASWAMY:—"May I know, Sir, whether Dr. Kumarappa has issued a press statement in respect of the remarks made criticising his statement on the public platform?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have not seen any statement issued by Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, Sir."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"In view of the fact, Sir, that the Hon. the Minister has stated that the statements might have been exaggerated, may I know what exactly the Government feel, viz., whether he has been mis-informed or whether he has made a mis-reading of the situation, or whether it is a wilful exaggeration?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not call it wilful exaggeration, Sir, I only feel that he has either been mis-informed or he has mis-read the situation."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"தலைவர், Sir, Dr. J. C. குமரப்பா அவர்கள் மாயவரத்தில் விசாரணை செய்து நில உச்சவரம்பை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லுவர். அதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is a matter for the Industries Minister, Sir; he is also dealing with agricultural labour."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Apart from the mis-reading and all that, Sir, may I know from the Government whether there is not even an atom of truth in what he has said?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There may be many atoms of truth, Sir, but it does not mean that the whole statement is true."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"May I know, Sir, whether it was at the instance of the mirasdars or the kisans that the Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri Kumaraswami Raja has been set up by the Government?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Government thought, Sir, that it would be useful if the Committee could go into the whole question and submit a report to them, so that they might take the necessary precautionary measures."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. the Premier is one of the Members of the Agrarian Reforms Committee to which Dr. J. C. Kumarappa is the Chairman, and whether his statement was made as Chairman of the Committee, and if so whether the Hon. the Premier also agrees with the view expressed by Dr. Kumarappa or whether he disagrees with him and if he disagrees with him why he has not resigned from the Committee?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think, Sir, that Dr. Kumarappa's statement was made as Chairman of the Agrarian Reforms Committee formed by the All-India Congress Committee; and it does not mean that the Hon.

the Premier should agree with whatever Dr. Kumarappa expressed on the platform or through the Press. I do not know why he should resign from the Committee either."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Do the Government feel, Sir, that this economist, Dr. Kumarappa issued statements more as an idealist than as a realist?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know, Sir, whether he issued them more as a realist than as a dreamist."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"As the interest of the kisans are greatly involved in the statement made by Dr. Kumarappa, will the Government give the House an opportunity to discuss the report?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is a report submitted to a non-official body, Sir, viz., the All-India Congress Committee and this Government have nothing to do with the reports submitted to non-official bodies."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that Dr. J. C. Kumarappa had neither the facilities nor the time, nor the health to go into the matter thoroughly when he came to Madras and made the statements rather hastily?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am inclined to agree with the hon. Member, Sir."

SHAH ALAM KHAN SAVOI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, Sir, that Dr. Kumarappa did not make the statements in his capacity as the Chairman of the Agrarian Reforms Committee, may I know in what other capacity he made the statement?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know in what capacities Dr. J. C. Kumarappa made the statement, Sir. We cannot go into all the origin of his capacities."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. the Leader of the House will give us a chance to discuss the Report submitted by the Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Kumaraswami Raja?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not usual for reports submitted by committees appointed by the Government to be discussed on the floor of the House, Sir. If the Committee had been appointed by the House then the Report will be submitted to the House and the House will have an opportunity of discussing that report. It is not usual, Sir, for the Government Committee's Reports to be discussed here."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Apart from the opinion of the Leader of the House, Sir, about Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, may I know whether the Government are aware

that there is an impression in the Province that this Government are not tackling the agrarian problem in the Province in certain districts?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not agree with the impression or with the rumours which the hon. Members hear very often."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"Will the Government be pleased to place on the table of the House, Sir, the report of the Kumaraswami Raja's Committee?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is premature to say that Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know when we can expect the report, Sir, if it is premature now?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"When it is mature it will be placed on the table of the House."

Rayalaseema Economic Development Plan.

*901 *Q.*—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a copy of the book by Sri A. Venkataswami, M.A., B.L., on Rayalaseema Economic Development Plan, published by the Central Committee, Rayalaseema Mahajana Sabha, has been submitted to him;

(*b*) what the recommendations of the Committee are;

(*c*) how many of them have been implemented so far; and

(*d*) the reasons, if not implemented?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) *to* (*d*) The recommendations of the Committee cover numerous points, such as Development of Irrigation, Supply of Electric Power, Exploitation of mineral wealth, Co-operative enterprise in Agriculture, Development of a University Centre, Creation of a Statutory Rayalaseema Industrial Development Board, etc. The recommendations are under consideration."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, how long is it since the report was sent and whether the Government will consider the desirability of appointing a Committee consisting of the Members from Rayalaseema to go into the details?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"This question of development of Rayalaseema has been considered and it has been engaging the attention of the Government very much, long before the report referred to in the question. In fact the Government have received a report from the Development Commissioner who was appointed in November 1947 for formulating a co-ordinated plan for the economic development of Rayalaseema and that report is being examined. It is proposed to appoint a separate Committee abolishing the

existing board and the report that has been submitted by Mr. Venkataswami might be one of the things that would be considered by the Committee that will be appointed on the recommendations made by the Development Commissioner in his report."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—" May I know, Sir, if in this booklet there is anything more useful and sensible than what the legislators have been telling all these years? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I find, Sir, that most of it is only a repetition of what has been said long ago."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" In view of the fact that the Government has been taking so much trouble for the development of the Rayalaseema economically may I know whether it is a fact that the Committee appointed by the Government has recommended that that Rs. 10 crores should be set apart for the Development of the Rayalaseema? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" What has that to do with the question. The hon. Member can put a separate question."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—" May I know, Sir, who this Venkataswami is and what special qualifications he has for submitting a report like that ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" He happens to be a lawyer and he has written a book which has been received by the Government. When useful suggestions are sent by anybody in respect of any matter they are usually examined. This is one of such things that is being examined."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" May I know, Sir, whether this Government are taking into consideration the excellent proposals made in the brilliant book written by our Hon. the Premier with regard to agricultural development which also includes the development of the Rayalaseema? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" The intelligent suggestion of the hon. Member will also be taken into consideration, Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—" Out of the several thousand spindles allotted to the Rayalaseema, may I know, how many of them have actually come under production and what steps the Government have taken to see that Rayalaseema will have more spinning mills developed? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" Is it relevant to this question? "

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—" It relates to the development of Rayalaseema, Sir. "

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

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I know, Sir, when this Committee was appointed by the Government in order to develop Rayalaseema.

how long it has taken to recommend, and after it has made its recommendation, how long the Government has taken to consider? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I cannot give offhand the details that my friend wants, Sir. As I have already said, the Development Commissioner was appointed in November 1947 and he has submitted a report which is being examined, and we expect to implement it very soon."

SHAH ALAM KHAN SAVOI SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Will the Government fix a time-limit for the consideration of the report and proceed with the implementation of the recommendations already made by the Committee? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Yes, Sir, that is what we are doing."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, if this Committee is a Government sponsored Committee; if not, can this House discuss the report of the Committee? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I think, Sir, all the questions that were put just now referred to the report that has been submitted by the Development Commissioner appointed by the Government and I do not know what other committee the hon. Member refers to."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—" May I know, Sir, when the Economic Development Committee will be constituted by the Government and also whether the Government will place any funds at their disposal so that they may do some useful work? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" The Government hope, Sir, that the Committee will begin functioning somewhere in April. As far as funds are concerned, the suggestion will be examined."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—" Will the Government publish the report of the Rayalaseema Development Commissioner and give us a chance to discuss that report on the floor of the House? And there were two reports submitted by the Rayalaseema Members regarding the development of the Rayalaseema to the Central Government, copies of which were given to this Government also, may I know what action has been taken on those reports? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" Does the Hon. Minister prefer to answer the second part of the question? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I have stated, Sir, that the Development Commissioner has gone into the details of almost all the suggestions that have been made by the hon. Members, copies of which have been received, and also other matters. It was a consolidated report, Sir, and that is the report that is being considered by the Government and in pursuance of that, certain action will be taken."

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In view of the fact that people are tired of these committees because the Government have not implemented their recommendations so far and in view of the fact that the qualification of the Hon. Minister for Industries is the fact that he comes from Rayalaseema, why not he begin the work immediately, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I do not know how a man coming from a particular area gets a special qualification. That apart, I do not see who has got tired about the committees, except perhaps the hon. Members who seem not tired of putting questions about these things."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" May I know why this extra importance is shown to Rayalaseema, Sir, and why these reports of private lawyers should be considered so seriously? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Regarding the first part of the question, Sir, I say that special importance is given to the Rayalaseema because it is a depressed area. It is a backward area and the Government have been trying all along to do something for that area. So far as the latter part of the question about private lawyers is concerned, there is no question of any importance being given to anybody. As I said, Sir, if some hon. Member of the House refers to a particular question, the Government will necessarily have to answer it."

11-30 a.m. SRI K. BRAHMANDAM REDDI:—" Am I justified in assuming that too much of Rayalaseemism in this House is the greatest impediment to the development of Rayalaseema? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I am inclined to agree with the hon. Member." (More laughter.)

SHAH ALAM KHAN SAVOI SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Are the Government aware that there is a feeling among the people of Rayalaseema that their case goes by default for want of proper representation in the Cabinet? "

SRI K. SUBBA RAO:—" Are the Government aware that it is not a committee, but it is only a Special Officer appointed by the Government who has sent a report for consideration? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" That is what I have been saying all along."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—" Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that Committee will begin functioning very soon, may I bring it to his notice that any number of committees will not help, unless the Government place some funds at their disposal for something concrete to be done instead of many promises and useless committees? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I will take the suggestion of the hon. Member and see that some money also is provided."

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Removal of sand from certain wet lands in the Cuddalore taluk.

* 902 *Q.*—SRI S. A. DEVANAYAGA IYAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that most of the wet lands on the southern bank of Pennar and Malattar near Gandarvakottai, Pulavanur, Melkumaramangalam in the Cuddalore taluk and Tirupachanur in the Villupuram taluk were filled with sand during the flood in the year 1946;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that he visited the places in the year 1947 and promised to see that the sand was removed; and, if so, what action has been taken so far in that direction; and

(*c*) if no action has been taken so far, whether the Government propose to take immediate steps in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (*a*) Yes; some lands in the Cuddalore and Villupuram taluks were filled with sand in the floods of 1946;

" (*b*) Yes. The Government sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 39,000 for closing the two breaches on the right bank of the Malattar river and a scheme for the grant of a uniform subsidy of Rs. 15 per acre in ordinary cases and Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 per acre, at the discretion of the Collector, South Arcot, where the silting of lands is particularly heavy for the reclamation of land. The areas so far reclaimed are given below:—

Village.	Extent of lands reclaimed.		Subsidy per acre.
	Dry.	Wet.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
Gandarvakottai	2·34	68·29	50
Pulavanur	14·14	7·65	50
Melkumaramangalam ..	20·01	16·16	50
Tirupachanur	56 07	21·28	50

" (*c*) Does not arise."

SRI A. DEVANAYAGA IYAH:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the villagers of Melkumaramangalam have put in a petition to the Government requesting the digging of a new canal to irrigate the lands from Pennar? If so, what action has been taken by Government? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" If that petition has been received, it would have been examined."

Reasons for the re-appointment of Mr. T. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.

* 903 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. T. K. Sreenivasa Ayyangar, Deputy Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, was re-appointed for

one year, even though he was due to retire from service from 19th January 1949; and, if so, what are the reasons for such re-appointment?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Yes, he was re-employed on the recommendation of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in the interests of public service, as no officer with the requisite experience and ability was immediately available to take his place."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Are the Government aware that it is given out in the Assembly as the policy of the Government not to appoint men who retired; and that twenty people were ready with the requisite qualifications for promotion? I will give their names, if necessary."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I shall be very thankful if the hon. Member will give all their names and qualifications. While the policy of the Government is that ordinarily no retired men should be re-employed, yet in exceptional cases, where no suitable men are available, we are obliged to give extensions."

B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know what are the special grounds which move this Government in re-employing retired people?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If a specialist is needed, and nobody else can take his place, we usually give extensions. Also if there are no people for immediate confirmation with longstanding experience in the department to take his place, we give extension of a year or so that other people may come up."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"I want to raise a small point of order, Sir. Yesterday, the Hon. Minister said that he did not expect the M.L.As. to 'fish out' information from Government departments. How does it happen that Mr. Salam is able to produce a list of 20 people who are there in the department, and the Hon. the Leader of the House is also anxious to get those names?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I presume, Sir, that the hon. Member is getting the information from the civil list that is supplied to various officers."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am glad that the Hon. Minister has stated that only in exceptional cases there will be re-employment for key positions. But how is it that exceptional circumstances become common and the key positions of the Director of Public Instruction and Surgeon-General and Deputy Examiner, Local Fund Audit, are offered for men who are already declared as retired, but yet re-employed?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If the hon. Member puts a separate question, we will give information with regard to the number of officers who have been given extension. There are not many cases."

Prefabricated houses.

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Provincial Government have asked the Central Government for particulars regarding "Prefabricated" houses (ready made houses); and

(*b*) whether the Provincial Government propose to import such prefabricated houses into this Province?

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

"(*b*) There is no proposal at present for importing such prefabricated houses in this Province."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government will give all possible help to any private agency to erect a plant in this Province to manufacture these prefabricated houses?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Government would consider this proposal if received with particulars."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Is it not a fact that these prefabricated houses are not suitable for this country on account of its climate?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"That is one view expressed by experts. We have to see if the houses which are prepared in Delhi will suit us or not."

B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the paucity of houses for people in this Province, will the Government consider the desirability of having a scheme of introducing these prefabricated houses in our Province?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The Government of India proposes to start a factory. We shall see how these houses fare."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government of India has decided to allot any proportion of houses to this Province when they produce these houses, and how much a house will cost?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"We have no information from the Government of India."

Prosecution of the Secretary of the Wandiwash Co-operative Stores.

* 905 *Q.*—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri T. Viswanatham): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Wandiwash Co-operative Stores was prosecuted in May 1948;

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(*b*) whether it is a fact that he applied for withdrawal of the case against him, and if so, with what result; and

(*c*) whether the case was proceeded with and, if so, with what result; if the case was withdrawn, why it was withdrawn?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) & (*c*) The prosecution was for temporary misappropriation of moneys belonging to the Wandiwash Co-operative Stores by the ex-Secretary. The ex-Secretary subsequently paid the entire amount and applied for withdrawal of the case. Inasmuch as the ex-Secretary readily repaid the amount, the Government considered it inexpedient to proceed with the prosecution."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" May I take it that the repayment of the misappropriated money will wash away the guilt of the person concerned? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" When it is a question of mismanagement ignorantly, and when the intention is *bona fide*, there is nothing wrong in withdrawing the case."

B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is the repayment of the money, as such, a proper ground to withdraw the prosecution? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" Yes, Sir, provided it is a *bona fide* case."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that some genuine gentlemen particularly in public life somehow get into this muddle, and they are prosecuted? In such circumstances, will it not be advisable for the Hon. Minister to decide every case on its merits as they have decided in this particular case? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" Yes, Sir."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—" May I know the name of the Secretary Sir? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" It is unnecessary, Sir."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" May I know the amount involved? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" It is Rs. 2,000 and odd."

B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether there are other instances in which on the mere repayment of money, prosecutions have been withdrawn? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" As I have already stated, Sir, repayment of money is one factor. There are other factors also which will be taken into consideration. I wish to inform hon. Members that it is against the co-operative spirit to prosecute any person, where the intention is *bona fide*."

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SRI R. SUBBA AYYAR:—" May I know whether there is such a thing as *bona fide* misappropriation? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" No misappropriation, Sir. But the accounts might have been wrongly entered."

Provision of waste land to political sufferers.

* 910 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: ter for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many political sufferers have been provided with Government waste land till the end of December 1948;

(*b*) how many of these are actually put into possession of the granted lands; and

(*c*) whether enough lands are available for distribution among political sufferers?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (*a*) One thousand nine hundred and forty-five political sufferers were granted lands either permanently or provisionally till the end of December 1948.

" (*b*) The collection of this information will involve a great deal of work and also a great deal of delay. The Government do not therefore consider it necessary to collect the information.

" (*c*) Assignment of land to political sufferers is still in progress. It is likely that there will be enough land for assignment to all applicants, although it may not often be possible for applicants to be given the particular lands applied for or for them to be given lands in the area they asked for."

Fire services.

* 907 *Q.*—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) by whom the Fire Services are manned, whether it is by Indians or non-Indians;

(*b*) who the present Director is;

(*c*) whether he has sent up any proposal to make the Fire Services more useful to the public;

(*d*) if so, what they are;

(*e*) how many of his proposals have so far been accepted;

(*f*) if any proposals have been rejected, the reasons therefor; and

(*g*) what the service terms of these officers are?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (*a*) Both by Indians and non-Indians.

" (*b*) Mr. C. R. Hadingham.

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" (*c*) The meaning of the question is not clear. In the usual administration of any department, several proposals that are useful are made from time to time.

" (*d*) *to* (*f*) Considerable time will be taken in collecting this information. The Government consider that the time and labour involved will not be commensurate with public interest.

" (*g*) Five European Officers are employed under a contract for four years from 1st October 1945. Their service conditions are regulated by the terms of the contract. Others are governed by the ordinary conditions of service. But no statutory rules have been issued pending reorganization of the department."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—" May I know what are the Retrenchment Committee's recommendations, and may I ask would not this Government save a pretty amount if they follow their recommendations? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" If we follow the Retrenchment Committee's recommendations, perhaps the department itself will not exist. I do not know the recommendations of the Committee myself with regard to this department. There is also a demand from other quarters that the department must be extended to rural parts."

B. POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it because suitable Indians are not available for the posts that the Government entered into contract with the European Officers? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" As a matter of civil defence, during the war days, the Government entered into contract with some European Officers. Obviously there were not suitable Indians for the posts."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—" May I ask whether the Retrenchment Committee has not recommended the abolition of superfluous top posts and thus save money? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am afraid the Retrenchment Committee were not in possession of all the facts with regard to the various departments, and hence they could not make suitable recommendations about this department also. It is not possible to do away with the superfluous posts when there is need for developing this department."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" Sir, while implementing the proposals for reorganizing the departments, will the Government consider the advisability of transferring this department to the Police? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is a sort of technical work. We have seen some of their work in the Exhibition. It is not an ordinary work that any Police constable or Sub-Inspector can handle. We do need technical men to man this department."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I ask, Sir, what is the difference in treatment between European Officers and non-European Officers? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" There are some people on contract, and they get all the conditions of the contract. There are others who are not on contract, but they get the usual conditions."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, what are the educational and technical qualifications prescribed for entering this Fire Service? " 11-45 a.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am sorry I do not have that information just now."

SRI R. SUBBIER:—" Sir, arising out of the previous answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know whether the Government placed all the facts before the Retrenchment Committee so as to enable them to decide this question? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am unable to answer the question. I do not know whom the Retrenchment Committee examined and from whom they got all the information."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" Sir, in view of the very good service that the Fire Service is doing and in view of the need for expanding it in several villages of the Province, may I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of putting it on a permanent basis? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is a big question and of course, if finances permit, we will certainly make it permanent and also expand the activities of the department, because we are sure that this department is rendering very useful service to society."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" Sir, is it not a fact that in spite of this Fire Service working actively, the records of an office in Broadway as well as the food-stuffs stored in a godown in Ellore were damaged by fire? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" If this department had not been functioning, other houses also would have caught fire, Sir."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—" Sir, in view of the frequent outbreaks of fire throughout the Province, will the Government consider the advisability of compelling all the Municipalities and Panchayats to have their own Fire Services? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Again, Sir, it means finance and I do not know whether the Municipal Councils can afford this additional expenditure, but we shall see whether we can put down all these fires and fire works."

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N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, in view of the fact that this Fire Service needs extraordinary calibre, will the Government keep above racial prejudices and import technical skill as and when they expand this department? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" No racial or communal consideration was ever taken into consideration in making appointments in this Fire Service."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that due to the scarcity of water this Fire Service becomes useless in the City? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The hon. Member knows the conditions under which the Fire Service Department works. Without water, it cannot work."

State-aid given to the various companies during 1948–49.

* 908 *Q.*—DR. S. SUBRAHMANIAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the amount of State-aid given to the various companies in the Presidency under the Madras State-aid to Industries Act during 1948–49 and their names?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" A statement[a] containing the information is placed on the table of the House."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—" Sir, on what basis these loans are granted to the companies? Are they given on a territorial basis or on any economic basis? If so, why Tamilnad has been entirely neglected in the list placed on the table of the House? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" As will be seen from the statement furnished, most of them are loans. There is the case of an overdraft and a case of subsidy also. Sir, these questions are not looked at from a regional point of view. The procedure that is followed is under the State-aid to Industries Act and there is a Board of Industries which examines the various proposals and recommends to the Government, then alone the Government can give a loan or subsidy and some of the hon. Members of this House, who are elected from this House, are members of the Board, which recommends these loans."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—" Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister why only 4 out of the 22 applicants have been granted loans in Tamilnad and how many companies applied for loans from the Tamilnad? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I want notice, Sir."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" Sir, may I know the difference between a loan, a subsidy and an overdraft ? "

[a] Printed as Appendix on page 1056 infra.

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Loan is a loan which is repayable ; a subsidy is not repayable and an overdraft is also a guarantee to the company by the Government to the extent of the amount of the overdraft which my hon. Friend must know as he must have drawn an overdraft occasionally at least."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the expert opinion that the long and continued use of Vanaspathi spoils the eyes and if so, why the Government should encourage such an industry ? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member may put a separate question on it."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—" May I know, what is the rate of interest on these loans and for what periods they are given ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" It is 5 per cent and there is also a default interest of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, whether all these loans have been granted on the recommendation of the Industries Department or the Industries Board or whether any exceptions have been made and loans given by the Government without their recommendation ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" For the information of the House, I would like to state that the Government cannot grant even one rupee of loan under the State Aid to Industries Act unless it is recommended by the Board of Industries and it comes through the Department of Industries according to the procedure laid down under the State Aid to Industries Act."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—" Sir, when the Government are borrowing at the rate of 3 per cent, why not the Industries be given loans at 4 per cent rather than at 5 per cent which is rather heavy, especially when money is available to the Government at 3 per cent? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Sir, this is one of the questions that has often been put to the Government, but in spite of the rate being high, we have been receiving a lot of applications and I do not think it is worthwhile now to reduce the rate."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—" May I know, Sir, what is the period for which these loans are given ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" It depends upon the recommendation of the Board of Industries. And, as I said already, it depends upon their advice and we can only follow their advice because they are supposed to know their job."

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SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—" May I know, Sir, whether these overdrafts are guaranteed by the Government eternally or is there any time-limit for them ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" There is nothing eternal about these things. They are very transient."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, what is the kind or nature of the security that is taken when granting these loans ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" As I said, this is a matter which is gone into by the Board of Industries. They get all the information ; they call for reports from the Collectors and I believe, in some cases they also personally inspect and after satisfying themselves about the security they make certain recommendations. So far as I know, it is sometimes up to half the value of the property and sometimes it is even less."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—" May I know, Sir, whether personal security alone will be sufficient ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I do not think personal security alone is sufficient. I know in some cases they have insisted on personal security also in addition to property security."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Suppose, Sir, a certain company unfortunately goes into liquidation and thereby cause loss to the Government, what happens and who bears this loss ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" That is why sufficient care is taken by the Board of Industries to see that the loan granted is such that there would not be a loss even in such a contingency."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that the loans granted under the State Aid to Industries Act are three times the property security, whatever it may be, and in addition to this in the case of applications for big amounts, say 6 to 10 lakhs, personal security to the extent of three times the amount applied for is also demanded before a loan is granted ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" The hon. Member being a member of the Board of Industries himself, I take the information from him."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Arising out of the answer placed on the table of the House, may I know the amounts applied for by the mills referred to in items 5 to 7 of the list ? "

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

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Retirement age of Government servants.

* 909 *Q.*—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether at present there is any proposal before the Government to effect any change in the retirement age of Government servants?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" No."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" In view of the fact that the Government have not recommended any change in the existing rules, may I know why the Government do not adhere to the rules instead of constantly infringing the same ? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Probably the hon. Member refers to extensions and as I have stated in reply to one of the questions, wherever suitable people are not available immediately, extensions for one year are given."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that this is creating a lot of dissatisfaction and heart-burning among Government officials ? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am not aware of any great dissatisfaction prevailing in the ranks of the Government officers and I do not know what is not causing great dissatisfaction in the minds of officers."

The number of unemployed persons in the Province.

* 910 *Q*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of unemployed persons in the Province; and

(*b*) the number of educated unemployed in the Province?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not the imperative duty of the Government to know at least the problem of the unemployed, instead of simply saying, that they have no information ? Will they at least make an attempt or take the help of non-official bodies and try to get some information on the matter ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" It is not question of merely non-official bodies, but it is a question of collecting statistics and it does mean spending a huge amount of money because this is a big province. Then the question will be whether it is worthwhile collecting this information about all the unemployed person at this stage, especially when we have not got the facility to employ them. However, I may draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that there is what is called the Employment Exchange where those who want employment can go and register themselves and efforts are being made by the Employment Exchange to secure jobs for them."

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SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government will be pleased to collect information about the number of educated unemployed in the Province at least?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"What is educated unemployed is itself a matter to be decided. It is a problem by itself and it is very easy to raise questions like this, but as I have already stated, it means a lot of money has to be spent and further whether it is worthwhile or not is a matter to be considered."

Veterinary institutions in the Province.

*911 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any new veterinary institutions have been opened in this Province in 1947-48; and

(*b*) what the special difficulties of the Government in increasing the number of veterinary institutions in the Province are?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"(*a*) Yes. Two were opened—one at Arkonam and the other at Pithapuram.

"(*b*) Paucity of veterinary graduates constitutes the main limitation in this direction."

Government College, Mangalore.

*912 *Q.*—DR. U. P. MALLAYYA (on behalf of Sri K. R. Karanth): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased—

(*a*) to state whether it is a fact that the Government College, Mangalore, is in need of additional accommodation;

(*b*) to state whether it is a fact that the request for it has been turned down by the Government on the ground that the public should come forward with their contributions;

(*c*) to state whether the same principle is applicable to all other Government colleges in the Province or whether this is a special case; and

(*d*) to lay on the table of the House the amount spent or provided for expenditure for the buildings in the various Arts Colleges of the Government in the Province in the current year and the amount of public contributions received in respect of each of these?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"(*a*) As a permanent measure the construction of additional buildings would be necessary. But it would be possible to carry on with the existing accommodation for some time.

"(*b*) When I visited Mangalore in November last, some gentlemen represented to me that accommodation in the college was inadequate. I then explained to them that, under the present financial stress, it might not be possible for Government to undertake large construction work. I added that if the public came forward with at least half the amount necessary to put up the buildings, there was all possibility of the matter being pushed through. This does not imply that the Government will not construct additional buildings where they are absolutely necessary.

"(*c*) Does not arise.

"(*d*) The following building schemes are sanctioned for Governments Arts Colleges in the current year:—

	Final estimate. RS. LAKHS.
(1) Construction of new buildings for the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.	0·20
(2) Construction of additional buildings for the Government College, Palghat.	2·85
(3) Construction of a dining hall and kitchen block for the Queen Mary's College, Madras.	0·83
(4) Provision of *temporary* additional accommodation in the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.	0·36
(5) Construction of additional buildings for the Government Arts College, Kumbakonam.	2·80

"No contribution was received from the public in respect of these schemes, but the Old Boys' Association of the Government Arts College, Kumbakonam, have promised to collect about half the cost of the additional buildings for that college.

"It is not possible to say exactly how much money has been spent up to date."

DR. U. P. MALLAYYA:—"With regard to the Government Arts College, Kumbakonam, which has been mentioned by the Hon. Minister in the course of his answer, may I know whether a promise is given or money is given?" 12 noon

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I have already said in my answer that they have only promised but not yet paid."

MR. L. C. PAIS:—"Sir, in view of the difficulties experienced by students in this place, may I know whether Government are likely to revise their policy so far as this Government College is concerned?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"There is no policy in this matter. It is a matter of the availability of funds. It is true that for certain colleges the public have come forward with their contributions—for instance, for the Cuddapah College."

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BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the demand for higher education is much greater in Mangalore than in many other parts of this Province and that this college is very much handicapped for want of accommodation? In view of this, will the Government see to it that this institution is afforded the necessary facilities? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Yes, Sir, when funds are available."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" When Government themselves are short of funds and are facing difficulties of shortage of building materials, and still more are the difficulties of private managements from whom they expect to put this building or that or this hostel or that or this college or that, will the Government see the difficulties of the private managements and come to their rescue? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Sir, the Government have nothing to do with buildings of this college or that for hostel in aided colleges. It is all left to the Universities."

* 913 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, I am not putting the question."

Subjects discussed with the representatives of the International Bank Mission.

* 914 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the subject and the schemts that have been discussed recently by the Provincial Government with the representatives of the International Bank Mission?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" There was a general discussion between the members of the Mission and representatives of the Government regarding the economic and financial condition of the Province, conditions in the investment market, the food position and the working of the rationing of foodgrains. No specific schemes were discussed."

Alleged high-handedness of Maravas in Tirunelveli district.

* 915 *Q.*—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation from Tirunelveli District Adi-Dravida Mahajanasangham in the month of January 1949 as regards the high-handedness of the Maravas of Karakurchi, Ambasamudram taluk, Tirunelveli district;

(*b*) if so, what the representation is;

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(*c*) what action the Government have taken on the representation;

(*d*) if not, why not; and

(*e*) if, so, when?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) It was alleged that the Maravas assaulted and seriously injured five Harijans on the ground that the Harijans of the village refused to pay the Maravas illegal gratifications such as ' Kaval Vari '.

" (*c*) *to* (*e*) The matter is under enquiry."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" As there is no time, the question may be taken up to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I will allow three minutes for this question and let us go through the question now."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Sir, in view of the fact that such troubles are prevailing all over the Presidency either between the Hindus and Muslims or between Harijans and non-Harijans, will the Government consider the desirability of constituting a committee consisting of all members of all communities to go into the matter as we are not getting the truth from the official report? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not think that any special committee is needed, inasmuch as this House is alive to the conditions prevailing in the districts and immediately they are taking up the question with the Government and the Government are also instituting enquiries."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Sir, day in and day out we have been seeing that such troubles are prevailing not only in the Tirunelveli district but also in Andhradesa and Government have done nothing in the matter and the poor unfortunate Harijans are ill-treated and tortured and any number of representations to the Government have fallen on deaf ears. Therefore, will the Government consider the desirability of constituting a committee to go into this question whenever and wherever it arises and see that their grievances are redressed? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The hon. Member himself knows that the same condition prevails in all the districts. Therefore one committee sitting at headquarters will not suffice and it is not desirable to have 25 committees."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Sir, this illegal gratification known as ' Kaval Vari ' is also in existence in almost all parts of the Presidency wherever Harijans are not in a position to assert their rights. Yenadhis and Yerukulas also suffer from these troubles. Therefore, will it not be in the fitness of things if the Government should devote more attention to this question either by appointing

a small committee or by deputing an officer to go into the matter and give facts and figures to the Government so that the Government would be in a position to do away with this sort of illegal gratification? ''

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—'' I suppose the Labour Commissioner will deal with this question whenever it is referred to him. This illegal gratification should not be paid by the Harijans.''

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—'' Are the Government aware of the fact that the allegation made by the Adi-Dravida Mahajanasangam against Maravas is not true as this ' Kaval Vari ' is not levied on the poor Harijans but on the high caste and monied people? Therefore, will the Government consider the desirability of enquiring into this matter and place the true facts before this House instead of condemning this honest community, as was done by the Hon. Leader of the House on a previous occasion? ''

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—'' That is why I have said the matter is under enquiry and this matter can be more usefully discussed when the Demand ' District Administration ' comes before this House.''

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—'' Arising out of the answer to clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*), will the Government consider the desirability of placing the report on the table of the House along with what action the Government are taking on it? ''

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—'' We have asked the District Magistrate to report what really has happened and I do not think it is desirable to place the District Magistrate's report on the table of the House.''

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

II.—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*cont.*

DEMAND IX—HEADS OF PROVINCES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF, ETC.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—'' Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

' that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,95,600 under Demand IX—Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters Staff, etc.'

'' Sir, this is a very important Demand and I am awaiting various criticisms of the hon. Members so that I may review the position at the end of the debate. While I want the hon. Members to have a sort of clean bowling in the matter, let them not indulge in any body-line bowling and since they are giving the Grant, let them give it gracefully. (Laughter.) High personages are involved under this Demand from His Excellency the Governor, the Ministers, the Secretariat, the Board of Revenue, the non-Gazetted

officers and the inferior staff. As I said, it is a very important Demand and I want certainly hon. Members to give their constructive suggestions so that we can rectify any defects that exist.

'' Sir, because this Demand covers the Governor's salary, I must say, we are indeed happy that for the first time we are having a fellow-national to preside over the destinies of our Province and we are glad that His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavanagar who took charge of our Provincial Administration on the 7th September 1948 has become already a very popular figure in the City and in the districts also. Apart from the fact that he is a fellow-national, he has also become a very economic Governor, thanks to the initiative and foresight shown by his predecessor, Sir Archibald Nye. Our Governor and his establishment are costing now very much less to the Government. Sir, the salary of the Governor is now Rs. 5,500 a month and not the usual Rs. 10,000 a month. So, on the whole it comes to Rs. 66,000 a year. The Secretariat staff of the Governor used to cost Government Rs. 1,12,000 but now it is only Rs. 56,000. The staff and household of the Governor (Military Secretary, A.D.Cs., etc., furnishings, medical establishments, etc.) used to cost Government Rs. 6,58,000 but now it has come down to Rs. 2,58,000. Tour expenses used to cost Rs. 1,94,000 but now it is Rs. 1,71,000. Sir, the accounts of 1947–48 reveal that under the Head ' Governor ', we incurred an expenditure of Rs. 12,68,000 but the Budget Estimate of 1949–50 shows the expenditure as only Rs. 7,33,000. Sir, we are indeed grateful to his predecessor and to the present Governor to have cut down their expenditure without any hint from the Government. I know that in other provinces also, the Governors had cut down their expenditure only after their respective Governments had taken up the matter with them and were requested to reduce the expenditure. But in our Province, Sir, without any hint from this Government, they themselves have scrutinized their expenditure and cut down the expenditure. We are indeed thankful to them. On other matters I am not making any statement at this stage because I am awaiting very useful and constructive criticisms from the hon. Members of this House.''

MR. SPEAKER:—'' Motion moved—

' that under Demand IX—Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters Staff, etc., a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,95,600 be granted.'

'' Regarding this Demand, I must inform the House that I am not going to allow more than the maximum time. I am thinking of calling the Minister to reply at 5 p.m. so that he can finish his speech by 5-30 p.m.''

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—'' Sir, let me reply at 4-45 p.m. because I want to speak about N.G.Os. also.''

MR. SPEAKER:—'' Let the Hon. Minister reply at 4-45 p.m. I have no objection. As there are only few hours left, I am not

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going to allow more than ten minutes for each Member who takes part in the discussion. But this does not apply to the Mover of the cut motion."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, under section 79 (1) of the Government of India Act, some of these items I have mentioned such as the Governor's salary, etc., are precluded from discussion. I am just reminding the hon. Members."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Members know it."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They do not show signs of knowing it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Our Legislature Office has taken care to administer that caution to the hon. Members already."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"But it was administered long, long ago."

*M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I move the cut motion that stands in my name—

'that the allotment of Rs. 49,95,600 under Demand IX—Heads of Provinces, Ministers, etc., be reduced by Rs. 100.'

At the very outset, I have to enter a very strong protest against the remark made by the Hon. Leader of the House that Members are not in the know of very important things and facts. I may tell them that they know that and they have been showing all along that they are fully conversant with not only things concerning this Province but also things concerning outside world. Therefore, I beg to submit that the remark that fell from the Hon. Leader of the House is uncalled for and unjustified. (At this stage the Hon. Leader of the House rose from his seat.) His attempt to justify it cannot succeed."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Last time, Mr. Venkateswarlu, a Communist Member of this House, did raise this matter repeatedly in spite of the Chair's rulings and that is why I want to warn the hon. Members this time also."

*M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, Members of this House are not Communists. Communist Members are not in this House and the Hon. Leader of the House should not always be obsessed with Communism and Communists as is the case with him on many an occasion.

"Sir, he spoke of the Demand being granted gracefully. Here again, I want to tell him that it entirely depends upon himself. Even now, the Chair can see that when the House had not taken up discussion on this subject, he made certain remarks which the House has to take exception to. Therefore, whether it will be granted gracefully or ungracefully or disgracefully depends mainly upon the Hon. Leader of the House.

16th March 1949] [M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur]

"Sir, coming to the subject under discussion, the Chair knows that the Hon. Premier of this Province, in some of his tours which he made, has been speaking of the inadequacy of the price of paddy and other agricultural produce. He has been saying that it is only the people on the spot, those who are in the know of things, those who are controlling the affairs of the Province, who can know such things. Therefore, this matter ought to have been let in the hands of the local Government. He was also saying that because they were not controlling this very important matter of price which is the core and central point in agriculture, the agricultural industry of the Province was being adversely affected and the food problem was presenting difficulties in its solution. He was urging all these things and was pointing out that one important remedy for these things was the power which the Province must have in the matter of control of price of at least agricultural produce. 12-45 p.m.

"Then, Sir, only the other day the Hon. the Leader of the House was complaining very bitterly that the resources of taxation that are left in the hands of the Provinces are very meagre, and that under these circumstances it is the poor people who have got to be taxed, so far as the Provincial Government is concerned. He was complaining that there were huge things that had to be done by way of post-war reconstruction and in the matter of supplying the people with adequate food, cloth and shelter, but that the Government were suffering from lack of funds. They have been talking of this for a long time. I want to know what they have done in this connexion. What is the remedy for these things? Did they ever sit together, think over this matter and formulate or atttmpt to find out a formula which would meet the situation? I refer to the powers of the Provinces. They ought to be maintained and fostered. Have this Provincial Government shown any anxiety in that direction except making complaints in the Assembly and elsewhere, when they were asked about it? Did they make any attempt in the direction of securing all legitimate and adequate powers for the Provinces? So far as I am aware, no such serious attempts were made by them. I may also say that this House has not been informed of what they have done in that direction. This is one of the grave omissions which they have committed. Still, they are in charge of the affairs of this very important Province. This is a thing which will affect not only the present generation but also the future generation, perhaps even the generations who are to come for thousands of years. I complain, Sir, very bitterly that the Government have not shown sufficient enthusiasm in the matter of protecting and maintaining the rights of the Provinces.

"Then again, take the question of linguistic provinces. This matter has been agitating the minds of the people for years. Here, in this very Assembly, the Government tabled a resolution and the House endorsed the demand of the people that provinces must be formed on the basis of the languages they are speaking. There were certain happenings connected with this matter, in

the country and finally the Dhar Committee was formed. The report has been published and the Madras Government also seem to have considered it. But the Government have not shown any indication of their attitude in the matter. They have definitely committed themselves to this question of formation of linguistic provinces; but now the Dhar Committee is discouraging them and is not favouring the proposal. There are also other factors which are working against it. Now, I only want to know whether the Government have thought about these things and come to any definite, intelligent and deliberate conclusions. As I complained during the general discussion, they are adopting a policy of drift. They are adopting a course of haphazard action. They are acting only when there is some pressure applied upon them. Is that the way to do things? Is that the way to manage the affairs of this huge Province, the population of which is much more than some of the most powerful countries of the world, and that too at a stage when the constitution of the country is in the making and independence has to be fortified, entrenched and the State made powerful? At such a time, they are adopting this policy of drift and haphazard action.

"The Government should think about these things seriously and gravely and place their views before the public so that it may mean a lead given to the people in a matter which is of supreme importance.

"Then, again, their policy of drift pervades almost every department of their activity. Take the district board election. This talk has been in the air for the last so many months. They say they are thinking of holding elections. Sometime afterwards they say that they have been postponed and later again they say that it will be done as early as possible. I want to know what is really in their mind. Why do they say that the elections must be held and then say that they are being postponed? They do not give a very convincing explanation of their attitude in this matter. This again goes to prove, what I have been complaining of, that they do not think over things seriously. If they say, with reference to the district board elections, that the rolls are defective and that they are trying to create a better electoral roll, I ask them, 'was not the roll or a roll of similar nature being used for the general elections, for the elections to this Legislature and recently for the elections to the municipalities?' Then, why not, for the time being, the same rolls serve the purpose for the district board elections? The reasons, Sir, are known only to themselves. Why are these important things not being done by them in time? In this year's budget, I find an allotment of Rs. 1,78,400 for elections to the district boards and municipalities and another amount of Rs. 98,200 for elections to non-union panchayats. I do not know still what they propose to do with these amounts. We do not know whether they will be spent and whether the elections will be held during this year. The Leader of the House or any other spokesman of the Government has not enlightened this House or the people of the Province on this matter.

"Then, take the Grow More Food Campaign which provides another illustration of the same frame of mind of the Government. There again, they have not formulated their plans. They say that their aim is to feed all the people. All right, for that purpose, what have they done? We find an allotment of a lump sum of a hundred lakhs of rupees for tank restoration and similar things and another sum of Rs. 70 lakhs for the same campaign. It is a lump-sum provision and this has been harped upon by more than one speaker. Even in the matter of Grow More Food Campaign, which concerns the first elementary requisite and requirement of the population of the Province, they do not show as much enthusiasm as is required of them in formulating plans and in being sure of the results which they want to achieve. In these things there must be a purposeful thinking and cogent planning. Sometime ago, our country was suffering from a glut of planning. Many people who wanted to speak of economic and similar things put forward plans. Some of them were conflicting with the others which went before them so much so, the people did not know what these plans were and how they were to be executed. One gentleman proposed that there must be a committee for co-ordinating the plans which had emerged so far from the minds of so many people and agencies. Now, probably seeing the glut in planning, our Government want to take rest and leave out planning altogether. So, they are doing things, as and when they come to them.

"Now, food, cloth and shelter are trumpeted as being the foremost requisites of any civilized nation. These things must come first and what have the Government done in this direction? They may say that they have allotted a lump sum of 100 lakhs of rupees, another lump sum of 70 lakhs of rupees and another sum of 12 crores of rupees for this and other things. But what I want to know is whether they have formulated any plans, any consistent schemes, which they propose putting through. Are they prepared to tell us in what stage the working of these schemes is, what the result so far obtained is and how they propose to proceed further with these schemes? Now and then, they are giving figures of allotment for this and that work. But we do not know what result such works will give. That is a complaint that we have been making frequently.

"Sir, during the general discussion I said there need be no deficit at all. I showed certain facts and figures but the Leader of the House perhaps did not understand them. He said, with reference to the education budget, that I indulged in some arithmetical trickery. They were as simple as a sum which says 2 plus 2 is equal to 4. Such a simple thing was characterized as an arithmetical trickery by the Leader of the House. I explained day before yesterday how it was not any such conundrum but was a simple affair of facts and figures. Some of the figures which the Government give are not at all understandable. I have complained once or twice about these things previously. For example, take the question of food. The Food Minister in his prepared speech

gave a number of figures. On more than one occasion, I pointed out that such figures were not intelligible and I wanted to know whether they themselves understood them. The Food Minister gave a certain figure for the production of food in this Province. Then, simply working it out and distributing it per head, I once found that, according to the figures given by the Food Minister himself for the production of food in this Province, every person—man, woman and child—must get 21 or 22 ounces per day. But how is it that when there were controls and rationing throughout the whole Province, the Government were not able to give even
12-30 p.m. 10 oz. per adult? I say that there must be something wrong in the figures given or in the methods adopted for getting hold of the produce of the Province. The Government must confess that they are not capable of getting what is being produced in this country. If they go by the figures of production in the Province, they can give 22 ounces per head of the population. But they are not able to do so. No explanation is forthcoming and the reaction to questions on more than one occasion was only an angry retort or an impatient reply. They have not shown, nor do they indicate that they understand the question put to them. This again I am putting forward to illustrate how they are doing things. Whether they really sit down with their party or among themselves as a Cabinet to think about these things, is not known. Sir, that is the burden of my song, that is, they must seriously think about these things.

"As I have already explained the other day, the same is the characteristic of almost every department of this Government. They do not show that they have got a plan, or they know the resources of the country which they want to improve by long-term or short-term plans wherever possible. They have not shown that (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) We find them always speaking of the Communists. This they do for diverting the attention of the people from the shortcomings and failures which beset them in their endeavours, or for covering their inability to do things. Madam, the tirade against the Communists cannot achieve the object which they have in view. Perhaps it might have a momentary or temporary effect. But what they must do really is, they must formulate plans, alternative plans, place them before the people and tell them that this is their scheme, this is their plan and that alone will do people good, will increase their prosperity more surely than the schemes, ideals and idealogies of the Communists.

"Then, again, Madam, for covering their failures and lack of achievement, they also bring in the minority communities, and attack them in season and out of season. In the past, Madam, there were certain sections of people, who for diverting the attention of people from themselves attacked the Muslim community. The same policy is now being pursued, I think, with the same object. Such things, one must know, cannot in the nature of things, bring

any enduring results. The other day the Education Minister, referred to a remark of some member that basic education was something like Nazi education. The Hon. Education Minister took exception to it and said such remarks are objectionable from his point of view. On the same day I complimented him for being almost the only Minister who has got a plan (Hear, hear) but the only difficulty with him is that he wants to rush things through. That was my compliment. But even he at times falls into such mistakes as I am now referring to. To the criticism that he had formulated his scheme like Nazi education, he replied it was framed according to the views of Mahatma Gandhi and it had nothing to do with Nazism. Madam, that was the remark he made. There was absolutely nothing wrong if he had stopped there. But he went further and said, Mahatma Gandhi's name was being associated with the Nazi scheme or Hitlerian scheme or some such thing, that this won't be tolerated by the millions of people of this Province. I submit, Madam, we also know the millions of people of this Province. Like the Hon. Education Minister who claims to represent the whole Province, even though elected by an electorate in Coimbatore district we also, returned by a separate electorate, claim to represent the whole Province. As a matter of fact, thousands of people, not only Muslims, several non-Muslims, come to us and say though they are Congressmen (and there are presidents of Congress organizations among them), they have no confidence in Congressmen and so they come to us for help. That shows the feeling of the people towards us.

"Madam, such attempts or efforts to stir up people are harmful not only to the minority communities but to the whole Province. The test of any good Government, as I have often been saying, is the satisfaction which that Government gives to the minority communities. So do not think that such an unrighteous thing, such a wrong thing as stirring up the feelings will help you. It may create some commotion somewhere, but the final result will be, it cannot do any good to anybody. And this is what I have to submit to the Members on the Treasury Bench and other Members through you, Madam.

"Now when such things are said in the name of the people, the people themselves ask, 'have you been following Mahatma Gandhi in your own life: for anything you make use of the name Mahatma Gandhi and exploit his great name.' I know no people have higher respect for Mahatma Gandhi than we. (Hear, hear.) For you to exploit his name for all and sundry things will not serve your purpose. I ask, 'have you followed Mahatma Gandhi in your own life?' What about your own salary? What did Mahatma Gandhi say when the Congress was about to accept office in 1936? He was all the while living in the bhangi colony among chucklers and sweepers."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Is the hon. Member in order when he always refers to Government as you, when the proper mode of address is through the Chair?"

[16th March 1949

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"It is a mistake, but it does not matter."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, even when you are in that exalted position, I may put the same question to you. (Laughter.) Have you followed the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, that great man, when you are up for exploiting his name for such a thing as this. Take the Wardha Scheme itself. If I remember right, he said, that the principle which ought to be followed was, 'earn while you learn.' Are you following it? You have given the go-bye to it, or modified it. Why did you modify? Similarly there are a hundred things in which you have not followed that great man. Take non-violence. Has any Government in this country been following it? You say, in the present circumstances it is not suitable. You know, non-violence is the supreme creed, the one creed of Mahatma Gandhi. Are you following it? You are modifying it whenever it pleases you, and you are going against his teaching whenever it does not please you, and whenever it pleases you, you exploit his name. I do not speak particularly of the Education Minister. Because he is a reasonable gentleman, I think, he knows the way to bring people to his own point of view. This mistake is committed by more than one. Since on the last occasion it was made by the Education Minister, I have the unhappiness to refer to him.

"Now, Sir, it is the same spirit the present communal Government Order seems to have been framed. The communal Government Order was originally framed by an indigenous Ministry. (Interruption.) Yes, by an indigenous Ministry, as it consisted of people of this Province. As a result of it, Muslims were till recently getting two out of fourteen are now getting one out of fourteen; and the reason given for this change is that Muslims are over-represented. Not only that; recruitment to many services from among Muslims has been stopped. Why is it even those selected by the present Government for the Police service and to whom were sent communications that they were selected, have not been posted? Is it all on a sudden that the Government came to know that Muslims are over-represented in the Police Department? What about the sub-registrars? It is the same thing! What about District Munsifs? It is the same thing again! I want to know after adversely changing the communal Government Order, why they should put an absolute stop or recruiting from the community. Now, may I ask, is that same thing being done with regard to other communities who are over-represented in the services? Why do they adopt this curious procedure against Muslims only? They may say that their percentage is high. But to completely stop recruitment is another thing. That shows Government are out for victimizing these people, who are absolutely in their power and who have no other way but to submit to them. This is unfair; such a thing has never taken place in any civilized country.

"Madam, another thing which concerns the whole Province and which you may be interested to know is this . . ."

16th March 1949]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I am interested in everything." (Laughter.)

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Government wish to cut down the powers of law courts. The courts are an indispensable part of any civilized Government. We know every Government is anxious to protect the reputation, the position and status of the courts. Because, the happiness, of the people as well as the maintenance of law and order of the country depends ultimately upon these courts. And here, what do we find? In almost every legislation that is being brought before this House some power or other of the courts is being taken away, and thereby Government are creating an impression in the Province that they are afraid of these courts. On another occasion, they said that these courts are open to the charge of a good deal of delay in settling matters. If that is their complaint, what have they done to eliminate the cause of delay in the disposal of cases? But I ask, is that a reason for doing away with the powers of the courts. When Government take away the powers of court one by one, what will be the final result? It is because the present Ministry is afraid of courts that they are reluctant to give effect to the separation of the judiciary from the executive. Madam, it should be remembered, that it is for the purpose of keeping these courts apart, uncontaminated and unpolluted by the influence of the executive that this separation has been demanded and agitated for for very many decades by the very party which is holding the reins of Government now. All of a sudden why there should be a change of policy, we do not know, Madam. They do not tell us what is really in their minds. I do not know whether they have really thought about it seriously.

"I now come, Madam, to another matter, the question of music before places of worship. Some three years ago, a proposal was made to the Government to bring forward a measure for putting a stop to the playing of music before all places of worship, not only mosques. This is a matter which is troubling thousands of people every day not only in this Province but in other parts of the country also. Our ambition at that time, three years ago was that we should set an example to the other provinces and the rest of the country. It is a thing worth doing and it will be conducive to the establishment of harmony in the country. I want the Government to think seriously about this matter. 12-45 p.m.

"Then I want to touch on one other small matter, that is with regard to the allowances which were given to the evacuees who came from Burma and other countries during the war. These allowances were given to them because they had lost their all in those foreign countries. It was given as a matter of charity and concession to them. Now I understand that demand is being sent to them to repay all these amounts. It may be that the Hon. Minister may say that this is a matter for the Central Government, but as it is the people of this Province who are being

harassed in this way, this Government may ask the Central Government to waive these demands and treat the allowances as a bonus given to these people who have lost all their savings, the result of generations of work in those countries.

"Madam, I want to say that the Government must have a coherent, intelligent and workable plan. If they go on working that plan and if they also tell the Members of this House and the people how far they have gone on with the plan the people will be glad, if there is any necessity to find ways and means assisting them to find new sources of taxation. The people must know what the Government are at to-day, and what is coming to-morrow. I say, Madam, that all sections of the people in the country are at least as anxious as the Government for the welfare and prosperity of the country. If anything happens, the minorities, especially the Muslims will be in the forefront to uphold the honour, prestige and independence of the country. These people have proved what they are in the recent happenings. They have proved that the suspicions against them were definitely ill-founded. The whole world knows it and it cannot be erased from history. Yet, if the Government are not desirous and anxious to give up the old mentality, that is no good for anybody. That is what I want to tell Hon. Ministers of the Government."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has covered all the important points and there is not much left for me to say. At the outset, I should like to differ from the Leader of the Opposition on the question of the salaries of Ministers. Of course, Mahatma Gandhi was right in trying to bring down the salaries of Ministers and others. But times have changed and Ministers should be paid a much higher salary than what they are receiving now."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of personal explanation, Madam. That was not my view. My view is that the Ministers must get much more than what they are getting now. My point was whether they were following the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi in that respect."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I would suggest that in our Province the minimum salary of Ministers should be at least Rs. 3,000. This will satisfy the requirements of our very humble Ministers.

"Then I come to the question of what the Hon. the Premier should do and what he should be. Unfortunately, we the Members of the Legislature have been disappointed—I do not say disgusted—to miss the Premier from the Legislature, particularly in the Assembly. My own view is that the Premier as the Leader of the largest party, the Congress, in the Assembly should take an active interest in the proceedings of the Assembly. No doubt the Hon. the Leader of the House is doing his best to justify his place as the Leader of the House. But there is a difference

between this and the Premier himself being here. The Premier himself should be the Leader of the House. Why should there be a separate Leader of the House and a Premier? It is absolutely necessary that the Leader of the House, namely, the Premier, should take a very active interest in the proceedings of the Legislature. It will do honour to the Legislature and give respect to the Members of the House, particularly the Opposition if we do not miss the Premier from the House. But we are keenly disappointed because he does not satisfy the Members by being present here. The assurances that we ask for on various matters come vicariously from the Hon. the Leader of the House when he speaks on behalf of the Premier. This duality and dubiousness should be avoided and we urge that the Premier should take an active interest in the Assembly. It may be that he may have a lot of work in the chambers, that he wants to be left free to ponder over his files longer and longer and do his best for the people of the Province. He may require much time and may like to be all by himself without the intrusion of even the Members of the Legislature. He may believe in solitude and in a life of his own. But that is not what we want. We want him here to take an active interest in the work of the Legislature.

"Then, with regard to the relationship that should exist between the Premier and the other Members of the Government, it is absolutely necessary that it must be friendly, that there should be real joint responsibility between the Premier and the other Ministers and that one should not think that he is superior to the other. The Premier should not, behind the back of the Ministers, condemn them, call them names, suspect them and set on foot the C.I.D. behind them. That is not real joint responsibility. There must be real responsibility on the part of the other Ministers. There should be no difference between the Premier and the other Ministers. That ought to be the order of things.

"Now I will take up the question as to how the Ministers and the Premier should deal with the officers. It is very necessary for sound administration that the Premier and the Ministers should not interfere with the day to day administration of the officers. They should lay down policies and give directions but leave the matter to be executed by the officers. They should have confidence in the officers; they must trust them; they must not set the C.I.D. behind them and always keep them in fear and suspicion. That will create chaos and cause disgust in the minds of the officers and they will not be able to do their work satisfactorily. Both the Premier and the other Ministers should leave the officers alone if they have confidence in them. If they have no confidence in them, if they think that they are not suitable for the jobs they may be shifted and other men posted there. But officers should be left to do their jobs without being interfered with from time to time and in season and out of season in regard to the details. It will not conduce to sound administration.

"Now I come to the question that ours is a secular state. If we are a secular state, it is the duty of the Government to exemplify the fact in thought, word and deed. If they deviate from that ideal, there is no meaning in saying that ours is a secular state. In regard to education, appointments in services, promotions and transfers, the community to which the recruit belongs should not at all weigh with the Government. They should take a very dispassionate view and an impartial view of these matters. The Government should set an example. If the Government are all right the people will be all right. If the Government set a bad example, we will all be in a difficult position. The position in which we Muslims and other minorities are placed is dubious. It will continue and it will not be conducive to harmonious life in the country. Harmony is essential in an independent country like ours.

"In the Inter-Dominion Conference it was decided that minority boards should be set up. We hear that such minority boards have been constituted in Eastern Bengal in Pakistan. I have given notice of a cut motion to urge on the Government that even in our Province such a minority board should be set up so that that board can meet under the chairmanship of the Hon. the Premier or the Leader of the House from time to time, when we can tell our difficulties to them and have them solved without our having to come to this House and taking up those questions in the open.

"Then the food policy of the Government requires early revision. Then Sir, some of the Hon. Ministers get angry or annoyed when questions are asked. My hon. Friend, Mr. Fernandez, has dealt with this question on the last occasion. Ministers and Members have got a responsibility. Of course there is the saying that the King can do no wrong, but Ministers are not infallible and they are liable to commit mistakes. If such mistakes are pointed out by hon. Members, Ministers being human-beings are likely to get angry. But when one becomes a Minister he should try to put up with such things and smile, as my hon. Friend opposite very often does, though God alone knows what is behind the smile. I would beg of the Ministers not to get angry but answer questions in a gentle way.

1 p.m. "I would like to refer to one more matter. In our Province, the liberties of the citizens are in danger. They have been trampled upon from time to time. Our liberties are not as safe as they should be in an independent country. We are all one people, although we may profess different religions. There must be no difference between the caste of the rulers and the ruled. To create a caste of the rulers and another caste of the ruled is a wrong thing. But I am afraid that is what is happening in our Province to-day. There is a welcome change in the attitude of the Central Government. The Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister have given demonstrations of that change in the speeches they delivered in Madras and elsewhere. Unfortunately,

that change has not come over the Madras Government. Particularly the Hon. Premier has not yet begun to feel that the Muslims and the other minorities should not be treated as if they belong to a different world altogether. He seems to think that they are pigmies and that they can be trampled under foot. That is not the way in which people belonging to other religions should be treated. To say that this man is a *Thulukkan*, that man is a *Kiristharan* and a third man a *Parayan* is certainly not a dignified way of doing things. Of course, he has not said that in this House. I would beg of the Hon. Premier and the other Members of the Government not to despise people professing religions other than the religion of the ruled.

"Regarding the non-gazetted officers, unfortunate people as they are, it is duty of everyone of us to see that their lot is improved and that they receive a better treatment than at present. The Government ought to give them a better treatment and more help.

"I don't think that I need take up any more time of the House. I would once again request the Government on the floor of this House to deal with Muslims and other people in a humane manner and not treat them as if they are a different class of people altogether."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the allotment of Rs. 49,95,600 for Demand No. IX Heads of Provinces, etc., be reduced by Rs. 100'."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the Government in their Demand. But I would like to point out that the Hon. Finance Minister, when he asked for no body-line bowling in his opening speech, does not expect us to always bowl off the wicket so that the batsman could never get the chance to meet any ball merely because he was quite sure that the wicket would not fall. I also want to point out to the Government that in spite of the sympathy they profess for the villagers, they have not gone far enough in the direction in which Gandhiji would have expected them to go had he been alive. In spite of their sympathy and the financial commitments in the Budget like the Rural Development Scheme, Harijan Uplift, Firka Development, etc., they cannot take credit for beginning the work in right earnest. I may also bring to their notice the woeful lack of medical facilities in the villages. No doubt they say that they are prepared to raise the emoluments of medical officers who are prepared to settle down and practise in villages. But the Hon. Minister for Public Health in answer to a question on the floor of this House said that he was not prepared to consider the transfer of the Government doctors in charge of the hospitals in the urban areas, where other medical aid is readily available, to rural parts where sufficient medical aid is not available. I would also point out that a large portion of

the allotment for village roads remains unspent. The Government plead that sufficient technical staff is not available to carry out these works. Why should not the cities be neglected for some time and all the available engineers diverted to the villages? What harm will befall this Province if Madras roads are not tarred and the trunk roads leading to Bombay and Calcutta are not macadamised? When the poor villagers, whom the Government are taxing every minute and whose food they are taking to feed the townsmen, are suffering for want of good roads to carry the very agricultural produce to the market, what right have the Government to say that they will tar the roads of Madras for the convenience of motorists? The sympathy of the Government for the villagers is, if I may use a comparison, just like a lady social worker in Madras. She dresses herself in a gaudy fashion, boards a motor car, goes to the nearest cheri, distributes some packets of peppermints and other sweets to some of the boys and girls there, and returns home. The Madras Press displays the news with prominent headlines in bold type, 'Social Work in Madras City.' (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'Does she take a photographer also with her?') Even if she does not take her own photographer, there are many Press photographers who are prepared to take photographs and many newspapers which are prepared to publish them. I want the Government to go deep into the matter. The suffering of the villagers is very much. While the Government are relying on the villagers for food, labour and their other requirements, even the help that they profess to give does not reach the villagers. Let us take Firka Development, for instance. The Hon. Minister for Firka Development said this morning that he was unable to put through a scheme costing only Rs. 55,000 for want of engineers, plans and estimates, etc. In answer to a question of mine, the same Hon. Minister said that the three or four departments of water-supply cannot be amalgamated. Every Minister is saying that the Government have not got adequate technical staff. Why should not the Government give priority to villages especially in the provision of such an useful and necessary amenity like water-supply?

"All these miseries happen because we have centralized the administration too much. Gandhiji had asked us to decentralize and to diffuse our establishment to the various places in the mufassal. Nothing will happen if the High Court Judges, Director of Public Instruction, Chief Engineers and all the other Heads of Departments are not always in Madras. If their headquarters are located in the mufassal, there will be a lot of improvement there. With the aid of the trunk telephone and the telegram, the Government can contact any officer at any moment. It is not necessary that all Heads of Departments should be where the Ministers are. It will not be too much to say that even the Ministers should live in the villages. If they live in the villages, good roads, water-supply and medical relief would be available to those villages and the surrounding areas. Decentralization will also solve the housing problem. For a small road costing

Rs. 5,000, a Firka Development Officer in Vizagapatnam has to come all the way to Madras to meet and discuss with the Firka Development Secretary. But when he comes to Madras, we say that there is no housing accommodation. In rural parts, the problem of housing shortage has not arisen. On the other hand, villages are now depleted and people do not think it worth while living in them. Doctors refuse to go to the villages. Schoolmasters and school mistresses refuse to go to village schools. They prefer to be in Madras on a lower salary than work in the villages on a higher salary where there are no cinemas, tarred roads and other facilities. It is for the Government to move in the right direction.

"Even in their very policies, they are lukewarm. Take basic education, for instance. Simply by saying basic education, they seem to think that they can spread basic education. As a very great man put it, the cow, Kamadhenu, of basic education cannot be created out of the horse of the present day education by merely putting two horns on its head. Basic education, if it is attempted, should be done if necessary even at the cost of the present education. As Gandhiji said, when we start a policy, everything that militates against it should be prohibited. For instance, when he started the Khadi programme he had no hesitation in burning foreign cloth. I want to tell the Press and the 'Mail' in particular that they should not treat everything in a spirit of mere condemnation. It has been complained that nowhere is basic education explained. If that is so, it is not the fault of the sponsors of basic education. Basic education has been well defined. Only it is being carried out in certain places. If the 'Mail' cares to go and see basic education centres, it will see that it has yielded results far beyond expectations. I know that the Hon. Minister for Education wants to introduce basic education throughout the Province. If he is going to succumb to the advice of some Members of the Opposition that it is Nazism to do so, then he will only worsen matters. I assert that basic education is very necessary. The Hon. Education Minister should take courage into his hands and try the experiment in one district or taluk by abolishing all the present schools wholesale and provide only basic schools. After some time, let him make a comparative study of the present education and basic education. I am sure that basic education would yield better results.

"There is the Khadi programme. The Government are anxious to improve Khadi. At the same time, they are allowing the erection of mills and the increase of spindles. It is like rearing mice and calling upon the kittens to prey upon them. How can Khadi develop alongside the mill cloth? Unless the Government develop Khadi to the exclusion of the mills, in however small an area it may be, they are not going to achieve the objective.

"In these days of food scarcity and vitamin dificiency, every one in this House and outside feels that hand-pounded rice is what

we want. Why should not the Government take courage to prohibit the hulling of rice in mills and say that there shall be only hand-pounded rice? Hand-pounding gives ten per cent more yield than mill-polishing. Are the Government really earnest I ask. They are not; they are afraid of the mill owners. Even to-day, new rice mills are springing up and that in the very Firka Development areas.

"There is, therefore, no half-way house, Madam, if you really want to be Gandhian. People who sent the Members to this House expect that they will give a new orientation to these policies. While the Government accept the Gandhian ideals, yet they are not prepared to go far enough to achieve tangible results.

1-15 p.m. "I shall quote only one instance, Madam. At the time when Prohibition was introduced for the first time in this Province, everybody said that it should not be introduced wholesale. It was also argued that the previous Governments had tried temperance but that it had not produced any results. But it was only the strong hand of the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar that was able to introduce total Prohibition for the first time in this Province and to-day we are proud to claim that ours is the first Province in India to have introduced total Prohibition in all the 26 districts of this Province and to be working it successfully. Therefore, I say that nothing should be done half-heartedly and if we are sincere and earnest in our attempts, we are sure to succeed in the end."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What did the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar do in 1937?"

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"I am just coming to that, Madam. Consistent with the finances and the policy followed by him, he tried total Prohibition is only one district in the first instance. Then to make good the loss of revenue sustained on account of Prohibition, he conceived the idea of introducing sales-tax for the first time in this country and had it not been for the sales-tax, this Government would never have been in a position to extend Prohibition throughout the whole of this Province.

"Madam, let me now say a word about the sales-tax and I shall finish my speech. I am not, Madam, opposed to this new sales-tax, and for that matter to any tax whatever, provided it is in the interests of the people of the Province. I have no objection to the Government coming forward with any measures of taxation. This very reform of Prohibition was sought to help the poorest of the poor in this Province and with its advent, plenty of money had flown straight into the pockets of the poor people. Therefore there is nothing wrong on the part of the Government in taking some little money even from these people by way of sales-tax, provided it is meant for helping the villagers and not the people in Madras and other towns at the expense of the former.

"Then, Madam, a word about the delay and the red-tape. As I have already pointed out, there is a lot of delay in the transaction of Government business, because of the red-tape procedure adopted by them. It seems as though the Government have no confidence in any of their own departments or in any of their own officers. For everything and for every item of expenditure, the sanction of the Government is necessary. Whether it be a small expenditure of one anna or of one crore of rupees, proposals will have to come from the farthest corner of the Province to the Secretariat at Madras for sanction. The Minister in charge will have to see and approve them. So delays are inevitable and things are moving very slowly. Take, for instance, the Firka Development department. In every firka, there is a Firka Development Officer, but he has no powers to sanction any expenditure whatever. Then how can the firka development work be carried on quickly? Then take our Collectors in the districts. They too have no powers to sanction any expenditure. Even in respect of the discretionary grants which are given to them to be spent according to their descretion, they are not allowed to spend as they want, but they must get the orders of the Provincial head or the Secretary to the Government. Suppose a few huts of the Harijans in a cheri had caught fire, even then the Collectors will have to approach the Government or the Board and send up proposals and wait for their orders, to give any relief in the matter. That is the position to-day."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, this is an occasion when we, Members of the House and particularly of the Opposition, should take stock of the work, the policy and the administration of this Government during the year under review and what they are going to do in the coming year. But before doing that, Madam, I should like to say a word on what the Hon. Finance Minister, who is also the Leader of the House, has said on the last occasion when he replied to the general debate on the budget. He said, 'we are the administrators, we are the legislators and we are the Government and we are the Opposition. That is how our party is functioning. Nobody need be ashamed of saying it because there is no real opposition in the country. We are so big, so mighty that we create our own opposition in the country.' Madam, my object in reading this to you is to prove that there are still people like the Hon. Leader of the House who talk with so much pride and who are still saying that they are all-too powerful, that they are so high, that they are invulnerable, that what they are doing is all right and no wrong could be done by them, and so on, and if that is their opinion of themselves, I ask, what could the Opposition do with persons of such mentality and with such high ideas and notions about themselves. Madam, I cannot help pointing out on this occasion that we, the members of the opposition, speak for a party which has been in the opposition for the last three years, and which has been functioning as best as it can and had done all that it could possibly do as an opposition in the course of the last three years. If its

number is small, it does not matter. If the Government hear their words or not, it does not matter. But let me assure them on behalf of the opposition, that every word spoken here and every criticism given expression to in this House, is watched by millions and millions of people outside this House in our Province. It is they who appreciate our criticisms, it is they who can realize our feelings and it is they who think that we are doing our best to rectify the defects in the administration, and it is they to whom you shall ultimately have to answer. Simply because our number is small, and simply because we are powerless so far as our voting strength is concerned, for the Hon. Finance Minister to turn to the opposition and talk in this manner and in this strain, is, I think, Madam, quite unbecoming of the Leader of the House and that is the mildest word that I can use to characterize his attitude towards the opposition. But let me, on this occasion, remind the Hon. Leader of the House Mr. Gopala Reddi not to think too much or to gloat over too high about numbers and about the majority that he is commanding in this House. After all, majority is not everything. Mere numbers are not everything. We know that the defect of the system is, that while we come here, make our speeches and point out the mistakes of the administration in this House, we do score our points, but on many occasions, when it comes to a question of publicity, we are invariably contradicted. That is the difficulty and the handicap which the opposition is suffering from under the existing system. While my hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Reddi is so very happy and proud about the number he commands and boasts of it on every occasion, I must say that he is proud merely of the quantity. But we, the members of the opposition are very proud of our quality. (An Hon. Member: 'Hear, hear!' (Laughter.) After all, in these matters. Madam, do not be under the misapprehension that it is always the quantity or the number that counts. But I may say that it is invariably the quality that counts. Suppose I try to make a good suggestion to the Government; although I am in the opposition, if they take it or not, I would not mind, but surely I have done my job. It is in that spirit and with that impression that we are here functioning as an opposition. Believe me, Madam, we are not here talking or doing anything in a hostile spirit. We want you to be Ministers, we want you to be our Premier, not only for these five years, but even for a decade to come, but at the same time, we only want you to rule the Province, to govern this Province and to administer this Province in the best manner possible and for the good of the people at large. It is for that purpose that we are sitting here as the opposition and it is in that spirit that we are making our suggestions and criticisms. With this, Madam, I shall stop, so far as my general observations are concerned.

"Now, Madam, let me come to the subject-matter of the Demand under discussion. First I should like to point out certain contradictory statements made by the Hon. Ministers themselves. Within the time allotted to me, I cannot cover all the ground and dilate too much on that, but let me just refer to one instance

here. Our Ministers go out freely and attend public meetings and there talk about policies in public platforms. That, I submit, is very wrong. Ministers should not go to public platforms and talk about important policies, because some of them who are new—they are amateurs—will get confused and try to make all sorts of statements. But when there is some trouble later, unfortunately the blame is thrown on somebody else, and invariably upon the poor Press reporters and this sort of thing has been going on for a very long time. We have many times seen what sort of contradictory statements they had made, and here is an instance, Madam. The Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi on that famous day, when he introduced his present budget, while dealing with his taxation proposals, said, 'I may say here that the various taxation measures I have mentioned are contemplated purely as an emergency measure for the year 1949–50.' I submit, Madam, that when I was reading this, I thought of him as innocence personified. But while replying to the budget debate in this very House four days afterwards, he said. 'This is the time to tax.' Mark you, Madam Deputy Speaker, he said, 'This is the time to tax and not when prices come down. At this time when there is a boom, and when prices are still at a high level, the Government would be able to tax and build up the Revenue Reserve Fund, so that the fund might be used for the lean years in future.' I ask any Member of the House whether this is not a contradiction to the statement I have just now read from his original Budget Speech, because four days before, the Hon. Minister, when introducing the budget said that he wanted Rs. 55 crores for expenditure in this Province and so he has to resort to these taxation measures as an emergency measure. But now he comes along and says that he deliberately wants to tax the people, because this is the time for taxing the people. Is it because he knew that he was the last speaker and that nobody else was to follow him that he made this sort of contradiction? Is it proper and is it wise on the part of a responsible Minister, who is also the Leader of the House, to make such a contradictory speech? Madam, I do not want to enumerate many more instances like this, but I mentioned this instance simply in his own interest. My point is, whenever you speak, please see that you maintain a certain amount of consistency, because people outside judge you by your speeches and by your actions. Now one Minister says one thing and another Minister says another thing, or the same thing in a different way, and both are sometimes contradictory. All these speeches go into record and the people, when they see such contradictory speeches they get confounded and confused and do not know what the real policy of the Government is in certain matters.

"Madam Deputy Speaker, fortunately for me, our Premier is now here, and it has always been my good fortune to find him present in the House whenever I speak. But there were occasions, when particularly Members from this side of the House were complaining that our Premier was invariably absent in the Assembly. Remember, Madam, that I am not making this observation in

any hostile spirit. We want our Premier to be here to hear our speeches, to note our suggestions and to understand our grievances. Particularly under Provincial Autonomy, the Premier is the supreme head of the Province and as far as our Premier is concerned, he is in charge of very important portfolios, namely, the Police, the Public Services, the Religious Endowments and about 50 per cent of the portfolio of Law and, therefore, it is very necessary that he should attend the Assembly, and be in our midst and listen to our speeches. If he feels that something good has been spoken here, if he feels that any good suggestions made in this House could be adopted with advantage, he will certainly be able to administer the Province better. Otherwise, Madam, I maintain that any Minister, however capable he may be, may not be able to administer and govern the Province so well, unless he makes it a point to know the views and feelings of the Members of the Legislature, not only of the Opposition, but also of the Members of his own Party, who are the representatives of the people outside. It is only in that spirit that we say this. Formerly certain Members of the Opposition complained about the absence of the Premier, but now the cry has started from the Members of the Congress benches themselves and so I hope that the Hon. Premier will hereafter frequently grace this Assembly with his presence. The other day the Hon. Premier came out and made a statement and gave certain facts and figures. Believe me, Madam—I am not stating it in a sort of jovial mood—they were really some contribution to our English literature. Therefore, we want our Premier to come here and participate more and more in our debates, so that we may have the benefit of his views. I was really wondering where this hidden treasure had been lying all along, and why it has come to light only very recently at the fag end of the budget debate. I can assure the Hon. Premier that whenever we, Members of the House, meet in this House and make our criticisms and speeches, we always do so in a very very good spirit and I am sure the Hon. Premier will take my remarks about him also in that spirit.

"Now, Madam, I come to my next point, which is rather very embarrassing and that is about the discriminatory policy adopted towards Muslims by the Government. My esteemed friend, the Leader of the Opposition, referred to the poor Muslim representation in the services. I only leave it to the good sense of the Hon. Premier and the Members of the Cabinet whether it is fair on their part to continue this policy of discrimination against an important minority of this Province, numbering about 50 lakhs. Why have you reduced their proportion of representation in the services, and why have you completely stopped their recruitment to the Police department? Remember the promises you have made towards the minorities in your election manifesto. Are you still suspecting the Muslims, even after so many things had happened and even after we have proved our *bona fides* and our loyalty to the Indian Union? Madam, I do not want to dilate upon that matter, but I leave it to the good sense of the Hon. Premier himself.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, much has been said about the Communist menace. Many people think that it is very easy to fight that menace. I, for my part, do not believe so. I have never been a member of the Communist party and I have no sympathy with them. But we must feel that after all they are our own brethren, although they have been misdirected and misled. They are on the wrong path, no doubt, but it is no good destroying them; but we should, on the other hand, advise them and guide them on right lines. Therefore, even if they are not here, from this House and from this platform, I appeal to them to stand by their country and by the Government, because what is wanted by them, can be achieved only by helping the Government and by helping the powers that be. We should have a strong Government, not only in the Provinces but also in the Centre. I would only tell the Government, Madam, that the discontent that is seen in the country is being exploited by these Communists. That discontent is created among the people by your own administration of this Province during these three years. Within the time allotted for me, it is not possible to enumerate all your mistakes of omission and commission, which are responsible for the present discontent and I should require three hours to deal with them. But in short, let me tell you this. You have promised so many things to the people. You have issued election manifestos in which you have made huge promises which you said, were irrevocable. But the experience of the people after three years of your administration is very sad. People are disappointed with your administration. As I said in my speech on hte Budget, there is a great deal of discontent among the people. They are not at all satisfied with the things you have done. But the Hon. Finance Minister says that if they are dissatisfied, let them turn us out in the next election. But I know that this is simply a bravado, because whatever it is, after all the people of the country want that the Congress Party should be in power, let alone those of us who are in the Opposition. We, who belong to the Opposition also want you to be in power. We want you to occupy the Treasury Benches. What we want is that we should, both of us, co-operate with each other in the interests of the country and in the interests of the good administration of this Province. We should rise above all petty quarrels and all petty prejudices and try to give the best Government to this Province. That is our ideal, that is our aim and that is our objective. It is in that light we want to help the Government and to give the best we can. But now things are going in a very bad direction in certain matters. The discontent among the people is growing. People were looking to you for many things to be done, but they were sorely disappointed, and hence this discontent among them. Even now it is not too late for the party in power and particularly the Cabinet to rise above these petty quarrels and petty jealousies and see that they give the best Government possible to this Province. After all, our aim in coming to this Assembly is to serve the masses and to give them the best administration and not to exploit them.

[Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib] [16th March 1949

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, just one word before I conclude. Let the Hon. Leader of the House take the views expressed by us in the spirit in which they are offered and let him understand our view point and our criticisms for what they are worth. It is with the object of making constructive criticisms and suggestions that we are speaking on the floor of the House. At least from to-morrow onwards let him stop these taunts and threats, because they will serve no useful purpose. In conclusion, Madam, I appeal to the Government once again to take into consideration the views expressed by the Members of the Opposition, wherever there is something good, something constructive and something helpful let them give effect to them. They do not want that the Government should accept every suggestion they have made or every word they have uttered. Madam, I leave it at that."

The House, then, adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

*N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were elected in 1946, but that seems to be a long way off because much water has flown under the bridge and it looks now as if we were elected once upon a time! Meanwhile independence has come, but not freedom and even this much-heralded independence has turned out to be not an unmixed blessing because it is a case, and a very terrible case, of great expectations and great disappointments! Nobody could have expected in 1946 when we were elected that great expectations would yield place so soon to great disappointments and that is exactly the situation in which we are placed to-day. Democracy is on trial to-day. It is true that we have independence, but as I said a little while ago, we have not yet won freedom. All the problems of freedom which have a meaning for the poor man who has elected us to this Assembly, Security, Food, Clothing and Shelter are yet ideals and not yet practical politics.

"Speaking of Security, Sir, I am sure that everybody agrees with me that our country to-day is on the edge of a volcano. We are sure that the terrible menace that is eating up the vitals of one country after another in the Far East is knocking now at the doors of India. We have not yet got an assurance that this Government has mobilised all its spiritual forces to fight that materialist combination which is aiming to destroy the roots of our existence in our country. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, it seems to be a strange irony of our situation that civil liberty has become the first casualty of our independence. It was said that truth was the first casualty of war and here we have the experience that civil liberty is the first casualty of peace. Every legislation that is brought only makes strenuous efforts to see that it restricts the jurisdiction of the courts of law. Why should the executive be so terribly afraid of the courts of law? Where is this country going? What should we think of administration of justice if the

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Government just go on usurping one power after another and entering into one domain after another. Sir, once the State was nothing more than a police State. But to-day, Sir, it must be a social service State, and therefore when the State is trying to extend the frontiers of its activity to meet every point in the circumference of life how can we rest assured that the State can do everything for the people, when there is no court of appeal against the authority of the executive. That is one danger signal.

"Sir, that has brought in a very strange feeling amongst the people who are no tassociated with the party in power that we have got in this country to-day and in our Province the totalitarian tendency of a single party Government and that the party in power interferes with every act of administration. Sir, particularly those of us who come from the mufassal districts know and know too well that it is almost impossible to expect fair play and justice at the hands of the authorities in the districts when we know that the big rod of the party boss will be used in order to get this official or that official to do the errands of the party caucus in the districts. Sir, this is a very sad commentary on the practical working of our democracy.

"I tell you, Mr. Speaker, that the Public Safety Act which first took shape in the ordinances and ultimately was confirmed in an Act of this Legislature has only meant invasion on our civil liberties. Civil liberties, Sir, have been considered to be the palladium of democracy, but we feel to-day, Sir, that we are under a totalitarian regime in every sense of the term, for we are denied the right of association, the right of political organisation in opposition to the Government or the party in power of the day; and we do not have the freedom and liberty to express our opinion on the platform about the party in power. Sir, for everything you have got to obtain a permit from the police, without that you cannot hold a meeting, you cannot address gatherings and convince the people against what the Government are doing in the country to-day. Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is why I said that democracy was on trial. Time and again, Mr. Speaker, you yourself have cited classic analogies from the rulings in the House of Commons and it has given us immense pleasure that you should consider the Mother of Parliaments to be an object of inspiration for this House. But what is this Government actually doing? When it is a question of parliamentary administration in England, not only the party in power but the parties in opposition get a status and adequate recognition. Here the Leader of the Opposition . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This must come under the next demand."

*N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am bringing this, Sir, under the head of 'Administration.' Sir, in England, more than Mr. Attlee, Mr. Churchill commands public

opinion and statutorily in parliamentary parlance he gets the status and salary worthy of the Premier of England. Are we here right in claiming this to be a parliamentary democracy when the spirit of democracy, viz., the alternative form of the Government and the possibilities of the Opposition changing places with the party in power, are destroyed, and when we do not pay any regard, respect or reverence to the Opposition . . . "

MR. SPEAKER:—" Again I must tell the hon. Member that this must come under the next demand."

* N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" After all, Mr. Speaker, as several hon. Members before me have said rightly, we might to-day happen to be Members of a particular organisation, yet, in a province where there are so many elements dissatisfied with the acts of administration, they represent many of their grievances to us quite legitimately for redressal through this House. Therefore we have as much right to be the custodian of public opinion as the party in power, claims to be. But what exactly is the status that you give to the Opposition here? On the contrary strange precedents are being set up in the wake of freedom in the Province. Whenever His Excellency the Governor-General, or the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister of India visits Madras, leaders of political parties not connected with the administration or the Government are given precedence over and above the Leader of the Opposition and the Mayor of the City of Madras. I do not understand the constitutional propriety which these Presidents of the Tamilnad or the Andhra Congress Committees enjoy in the administrative set up. Allow me, Mr. Speaker, to say that with all these things we are now having a single party Government with totalitarian tendencies. We have had far too much political interference in the administration of the districts. Nepotism is taking place. Even in the matter of the appointment of public prosecutors, I understand, that Members belonging to a certain party or associated with certain individual Ministers have been given preference over others and this is a cause of heart-burning amongst the legal profession. Do not insult the minorities. I know, Sir, that even the Deputy Prime Minister of India has rightly said recently, 'If you insult the minority you cannot expect them to be happy and when you cannot get happy co-operation from them how can you expect us to win and retain the freedom against the communist menace and other disgruntled elements in the country.' Sir, we are here as a party standing against that menace and we are only giving warning to the Government, to take it betimes. They may continue their policy of no place in the Cabinet, no place in the services, no place in recruitment, and no place in permits particularly to the Muslims. Let them go on, let them make hay while the sun shines. But I say, Sir, it is going to be the ruin of the administration of the province and this country if they should continue in that spirit."

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* MRS. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a few observations while speaking on this Demand with particular reference to the communal policy followed by the Government. This morning, Sir, when the Hon. the Minister for Finance moved the Demand, he said or rather appealed to the Members of the House to have a little grace for them. But I ask you, Sir, how the Ministers could be treated gracefully when they are following the most disastrous policy with regard to the admission of students into the colleges and other educational institutions, particularly to the professional colleges and also to the services. Leader after leader from the Centre had come and delivered homilies to the Ministers and to the public in the Madras Province exhorting the people to be united, to be at peace with each other and be good men and good women. I ask you, Sir, how communal harmony could possibly prevail in this Province when this very Government are having as their basis of administration the communal Government Order, communal inequity and communal policy. I wish to say on this occasion, Sir, that there is a feeling prevalent in the minds of the public that the Justice Party was far more honest than this present Government. At least the Justice Party have done far more justice to a particular community which has become the target of attack by this Government. I do not want to mention the name of this particular community, Sir. The Leader of the Opposition as also several other Members of the Muslim League referred to the treatment meted out to the Muslims so far as the services were concerned. I wish to say that this particular community is being harassed from all sides. I refer particularly to the Black shirt movement. In Tamilnad and in the southern districts it has become a source of annoyance and nuisance to this particular community. Over and above this is the communal policy followed by this Government, which has given a handle to the Black shirt movement to harass this particular community more and more. I ask you, Sir, whether there is any human agency to punish these perpetrators and supporters of communalism? I can only say this much, that God alone can bring to book such supporters of communalism. This particular community does not want or rather hanker after Government service. But let not education be denied to them. Wherever a person belonging to this particular community goes. . . (Sri P. Kandaswami Pillai: 'What is this particular community, Sir?') I can disclose that particular community. I hold no brief for that community. I am not ashamed of doing so. That is the Brahman community to which I have the proud privilege to belong. (Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib: Brahmans on that side and Muslims on this side!) Wherever he goes he is looked upon as an accursed being. He is told 'Oh; you are a Brahman: you have no place: you get out.' Unfortunately I find that this communal poison is spreading among women as well. A Brahman woman comes in as a target of attack, and she is spoken of in a deriding fashion 'this Papathi'; 'God save us from her.' That is the kind

2-45 p.m.

of feeling that is spreading. Even this morning my friend Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan very rightly pointed out that Muslims are derisively spoken of as *Thulukkans*. I therefore wish to make a pointed reference to this Government to give up this communal policy, which is a disastrous policy of invidious distinction between community and community. Take for instance the Queen Mary's College. What happens there? When admissions to the college are being considered—I refer to the month of July—one sees the students going about in a most pitiable manner. She goes from post to pillar and from college to college to seek admission. She is turned out saying 'No; you are a Brahman girl.' Brahman girls who have obtained first-class marks and who had come out as first in the Presidency do not find a place, particularly in professional colleges. The Bhore Committee suggested that thirty-three and one-third per cent of the seats should be reserved for merit and for the rest of the seats, that is, sixty-six and two-thirds, by all means let the communal Government Order be applied. I have no objection to this whatsoever. What happens in the Queen Mary's College? A particular limit is placed in the case of Brahman girls, that is, they should get 500 or 600 marks in the aggregate just for the mere consideration of application—leave alone admission. She is not sure of any admission at all. I ask, Sir, why this invidious distinction? When we approach the Principal, she says 'I cannot do anything in the matter; I am absolutely helpless; these are the instructions from the Government.' Therefore, the result of it all is that a Naidu is pitted against a Mudaliar, and a Mudaliar is pitted against a Vanniakula Kshatriya and some one else against a Pillai, and so on and so forth. I wish to ask whether any discontent has been removed on account of the communal Government Order from among the sub-communities of the Hindu fold? No, Sir. I can categorically say and unequivocally say that discontent among the sub-cimmunities of the Hindu fold has not disappeared at all. To-day I find that there is greater communal harmony between Hindus and Muslims than communal harmony between sub-castes and sub-castes in the Hindu fold. (An hon. Member: That is true.) Therefore, I wish to ask whether this Government calling themselves democratic Government, people's Government, popular Government and National Government, are meting out any political justice to this particular community. It is not as if I wish to hold any brief for this particular community or help this community. But I just want to point out the injustice this Government are doing. This is a communal ridden Government. I can categorically say that. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, let this Government beware that after the advent of freedom when we expect to have internal security, social security and economic prosperity, these advantages no longer exist. How could communal harmony prevail if such a suicidal policy of invidious distinctions between community and community is observed? The other day—yesterday it was or the day before yesterday, I do not exactly remember—the Education Minister came out

with so many maxims. I went through this book on the reorganization scheme. So many things are stated in such a grandiloquent manner. He said that education must be such as to train the youths in the proper channel, and that the very foundations of a glorious future of our country should be laid in the homes, in the schools and colleges. I ask of the Education Minister how could there be harmony when admissions to colleges proceed on communal basis and on communal Government Order. There has been agitation for years together that recruitment to the services should proceed on the basis of merit. But where is merit, I ask. Merit has been cast to the four winds. Communal favouritism and nepotism we see glaring in our faces. Therefore, Sir, I strike a note of warning and ask the Government to beware that this communal policy is not only disastrous to themselves but to the people at large. The other day Mr. Bhaktavatsalam speaking at the Annamalai University said: *mark* the words he has used 'Whatever community a person might belong to merit alone will count and qualified men in the field will be chosen. I ask the Minister for Public Works whether he means by what he says—it is not reflection on him alone but the entire Ministry, I ask the whole group of the Ministry whether they mean what they say?

"One more minute, Sir. In my enthusiasm I was led to say some things which are not to the taste of the Ministers, but as a representative of the public, I have every right to speak about the injustice that is being meted out by the present Ministry, and I can only give expression to my pent up feeling on the floor of this House.

"Another matter to which I should like to make reference is this. Everybody must have read the statement made by the Hon. Premier with regard to the Ramapadasagar project. It was stated that the bottle-neck of staff for the purpose of carrying out the Ramapadasagar project—whether this project is going to materialise or not God alone knows—should be removed. How can this bottle-neck of staff be removed if students with intelligence, integrity and courage are prevented from seeking admission in the engineering college? I leave this question to the Ministry to consider.

"Thank you, Sir."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I am proud to speak after the brilliant speech of the hon. lady Member. It was a sight for the Gods to see. How I wish they do not fall on deaf years! My friend Mr. Anwar said that democracy is on trial in this Province. Yes; our Premier is a problem in this matter of democracy. In the year under review, there were some changes in the Ministry, and I can daresay that the appointment of Dr. Gurubatham is a fraud on the electorate of the Province and on the dignity of the House. It is simply an insult to almost all the Christian members of this House. There is a convention that if a Minister is for various reasons appointed, and if

he is not a Member of either House, he has to, get himself elected after some time. But here we see nomination is resorted to. God only knows what are the reasons therefor. One of the greatest Parliamentarians of India, Dr. P. Subbarayan, had to leave this House most unceremoniously, because he could not explain why he was sent away. (Interruption.) I am sorry; Dr. P. Subbarayan had to leave the Cabinet and not the House. God only knows whether there were differences between him and the Hon. Premier in matters of policy. This House was not given an opportunity to know anything about those things. The Leader of the House is ready to say that the Premier is omnipotent, and he can do anything he wants. But there is the question of democracy. It will be too late for him to recover from the effects of all that he is doing in regard to the appointment of Ministers. I can give only one or two instances, because of the time-limit fixed. I want to remind the House how the portfolios are changed between Ministers. In my speech on the general discussion of the Budget, the last sentence that I said was that the daily programme of the Ministers was to reserve at least half an hour every day to interfere in each other's portfolios. I shall give an instance now. One person approached a Minister and said 'I want to cut all the grass in my village.' When asked he said 'because it is panchayat board and you are the Minister in charge of panchayats, I want to cut all the grass.' Then there was a phone call to the department concerned, and the man was allowed to cut grass. Then it was discovered that there was a tree, and it came under the definition of 'forest'. At once he went back, because the Collector objected to the cutting of the tree. Again there was a phone call to the Minister for Agriculture, because the tree came under 'agriculture'. Then, there was a hillock, and the person wanted to do away with that. This was a problem in the Secretariat and ministerial circles as to whose portfolio this subject belonged. (Laughter.) By the time it was discovered were ten phone calls. This is the administration we are having. The Hon. the Leader of the House was asking for graceful suggestions from the House. But here I gave an instance to show how administration is being carried on. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'Hillock comes under the Revenue Department.') Thank you, Sir.

3 p.m. "Sir, I know, as the Hon. Speaker of this august House, you have given a ruling that I should not refer to the Leader's election, but I think I have a right to submit to this House how this election affects the administration of the Province. When a dozen persons were going about and asking a particular Minister about what happened to a particular thing, they were told, why are you here, the matter is pending here and the matter will not be decided till the Leader's election is over. Sir, this morning I saw in the papers, and that will be a great surprise to some of us, that the Leader's election has been postponed. I do not know how many files are pending—no doubt, it affects the administration not because

of the Leader's election but because of the confusion in the distribution of portfolios and I say that more confusion also will be there if the Leader's election is postponed.

"Sir, the Leader was feeling about the nature of the speeches. Everybody agrees that private agencies have started colleges and schools throughout the Province, not only in this Province, but also in the whole of India, and have rendered yeoman service for the cause of education but the problem with the Hon. Education Minister is, he talks something here and goes straight to the other House and gives an apology. I would like to ask, whether a Minister, who is opposed to private institutions, is entitled to go to the other House and give an apology there and then come here and say, I will not do. Sir, is such an attitude in keeping with the dignity of a Minister, that is, saying something here, going to the other House and doing it there? It was my hon. Friend, Raza Khan, who said to leave alone the question of organization, reorganization or re-orientation of the Education department, but if to-day he leaves office—already signs are not wanting—it will take 10 years to reorganize that department. That is the curse of course to a little extent in the case of the other portfolios also. Though it may not take ten years in regard to other departments, it may take two or three years, and it is all a question of degree.

"Sir, let us just consider the working of the Ministry in this Province. What about legislation? You know, Sir, how much of confusion has been created in the matter of the Zamindari Bill and you also know the confusion that has been created by the recent Budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister and that was because in the Upper House while introducing the Budget he mentioned the items that are going to be taxed, where he confessed—of course, it was a grand confession—that it was a blunder on his part to have mentioned all the articles to be taxed. You know, Sir, the effect of this in the Province. If any historian should take up the question of what all has been done by the Ministry, except probably one Act, he cannot find any other good thing they have done. The main problem with the Government is to seize all power, or as much power as possible. For want of time, I like to give only one illustration. We have given powers to the Ministry to do whatever they like. They have taken powers to pay whatever they like, or to stop it whenever they want to and then pay, when? God only knows. It was only yesterday that the Government have come forward with a Bill to circumvent the judgment of the High Court. Again, in the matter of the Motor Vehicles Bill, because the Government interfered with the decision of the Central Road Traffic Board, and that was turned down by the High Court at once there was a Bill to circumvent it. To-day, there is another Bill about the Awards under the Industrial Disputes Act. Sir, I cannot attempt to give all the instances but if you only take all the legislative enactments that have been passed on the floor of this House, you will find that there has been an attempt on the part of this Government to concentrate power in the hands of only one

[Muhammad Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur] [16th March 1949

gentleman who does not care to come to the House though there has been so much demand for it from both sides of the House. Sir my hon. Friend Mr. Raza Khan was saying, whatever capacity he may have, he might have contributed something to the English knowledge and literature as will be seen from the recent speech he made at Tirupati. It is also necessary that he should go out on tours. Of course, in this connexion, I would like to say that all the Ministers are going to their respective home towns too frequently, but I cannot say that the same thing applies to the Hon. Premier. I do not think he has gone on tour except to Vijayavada and Guntur for inspecting the border incidents and that too for advising the officers and the public perhaps it was all in camera. I do not think there has been any other tour by the Hon. Premier in the entire Andhra and Ceded districts where he has to come in contact with the public or the officials or to address public meetings. Sir, if this is the state of administration that is going to be carried on and this is the cancer that is being nursed in the minds of Minister, he developes a goose neck and is not in contact with any, only deserve their fate."

* SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it can be said that Government is an art, it is not spiritualism, it is not asceticism, but it is a mundane reality. When I look . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—" What is it? I have not heard the hon. Member."

SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI:—" I shall repeat what I said, Sir. It can be said that Government is an art. It is not spiritualism; it is not . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Artists alone can run the Government, is it? "

* SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI:—" Sir, it is not asceticism, but as I said, it is a mundane reality. And, when I look at the salaries of the Ministers, I wonder whether they have chosen this as an arena for displaying their capacity for personal sacrifice. The salary of Rs. 850 is the most undignified salary, under present circumstances. They have got social obligations; they have got a dignity to maintain; they have got what is called 'Darja', which alone can make them govern, whether it is democracy or any other form of Government. It is really hard for Ministers to keep contact with the public and non-official opinion without a handsome sumptuary allowance. Most of us, and some even in the party, do sometimes feel that when a man becomes a Minister, he developes a goose neck and is not in contact with any body. It can be seen that they cannot come into any kind of contact, because the only kind of contact which gets people nearer is the prandial contact and a good after-dinner chat with people. For that, they must have sumptuary allowance.

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"Now, as regards the salary it is a mistaken belief that people getting Rs. 850 are not really suffering. People do understand it in that respect. The people who are interested in decrying them alone would discuss about the salaries of people in Government, because even if they draw a salary of Rs. 850, there can be other methods of attacking them saying that they do not lose anything by being in Government, whereas it is really a fact that most of them do lose by being Ministers. This is so meagre with regard to the Ministers. Their personal clerks and personal assistants under the new scales of travelling allowances are simply put to a lot of trouble. They are being given, I hear, an inter-class fare allowable under the new rules and these people are given in addition not the two-fifth second class which they used to get, but only a clearness allowance of Rs. 1-11-0. With this where are they to go? Even two meals costs Rs. 1-8-0 and for lunch they have got to suck their thumbs. I am so sorry, Sir, I have to put it like that because it is very keenly felt by personal assistants.

"Next, Sir, I would go to the Secretariat itself. There is a separate department called the Firka Development Department and I see from the Budget that there is still another department called the Development Department. Of course, it is obvious from the name that the Firka Development Department develops the firkas. Although the firkas exist, there is no existence of subjects to develop them, but what does the Development Department do? Why not the two departments be combined in the interests of the finances of the Province under the Development Department itself? Also, Sir, in the matter of the Secretariat, as well as the departments, you have heads, who I am afraid, are several fifth wheels in the coach. For instance, there are the Home Department and the Inspector-General of Police. It may be said, probably, that the Government are doing the directive portion of the Government and that the Inspector-General of Police, or the Inspector-General of Registration, or the Director of Agriculture or the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, are all people who have the supervisory function. I do not see the necessity for a Secretary separate from the supervisory authority, because the supervisory authority himself, as the head of the department, can be invested with powers to communicate the directions of the Government, which will after all be in the hands of the Home Member instead of with various sets of people.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the Special Officer for Departmental Enquiries, the method of departmental enquiries has got to be looked at from its history. During the war this post was created for the purpose of relieving the departmental heads of unnecessary proceedings which will go up before them everyday with regard to maintaining discipline in their own administration; it was only in theory, and in the case of several departments, it only increased inefficiency. If the departmental heads are not invested with powers also to punish then it follows that a person who has got

to go to a third party to maintain discipline in his own department will have no responsibility of his own. For instance, take an authority putting up a subordinate before the Special Officer. He himself figures as the witness, though he may be believed or may not be believed. Suppose he is not believed, the man is placed under him again. What is the control he would have over this subordinate? Apart from this, there is also another question worth consideration and that is, who is the person that has got to manage? Now, we have got a very efficient judge, a man of integrity, whom I know for the last 30 years and my elders also knew; but that is a different matter. This principle which is pernicious, if passed further, will cause great damage to efficiency. A judge is a man who is least fitted to deal with executive subordinates brought before him, because a judge usually has no contact with the executive portion; nor has he any knowledge about the difficulties which actually face the executive heads of departments. It is only meet that these heads of departments should be entrusted with the maintenance of discipline and invested with powers to punish even if it should be found necessary to have a separate department. It must be manned by a person in service and that too for a term of years only without any chance of re-appointment there itself. Then alone will there be something good, otherwise, it will only increase nervousness in everybody and also irresponsibility and a lot of inefficiency in this regard.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the Board of Revenue, that is another fifth wheel in the coach. It functions as a Board, I am told, and passes resolutions, but I am afraid it gives me the impression, at any rate as a layman, that the Government are maintaining all these people, because they have blundered into a contract to engage their services; but they could still have their services, and make use of their experience by dissolving the old system and getting up a new system, which will keep pace with our own conditions, because it is very necessary to see that where the Government should interfere with the decisions of the Board, they should have powers to do so. As it functions now, three or four people sit together, pass resolutions and naturally the Government are very funky to interfere with them. It is a thing which is worth consideration, whether they should be allowed to function as a Board or as separate Commissioners, who will be directly under the Government. Of course, it will be a good, happy feature, if they could dispense with the Board altogether, because it happens to be the residuary legatee of all the functions of Government as after all there are only a few departmental heads.

The next thing that I would like to say is that there has been a feeling among the people as well as some of us that we do not know administrative difficulties. We feel that the Government have not developed, what a medical man would say, the hibernation of the skull attended with phrenities. That is, in simple words, the morbid hardening of the skull with the

inflammation of the brain. They do not seem to allow any idea or suggestions to penetrate from outside. Everything is a closed secret. These things have got to be done by experts and then alone will it be satisfactory. I pray that God may endow them with commonsense which should be outside the operation of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. Otherwise, the Endowments Board will take possession of that commonsense. With these few words, I close my speech."

*M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not revealing a secret to you, when I say that we, on this side of the House, have got the highest admiration and love for the Hon. Leader of the House. But unfortunately, Sir, we are to-day on a Demand on which we have got to speak with all the force at our command so that we may impress upon him the difficulties and sufferings of the people, whom we represent.

"Sir, at the outset, I would like to point out to the Hon. Leader of the House that there is no plan or co-ordination in the administration of this Province. It has been already pointed out by my hon. predecessors that policies are adopted and adumberated but are being given up the next day and the administrators, and the departmental heads, are not in a position to know what to do and what not to do. It is something like Hamlet crying 'to be or not to be'. That is the question. Sir, the tone of administration has gone down considerably in this Province because of the prevalence of corruption throughout the Province. The predecessor of Hon. Leader of the House, namely, Dr. Subbarayan, when replying to the debate last year has uttered these words: 'I can assure the hon. Members that the Government are trying their best to clear up the AEgean Stables but there are difficulties in their way. Officials cannot be reduced in the twinkling of an eye and administration carried on in the absence of officials.' That was the assurance given by his predecessor. I ask the Hon. Leader of the House whether that assurance was given effect to and corruption eliminated from the administration of this Province. There was Corruption Enquiry Committee. What has happened to that Committee? Where was the report of that Committee? Was it ever discussed? Was it ever brought to this House so that hon. Members of this House may debate on that report and give direction to the Ministers in charge of several departments of administration in this Province?

"The Government are now vigorously carrying on the Retrenchment programme. Several members on this side of the House have demanded a debate on this question of retrenchment, but the Hon. Leader of the House has not given us an opportunity to discuss that question."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have already stated about it in my Budget speech."

*M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"To-day retrenchment is going on. It is also applied to an important section of

the administration—the Secretariat. You are aware how the departments have expanded in recent years and how the administration is suffering for want of staff and if to-day you are going to retrench people, I really do not know what will be the quality of the administration in the future. Again, Sir, with reference to control, I would like to say one or two words. I have already stated on several occasions that control brings in corruption. It demoralizes the people and if to-day you are not getting co-operation of the people and the co-operation of the officials, it is because of your administration of the control system. I say, give up controls so that there may be freedom of action among the people. Because you are creating controls and are having control administration, all sorts of corruption are taking place. The level of administration is going down. The tone of administration is going down in this Province.

" Again, Sir, even on the question of food administration, there is so much of dissatisfaction among the people. You say, the monsoons have failed and we are not able to get water to irrigate our barren lands. I say, Sir, and I have said on several occasions, there is plenty of water beneath the very soil of this country. Have this Government investigated into this matter? Sir, they are not wanting sufficient electric power; but the problem of electricity still remains a dream. You talk of Ramapadasagar scheme and other schemes which are going to be long-drawn-out schemes and on which you have got to spend crores and crores of rupees. I say, there are waterfalls in this Province which can be easily utilized for irrigation purposes. In the Andhra districts particularly in Krishna canal area there are such waterfalls. Cannot the Government go to those places and investigate and bring out electric power and take that power to those areas in Rayalaseema to tap sub-soil water sources and to grow paddy in that area. Government have not devoted much attention to this problem. Sir, I say that if you are going to continue like this, you are not going to give happiness and comfort that the people are badly requiring at present.

" Again, Sir, policies are adopted and implemented without consulting departmental heads. It is a very, very wrong thing. Till yesterday you were politicians. To-day you are pitch-forked into the seats of authority. You have not got the necessary experience as departmental heads have in all these matters. Why don't you consult them? Why don't you ask them what are the plans. You are not asking the people who are experienced in the line.

" Even with regard to Local Administration, there is a considerable amount of dissatisfaction. Executive officers are appointed and what are these executive officers doing? They, in those small areas, are trying to tax the people when they are already heavily taxed and when they raise a cry, that cry falls on deaf ears. It is a cry in the wilderness. Therefore, I ask, have the Government ever called a conference of commissioners of municipalities or

the executive officers of the panchayat boards so that they can evolve a better plan by which people could be made happy and comfortable.

" Again, Sir, when we say of corruption, the Hon. Minister rises up and says, ' Bring before us evidence.' Sir, the fact remains that there is corruption. You always talk about our ancient civilization, and how the people were living under the benign rule of Vikramaditya or the glorious rule of Chandragupta Mauriya. Sir, I ask, have not the Ministers of these rulers gone *in cognito* into the streets where their subjects were living and found out what was happening to their people. Here, also Ministers are going on tour. I do not know what really they are doing. Of course, they are welcomed with all the pomp and glory of a Minister of the Congress Party."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Does the hon. Member mean indulging in nocturnal perambulations? "

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, you may take it as nocturnal perambulations. Our Ministers go into the Province and say that they are the people and they are the representatives of the people. But I ask, are they behaving like the representatives of the people. They may put on simple dress but that does not bring simplicity. What I say is, go and move with the masses, understand their difficulties, and find out what they want. As I have already told you, Sir, they have not given the people the fundamental and basic things, viz., food, clothing and shelter. Therefore, I say these are important matters on which Government have got to devote their attention and bring in better administration and good Government in this country.

" Again, Sir, with regard to the question of land distribution to political sufferers, perhaps the hon. Members of the Congress Party may not like when I say that this is bad in principle. This proposal, in fact, smacks of Tammany Hall spoils system. You have made an important sacrifice for a cause. That is enough. That cause will stand. Posterity will say, Yes, you are the sons of freedom; you have brought freedom for this country. Is that not enough? You are not satisfied with that. To-day you are going to cash your sacrifice. It loses, I say, all its nobility, its glory. It is not a good policy and I would therefore requqest the Hon. Leader of the House who is a gentleman who can understand our view point, to deeply ponder over this question and give up this question of distribution of lands to political sufferers.

" Lastly, Sir, I would request the Hon. Leader of the House to appoint Standing Committees for all departments of administration just as he has done for his own department. I know Ministers are there and I also know that they were good fighters of freedom. But have they got experience of administration? Therefore, I say, let us have Standing Committees to advise on several of the policies and programmes of the Government. That will really be an asset to the administration of this Province. Therefore, I plead

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with the Hon. Leader of the House to give an assurance to the Members that he will organize Standing Committees as early as possible. With these words, I resume my seat."

* SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, strictly speaking, this Demand is not a single demand. It deals with a variety of subjects. Governor, Ministers, Members of the Board of Revenue and the Public Service Commission—all come under this Demand.

" Sir, the Hon. Minister for Finance appealed for grace but I do not think the Members will be lacking in it and I also request the Hon. Minister to take our constructive suggestions and criticisms in a sporting spirit. After all this institution is not a business concern but a popular and a democratic Government and they have got to formulate different policies to carry on the administration efficiently. This Government, as a whole, has no clear cut principles and ideas in respect of the affairs concerning the welfare and development of the Province and also with regard to the reconstitution of the Province on a linguistic basis. I am sorry that this Government have failed to disapprove the Dar Committee's report and to support the resolution passed by this House advocating linguistic Provinces. Their representation to the Centre on this matter, I do not think, has been made wholeheartedly and I hope they will take immediate steps and urge upon the Government of India the necessity for the formation of Provinces on the basis of language and culture. In this connexion, I may also refer to the failure of the duty of the Constituent Assembly Members representing this Province. They also should have made effective representation to the Union Government on this matter. The Government also have done great disservice in forwarding their views to the Dar Committee to the effect that they are against the formation of a separate Chief Commissioner's Province in respect of the City of Madras and its suburbs.

" Now, I come to irrigation schemes. We have heard with rapt attention the statement made by the Hon. Premier the other day. He has presented the case—by omitting certain facts and figures—in such a way that the public were made to think in terms of impossibility about the execution of these schemes and I really doubt the sincerity of this Government's representation to the Central Government with regard to the Ramapadasagar Project. I hope the Government will urge upon the Central Government the desirability of the early execution of this Project in the interest of the 'Grow More Food' and the other multi-purpose potentialities it possesses for the development of this country. Their ineffective representation to the Union Government resulted in
3-30 p.m. not according their administrative approval or sanction. The result is that there is only a token provision of Rs. 100 in the Budget, even after much investigation has been carried out. I now feel that the Government will re-consider the matter and see to its early execution.

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" As regards the Board of Revenue, I really wonder why it should be allowed to continue further. There are the district heads, departmental heads, and the different Secretaries to Government with Additional, Joint, Deputy and Assistant Secretaries. Over them all, there are the Ministers. I think these filtrations and the length of the red tape are quite enough and it is not necessary to retain the Board of Revenue. It is not only a measure of economy but a lot of unnecessary delay, caused by its existence, will be avoided. The Board of Revenue is a very big junction. All the papers that go to that office rest there for months and years together. On account of this, justice to the public is greatly delayed.

" The separation of the judiciary from the executive has been a declared policy of the Congress and has been accepted too by all. It is no more a controversial subject and Ministers of this Government and their predecessors, when they were not in office, had been advocating very loudly on the platform and in the press the separation of the judiciary from the executive. I really wonder why they are silent now except making repeated statements that the matter has been receiving their attention.

" As regards the local bodies, Mr. Speaker, the Government said that they would bring in a comprehensive legislation for the establishment of panchayat raj in all the villages. But they have not done so till now. Apart from that, they have not held the elections for district boards. They are now kept under the administration of the District Collectors. The District Collectors have already been overburdened with work and it is not in keeping with the spirit of democracy to vest the administration of these local bodies in the management of these paid Gazetted Officers. I hope that the Government would hold the elections very soon. In addition, they have to undertake measures to amend the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act. Under the present Acts, the President of a Board or the Chairman of a Municipality, as the case may be, has very little powers if he disagrees with the decisions of the Collector. So, to make them autonomous and independent, they must be given full powers and these units should be made independent of the intervention of the district officials. I hope those measures also would soon be undertaken by the Government.

" As regards the proposals in the Budget for fresh taxation, I wish the Government had appointed a Standing Committee to scrutinize the proposals, which would have been much better. As regards some of the proposals, it has been an agreed and admitted principle that there should always be indirect taxation. On the other hand, they are having direct taxation which will hit greatly the man in the street and all the poor and lower middle class people. Taxation is imposed even on a boarding-house and a coffee-hotel. Even plaintain, which is a poor man's fruit, is going to be taxed. Even turmeric powder is to be taxed. The chastity of the Hindu ladies depends on the application of this turmeric

powder. Of course, several ladies have given it up. In view of the latest decision of the Government, other ladies also may give up this turmeric powder. I hope the Finance Minister will see to the elimination of some such things from the list of articles for new taxation.

"Then, Sir, there is a Special Officer for conducting enquiries into cases of corruption in the several departments. Still, corruption seems to be rampant and I think that the Government should introduce some other measure.

"As regards the food policy of the Government, in spite of the Grow More Food Campaign, I do not think there has been any appreciable increase in food production in the Province. Unless they are keen on that without paying much attention to small and trival matters and unless they pay more attention to this aspect than at present, I do not think there will be more food available in our Province. I hope the Finance Minister and his colleagues will take into consideration some of the suggestions made by other members and myself."

* MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid there has been a little too much of hitting below the belt. Give the devil his due is a principle which most of those who spoke seem to have forgotten. There is too great a tendency to pull to pieces without endeavouring in the least to give credit where credit is due, with the result that criticisms fall practically on deaf ears. After all that has been said, there is some good in the worst of us and some evil in the best of us. Sir, in order to correctly assess the achievements of this Government, one must not lose sight of the background in which the Cabinet came into office. In the first place, however welcome, independence came at an inopportune moment, when this country was in the grips of serious ills greatly intensified as an aftermath of the Great World War. The Government themselves were hedged in by very many difficulties, one of which was the mighty force behind them. There is one hon. Member, Mr. S. Nagappa, whose only outlook is Harijan uplift, Harijan prosperity, etc. He is wanting one more Minister on the Treasury Bench, some more Collectors, some more Secretaries to Government, some more Judges and Harijans in all the important departments. As Harijans can pull a great weight in this party, naturally Ministers have to pander to some extent to their wishes. Then again, each of the rest of the members of the party has his own axe to grind. Each one wants the Government to run according to his own wishes. One wants the Ramapadasagara Project to be executed as early as possible. Mighty and big problems which will baffle the brains of even the cleverest and most experienced people in their solution, are expected to be solved by members of this House practically in the twinkling of an eye. Besides, the Government find in the country itself great discontent, discontent due to causes over which they have no control or to which they did not contribute.

"Then, there is the Communist menace which is a real nightmare. There are many difficulties to be overcome and what do we find? The Government are trying to do as best as they can. If they have done nothing extraordinary, it is not surprising; if nothing extraordinary can be achieved within a short time. It will take years and years before any of the plans of the Government materializes so as to benefit the people of this Province. I think, Sir, that we must concede that they have done as well as they could, seeing that they are hedged in by very many difficulties, not the least of which is lack of finance.

"Having said that, I agree that it is also the duty of the Opposition to point out what they consider to be shortcomings in the administration. But I want that these shortcomings should not be exaggerated. I think much of the force of what we say is lost if we go on exaggerating in the manner in which some of us do. We may point out defects to the Government and leave it to their good sense to remedy these defects. Thus far and no farther. There is no use of criticizing bitterly. Bitter criticisms may have the very opposite effect. The Government may not worry about them and may carry on just as they please.

"Sir, I go now to the main point of my cut motion, i.e., to urge upon the Government, especially upon the Finance Minister, the need for economy in expenditure. One of the members took some objection to retrenchment in the Secretariat, as a measure of economy. Every year, during the Budget season, I have advocated retrenchment in expenditure on establishment, i.e., expenditure on the administrative machinery of this Province which is, as I said before, colossal. It is necessary that the question of cutting down expenditure should be gone into thoroughly and that as much expenditure as can be cut down without in any way impairing the efficiency of the administration should be curtailed. This can be done only by a regular permanent Standing Retrenchment Committee. If there is a permanent Standing Committee, it can go into the question, examine the staff in every department of Government and in every public office in this Province and see whether the establishment which they have is surplus to their requirements, whether their office heads are exercising judicious care in spending money on contingencies and whether stationery is not being wasted in these offices. Unless we have such a Committee going into the question, I fear no useful purpose will be served. We want economy and I repeat that this Government must do all they can to cut down their expenditure before taxing the people in order to meet deficiencies in the Budget. With these remarks, Sir, I support the cut motion."

* SRI A. SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I cannot agree with my hon. Colleague, Mr. Raza Khan, when he says that civil liberties are suppressed in this Province to-day. Civil liberties never meant and never mean licence for persons to overthrow the Government constituted by the representatives of the people, by violence. Freedom of

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speech, freedom of press and freedom of meeting are not at all barred or suppressed in this Province to-day. Certainly some of the papers which belong to the Communist party do openly write and preach violence and provoke innocent people against the democratic Government in order to achieve their political ends. They say this party in power is a party of power politics. Sir, what is power without politics, and what is politics without power. To-day they say, this capitalist Government must be overthrown, this zamindari Government must be overthrown and so on and so forth. In order to come into office they want power for their party. Sir, their power politics is seen in Soviet Russia. Leaders in our country have advised them to cast off their Communist principles; so many sermons have been delivered to them. Leaders like no less a person than Pandit Nehru have addressed them asking them to behave like good boys, to be loyal to this country and to this national Government. But they sincerely believe that they can overthrow this Government by violence, by provoking people against Government, by breaking laws and so on. Sir, all these things have been allowed under this Government. So there is no use saying that civil liberty has been suppressed. I would ask Messrs. Raza Khan, Anwar and Salam whether they have seen any such single sentence allowed to be published in Soviet Russia? Is any criticism of the administration allowed there? Not one sentence can be found. Even constructive criticism is not allowed. People cannot come out with suggestions to the Government. Whatever is decided by the party in the central committee of Soviet Russia is law for the whole country. What do we see here in our Province. Every paper is allowed to have its say. They say 'this Minister should go, that Minister should go', but no constructive criticism can be found. The very fact that people are allowed to say all these shows that there is civil liberty in the Province.

"Then, Sir, I want to offer some remarks about red-tapism. Red-tapism is now rampant. Year after year, member after member has offered his remarks and criticised red-tapism and said that it is rampant in the administration. I do not know why Government have not taken it seriously. Why not professors on administration or law be requested to go into this matter and give suggestions to this Government as to how best this red-tapism may be given up. I sincerely feel the Board of Revenue is a stumbling block for any progress. People have been crying that this Board of Revenue has been constituted by the British Government in such a way as to suit their purpose. I feel any application of anybody is completely suppressed or delayed or not allowed to be disposed of by this stumbling block machinery. As a matter of fact I feel it is a fifth wheel in the coach and it may be completely removed.

"Then, Sir, there is no use of saying that Ministers are getting more salary to-day than in the time of Rajagopalachariar. No doubt then Ministers were drawing Rs. 500 a month as salary. If

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to-day they are drawing Rs. 850 they do so for good reasons. What is the difference then and now in the cost of living? Cost of things has gone up five times and six times or even ten times in certain cases. Five hundred rupees of those days are equivalent to a thousand five hundred rupees of these days. In that way the salary of our Ministers is inadequate, and I would even say it should be increased.

"I am sorry Mrs. Rukmini Lakhshmipathi, an ex-Minister of the party in power, came out with serious statements. She said that the party in power is worse than the Justice Party. I advise her to go and join the Justice Party, if she feels so sincerely. Otherwise let her organize the Justice Party which is dead and gone. May I ask her what is to happen to the other communities if one particular community alone should take away all jobs and advantages? Let her remember the tears she shed in those days for those who were victims of communalism. I am one of those who do not believe in communalism and sub-communalism. But it seems to me the spirit in which this communal Government Order came into existence must be understood properly by the people. Simply because the Government Order is meant to give an advantage to people who are not in a position of equality with one community, it is misunderstood and misrepresented in so many ways. So people should not in the name of non-communalism, secular state and high principles condemn the communal Government Order. At the time of her existence in the Cabinet, what happened? What were all communities feeling in the matter? If she had only remembered those days, she would not have made to-day her reactionary speech, her communal speech on the floor of this House.

"Sir, this Government definitely suffers from want of publicity. The Publicity Department is there, the heads of that department are there. But what this Government are doing, what sort of legislation is brought, what sort of work is done, what is the amount of money that is spent and on what purpose, these things are not known to the public properly. As a matter of fact after the passing of the Bill for the abolition of the zamindaris, when that Bill is awaiting the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General, people actually in the zamin areas do not know how much rent they have to pay and to whom is it to be paid, either to the zamindar or Government. The representatives of the people in this House are expected to explain to them. But Government should take the initiative and see that the Bills passed in the Legislature are made known to the public, and the Publicity Department must be made to do effective propaganda work in this behalf. Sir, these are the things I have to say."

Sri K. T. KOSAIRAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, இன்று ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கம் இந்த மாகாணத்திலும் இந்த தேசத்திலும் இருப்பதனால் தான் எனது நண்பர் ரஜாக்கான் போன்றவர்கள் இன்று இவ்விதம் பேசுகிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் அல்லூரி அவர்கள் சரியாக எடுத்து பரிந்து பேசினார். அந்த ரஷ்யா நாட்டில் இவ்விதம் அரசாங்கத்தை எதிர்த்துப்பேசினால்

சுட்டுத் தள்ளியிருப்பார்கள் என்பதை அவர்கள் நன்றாக தெரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். எந்த அரங்சாங்கத்தை எதிர்த்துப் பேசுகிறார்களோ, யாருக்காக பரிந்து பேசுகிறார்களோ அவர்கள் இந்த மாதிரி மனப்பான்மையுடன் பேசினால் அங்கே அவர்களை சுட்டுத் தள்ளியும் தூக்கிலிடலும் செய்திருப்பார்கள். அவர்களைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு இந்த ஜனநாயகத்தின் மீது நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறதா என்றும் சர்வாதிகாரத்தின் மீது நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறதா என்பதையும் புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியவில்லை.

"அடுத்தபடியாக எனது அன்பு மிக்க அம்மையாராகிய ஸ்ரீமதி ருக்மணி லெட்சுமிபதி அம்மாள் சொன்னார்கள். அவர் சொன்னதிலிருந்து இந்த நாட்டில் ஜாதிப் பித்தையும் மதப் பித்தையும் வளர்ப்பவர்கள் அவர்கள் தான் என்பது இன்று இந்த சட்டசபையில் அவர்கள் பேசிய பேச்சிலிருந்து தெரிகிறது. அனுவசியமாக வாதப் பிடிவாதத்தை இந்த சட்டசபையில் அவர்கள் இளப்பிவிட்டார்கள். அவர் இந்த மந்திரி சபையில் ஒரு மந்திரியாக இருந்த பொழுது இந்த Communal G.O. இருந்தது. அப்பொழுதே அந்த Communal G.O.வை எதிர்த்து அவர்கள் இராஜினாமா செய்திருக்கலாம். அதையெல்லாம் விட்டு விட்டு இப்பொழுது வழக்காடுவது என்பது சரியல்ல. எழைகளுக்கு படிப்பில்லாமலும் உத்யோகங்களில்லாமலும் இருக்கும்பொழுது அது இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம்தான். அதனால் பிசகு ஒன்றுமில்லை. அவரைப்போன்றவர்கள் சும்மாயிருந்து விட்டால் நல்லது. அவ்விதமிருந்தால் இந்த ஜாதிப் பித்தும் மதப் பித்தும் ஒழிந்து விடும் என்பதை அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த மந்திரி சபையிலுள்ள மந்திரிகளின் சம்பள சம்பந்தமான டிமாண்டாக இருப்பதால் மந்திரிகளுக்கு ஒன்றிரண்டு வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்லவேண்டியது அவசியம் என்பதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். நமது பிரதமர் ஒரு இடத்தில் ஒன்றை பேசுகிறார். இன்றொரு மந்திரி அதைப்பற்றி இன்னொரு இடத்தில் இன்னொன்றைப் பேசுகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக Education விஷயமாக கனம் பிரதமர் திருப்பதியில் பேசிய பேச்சில் அவர் சொல்லுகிறார் பாடசாலைகளில் மத சம்பந்தமான பாடம் அவசியம் என்றும் மதத்திற்காக பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் அவசியம் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார். ஆனால் கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவனாசிலிங்கம் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார் என்றால் மதசம்பந்தமான பாடம் கூடாது. அதை உடனே ஒழித்து விடவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லுகிறார். அடுத்தபடியாக கனம் பிரதமர் இன்று ஒரு இடத்தில் சொல்லுகிறபொழுது தேசத்தில் அத்தனை பேர்களும் பாவிகளாய் போய் விட்டார்கள். அதனால்தான் மழை இல்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஆனால் ஸ்ரீமான் P.W.D. மந்திரி இயற்கை கோளாரினால் மழை இல்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார். எங்களுடைய டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் மழையைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு பாடுபடுகிறோம் என்றும் இயற்கை வளம் சரியில்லை என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார். கனம் பிரதமர் சொல்வது சரியா அல்லது கனம் P.W.D. மந்திரி சொல்வது சரியா? யார் சொல்வதை கேட்பது என்பது தெரியவில்லை. அதனால் எங்களுக்கு ஒன்றுமே புரியவில்லை. அது மட்டுமல்ல, கனம் பிரதமருக்கும் மற்ற மந்திரிகளுக்கும் (joint responsibility) கூட்டு பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது சட்டசபையில் கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்வது என்றால் அவர் கோபால் ரெட்டி என்ற தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் பதில் சொல்லவில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தில் அங்கம் வகிக்கும் முறையில்தான் அவர் பதில் சொல்லுகிறார். அவர் சொல்லும் பதில்கள் எல்லாம் அரசாங்கம் சொல்லும் பதிலேயாகும். எனவே கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களும், நம்மை விட்டு இப்பொழுது வடக்கே சென்றிருக்கும் கனம் காளா வெங்கிட்டராவ் அவர்களும் சேர்ந்து சென்ற பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட வரியை —அது அக்கிரமமாய் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில்—போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது; மரத்திற்கும் நிலத்திற்கும் சேர்ந்து இரண்டிற்கும் சேர்ந்து வரி போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பின மரத்திற்கு வேறு, நிலத்திற்கு வேறு என்று போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது வேண்டாம் என்றும், அது அவசியம் இல்லை என்றும் எடுக்க வேண்டியதுதான் என்றும் இந்த சட்டசபையில் சொன்னார்கள். அதை இன்னும் எடுக்கவில்லை. அதைப்பற்றி சொல்ல பிரதமரிடம் போனால் அதற்கும் எனக்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் "I am not responsible for all these things." அவர்கள் blabber பண்ணுகிறார்கள். உளறுகிறார்கள். அதற்கு நான்

ஜவாப்தாரி இல்லை என்று அவர் சொல்லுகிறார். ஆகையால் இதிலிருந்து அவர்களுக்குள் கூட்டுப் பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்பது எனக்கு சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது.

"இன்று போலீஸ் Portfolioவில் யார் தலைமை வகிக்கிறார் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் கோபால் ரெட்டி, Leader of the House, தலைமை வகித்து பதில் சொல்லுகிறார். ஆகையால் இவர் சொல்வதை Portfolio வைத்திருப்பவர் கேட்பதா அல்லது அவர் சொல்வதை இவர் கேட்பதா என்பதும் புரியவில்லை. இங்கே இவர் பதில் சொல்வதால் இவர் சொல்வதை தான் அவர் கேட்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் பதில் சொல்லுகிறதே தவிர என்ன நடக்கிறது என்பது அவருக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஏதோ பதில் சொல்லுகிறார். நாம் கேட்டுக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறோம். இவர் இங்கே என்ன சொல்லுகிறாரோ உண்மையாக அதை அவர் கேட்கமாட்டார். இப்படியே நடந்து வந்தால் கனம் காளா வேங்கிடராவ் சொன்ன பதிலையேதான் கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டியும் சொல்லுவார். இவைகள் வெறும் கேலிக் கூத்தாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. அது மட்டுமல்ல.

"இப்போது Law Minister கனம் மாதவ மேனன் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். நேற்று நான் நீதி நிர்வாக பிரிவின சம்பந்தமாக இந்த இலாகா யாரிடத்திலிருக்கிறது என்று கேள்வி கேட்டதற்கு அந்த டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டு பிரதமரிடம் இருக்கிறது என்று பதில் சொன்னார். அவர் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தும்போது இவர் அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் சம்மந்தமாக பதில் சொல்வதை பிரதமர் ஒப்புக்கொண்டு நடத்துவாரா என்பது பெரிய சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. அது உண்மையில் நடக்குமா என்பதும் சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. இது மந்திரி சபைக்கு வெட்ககரமான காரியம்தான். மந்திரிகள் சொல்வதை பிரதமர் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளாமலிருக்க முடியாது.

"அடுத்தபடியாக நமது மந்திரி டாக்டர் குருபாதம் அவர்களிடம் நான் ஒரு நாள் ஒரு விஷயமாக சொல்லப் போகும்பொழுது ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட ஜில்லா சம்மந்தமாக ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயத்தினால் ஒரு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள மக்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அதற்காக ஒரு Actன் ஒரு விதியை மாற்றவேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னபோது ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு முன்னால்—இந்த palmyra tree சம்பந்தமாக இல்லை—ஒரு particular விஷயமாக அவரிடம் போனபொழுது நீர் என்னை convince பண்ண முடியாது. 'You cannot convince me. It must come through proper channel' என்று சொன்னார். சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் மந்திரிகளிடம் போய் சொல்வது proper channel இல்லையா என்று கேட்கிறேன். அங்கத்தினர்கள் நேரடியாய் போய் சொல்லாமல் வேறு proper channel என்ன என்பதை கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி (Leader of the House) மூலமாக தெரிந்துகொள்ளலாம் என்றிருக்கிறேன். எங்களுடைய குறைகளைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்வதற்கு proper channel யார் என்பது எனக்கு புரியவில்லை. நாங்கள் நேரடி வந்தால் எங்களுடைய ஜில்லாவில் நடப்பதை விளக்கிவிடலாம் என்றுதான் வருகிறோம். ஆகையால் convince பண்ண முடியாது என்று சொல்வதில் அர்த்தமில்லை. அதுமட்டுமல்ல. அவர் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் பேசுகிறபோது ஒரு திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தார். நாங்களும் Co-operative Registrar Ryan அவர்களும் இருந்தோம். நாங்களும் ஒரு திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தோம். அதை அவர் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவில்லை. ஒரு அதிகாரியை பக்கத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஒரு திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தால் அது ஒரு பொருப்பாளியால் கொண்டுவரப்படும் திட்டமாகாதா? அதைச் செய்யாமல் எங்களுக்கு பொறுப்பு இல்லை என்கிற தன்மையில் பேசுகிறார். இதைப்பற்றி பிரதமரிடம்சொல்லுவோம் என்றால் அவர் சட்டசபையில் இருப்பது இல்லை. என்ன சொன்னாலும் அவர் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அவர் மந்திரிகள் சொல்வதைக்கூட consider பண்ண மாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அதைக் consider பண்ணுவது அவசியமா அல்லது அவசியமில்லையா என்று கேட்கிறேன். இன்னும் கேட்டால், மந்திரிகள் சொல்வதற்கும் எனக்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அவைகளைப்பற்றி சொன்னால் அதற்கு பிரதமர் பதில் சொல்வாரோ என்றால் இவர் இங்கு இல்லை. இரண்டு மந்திரிகள்தானிருக்கிறார்கள். பிரதமர்

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [16th March 1949

வந்திருந்து இவைகளுக்கு பதில் சொன்னால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். ஆனால் அவர் இல்லை. இந்த நிலையில் நாங்கள் சொல்வதற்கெல்லாம் யார் பதில் சொல்லப்போகிறார்களோ தெரியவில்லை.

" அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த கம்யூனிஸ்ட் தொல்லைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அது பிரதமர் வைத்து நிர்வகிக்கும் போலீசைச் சேர்ந்தது. எவ்வளவோ கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் ஒரு வருஷமாக அகப்படாமல் தலை மறைவாகவே இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களை மதுரையிலிருக்கும் ஜனங்கள் இரண்டு மூன்று நாட்களாகப் பார்த்து வருகிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அங்கே பார்த்தேன், இங்கே பார்த்தேன என்று சொல்லி மக்கள் அவர்களை விரட்டியடிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் மீது போலீசாரால் கை வைக்க முடியவில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையில் சர்க்கார் போலீஸ் இலாகாவை ஏன் வைத்து நிர்வகிக்க வேண்டும் ? அப்படி சரிவர வைத்து நடிவடிக்கை எடுக்காவிட்டால் அவர்கள் மக்களுக்கு துரோகம் செய்தவர்களாவார்கள். அவர்களை அடக்கி ஒடுக்கமுடியாமல் ஏன் போலீஸ் இலாகாவை வைத்து நிர்வகிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால் அவர்களை சரியான முறையில் ஒடுக்கவேண்டும். நேரம் அதிகமாக இல்லாததால் தலைவர் அவர்கள் இன்னும் இரண்டு நிமிஷங்கள் கொடுத்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும்."

* Sinna Kaziar Haji Moulvi S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB Bahadur:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion, I should like to say a few words. It is rather a pity, whether from the Opposition side or from the Ministerialist side, that so much criticism and so many charges should have been levelled against these poor people (Ministers) who must have been doing at least something for the people. Do the critics mean to suggest that from 1946 till now they have been sleeping and doing nothing? Certainly it could not be so. It might have been possible for them to do certain things and it might not have been possible for them to do certain other things."

Sri R. SUBBIER:—" On a point of order, Sir. Is any hon. Member in order in referring to the Members on the Treasury Benches as 'these people'?"

Sinna Kaziar Haji Moulvi S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB Bahadur:—" I substitute the words 'hon. Members on the opposite side."

" As requested by the Hon. Leader of the House, I will put my ideas in mild language. If my tone is raised later on in the course of my speech, let him not misunderstand. My heart is good though the tone may be loud. These Hon. Ministers were attacked for not doing anything. I do not agree with this view. They might have done something good and bad knowingly or unknowingly. But the harm done to the nation is a harm. They are very, very hasty in everything, as was remarked by so many hon. Members. On the whole, all these Hon. Ministers have made a muddle of the whole administration. The Persian Poet Shadi says—I think our Hon. Leader of the House knows Persian also—

سگ امیر و گرگ وزیر و موش دیوان می کند
این همه ارکان دولت ملک ویران می کند *

This is our present position. The Hon. Ministers have confused the whole issue and have brought disaster on the Province by

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their maladministration. It may be knowingly or unknowingly. Even if they had done it with good intentions, the result is our misfortune. With good intentions they might have done something, but it has harmed the masses. Even if they are our friends, their friendship is like the friendship of the bear which killed its benefactor. Sir, a man was sleeping in his house after eating some jack fruit. The bear which was sitting by his side, saw a number of flies teasing its benefactor. The bear tried its level best to drive away the flies but it was not successful in its attempt. Finally, growing wild on the flies, it took a big stone and threw it on the face of the man with the idea of killing the flies. But the man died. Sir, the bear's object was good but it killed the man. Similarly, even though the Ministers have done something with good intentions, it has ruined the people. I will give you only one instance here; and that is the proposed taxation on commodities. In the beginning of the Budget Speech, the Hon. Finance Minister said that he wanted to reduce inflation with new taxes. To reduce inflation, the Government raises the prices of commodities! Very sound logic, Sir.

'தென்னை மரத்தில் தேள் கொட்ட
பனை மரத்தில் நெரி கட்டியதாம்.'

Logically inflation can be reduced only by levying taxes on incomes and not by levying taxes on commodities. Taxes on commodities will certainly further increase inflation. I leave the matter there and go to the next point.

" Sir, now I do not speak in my interests or in the interests of the people whom I represent. I am only speaking to safeguard the interests of the Government. The Hon. Leader of the House should carefully hear. The people say that they were thinking that the Congress Government would be successful and beneficial. But what do we hear now from them when we walk on roads, get into a bus or tram, everywhere? We hear this remark alone now;

'இணறு தோண்டும்போது பூதம்
வந்தது, தண்ணீரைக் காணேம்.'

A well was dug by a man with the idea of getting fresh water. Unfortunately when the digger was at the bottom removing the earth, suddenly a devil rose up and appeared before him! He said, 'What was the object in my digging the well and what is the result I have achieved?' Sir, this is the position of the masses to-day in our Province. What about the Congress Election Manifesto? The promises made by Congressmen were such that I was even tempted to give up my political creed and join the Congress. God saved me. But, after the country attained Independence, the promised rivers of honey and milk were not seen. And after this Government took up the reins of administration, what do we see? No food, no cloth, and finally no house also. (An hon. Member: 'No water.') I am told that water also is going to be rationed in the City of Madras. Who knows even air may be rationed by the Congress Ministry! Now the Government should carefully review the whole situation, find out the remedies, and avoid such blunders in future. Apart from food and cloth and

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house shortage, what about other matters? Corruption and black-marketing and hoarding are still rampant. Of course, they have not started all on a sudden; they were there even before this Government took up the reins of administration. Then, what is the difference between the British Government and the Congress Government? The Congress said that they would put down every evil. What have they done is the question now.

4-15 p.m. "Then, Sir, there is only one point which I should like to refer. I will take only two or three more minutes and if I could finish it sooner, I shall sit.

"What I am going to say is a very important thing; it is a life-and-death question to us. I would therefore request the Hon. Leader of the House to carefully lend his ears to me. You must hear us and we must hear you; therein lies the salvation of both of us. There is no other alternative. If you still go on suspecting us, you will be only committing suicide. Your existence depends upon ours. Sir, I want the Government and the Hon. Leader of the House to be outspoken and to be straight forward, as hypocrisy is a sin. Your Congress High Command, Pandit Nehru, Your Deputy Prime Minister and His Excellency the Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar have all categorically said that the Muslims have now become good people. After the Hyderabad incident, they have proved faithful to this country, that they are loyal to the Indian Union and that they can be trusted hereafter. What about you? Circular goes round the Police department stating that Muslims should not be recruited as Sub-Inspectors or selected for any of the appointments in the department. Why is this? Why do you still suspect us? Even after the Hyderabad incident, and even after so many convincing things have happened, you are still suspecting us. Have not the Muslims proved their loyalty and their sincerity towards this Government? He will be a fool, Sir, who plays hypocrisy with you. After all we are not enamoured of the Communists or Communism. We are not enamoured of the Black-shirt movement. Both these movements are Godless. Even under the worst conditions, we will prefer the Congress Government to any other Government and we want you to be here always under any circumstances. Finally I say, keep an open heart. Let there be a change of heart. Please see that hereafter Muslims are appointed freely in the Police department, in the Jail department, in the Firka Development and other departments. Finally, allow Muslims to live as Muslims, and treat Muslims as you treat others. This is all we want you to do and we will cringe for no other favour."

V. S. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, நமது முகாணத்தின் துலைமை நிர்வாகத்தைப்பற்றி விவாதிக்க இந்த கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் வெட்டுப் பிரேரேபணையை ஆதரிக்கும் வகையிலே இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

"எந்த திட்டத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு அரசாங்க நிர்வாகம் நடந்து வருகிறது என்று சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் பலருக்கே தெரிய வில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையில் பொது ஜனங்கள் விஷயம் தெரியாமல் குழப்ப மடைந்திருப்பதில் ஆச்சரிய மொன்றுமில்லை. உதாரணமாக கண்ட்ரோல்

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சம்பந்தமாக என்னென்ன ஆர்டர்கள் அமுலில் இருக்கின்றனவென்று தெரிந்துகொள்வது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. வக்கீல்களே வெகு பிரயாசையின்பேரில் மேற்படி ஆர்டர்களைக்கண்டு பிடிக்கவேண்டியிருக் கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் பொது ஜனங்கள் இந்த உத்திரவுகளைத் தெரிந்து எவ்விதம் நடந்துகொள்ள முடியும்? ஆகவே என்னென்ன உத் திரவுகள் அமுலில் இருக்கின்றனவென்று ஒவ்வொரு மாதமும் மாகாண மொழிகளில் வெளியிடவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் செய்யாமல் சட்டத்தை மீறியதாக மக்கள்மீது நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து துன்புறுத்துவது சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்த பிறகு மக்களின் நிலைமை முன்னைவிட கேவலமாகிவிட்டதென மக்கள் நினைப்பதற்கு இடமளிப்பதாக இருக்கிறது.

"பல விஷயங்களில் டில்லியிலிருந்து உத்தரவு வந்திருப்பதால் மாகாண அரசாங்கம் ஒன்றும் செய்வதற்கில்லை என்று அடிக்கடி சொல்லப் படுகிறது. அரிசியை தீட்டுவதற்குக் கூட இந்திய கவர்ன்மெண்டாரின் உத்திரவு பெறவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. சென்னை நகரின் தெரு ஓரங்களே வீடுகளாகக் கொண்டிருக்கும் கூலிகள் கூட ரேஷன் கடையில் கிடைக்கும் அரிசியை தீட்டாமல் சமைப்பதில்லை. வடநாட்டினர் கோதுமையையே முக்கிய உண வாகக் கொண்டிருப்பதால் நம் நாட்டு பழக்க வழக்கங்கள் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவதில்லை. அதனால் தான் இவ்விதமான உத்திரவுகள் வருகின்றன. இவைகளை மாற்றுவதற்குக் கூட நம் மாகாண அரசாங்கத்தினரால் முடிய வில்லை. இதனாலேயே இப்பொழுது இருப்பதை விட இன்னும் நல்ல விதத்தில் மாகாண சுய ஆட்சி அடையவேண்டுமென எங்கள் கட்சியினர் வற் புறுத்தி வந்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால், அரசியல் நிர்ணய சபையில் நம் மாகாண அரசாங்கத்தின் கட்சியினைச் சேர்ந்த அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த விஷயத்தில் என்ன வேலை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள்? இப்பொழுது மாகாணங்களுக்கு இருக்கும் அதிகாரங்களைக்கூட குறைக்கும் வழியில் அரசியல் நிர்ணய சபையால் திட்டம் வகுக்கப்படுகிறது. அதைத் தடுக்க நம் மாகாண அரசாங்கக் கட்சியினர் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்? மாகாண அரசாங்கமே இது சம்பந்தமாக தனது அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தனது கட்சித் தலைவர்களுக்கு தெரியப்படுத்தக்கூடாதா? இப்பொழுது அரிசி தீட்டுவதுபோன்று சிறிய காரியத்திற்குக் கூட மத்திய சர்க்காரின் அனுமதி பெறவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இனி நிலைமை இதைவிட மோசமாகலாம்போல் தெரிகிறது. ஆதலால் இந்த விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் அதிகமாக கவனம் செலுத்த வற்புறுத்து கிறேன்.

"காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியினர் அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்திவருவதால் தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி காரியங்களைச் செய்யலாம். தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி உத்தியோகஸ் தர்களை நடக்கும்படி செய்யலாம் என்று சிலர் இப்பொழுதும் நினைத்து நடந்து வருகிறார்கள். இதனால் மக்களுக்கு கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுவதுடன் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் சங்கடமான நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. கனம் பிரகாசம் பிரதம மந்திரியாய் இருந்த காலத்தில் மதுரை அமெரிக்கன் காலேஜ் மைதானத்தில் செய்த எச்சரிக்கை இச் சமயத்தில் எனது ஞாபகத் திற்கு வருகிறது. எவ்வித ஜாதி மத பேதமின்றியும் கட்சி வித்யாச மின்றியும் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துவதே அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை என்றும், ஆதலால் அரசாங்கக் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவராயிருப்பதால் எவரும் தன் இஷ்டப்படி நடந்து கொள்ளலாம் என்று நினைப்பது தவறு என்றும் அவ்விதம் நடப்பவர்கள்மீது கடுமையான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும் என்றும், அதற்கு போதிய வசதிகள் அரசாங்கத்தினரிடம் இருக்கிறது என்றும் பலமாக எச்சரிக்கை செய்தார். அதனால் நல்ல பலன் ஏற்பட்டது. மிக்க கலவரமான நிலைமையிலிருந்த மதுரையில் அமைதி ஏற்பட்டது. ஆனால் கனம் பிரகாசம் கண்டித்த மனப்பான்மை இன்னும் முற்றும் ஒழிந்த பாடில்லை என்பதை நம் மந்திரிகளும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இந்த நிலைமையை மாற்றுவதற்கு தக்க நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பது அத்தியா வசியம். உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை அடிக்கடி மாற்றப்படுவதற்கு இவ்வித மனப்பான்மையே காரணமென பொது ஜனங்கள் கருதுகிறார்கள். எனது ஜில்லாவான திருச்சியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஐந்து ஜில்லா கலெக்டர்கள் 1½ வருஷத்திற்குள் மாற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது போலவே உயர்தர போலீஸ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் அடிக்கடி மாற்றப்படுகிறார்கள். இதனால்

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అత్యవసియమాన వ్యయము ఎట్టపడువుతుడన్ నిర్వాహకమును పెరిగిన పాతిక్కప్ పడుతిరది. మక్కళ్ మనతిలుమ్ పన్తోపస్తు కుఱైవు ఉణర్చ్చియుమ్, సన్ తేహమును ఏట్పడుకిన్ఱన. ఆకవే ఇవ్విత నిలైమైయై మాట్రత్తక్క నడవడిక్కై ఎటుత్తుక్కొళ్ళవేణ్డుమ్. అరసాంగమ్ ఎల్లా విధత్తిలుమ్ ఎల్లా కట్చియినరుడైయవుమ్ నలనుక్కాకవే నడై పెఱుకిఱతెన్ఱ అనుష్టానత్తిన్ మూలమ్ కాట్టవేణ్డుమ్. వెఱుమ్ వాయ్ప్పేచ్చిల్ పిరయోజనమిల్లై.

"కమ్యూనిస్టుకళ్ చెయ్తువరుమ్ కారియంకళై ఒళిక్క అరసాంగత్తార్ తక్క నడవడిక్కై ఎటుత్తువరువతై ఇనంగళ్ వరవేట్కిఱార్కళ్. ఆనాల్ అవర్కళైక్ కైతు చెయ్తు పాతుకాప్పిల్ వైత్తాల్ మట్టుమ్ పోతాతు. సుతన్తిరమ్ కిటైత్తు విట్టతాల్ నాటు సుపిచ్చమాక ఇరుక్కిఱతు ఎన మక్కళ్ నినైక్కుమ్ పటి అరసాంగత్తార్ కారియంకళైచ్ చెయ్యవేణ్డుమ్. ఇప్పొళుతు అరసాంగత్తార్ విళిక్క ముడివు చెయ్తిరుక్కుమ్ పుతియ వరికళ్ ఏళై మక్కళిన్ మనతిల్ అతిరుప్తియై ఉణ్టుపణ్ణుమ్ ఎన్పతిల్ సన్తేతమిల్లై. ఇతై కమ్యూనిస్ట్టుకళ్ తంకళుక్కు సార్పాక పయన్పటుత్తిక్కొళ్ళ ముయర్చిప్పార్కళ్. ఏళై మక్కళిన్ వాళ్క్కైత్ తరత్తై ఉయర్త్తి అవర్కళిన్ మనతిల్ తిరుప్తి ఉణ్టుపణ్ణుమ్ వితత్తిల్ అరసాంగత్తార్ కారియంకళైచ్ చెయ్యవేణ్డుమ్. అవ్విధమ్ చెయ్యావిట్టిల్ పుతియ వరికళై ఎటుత్తుక్కాట్టి ఏళై మక్కళిన్ కమ్యూనిస్ట్టుకళ్ తంకళ్ పక్కమ్ ఇళుక్క ముయర్చి చెయ్వార్కళ్. అతైత్ తటుప్పతర్కాన వళియిల్ మాకాన అరసాంగత్తార్ తక్క కారియమ్ ఇతు వరై చెయ్తతాకత్ తెరియవిల్లై. ఇప్పొళుతు చెయ్యవేణ్టియ ముక్కియ కారియమ్ ఇతు తాన్. ఇతై అరసాంగత్తార్ ఉటనటియాక కవనిక్కుమ్పటి వట్పుఱుత్తుకిఱేన్.

"ఇచ్చమయత్తిల్ అరసాంగ ఇలాక్కాక్కళుక్కుళ్ పరస్పర ఒత్తుళైప్పు ఇల్లాతతాల్ ఏట్పటుమ్ తామతత్తైప్ పట్ఱి ఒరు వార్తతై కుఱిప్పిట విరుమ్పుకిఱేన్. జనంగళుక్కు మికవుమ్ అవసియమానతు ఎన అరసాంగత్తారాల్ ఒప్పుక్కొళ్ళప్పట్టుళ్ళ విషయంకళ్ కూట ఇతనాల్ తటైపటిన్ఱన. ఉతారణమాక తిరుచ్చి టవున్ కవర్న్మెణ్టు ఇన్లామియా ఫైర్ స్కూల్ ఎటుత్తుక్కొళ్ళలామ్. ఇప్పళ్ళిక్కూటత్తిల్ తీ తు కయియాన కట్టిటమ్ ఇల్లాతతాల్ పల వరుషంకళాక పెరుమ్ కష్టమ్ ఏర్పట్టు వరుకిఱతు. కట్టిటత్తిన్ అవసియత్తై కల్వి ఇలాకా అతికారికళుమ్ కనమ్ మన్తిరి అవినాసిలింకమ్ చెట్టియార్ అవర్కళుమ్ ఎత్తు కాలత్తిల్ముణ్పే ఒప్పుక్కొణ్టార్. ఆనాల్ ఇతు వరైయిల్ కట్టిటమ్ ఇన్నైక్క విల్లై. ఫైర్ స్కూల్ ఇప్పొళుతు మికవుమ్ మోచమాన నిలైమైయిలిరుక్కిఱతు. అన్త మాతిరిక్ కట్టిటమ్ ఇన్త ఉలకత్తిలేయే, ఇన్త చెన్నైయిలేయే ఇల్లై."

(ఇచ్చమయత్తిల్ మణి అటిక్కప్పట్టు పేచ్చు ముటివటైన్తతు.)

4-30 p.m.

Sri B. VENKATANARAYANA REDDI: ——ఆధ్యక్ష, మన రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులచేత ఏర్పా ఎపబడుతున్నది. తనకు ముఖ్య ప్రభుత్వము అనియే నేనుకూడా చెప్పగలను. అయితే ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమునకు ప్రజల బలము, ప్రజల ఖండ, ప్రజల మద్దత్తు, ప్రజల సహకార సానుభూతులు అత్యవసరము. ప్రజాభిప్రాయమునైనచే అనుసరించి ప్రభుత్వకార్య కలాపములను సాగించవలసిన అవశ్యము ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమువారిపైన వున్నది. కాని నేడు కొన్ని విషయములలో ప్రజాభిప్రాయము సరకుగొనబడుటలేదు. ముఖ్యంగా కంట్రోల్స్ (controls) విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు అనుసరించుచున్న విధానము ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి కేవలము వ్యతిరేకంగానే వున్నదని చెప్పగలను. ఈ కంట్రోల్స్ విషయంలో కొంతమంది కంట్రోల్స్ కావాలని వాదించుచున్నారు. ఈ కంట్రోల్స్వల్ల జమీందారులు, పెద్ద భూస్వాములు తప్ప ప్రజలెవ్వరికీ ఆకలి నేకువ అవకాశముగా తీసుకొని, వారివద్దనుంచి కొనవలసిన ధరలను వసూలుచేసి, వారు కూడా అస్తిపాస్తులను విపరీతంగా పెంచుకొంటున్నారని వాదించుచున్నారు; కాని నిజానికి ఓద ప్రజలకు ఈ కంట్రోల్స్ కావాలని అవకాశముగా

16th March 1949] [Sri B. Venkatanarayana Reddi]

కలిగిస్తున్నాయని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయం ఆ సభ్యులు గమనించలేకున్నారని చెప్పవలెను. కాని ఈ విషయమును ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించుచున్నట్లు లేదు. గ్రామాలలో ఈ కంట్రోల్స్వల్ల సామాన్య ప్రజలు, కూలినాలి చేసుకొనేవారు చాలా బాధలు పడుచున్నారు. ఈ విషయంలో వారిని ఆడిగితే హెచ్చు ధరలు యిచ్చి అయినను మన్నులనుబియ్యము కొనుక్కొన నివ్వండిగాని, ఈ కంట్రోల్స్లోనూ, రేషనింగులోను మన్నులను హింసించవద్దని చెబుతున్నారు. ఈ పరిస్థితులు చాలా విచారకరమైనవుటంటిని. ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వమువారు తెలుసుకొనవలెనంటే ప్రజాప్రతినిధులైనటువంటి ఈ శాసన సభా సభ్యులను కనుగొని, వారలోని majority అభిప్రాయాన్ని కనుగొనిగాని, లేనిచో ప్రజలలో ఈ విషయమై యెన్నికలను ఏర్పాటుచేసి తర్వాత వారి అభిప్రాయమును కనుగొనిగాని తదనుగుణంగా ఈ కంట్రోల్ విధానాన్ని సవరిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. కాని వారు ఈ విధంగా చేస్తారనే నమ్మకము కూడా లేదుబోలు. ఇప్పుడు ఈ కంట్రోల్స్, రేషనింగు తప్పని సరిగా భరించవలసి వుంది. ఈ విషయంలలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు ముఖ్యంగా వారి స్థానిక యుద్యోగస్తుల సలహాలు, సిఫారసులు, సూచనలు మాత్రమే గుర్తించి వాటిపైనే ఆధారపడి ఆహార ధాన్యాల నేకరణ, పంపకము, కంట్రోల్చేసినారు. ఇందువల్ల పనము చాలా విమర్శలకు, ఆపనిందలకు గురికావలసి వస్తోంది. ఆంతే కాకుండా ప్రాక్యూర్మెంటుకు వెళ్లిటటువంటి ఆఫీసర్లు ప్రజలను ప్రభుత్వాభిప్రాయాలకు అనుకూలముగా మార్చి వారిపద్దనుంచి సాధ్యమైనంతవరకు ఆహార ధాన్యాలను సేకరించుటకు బదులు, బహుశా ప్రజల సానుభూతిని పొందుటలో లేక మరొక కారణముచేతనో, ఈ విధంగా మీ ప్రభుత్వమే, మీ కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వమే, మీ ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారే మన్నులను మీ పద్దనుంచి ధాన్యాన్ని నిర్బంధముగా సేకరించమనినారు. మేము ఏమీ చేయలేము. మాకు మా లెక్కల ప్రకారము ధాన్యము యివ్వవలసినదే. మేమేమీ చేయలేము. మా బాధ్యత ఏమీ లేదు అనే సమాధానాలు యిస్తున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా ఆఫీసరులు చెప్పుటంటుట వలన ప్రజలలో ప్రభుత్వముయొడల సానుభూతి తగ్గుచున్నది. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు, వారి తాబేదారులు ప్రభుత్వముపట్ల విశ్వాసముతో ప్రవర్తించేటట్లు, ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వమునకు సానుభూతితో సహకరించునట్లు చూచునట్లుగా పుత్రులవులు జారీచేయించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఆహార కమిటీలయొక్క పుపయోగము ఎంతయోయున్నది. కాని స్థానిక పుద్యోగస్తులు యిందుకు ఒప్పుకొనరు. దీనికి కారణము వారి స్వలాభమే. కాబట్టి వారి పుద్యోగుల సిఫారసులనే ఆధార ముగా తీసుకొనుట పొరపాటుపని. కొన్ని చోట్లు ఆహార కమిటీలను ఆస్థ చోట్లు లేకుండా పోవరచ్చుచు. ఇదే కారణంగా తీసుకొని ఆహార కమిటీలను ఆస్థ చోట్లు లేకుండా భేయటంలలన ప్రజలు ఉద్యోగుల తయా ధర్మంమీద ఆధారపడి పుండవలసిన పరిస్థితులు తిరుతుచున్నవి. మనము యిప్పుడు స్వతంత్రులము; పర ప్రభుత్వము యిప్పుడు లేదు. కాని ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు యిందివరకటివారే. వారి అభిప్రాయాలలోగాని, విధానాలలోగాని, అనుసరించే పద్ధతులలోగాని యేమాత్రము మార్పురాలేదు. ఈ కారణాలచేత ప్రజలలో ప్రభుత్వముయొడల పుండవలసిన సానుభూతి, సహకారము, అభిమానము శూన్యమున్నదేమోనన్నే అనుమానముకూడా కలుగుచున్నది. ఎక్కడ చూచినా అసంతృప్తి తాండవము కనిపిస్తోంది. పిల్లలలోనికి వెళ్లి చూచినట్లైతే కార్మికులలో అసంతృప్తి, కర్షకులలో అసంతృప్తి, తర్కకులలో అసంతృప్తి, పుద్యోగస్తులలో అసంతృప్తి కనబడుతోంది. ప్రజలలో యింత అసంతృప్తి పెర్గడినదంటే ప్రభుత్వమువారికి సక్రమంగా పాలించబడం కష్టము. ఇదివరలో మనము రెండు కొలకు నిలబడినపుడు ఒక ప్రజాకృమ ప్రజలు రెండుట యించినాము. దానిని జూచి ప్రజలు కాంగ్రెస్ వారు అధికారము

లోనికి వచ్చినప్పుడే తమ కష్టాలన్నీ తొలగుతాయని, వారు సుఖించవచ్చునని అనుకొన్నారు. ఆ నమ్మకముతోనే మనను బలపరచి ఎన్నికలలో గెలిపించినారు. మనము ప్రభుత్వములోనికి వచ్చినాము. గత మూడు సంవత్సరములనుంచి పరిపాలన సాగిస్తున్నాము. కాని ఈనాడు ప్రజలలో చూచినప్పుడే మనమువచ్చిన తరువాత యెక్కువ సౌకర్యములు కలుగలేదు, సరికదా ; కూటికే, నీటికీకూడా చాలా ఆందోళన పడవలసి వచ్చుచున్నదని అనుకొనుచున్నారు.

"అంతే కాకుండా, ఈ సంవత్సరం కొన్ని ప్రదేశములలో విద్యాలయాలు, వైద్యశాలలు, రోడ్లు నిర్మాణము చేయడానికి బడ్జెట్టులో డబ్బును కేటాయించినారు. ఈ కారణాలచేత బడ్జెట్టులో 4 కోట్ల రూపాయలలోటు వచ్చునని, ఈ 4 కోట్లను బరీ చేయటానికిగాను కొన్ని కొత్త పన్నులు వేయదలచినారు. దీనివల్ల ప్రజలలో చాలా అసంతృప్తి బయలుదేరుతోంది. ఆనేక ఆక్షేపణలు, విమర్శనలు జరుగుచున్నవి. ఈ విషయమునుకూడా ప్రభుత్వమువారు గుర్తించి ప్రజలైనందిన అవసర వస్తువులమీద అదనపు పన్నులు విధించవద్దని కోరుచున్నాను.

"బడ్జెట్టులో ప్రజలకు ఉపయుక్తమగు కొన్ని నిర్మాణములు చేయుటకుగాను ఆనేక కోట్ల రూపాయలను allot చేసినారు. కాని ప్రజల ఆశయములలో నూటికి ఒక వంతు కూడా సిద్ధించలేదు. కాబట్టి అన్నిగ్రామములకు తగు వసతులు మీరెట్లు చేయగలరు? ముఖ్యంగా firka development అని, మరొక scheme అని డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేయక గ్రామ పంచాయతీలు, firka పంచాయతీలు, taluka పంచాయతీలు, జిల్లా పంచాయతీలు నిర్మాణంచేసి, ఆ పంచాయితీల ద్వారానే పల్లెటూళ్లు అభివృద్ధి అయేటట్లు చూడగోరుతాను. ఏపంచాయతీగాని, ఒక school పెట్టుకొనదలచిన, ఒక hospital పెట్టించ దలచుకొనిన, ఒక రోడ్డు వేయించుకొనదలచిన ప్రభుత్వమువారు వారికి విరివిగా నిధులను (grants) ఇచ్చి వారిని ప్రోత్సహించి ఎక్కువ సౌకర్యములు కలిగేటట్లు చూడగోరుతాను. ఈ విధంగా చేసినప్పుడే ప్రజలలో అసంతృప్తి తొలగి వారు ప్రభుత్వానికి అండగా నిలబడడానికి సావకాశముంటుంది. ఇందుకుగాను శాసన సభ్యులుకూడా నియోజకవర్గములలో ప్రచారము చేసినప్పుడే ప్రజలకు ఎక్కువగా సేవ చేయగలుగుతారు.

"ఈ నాడు గ్రామాలలోనికి పోయి చూచినప్పుడే ఎండిపోయిన చెరువులు, ఆకలి కడుపులు, జీర్ణగృహాలు కనిపిస్తాయి. ఎక్కడచూచినా అసంతృప్తి, దారిద్ర్యము ప్రత్యక్షమవుతున్నాయి. వారికి సేవచేయటానికి విశాసనసభ్యునికి అవకాశములు కనిపించుటలేదు. ఈ మూడు సంవత్సరములలోను నేను నా నియోజకవర్గములలోని ప్రజలకు ఏమియూ సేవచేయలేకపోయినాననే విచారించవలసివస్తోంది. రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారుకూడా ఏమీ చేయలేకపోతున్నారు. కాబట్టి 5 సంవత్సరములలోనో, 10 సంవత్సరములలోనో ఈ గ్రామప్రాంతాలను అభివృద్ధిపరచుటకుగాను కొన్ని పథకములను తయారు చేయించి, వాటిని గ్రామ పంచాయితీలద్వారా అమలు జరిపించగోరుతాను. అంతేకాకుండా ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులచేత చేయబడుచున్న పనులకు చాల హెచ్చు ఖర్చు అగుచున్నది. ప్రజలు ఒక పనిని నూరు రూపాయలలో పూర్తి చేసుకొనగలిగితే. ఆ పనినే ప్రభుత్వమువారికి వెయ్యి రూపాయలవరకు ఖర్చు అవుతోంది. అందువలన ఈ పనులను గ్రామస్థులే చేసుకొనే ఏర్పాటులు చేయగోరుతాను. అల్పుడు పనులు స్వల్పఖర్చులతో చేసుకొనుటకు అవకాశము కలుగుతుంది. తగు నిష్పత్తు నిర్ణయించుటకు అవసరమును గమనించి పంచాయితీల పన్ను వేసుకొనే పద్ధతి కూడా కల్పించవలెను.

"ముఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వమువారు pass చేయించిన చట్టములు సరిగా అమలు జరుగుట లేదు, ఇందువలన ప్రజలలో అసంతృప్తి కలుగుతోంది. ఈ సంవత్సరంలో మన శాసనసభలలో 3 ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి చట్టములను విర్వాటుచేసినారు. అవి (1) జమీందారీ రద్దు చట్టము, (2) శిస్తు తగ్గింపు చట్టము, (3) ఆన్యాక్రాంత నిషేధ చట్టము. ఆన్యాక్రాంత నిషేధ చట్టములో చేసినటువంటి మినహాయింపువల్ల ఆ చట్టముయొక్క ప్రయోజనమే లేకుండా ఉన్నది. శిస్తు తగ్గింపు చట్టము (Rent Reduction Act) లో ధాన్యము శిస్తు ఇచ్చే రైతుల సందర్భములో చేసిన సవరణ వలన రైతులకు చాలా అన్యాయము జరుగుతోంది. ఇక జమీందారీ రద్దు చట్టమును మనము pass చేసినాము. అందులో 1936 వ సంII యినాము గతులు మినహాయించ బడినవి. దానిని అమలు జరుపుటకు రాష్ట్రప్రభుత్వమువారికి ఆభ్యంతరము లేదు. Governor-General గారి ఆమోదము రాగానే దానిని అమలుచేస్తామని చెబుతున్నారు. ఈలోగా పేద జమీందారీ రైతులు చాలా బాధలుపడుతున్నారు. జలాధారాలు చాలా పాడుపడిన స్థితిలో ఉన్నవి. కాబట్టి ముఖ్యంగా ఈ చిన్న చిన్న చెరువులు, కాలువలు మొదలైనటువంటివాటిని ప్రభుత్వమువారు మరామత్తులు చేయించి ప్రజలకు సహాయపడవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను."

MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, now we have got a popular Government, that is a people's Government, and so the people are at liberty to approach them and present their views and grievances. The Ministers also are moving freely with the people. The people in the districts cannot come to Madras to express their views and grievances to the Ministers. When the Ministers go to the districts the people will take the opportunity of approaching the Ministers and expressing their views. People complain, Sir, that when the Ministers go to the districts they are not able to approach them because they live in private bungalows far away from the town and people who are poor cannot afford to engage a car and go and see them. Even if they are able to engage a car and go they feel shy about it because the Ministers who stay in the private bungalows of some host are under the influence of the host and sometimes what the people want to urge upon the Minister may be some matter which will be against the interests of the host himself or some relation or friend of his. This they cannot do in the presence of the host? Therefore, Sir, the Ministers when they go to the districts must live in the Government quarters or the district board bungalows in the towns. The district board bungalows are available in the heart of the town. Why should they go to a far away place to a private bungalow? That is my point.

"The next thing is, Sir, that whenever any official does some injustice we approach the Ministers with a complaint. Again these complaints are sent to the officers of the Anti-Corruption Department. Most of the officers in the Anti-Corruption Department are Police officers. When I make a complaint against a Police officer and the complaint is sent to another Police officer for enquiry what justice can we expect, Sir, from him, because he will have a brotherly feeling for his colleague. Whenever there is an enquiry to be made against an officer an Anti-Corruption

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officer of the same district is sent there. There they have got their own relations and friends and those officers will be influened. What I suggest is that when an enquiry is to be made against any officer an officer of the same district should not be sent. Sir, only complaints sent by the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. or big people are sent to the Anti-Corruption department for enquiry and not those from the poor people. I have to cite a specific instance. Sir, one Abdul Haji in Kasaragode was arrested by the Police at the instigation of a big man in a petty theft case; the property was seized from him and he was remanded. A case was filed against him saying that the patel had attached the crop and that he harvested it, whereas he took the permission of the Rationing officer and harvested the property. When the matter went to the Court, the Court found him not guilty and they ordered him to be released and his property to be returned. The Police never returned the property; they misappropriated it. He made petition after petition to the Magistrate; even then the property was not returned. After one year the Police said that the property had decayed and disappeared. I want to know, Sir, why the man should be penalised for the carelessness of the Police. Then the Collector was approached through the local M.L.A. and for more than 2½ months he did not get any order and no enquiry was conducted. We do not know what action was taken. Sir, if we do not get justice done from a local officer we go to the provincial officer and if we do not get any justice from him also whom are we to approach, Sir? Only God. Sir, this is the state of affairs in the presidency.

" I should say, Sir, that the Government have not done justice to the Muslims. The Government will find, Sir, that in due course the Muslims will be faithful to the Government and will never betray them. Therefore some encouragement should be shown to the Muslims. This year about 14 tahsildars were promoted as Deputy Collectors and in that there is not even one Muslim. Some Deputy Collectors who were acting in a temporary department for three or four years never got any increment. We do not know how long they are to continue in the same department. If they remain temporary till they retire they will get pension only as tahsildars. They have been Deputy Collectors for several years. If the Government say that there are more Deputy Collectors in service it is their fault. Why should the people be punished for their fault? The Government take many juniors over the seniors for their efficiency ; if the Government feel that they cannot be kept on there why should they be taken ? Now if there are more officers in the department they cannot be brought down by one stroke of the pen. What I say is that they should be brought down gradually.

" Next, Sir, I should like to say that religious instruction should be provided in the schools. It is only religious instruction that will keep in check and prevent children going astray."

MR. SPEAKER:—" It was discussed under the Education Demand."

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MAHIM SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I think, Sir, that the Government should not interfere with private religious institutions and private temples. There are certain private temples which are intended for one community alone and even if you ask the other communities nobody will go and worship there. How can the Government interfere with them. If one community builds a temple for its own use and no other community wants to go there and worship, why should the Government interfere with such temples? That is my point."

SRI R. RAGHAVA MENON:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the cut motion that I have given notice of is in regard to the administration of this Province by the Ministry. But unfortunately there is only one Minister on the Treasury Bench, and the other Ministers are only indirectly present through the Leader of the House. I should like to say that our Province is not peculiarly situated. Our Province is one of those Provinces that claim to be governed according to certain principles. It is not exigencies, nor is it party politics, nor is it an attempt to entrench people in power. In this part of the country and also elsewhere we have got definite principles of administration to guide us. While it is so, it is a thing which the Ministers ought to remember very well. They have a definite policy and have also pledges to carry out in certain cases. They are not persons who are occupying these places as a result of election alone. They are persons who have worked for the country's freedom, and they are put in as trustees for guiding the destinies of this Province. I would only request them to say whether they are doing it properly, and whether they are succeeding. If they are not socceeding, wherein lies the mistake, and woold they try to mend it. It gives me great pain to stand up and ask whether the persons who are responsible for the administration, who are my close friends and with whom I have also suffered, are doing their duties properly. It is only in that spirit I say this; it is not at all in a spirit of destructive criticism. I would say that things are not going on well. There is much that is needed. The whole responsibility of directing the policy of the administration rest in Ministers. We have got efficient services manned by a tolerably decent number of I.C.S. men who would look to the efficiency of the administrative side of it provided the policy is well laid out. I must confess that our Ministers have not the time nor do they take the trouble to sit together and chalk out a policy keeping in mind both the long-term and short-term policy of this Province as well as the immediate needs. It is admitted that we are passing through tremendous times—food shortage, inflation, lot of confusion in administration as a result of the War, deterioration in the quality of officers, etc. Our Ministers also are not slow in referring to them. Persons are in plenty. Ambitious schemes are there. Those who do not know how things are going on believe that we are going to give them a millennium every morning. But do the facts warrant it? I would tell them to stop their tours. Nobody wants their tours. Lot of harm is being done. Lot of room is given to clever fellows

4-45 p.m

to exploit your tours. You indiscriminately go and exhibit your generosity as Congressmen. That is not good to persons who do not deserve it. They make capital out of it. They are throwing the whole administration into confusion. Ministers go to preside over elementary school celebrations. They are the Heads of a very big Province. They should go only for things which would result in a very substantial profit to the Province. If they want to go and attend a private institution, let them go as private individuals. Let them not couple with that occasion some other small performance. I appeal to them to put a limit for their tours—say 25 days in a year. For the rest of the days they should meet together in the Secretariat once or twice a week and think about the urgent needs and the ultimate policy of the administration. Will they chalk out a plan; will they take the advice of the experts in this Province, whether they are Congressmen or otherwise? Unfortunately, the Government are putting in Provincial Committees persons (small fellows) who have no knowledge. What help can they give ? I leave this to Government to consider. If big Provincial Boards are constituted and Members are nominated to them, the nominees must be men who can give Government their advice, ripe experience and knowledge. That is what is required. It is not A or B or C who will be useful to the Ministers or who have been useful to them. So, let the Ministers please cut short their tours.

"I shall now take up the administration of the Education Department. The Education Minister says that High Schools that have been going on for half a century must have an endowment if their recognition is to be retained. What a curious idea it is ! Educational institutions that have been in existence for 50 years and more should have an endowment if their recognition is to be continued ! This Government say that if basic training schools are to be recognized, there must be an endowment of Rs. 10,000. What wonderful ideas of basic education ? From where did they get this advice ? Will all the Ministers sit together and say that basic training schools, if they are to be recognized by this Government, must have an endowment of Rs. 10,000? It is too difficult to digest these things.

"Let me now take the control measures. The Food Minister was very complacent and told us that our food situation is good, because he has given 8 ounces of rice. He has abolished 29,500 food committees, and they are all in darkness. There may be bad men in a committee. But why should he abolish all the committees? How are the control measures being administered? It is heart-reading. For instance if Government say one thing, the local officers in the supply department say another. It is quite reasonable that people think 'we shall move the higher authorities'. But when the case goes to the Collector and the supply officers, they would not allow the correct thing to be done. Controls are very badly administered.

"Let me now take the grow more food compaign. Whoever be the Minister in charge of this—one Minister or two Ministers—I ask, how much have they added to the food production in this Province. This Government and the previous Government said that six lakhs of tons of food would be raised by 1952. I ask, have they increased the production by one bag of rice? I read in my hon. Friend's speech that hundreds and thousands of acres have been added to food cultivation. But he has not given how many acres have been taken away from rice cultivation every year for money crop. Have they taken any action on this? What is the overall increase? Has it increased or gone down?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"That Demand has already been discussed."

SRI. R. RAGHAVA MENON:—"I am sorry, Sir. Let the Ministers sit together, cut short their tours, and let them take the advice of experts.

"Then there is frustration among the people. Even the educated classes have frustration. Congressmen have frustration. Everybody is frustrated and say 'Ah God, help us.'"

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of order of constitutional importance, Sir. I know that it will go down in history as one of your very good rulings on important matters. When this House is discussing the Demand about the salaries of Ministers and Heads of Provinces, is it proper for the Members of the Cabinet and the Premier to sit at a meeting in the Cabinet room. After all, there is no time limit for this meeting. I want to know whether such a thing has happened in any country or Province or in the House of Commons."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. the Leader of the House is here to answer to this Demand. We have nothing to do with Cabinet meetings. Ministers are at perfect liberty to have their meetings. The Hon. the Leader of the House will now reply."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the financial calendar was fixed some time in November and in that calendar 16th of March was fixed as the day for the Cabinet to finalize the supplementary demands which will come up before the House on the 19th March. That was fixed a long time ago, and I am sorry my colleagues and the Premier could not be present here throughout, when hon. Members are discussing this Demand.

"Sir, we are having a very peculiar thing in Democracy. Mr. Anwar has asked us are we working Democracy ; there is a single party Government, and we do not care to seek the advice of others. That is the unfortunate position. The Congress Party has been returned at the polls in such large numbers. Unfortunately for the separate electorates they could not get more seats. Had it been joint electorates, I can claim that our party would have gained many more seats. (N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur:

'Worse form of democracy.' So, we are prevented from getting a bigger majority, and we had to be satisfied with 165 seats in a House of 212.

"Sir, is it a sin to be returned in such large numbers? Cannot the party place a programme before the country and get the verdict of the country in such large numbers? Is there any ceiling limit for any party that they shall get only so many seats and no more? (M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur: 'That is not at all the point.') The Congress Party has been returned in large numbers, and we are here faced with a Communal Opposition. The Leader of the Muslim League Party is in a very peculiar position also. While we have gained strength after the last elections, the Leader of the Opposition has lost his strength. He began with 29, and now it is 20 to-day. With regard to bye-elections, he is not in a very happy position. He cannot set up his own candidate in any bye-election placing his own programme or criticizing the policy of the Government, and asking for the verdict of the people. He is in that unhappy position. Really we are working in a curious situation. We are trying to be a secular Government. Of course my hon. friends have been criticizing us that we are not really carrying out the spirit of a secular State. But there is an honest attempt to be a secular State. We are faced with a Communal Opposition. They are obliged to do certain things. Their position and their background are such that they cannot get out of that
5 p.m. ideology. In spite of the time lag, they still cling to those ideologies, because they have given certain promises to their own people. Those people also were good enough to return them almost cent per cent at the last elections. So, Sir, two or three years in the history of a nation or State is nothing but now the Secular State is always opposed by communal opposition and that is the peculiar position of our democracy.

"Sir, what I prescribed to hon. Members while moving the demand that, even if they criticize or hate the Ministers, they might do so in a graceful manner. I must also practice and so, I would attempt not to get excited over any points they have raised. I shall certainly prescribe to myself what I prescribed to the hon. Members.

"Sir, hon. Members have certainly responded to my appeal and I must say, the general tenor and the tone of the speeches to-day were really dignified. Of course, on an occasion like this, there must be some points in the speeches which may provoke not exactly the Ministers, because the Ministers were not excited, but some members. But, on the whole, I am glad, that they have gone into the question and tried to give some constructive suggestions to keep the Ministry in trim, so that Government may function at a high level of efficiency and impartiality. I really think the hon. Members who have participated in the debate were dignified in their speeches and I am particularly happy to find that the Hon. Leader of the Opposition himself moved the cut motion and made a very dignified speech attacking only certain

fundamentals which guide the Ministry. I am really glad that in this Province we have not had much of communal trouble even after the ghastly tragedy that occurred in northern India. I know there is a lot of passion in the minds of the Hindus and Muslims in all the north Indian provinces and I am glad that in spite of what was happening in the north, our Province had kept itself above those passions and we were not moved by those petty considerations. We are indeed thankful for that, and I also know, that the hon. Leader of the Opposition played no mean part in trying to maintain a cordial atmosphere in the Province and on behalf of the Government I really congratulate him on the attitude he has taken since 15th August 1947. Sir, I have deliberately said, after the 15th of August 1947, just to take into consideration the circumstances under which the Congress Government took office in 1946 April. In the post-war period—at least when the present Government are functioning—I can say, we had all the turmoils and struggles and the post-independence problems in the country as a whole, including, inflation, military operations in Kashmir and police action in Hyderabad State and all that it involves and also the post-Pakistan problems; and these have also created certain problems which are certainly disturbing the minds of many people here. We have also seen the growth of the R.S.S. movement in many provinces and their activities in some of our districts also. Sir, these are the main problems which confronted this Government and with this perspective and with the perspective of inflation, cost of living and indeed, the general uneasy tendency in the labour and among Government servants as a whole, all these factors have got to be considered in a very dispassionate manner. Added to these difficulties, we had our own moral reforms and we have certainly, with wideopen eyes, foregone certain revenues and this has also crippled in a way our finances. With all these difficulties confronting us and with not much of revenue to our credit, we had to launch on very big development schemes, and the Government had to carry on almost within the four corners of the circumstances under the Government of India Act.

"Sir, the Hon. Leader of the Oppositon rightly asked us, what is it you have done to get more powers for the provinces? What is it you have done to get more revenues from the Centre to the provinces? This is how he began his speech when he moved his cut motion in the morning. He asked, have they made any attempt to secure more powers for the province? I do not know whether any provincial Government could answer that question to the satisfaction of the hon. Leader of the Opposition. We are bound by the Government of India Act and we are also bound by the Constitution that is being drafted by the Constituent Assembly. We have our responsibilities to the Centre; we are all working in an integrated State and in a new-born free State and so it is not right on the part of any Provincial Government to create more difficulties for the Centre. I know their difficulties; they have their items of expenditure; they have got to look over internal disorders that may

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come either from the Communists or from any religious fanatics or from labour circles and they have got to ward off foreign aggression also, because we see there is an atmosphere of another war surrounding and enveloping the entire tracts bordering on our country and in the international sphere also. Therefore, it is neither right nor proper for any Provincial Government, especially when the Constituent Assembly is forging ahead with a new Constitution, to press to a breaking-point on the Centre and ask for more revenue or more powers for the provinces. Sir, especially after the Partition of India—I do not wish to say Partition—after the secession of certain parts from the Indian Union, there is a feeling that there is a growing tendency to make the Centre more powerful. That is the prevailing atmosphere. Protagonists of Provincial Autonomy had given way to the plea for a strong Centre; they do not want to break away from the Centre or give room for any fissiparous tendencies, but they want the States and the Provinces to fall in line with a strong Centre, practically co-ordinating the activities in the several units. Sir, I may say that one of the results of the post-Pakistan situation is, the prevalence of this notion, that the provinces must be subordinated to a strong Centre. That is one of the results that have flown from the Pakistan struggle and its aftermath. But, Pakistan also has created bitterness in the minds of non-Muslims and it is no use minimising that feeling also. Complaints were made that the Muslims are being victimised, that the Communal Government Order was revised to the disadvantage of the community, that we have stopped recruitment of Muslims in the Police Department, etc. All these are the direct results of the propaganda that was carried on before August 1947. It is no use evading the fact; it is no use by-passing what is absolutely in the minds of non-Muslims. The non-Muslims to a man feel that the previous administration, the previous British Government, have given the Muslims and the Muslim League a long rope and that they have carried on propaganda asking for secession, for the division of the country and having allowed a long rope they could not retrace their steps and when they realized it, it was all too late, but the Muslim League had a temporary triumph in political circles and they had their Pakistan on 15th August 1947. But it left its repercussions. That victory of the Muslim League, as I said some time ago, had its own bad effects on the minds of non-Muslims and they have done in a way, a disservice to the Muslims of the Hindu majority provinces, while the Muslims of the Punjab and Bengal have to-day their own States. They need not follow the dictates of the Delhi Government and they could claim to be the first Muslim States in the world with as much as 16 million population, but yet they have left the Muslims in the majority provinces in a very unfortunate position and the propaganda that was carried on and the success they attained at the last polls, had very adverse effects and it is not even two years since we got out of it . . . ."

SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI:—" On a point of information, Sir."

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MR. SPEAKER:—" No point of information. The Hon. Minister is not yielding."

SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI:—" On a point of order, Sir. I wish to know whether the Hon. Minister is replying to the debate or entire communal amity?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am afraid, Sir, the hon. Member had not listened to the speeches of the Members of the Opposition. They raised the question that the members of their community were not treated properly by the Government and I am replying to that point. Sir, we are all near to the events and our memories are not always short. Sometimes, they linger on in spite of ourselves. I hope these memories will fade away both in the minds of the Muslims as well as of the non-Muslims. I should say, certainly we shall not be lagging behind to promote communal amity in the province. Thanks to the good sense of all the communities, we have had a fairly clamer atmosphere here. But, we do not expect that because you say, we have given up that two-nation theory— since Pakistan is now a free State,—we have not got anything to do with it; because we owe allegiance to the Union of India flag, and therefore you should no more suspect us, and our leaders are always with you, etc., and I appreciate these declarations—and I do not doubt even the sincerity of their declarations—it will not take some little time for the average man to forget what happened in 1947. So, Sir, I think, some time must be allowed to elapse before we can forget these things and we could act in a spirit of perfect cordiality. That is the reason why we have stopped recruitment to the Police department from the Muslim community. We found from the statistics that the Muslims were more represented in the department, especially in the lower ranks, if not in the higher ranks. In regard to constables, sub-inspectors and inspectors, we had figures and we scrutinized them and we thought that for some time in this very important security service, we must have a balancing of all communities and that the communities that were unrepresented hitherto must have more share, so that no one particular community, in spite of their efficiency or in spite of their general equipment for manning the Police Department, should dominate the Police Department. And, that is the unfortunate situation. Then again, Sir, in certain particular cases, there were complaints that because one is a Muslim, he is being victimized. 5-15 p.m.
" Sir, I know many cases and I have sometimes gone into this questions, though they do not pertain to my department and I am satisfied that rarely any department or head of the department or any Minister does go out of the way to victimise anybody but if the general confidential report or other reports are not favourable to him, certainly he has to be overlooked and somebody has to be promoted. It does not mean that because he professed a particular religion, he is now being victimised by this Government. Sir, I want to disabuse, my hon. Friends, from the feeling that they are being unnecessarily harassed on that account in these promotions

and in other matters. What we want to do has been done openly. We declared that for some time to come the recruitment from the Muslim community for the Police Department will be stopped and we have revised the Communal Government Order to give effect to it. You were two out of twelve but now you are one out of fourteen. I know it is greatly to your disadvantage, but it is being done openly; there is nothing clandestine about it. Sir, the common Muslim is to-day at a disadvantage because of the sins of politicians. I am sure, the transitory period will not be a very long period and I hope for the day when the misty atmosphere of suspicion would clear and all communities would take their rightful place in the administration of the Province.

" Sir, it is not our desire that we should keep out the Muslims from the fruits of independence or from plums of office. It is not desirable that this Government should be run by Hindus and Christians alone. I for one will certainly want that Muslims should take their rightful place in the Cabinet but under certain conditions. It should not be a Coalition Government where communities and parties will pull in different directions. But they must owe allegiance to the Party in power. After all, that is the essence of democracy. The party that is returned in larger numbers, must have the right to govern and only those belonging to that party must have their claims considered by the Premier and the leader of the majority party to be in the Cabinet. Sir, I would certainly welcome the day when Muslims, in their own right not after a little bargaining and all that—will take their place in the Cabinet and will fight for the just redressal of people's grievances.

" Sir, the next attack on this Government is that this Government lack policy and co-ordination and that things are not moving in a very swift manner. The Leader of the Opposition complained that " the only Minister who seemed to have a policy is the Education Minister but the trouble with him is that he is hasty." Between " policy and haste " and " no policy ", the Leader of the Opposition apparently preferred the former (laughter). But you should not complain if we choose the lessor evil and not have policies rather than have a policy and haste. After all haste makes waste. You must know that we are dealing with provincial finances and we are getting taxes from the poor people, sometimes proposing to levy taxes on turmeric and plantains. And if we go on experimenting on these ideologies and wasting good money after schemes put through in haste, then perhaps you will have little time to repent later. Meantime, all the money will be gone. We do not know, where we stand. So it is not that all the reports have been shelved. Mr. Salam Sahib has been complaining that we have appointed so many committees to go into several matters and the reports of these committees are being shelved. He also said that perhaps just to gain time we have appointed these committees. Sir, the committees examine questions from all aspects

and they give their verdict. But it is not always acceptable because they view it from a particular point of view, mostly from the non-official point of view. There are the official difficulties. When that report is there, it is a fund of knowledge and that knowledge will be available whenever we want to go through the report. And all those recommendations mean something new, some new schemes and all new schemes mean money. So you will have to find money to implement all those schemes. When the Government have got necessary finance, they will take up all these schemes and implement them. That is why it is very difficult to accept all these recommendations.

" With regard to retrenchment, we are anxious that we should save and we have taken credit for a certain amount in the current Budget. We are trying to carry out some of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee but we have seen the difficulties. The heads of departments have rushed up to us and pleaded for the retention of those posts which we want to retrench."

MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—" That is what they do."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" That is what they have to do. After all, they are the people who actually get the job done. If sufficient staff is not there, work will be delayed. At the end of the year, you will get up and say, ' You have provided ninety lakhs of rupees for this scheme but you have not spent the whole amount'. The hon. Members must know that work must not suffer on account of retrenchment. Except the Food Department and the Rationing Department because of the existence of controls—other departments are not having any excess staff. We have examined all these questions carefully and after all they need the staff. As I said in the other House, I do not know how far it is desirable to retrench all of them suddenly and to throw them into the list of educated unemployed people (hear, hear). Apart from that, I am really anxious to cut down expenditure. It is not a pleasure to tax people and get four crores of rupees. If we could get it by way of retrenchment, we would have done it straightaway. But it is not possible and sometimes it is not desirable to give effect to all these recommendations.

" That apart, I am anxious to say something about the N.G.Os. My hon. Friend Mr. Hameed Khan referred to them. Certainly they deserve the sympathy of this House and the Government. There is no doubt about it. Their condition is such that it evokes sympathy from all sides. When you ask an Upper Division Clerk on a pay of Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 to maintain his family in the City of Madras, with his wife and probably one or two school-going children, we are expecting too much of that small officer who has come out of his college with full of ambitions but finds that all his ambitions are blasted and he is asked to live on a meagre salary of Rs. 80 or Rs. 90. And that is true. Unfortunately, for

us the cost of living index has also not come down and the Government, in spite of their anxiety, could not do much for these Government servants who are many times maligned. Many hon. Members of this House repeatedly say that every officer is corrupt. I do not say that all of them are paragons of virtue, honesty and integrity. But this loose talk of corruption in the service is much exaggerated and I want to defend those unfortunate officers who cannot defend themselves before this House, with all the sincerity at my command. Sir, I do not appreciate this talk of corruption against those officers. There are honest officers and corrupt officers too. But I must say that quite a large majority of them are honest. Few individuals here and there may be dishonest and corrupt. It is not right to weaken their morale by criticising their integrity or honesty. I appeal to the hon. Members to sympathise with them and not to say all things about them when you do not know them and when you are not in a position to verify facts.

"Sir, the N.G.Os. have given us some trouble last December and we also gave them some punishment. But I am in a happy position to say that we have revoked most of the orders passed during the N.G.Os strkie. We have also favourably considered some of their grievances—Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance, etc. The hon. Members also may be aware of most of them.

"Sir, I may just narrate in a sort of recapitulation what we have done for the N.G.Os. In regard to various reliefs granted to Government servants, the following may be mentioned: The general revision of the salaries of Government servants in 1947 has cost the Government Rs. 252 lakhs annually. With our present finances, we gave effect to that Government Order which has cost us Rs. 252 lakhs of rupees. The enhancement of the rates of Dearness Allowance from 1st January 1948 has resulted in an extra cost of Rs. 123 lakhs annually. We have given them only a pittance of Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 but it has cost us Rs. 123 lakhs annually. Sir, I am also aware that I have not followed what the Government of India is doing for their servants in the matter of Dearness Allowance. It is not because I have no heart or no sympathy for these unfortunate officers under the Madras Government and who are also known for their efficiency but because of my sheer inability to accept the recommendations of the Central Government which would seriously affect our financial position. That is why in a sort of *bravado spirit*, if I may use such an expression—I said that I do not take inspiration from the Government of India. I had to say that because if I say anything different from it, it will immediately mean lakhs of rupees and this Government cannot afford to do like that. Otherwise, we would have given them the same rate of dearness allowance as the Central Government servants are getting now.

"Then, the House-rent allowance originally limited to Government servants on pay up to Rs. 80 was extended to Government servants up to a limit of Rs. 150, the extra cost involved being 0·36 lakhs annually. Sir, the original House-rent Scheme was limited to municipalities in the mufassal with a population of 50,000 and over. The Government decided to extend it to the headquarters towns of Anantapur, Kurnool, Chittoor and Cuddapah—where the population is less than 50,000 and where the Government servants are not expected to get house-rent allowance—the extra cost being Rs. 1·18 lakhs annually. Because we have extended it to four more towns we have to incur an extra cost of 1·18 lakhs of rupees. The Government have thus been far from niggardly in sanctioning various concessions to its servants and in the present stage of provincial finances it is impossible to go any further in this direction. That is the unfortunate position and let not hon. Members construe that their unwillingness to pay anything more, is due to lack of sympathy. I once again appeal that we need not unnecessarily make allegations against Government servants at a time when we want their best, when we want them to work wholeheartedly for the petty salaries given to them. We are having Public Works Department Overseers and Supervisors working in out-of-the-way places. Some of them are working in malarial tracts and have to live in far-off places where there is no civilization and sometimes there is no proper housing accommodation and where there is no society for himself or for his family and yet they go there willingly and work in the service of the people. So they are working under obviously difficult circumstances. Let us sympathize with them and let us not say that the entire service is corrupt. 5-30 p.m.

"With regard to irrigation, electricity and roads, we are following a five-year programme. Many schemes which were not taken up all these years and which were lying hidden perhaps in the pigeon-holes of the Secretariat have been unearthed and all these schemes are being taken up for consideration. But there are many bottle-necks. We cannot simply ask the Engineers to execute them because they require scrutiny and investigation. Here again, we plead for some time. It is not a mere red tape. The red tape is also criticized. After all, red tape is nothing but investigation and scrutiny from all aspects.

"Mr. Majid was complaining that the Ministers were after all lay people and not experienced administrators and why they do not consult their Secretaries and Heads of Departments. When we do so, it is called red tapism. When we do not do so, we are accused of doing things on Ministerial level and passing orders and trying to interfere with the privileges and prerogatives of the Secretaries. So, we have to adopt a golden mean. Again, some members feel that the Government are interfering with the day-to-day administration. When we do not interfere and simply look into files and pass orders, we are accused of being slack in supervision,

and it is complained that the Collectors and the District Superintendents of Police are doing heavy work in the districts and the Ministers are simply killing their time away in the Secretariat. If we ask them to do this and that, then the Members complain that we are interfering in the District Administration, and why we should not trust the District Superintendent of Police or the District Collector. So, it is very difficult for any administrator to carry on his work, especially when there are people who come with complaints. There are people in the districts and in the taluks who do not see eye to eye with their neighbours. When they are all interested in all matters, one says that the District Superintendent of Police is a perfect man, and another says that he is a corrupt man. Then, the Ministers have to find out, as far as possible, the truth and deal with the officer personally. In some cases, the officer is dismissed. When he is dismissed, we are charged with victimising a particular community. If he happens to be a Brahmin, it is said that we are victimising the Brahmin community; if he is a Muslim, it is said that we are victimising the Muslim community. When we do not do anything, a charge is levelled that there is corruption rampant and that we are not acting effectively. These are all charges on either side. So, we have to adopt a golden mean in administering a Province like Madras.

"Again, Sir, we were charged with doing nothing with the Dhar Committee Report. That Committee is one appointed by the President of the Constituent Assembly. They have submitted their report to the Constituent Assembly and it is not desirable that this House or this Government should express its opinion on a report that has been submitted to the Constituent Assembly and when it is still being considered by the Constituent Assembly. After all, it is not binding on the Constituent Assembly; if the Members so choose, they can reject it. At this stage, it is not desirable that this Government should express an opinion or this House should be given an opportunity to express its opinion. We have not discussed the financial allocation of revenues. The Sarcar Committee have also submitted their report to the Constituent Assembly; we have not considered that also. There are many other reports submitted to the Constituent Assembly and this Government have not expressed any opinion on them. Likewise, though the Dhar Committee Report, is a very important report in that it is going to affect the re-distribution of Provinces on a rational basis, yet this Government should think it premature to express an opinion on the matter just now.

"Sir, with regard to the Board of Revenue, it has been an annual affair; it is said that it is a fifth wheel in the coach. Mr. Pydah Venkatanarayana described it as a big junction into which everything goes but nothing comes out of it. Of course, there are various opinions about the utility of the Board. I for one plead for its continuance. (Interruption.) There are evils in every

department and we cannot help them. But it does not mean that this institution is wrong and should be done away with. Here are three senior administrators who sit in a board, discuss among themselves all the important problems of the Government and give the benefit of their opinion to the Government. So, we should not and cannot throw it away as of no consequence. It comes out of ripe experience and of intimate knowledge of the districts as senior members of the Indian Civil Service happen to be Members of the Board of Revenue; and they must have served as Secretaries to Government, they must have served as Collectors of the districts, and their ripe and intimate knowledge of the people and their conditions is given to the Government in the form of a resolution of the Board. So, the Government stand to gain by their advice. Suppose we do away with the Board. Now, I have a department under me known as the Commercial Taxes Department. We do want some senior Collector to look after the land revenue problems. There are problems connected with village karnams and village officers. All of them cannot be dealt with by the Revenue Secretariat. Like the Director of Agriculture or the Director of Industries, there must be a departmental head for the Excise and Prohibition Departments, for the Land Revenue Department, for the Irrigation Department and for the Commercial Taxes Department also, which is now the biggest department. Therefore, if we abolish the Board, no economy can be effected but on the other hand, we will lose the combined wisdom of three senior civilians. Perhaps we can get files a little quicker because they will not go to all the three Members but will be dealt with by one Member, but we will certainly lose the rich experience of three senior officers, without at the same time saving any money. However, this does not mean that the Government have arrived at any decision on the matter. There are Ministers who plead for its abolition and there are also Ministers who plead for its retention. The Government have not taken any final decision in the matter. I am only presenting the other aspect of the matter. After all, the Board has not been a fifth wheel in the coach. It has also served a very useful purpose and has not outlived its usefulness.

"Mrs. Lakshmipathi referred to the communal Government Order with regard to admissions to Arts Colleges. There is nothing which we have done subsequent to our assumption of office. All the rules in regard to Arts Colleges that were in force in 1946 or even in 1938-39 are still in force. With regard to Arts Colleges, we have certain figures here for the City of Madras. In the City there are 10 Arts Colleges of which only 3 are Government Colleges. The sanctioned strength of the City Colleges is 2,280 as against which 1,963 students were admitted into the Colleges. Of these 1,963 students, 840 were Brahmins, 709 non-Brahmins, 10 Harijans, 81 Muslims, 313 Christians and 3 other community people. If we work out the percentage of each, 43 per cent has

gone to Brahmans, 36 per cent to non-Brahmans, 5 per cent to Harijans, 4 per cent to Muslims and 15 per cent to Christians. So, all the rules that were in force in 1946–47 or even in previous years are still in force and we have not meddled with them.

"What we have done is with regard to admissions to professional colleges. Reference was made to the Bhore Committee Report where they prescribed that at least 33 per cent of admissions should be reserved for merit. I ask the hon. Member why that recommendation was not accepted when she was a Minister; they went down to 20 per cent. They ordered that 20 per cent should be selected on merit and 80 per cent should be thrown open for all communities so that all communities may have a chance. For that very reason, we have also to go down still further and order that all the seats be filled according to communal proportion. Sir, it was done to give an opportunity to backward communities. It is no democracy if all the seats in all the professional colleges were occupied by any particular community, whether on merit or on recommendation or on considerations of wealth. Sir, it cannot be a perfect democracy where everybody will be happy if 90 per cent of the seats in the Engineering College or in the Medical College are taken away by one community. There are some complaints and I am going to answer some questions of Mr. Salam. Even to-day in many services 80 to 90 per cent are being manned by Brahmans. I refer to the Local Fund Audit Department. I am shortly answering some questions of the hon. Member. We have not tampered with them; we have not overlooked the claims of the seniors and promoted Non-Brahmans over the head of Brahmans. They are there, 80 per cent belonging to one particular community. To say that this Government is communal ridden will not help either the hon. Member or the Ministers. It will only create more bitterness in the country and I shudder to think of its repercussions. After all, communalism breeds communalism. Some times Muslim communalism may be the result of Hindu communalism or *vice versa*. It is a vicious circle and it may be asked who started this communalism—whether it is the Brahman or the Non-Brahman? My verdict is that the Brahman has started this communalism. (Interruption.) Having been a communal person, you cannot decry the other man as being communal. When the other man wants to protect his own rights and when he says 'I am the tax-payer and I must have my share in the administration,' and when you decry him as communal, it is not going to help you or the Member who puts such questions. So, it is a very vicious and unfortunate thing. The sooner we get rid of it the better for our Province. There is no denying the fact and here again, I am looking forward to the day when all communities will have equal chances and equal opportunities and when everybody in every community will feel happy that he has a share in the administration of the Province. But the thing exists in your minds, in the society,

at the time of the marriage or funeral and at every turn of your social intercourse. The Government have also to reckon with certain factors; they cannot belittle those elements which operate in the social life of the country.

"It is unfortunate that all people are not Catholic. There are communal people in every section. They say 'We want more' and the other community says: 'We have had more and why should we give it up now in favour of some backward Hindu community or some upper or lower non-Brahman community?' These are factors which we cannot ignore or by-pass. It is not as though this Ministry is responsible for these. We have not done any such thing. We revised the communal Government Order because we wanted to give one more seat to Harijans who were clamouring for it. The hon. Member, Mr. Nagappa, has been putting up a tough fight for increasing their own quota in the communal Government Order. The Harijans were given only 1 out of 12 seats and we had to give one more seat to the Harijans. Now they have 2 out of 14 seats. There are again the backward non-Brahmans, of whom Mr. A. Subramaniam is the doughty champion. Besides him, there are also Sri R. V. Swaminathan and several others, altogether nine or ten M.L.As. in all. They ask, 'should these backward communities, which are economically backward, educationally backward and socially backward, remain backward for all time, even after the advent of freedom?' So we have to give them certain quota in the services; and we have provided five lakhs in the budget for their education, boarding, scholarship, etc. For the other communities, it is not democratic to say, 'you were backward till yesterday, you remain in the status quo; as I occupy all places of offices as I occupy important offices in the public services, bar and the bench, I must have all the privileges that I have been enjoying all along, and so I am going to cancel the communal Government Order.' That will not solve the problem. Sir, there are communal people in every community. They must show that it does not exist in their hearts and brain, and then Government will do away with the communal Government Order. That is the unfortunate position here, and people in the North—even eminent men—do not understand it when they talk of Madras administration. They overlook that fact prevailing here. I shall refer this question to the municipal councils and local bodies and ask for their opinion. Anybody will say that communalism does exist in our province; and if anybody says that it does not exist, then, he must be living in some fool's paradise. If I refer this question to the Provincial Congress Commitee, in which there are heroes of independence movement, what will be their answer? Suppose I refer it to the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee, to the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, to the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and to the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, what will be their verdict? Will they justify what Government have done, or will they say that

5-45 p.m.

Government are adopting a vindictive policy against Brahmans? I have no doubt of their verdict. Because communalism is there in the society to-day, Government cannot ignore it. What ought to be is not the question, but what is; Government have to deal with what is, and not what ought to be. Perhaps if we try, in the next twenty years we may remove the canker. But till then we have to pull on in the golden mean. It is not as if the Brahmans get all the seats; Brahmans get two out of fourteen, while they are entitled to only three per cent, and the Harijans are not getting their due. Mr. Nagappa is there, and he expects a bigger percentage from the communal Government Order. But yet things are there, as they are; it is not an ideal arrangement; but it satisfies most of the communities to some extent. It is an unfortunate position. I do not defend it. But things being what they are to-day, there is nothing else Government can do.

"Then, Sir, with regard to Brahman-baiting. It is very unfortunate that the black-shirt movement has been indulging in vituperation and vulgarity of language and conduct against Brahmans. I certainly deprecate absence of decency in any movement. It is right that Government should take all possible steps to see that they conduct their politics in a decent manner. They might have their own political activities. I don't quarrel with them. But the way in which they conduct their journals, speak and carry on their activities must be decent and must be tolerable in a decent society. I give this assurance on behalf of the Government that we will not tolerate indecent activities on the part of the black-shirts. They must conduct themselves at a proper level; or else Government will see that they are booked when they transgress the limit of law.

"Sir, there is nothing else I have to say. As I have said in the very beginning I am thankful to hon. Members for the graceful speeches they have made. Even Mr. Salam, who is a firebrand in our House (laughter) was not in his usual element to-day. (Laughter.) I expected much stronger language from him. (Laughter.) But perhaps my appeal had some effect on him. (Laughter.) He was not in his element to-day. Though he was trying to warm himself up to make an excited speech he could not do it.

"I am thankful to hon. Members for their criticism on the policy and administration of Government and I once again thank the Leader of the Opposition for the very good tips he has given as to how to get more powers for the Provincial Government and more resources for the Provincial Government. I request him that he may gracefully withdraw (laughter) his cut motion and allow this paltry sum of forty-nine lakhs and odd to be passed without a cut of even Rs. 100."

* M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House has spoken as a gentleman, that I have always been taking him for. He has been

candid and outspoken and frank, and I love him for it. (Several Muslim voices: 'We also love him'.) Sir, one of his statements was not only candid; it was also historical, and it has already gone down into history; he said in effect that the present treatment given to the Muslims is the price of what they have been in the past. There is no prevarication in it. He does not claim that the Government by their policy want to do justice to all people, to whatever sections or communities they may belong. That pretence is not there. I like this openness and candidness. That is why I love him. (Laughter.) The only thing is he does not know the implications of that statement. (Laughter.) I do not want even to characterise those implications now. I only want him to cogitate on the implications of the statement which he has made, which has already gone down into history and which cannot be retraced. Therefore I really love him when he talks like that, like a gentleman that he is. In the meantime I only request not only my community but also other communities, whose motherland this country is, by virtue of what they call in law, the right of soil and the right of blood, by every canon of law, international as well as national, to be patient and everything will be well. This is the only advice I give to, not only the Muslims, but to my brethren in other groups and other communities. Now history has been made. Those who are in the game do not really know the various aspects of the game when actually going on. They will know it only when they come out of it.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall not take more than a minute or two more. Now I only want my friends to be patient—both the majority community and minority community members. Let them deeply ponder over the statement made by the Leader of the House, who has got the supreme virtue of being frank and candid. It is for the good of the nation and of the whole world to be so frank as that. Therefore I want my friends to be patient, and everything will be well. I have been deferring any reference to certain topics like communalism and nationalism. I still defer expatiating or dealing with that matter. In the meantime, as I told you, Sir, I love the Leader of the House (A voice: 'How many times?') (laughter) for the candid statement he has made, and as a real earnest token of that love I bear him, I gracefully—with all the grace in my possession—(laughter) withdraw the cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

The House then adjourned to meet again the next day at eleven of the clock.

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to starred question No. 908 asked by Dr. S. Subrahmaniam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 16th March 1949, page 978 supra.]

Companies which received State aid during 1948–49.

	Name of the company.	Amount of aid sanctioned	
1	The Star Tyre Service Company, Madras ..	Loan of Rs.	12,000
2	The Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur ..	,,	1,00,000
3	The Mohan Industries, Limited, Tenali ..	,,	1,00,000
4	Sudarsanam Oil Mills, Limited, Katpadi ..	,,	10,00,000
5	Sree Radha Krishna Vegetable Oil Products Company, Pamidy, Anantapur district.	,,	1,25,000
6	The Solar Industries and Trades, Limited, Erode.	,,	1,50,000
7	Sree Krishna Cycle Industrial Works, Ambajipettah, East Godavari district.	Subsidy of Rs. Loan of Rs.	3,000 5,000
8	The Andhra Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, Ramavarappadu, Vijayavada.	Overdraft for Rs.	50,000
9	Sri Venkateswara Paper and Straw Board Mills, Limited, Tirupati.	Loan of Rs.	2,50,000
10	The Madras Vanaspathi, Limited, Madras ..	,,	10,00,000
11	The Ganga Works, Adyar	,,	85,000
12	K. V. Ratnam and Brothers, Fountain Pen Works, Rajahmundry.	,,	4,000
13	The Rayalaseema Mills, Limited, Bellary ..	,,	7,50,000
14	The Vegetols, Limited, Chittoor	,,	5,00,000
15	The Purnima Straw Board and Paper Mills, Limited, Moodabidri.	,,	80,000
16	The Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur, Malabar district.	,,	75,000
17	The Kanara Ceramics, Limited, Kasaragod ..	,,	60,000
18	The National Manure Works, Udamalpet, Coimbatore district.	,,	25,000
19	Sree Swarna Industrial Engineering Company, Vijayavada.	,,	20,000
20	The Seranad Industrial Corporation, Limited, Rasipuram, Salem.	,,	30,000
21	The Pakanadu Oil Mills, Limited, Nagari P.O., Chittoor district.	,,	40,000
22	The Link Industries, Madras	,,	2,30,000

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY 24 MAY 1949 MADRAS GOVERNMENT

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, the 17th March 1949.

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.

Outbreak of smallpox at Vijayavada.

* 915-A MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of S. Muhammed Ismail Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have taken any measures to combat the epidemic of smallpox at Vijayavada and if so, what they are; and

(*b*) whether the Government have any information as to the number of attacks and deaths which occurred since the outbreak of the attack of this epidemic?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) Yes. In addition to the permanent staff of 12 Sanitary Inspectors and 4 vaccinators, 36 temporary vaccinators and 72 disinfection coolies have been employed for smallpox control work. Eight more persons are under training to be employed as temporary vaccinators. In addition to the 4,685 primary vaccinations and 11,092 re-vaccinations performed during the year 1948, 4,362 primary vaccinations and 83,068 re-vaccinations were done up to 5th March 1949. A temporary hospital has also been put up for the isolation and treatment of smallpox patients. Other preventive measures taken are disinfection, cleansing and educative propaganda.

"(*b*) Yes; 755 attacks of smallpox with 164 deaths have been recorded in Vijayavada Municipality from the commencement of the present epidemic till 5th March 1949."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, when exactly this epidemic started?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There were sporadic cases all through last year, but this epidemic became more widespread from the beginning of this year due to the influx of refugees from Hyderabad."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Is it a fact that in the isolation hospital intended for these patients, there have been appointed no nurses, no ward boys, and no doctors?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Necessary staff has been appointed, Sir."

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know the number of attacks and deaths last week so that we may know whether the Government are doing anything to bring the epidemic under control? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Yes, Sir, the epidemic is under control. It is declining in incidence and I hope that in one or two weeks the epidemic will subside."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—" Is it a fact that His Excellency the Governor has cancelled the programme of receiving the municipal address in order to prevent the congregation of persons in Vijayavada? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I have no information on the subject. That is what I read in the papers."

MRS. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister has appointed women vaccinators in view of the fact that men vaccinators feel rather embarrassed to go into the houses and induce women to get themselves vaccinated? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I believe there are women vaccinators already. But in this particular case, I have no information."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that on account of paucity of women vaccinators, Muslim women find it difficult to get vaccinated? There may be women vaccinators, but their number is not sufficient. Will the Hon. Minister increase the number of women vaccinators and increase their scales of pay also? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I shall have the matter examined, Sir."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—" Are the Government aware that schools and colleges in that area are not closed, and if so, will they advise the authorities concerned to close temporarily the schools and colleges? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The municipal schools and the cinema theatres have been closed."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" May I know why, in spite of the closure of municipal schools, cinema houses and other places of entertainment, the incidence of the disease is on the increase? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The incidence is coming down, Sir."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—" Has the municipal council passed a resolution asking for the services of a more efficient health officer for doing better work and has the resolution been communicated to the Government? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" So far as I know, the present officer is all right and I have received no request from the municipal council for replacing that health officer."

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ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I ask whether the Director of Public Health or the Assistant Director visited the place and if so when? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The Director of Public Health visited Vijayavada towards the end of February and the Assistant Director went there some time earlier."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I have an assurance from the Hon. Minister, Sir, that Sri A. Kaleswara Rao who comes from the epidemic centre is properly vaccinated in the interests of this House? " (Laughter.)

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will take steps to compel the closure of the Kannika Parameswari School and the V. R. College, both of which are private managed institutions? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I do not think at this stage it is necessary to close down any institutions because the epidemic is coming down and in one or two weeks, I expect there will be no cases."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Will the Government consider the desirability of closing down the coffee-hotels, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I do not think it is necessary, Sir."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" With a view to preventing further spread of the epidemic from Vijayavada, will the Government advise the Air Lines not to land their planes in the Vijayavada aerodrome? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Usually the aerodromes are situated at a considerable distance from the city. I do not think it is necessary to do any such thing."

Sale of National flags by revenue officials.

* 916 *Q.*—MRS. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI (on behalf of Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal): Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Revenue officials sold National flags for collecting money for the Provincial Welfare Committee and whether the Government have authorized any such collections;

(*b*) what the number of flags sold by the officials and the amount collected is;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars have been asked to collect donations for the Welfare Fund; and

(*d*) whether sale of such flags is also being pushed through relief shops?

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) Revenue officials were not authorized to sell flags themselves on the Flag Day organized by the Provincial Welfare Fund and arrangements for the distribution and sale were made by the District Committees concerned which are non-official bodies. Government, however, have accorded permission to Collectors and other Government officials to be members of the District and Divisional Committees of the Provincial Welfare Fund. In this order, Government made it perfectly clear that they are not to take any personal part in the collections for the fund.

"(*b*) In view of the answer to clause (*a*), this does not arise, but the amounts realized by the various District Committees from the sale of such flags are detailed in the statement below:—

Name of district.	Number of flags sold.	Amount realized. RS. A. P.
Bellary	21,871	1,366 15 0
Chittoor	21,520	2,690 0 0
Nilgiris	19,461	1,217 5 7
Anantapur	Nil.	Nil.
South Arcot	Nil.	Nil.
Cuddapah	Nil.	Nil.
Mathurai	Nil.	Nil.
Ramnad	Nil.	Nil.
Malabar	65,549	5,599 10 0
Vizagapatnam	3,268	276 15 0
Krishna	23,000	8,174 11 0
Guntur	14,172	885 12 0
Madras	16,500	250 0 0
Tiruchirappalli	10,479	6,667 12 0
Tirunelveli	Nil.	Nil.
Coimbatore	42,669	3,395 6 4
South Kanara	Nil.	Nil.
Tanjore	Nil.	Nil.
Salem	52,878	3,536 8 0
Nellore	50,000	4,534 1 0
Kurnool	43,786	2,763 1 0
East Godavari	25,731	4,311 10 0
Total ..	412,904	45,650 3 11

"(*c*) No.

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"(*d*) Government have not authorized such sales and have no information whether the sale is being pushed through relief shops."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Despite these repeated assurances of Government, may I know why District Collectors are making collections to the Welfare Fund, and also by way of dramas and so on?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have no information, Sir."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Are the Government aware that the Provincial Welfare Fund Committee is doing very excellent work and what difficulty or objection there can possibly be in entrusting Collectors with this work especially when the funds are devoted to the welfare of the people?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I know the very excellent work done by the Welfare Fund Committee and I am glad that the Fund has been able to collect huge sums of money to have sanatoria in various districts."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I ask whether Collectors and Divisional Officers are prevented from helping in this work even in their individual capacity?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They cannot have any individual capacity in such a matter. The Government have made it perfectly clear in their order that they are not to take any personal part in the collections for this fund."

MRS. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—"Is the Hon. Minister for Finance aware that a matter of principle is involved in the Government giving permission to officials to collect funds for non-official bodies like the Provincial Welfare Fund Committee and will this privilege be extended to other non-official bodies also?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Each will be considered on its own merits. We cannot say that officials can join any non-official committee that is formed in the districts."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Provincial Welfare Fund has the blessings and the active co-operation of the great leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know whether it has the blessings of the great leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, but I am certainly aware that His Excellency the Governor is the President of this Fund."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"In view of the fact that the Hon. the Premier and His Excellency the Governor are taking

an active part in this Fund, what is there intrinsically wrong in allowing the revenue officials to collect money for this Fund which is a charitable fund intended for the welfare of the people?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have held that it is not desirable for revenue officers to take a personal interest in collections to this Fund in the districts, but that they may be members of the committees so that they may see that the money collected is spent usefully."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that Welfare Fund Committees were formed and permission was given to the revenue officers to participate in the activities of the committees during the time when Mr. Prakasam was Premier and Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi was a member of the Cabinet?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Her Excellency Lady Nye was the President of the Provincial Welfare Fund and Mr. Prakasam, the then Premier and the Leader of the Opposition, were the Vice-Presidents of the Fund."

Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode.

*917 *Q.*—SRI M. A. EASWARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state— 11-15 a.m.

(*a*) whether the Government have received complaints that the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, illegally collected about one thousand rupees from the wholesale grain merchants of Erode, including two Muslim merchants for Vadachennimalai Andavan in Attur taluk, Salem district; and

(*b*) what steps the Government have taken against him?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"(*a*) Yes. Representations containing certain allegations of corruption have been received.

"(*b*) The matter is under inquiry."

Selections made by the Madras Public Service Commission.

*918 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the Madras Public Service Commission is taking too much time in making selections and publishing the selected lists; and

(*b*) whether the Government are considering any proposal to fix a time-limit within which time the Commission will have to finish selection for any particular service?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) The answer is in the negative.

"(*b*) The Government have already prescribed a dated programme for the Commission to follow in making selections to the various services and posts within its purview."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I bring it to the notice of the Hon. Leader of the House that the Service Commission took more than one year in selecting candidates for the post of Lecturer, Law College, and for the posts of Deputy Collectors?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Delay is inevitable in certain cases."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know on what basis the Service Commission was formed and what the policy is in having it?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can put a separate question."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Will the Government be pleased to place on the table of the House the time taken for each of the selections that the Government ordered during the last one year?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The labour involved in collecting the data is not commensurate with the purpose that it is going to serve."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know the services or posts for which the Public Service Commission makes the selection?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I don't think the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer this question. Let the hon. Member put a separate question."

Procurement and distribution of mill cloth.

*919 *Q.*—SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that after the recent Textile Control Policy of the Government, no effective steps have been taken to procure the necessary quota of mill cloth for our Province from outside, nor have any arrangements been made for their proper distribution;

(*b*) if the answer to clause (*a*) is in the affirmative, what steps the Government propose to take in the matter; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that many of the co-operative societies which have been licensed to deal in yarn have not taken delivery of their quotas from the mills?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"(a) No, Sir. Immediate steps were taken to procure the quota of cloth allotted to this Province from the Bombay surplus area. To avoid delay pending finalization of distribution arrangements, the distribution of the entire quota in this Province was entrusted to the T.U.C.S. in the Madras City and to Districts Wholesale Co-operative Stores in the districts. On behalf of these societies one Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and two Co-operative Sub-Registrars

were deputed immediately after the introduction of control to Bombay to procure cloth allotted to this Province from various Mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Baroda. One Assistant Textile Commissioner was sent to Bombay by air in advance to assist these procurement officers in securing without delay the purchase and transport permits from the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. Arrangements were made for the retail sale of cloth to the public through 2,600 Co-operative Societies and its branches in the Province.

"(*b*) The question does not arise.

"(*c*) No, Sir. The Weavers' Co-operative Societies do not take delivery of yarn direct from mills. It is the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited, Madras, to whom the procurement and distribution of yarn has been entrusted that takes delivery of yarn direct from mills. The Emporium, Dye houses and Collective Weaving Centres of the Provincial Society act as wholesalers. The Provincial Society on allotment of yarn from out of the Provincial Quota issues instructions to the mills for the despatch of yarn to its emporia, dye houses, collective weaving centres and arranges for the payment to the mills direct. The primary weavers' co-operative societies then pay for the yarn allotted to them, to the Provincial Society, take delivery of the bales and distribute the yarn in retail to weavers."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I know when this inordinate delay in answering questions will end? I gave notice of this question in November when there was scarcity of cloth, and it is coming up for answer in March when we have enough cloth."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Under the Demand 'Legislative Bodies', the hon. Member can raise this question."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Is it fact that the procurers of cloth in Bombay are selecting such varieties as are absolutely unsuitable to these parts and that that is one of the reasons why the stock of cloth is accumulating in this Province?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is absolutely wrong to say so. There are some varieties that are unsuitable. As I have already said on the floor of this House, we cannot pick and choose. A cross-section of all the cloth produced in India must be shared by everybody. That is the position."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"A question was put by me about Hindu-Muslim quarrels when there was the Razakar trouble in Hyderabad. After nine months, my Friend the Hon. Leader of the House answered it."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Is it a fact that what is rejected in Bombay is being procured by our officers for forcible distribution in Madras?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is no question of force at all. The procurers for Madras have got the right of not taking the quota. Our officers have been instructed to procure as far as possible varieties that are suitable to these parts, and they have been doing so. But in the initial stages when there was scarcity of cloth, it so happened that our people had to take some varieties which were not found to be very suitable. Perhaps there is delay in the sale of such varieties. This is a position which could not be helped. There was acute scarcity of cloth and there was a clamour that the Government should take immediate steps to provide cloth to the people. So the Government had to do it."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"Is it not a fact that the mufassal retail cloth dealers are finding it difficult to dispose of the cloth that is supplied to them every month, that at the same time the Collectors are compelling them to take delivery of further stocks, and that the licences are liable to cancellation if the dealers fail to accept the further stocks?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have received complaints from some places that there is more supply of cloth than necessary. We are thinking of diverting the surplus stock to areas where it is most needed."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"In view of the difficulties expressed in this House, is it not desirable to have an officer of the Madras Government to look after the needs of Madras at Bombay from where most of the textile goods are purchased?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"If my hon. Friend has followed the first part of my answer, he will find that we have already deputed an officer to Bombay who is looking after our interests there. We are trying to get the varieties that are suited to this Province."

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH:—"Do not the Government admit that there is a large stock of unsaleable cloth in the mufassal and can the Government give the reason for it? Are we to believe that the people have become poor and cannot afford to buy cloth?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is not a question of cloth that is unsuitable alone not being sold. I have also received representations that cloth which is saleable also has not been sold. So it is the general economic difficulty of the people that is responsible for the non-sale of some cloth."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that the representative buyer in Bombay, a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, is inexperienced in cloth trade, that he accepts all sorts of cloth that is handed over to him, and that the direct result of it is the huge accumulation of unwanted cloth in this Province?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I should like to correct the wrong impression which the hon. Member has evidently in mind. Cloth in the surplus area is procured by people who have got great experience in cloth trade, and so as far as possible good cloth is procured. The representative buyer is linked up with the wholesale consignee who sees that cloth suitable to the different places is bought."

MR. SPEAKER:—" There is too much noise in the House. I am not able to hear the questions and answers properly."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" In view of the fact that there is more cloth than what is necessary to meet the demand, may I know what reason have this Government or the Central Government to continue the control on cloth? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" The hon. Member must be aware of the difficulty that was experienced after the decontrol of cloth last time. It is rather hazardous to think of decontrol at this juncture in view of the past experience we have had all over India."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that the dealers have to keep certain varieties, which are not in demand, for a long time and thereby they have to keep the capital idle? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Such cases have occurred previously. As I have already said, that could not be helped because we were told by the Government of India that we must take a cross-section of all varieties of production in the mills in India."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—" Is it a fact that co-operative societies and licensed dealers are asked to take from the mills yarn which is unsuitable and unwanted? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I cannot answer that question. I should like the hon. Member to draw my attention to any particular case which has come within his knowledge. It is quite possible that in some cases yarn of unsuitable varieties might have been delivered. We have called for the reports of Collectors on the various counts of yarn needed for the districts, we have thoroughly gone into the question and we are trying to link up the buyers with the mills direct. But it does happen that the entire quantity of yarn of a particular variety that is needed for a district may not be available. So we have to make some adjustments."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—" May I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that yarn of 17 and 36 counts are not wanted for they are only wanted in small quantities, and why the mills are still producing large quantities of yarn of these counts? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Since this has been brought to my notice, I will see that the mills give up or reduce the manufacture of yarn of 36 counts."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I want to know whether the Government of Madras have represented to the Government of India that due to their compulsion to take a cross-section of all varieties of cloth manufactured in the country, Madras is saddled with a large quantity of unwanted cloth which has accumulated for want of demand, so that the Government of India may divert the surplus to other parts of the country where it may be required? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" As I have said, this happened in the early stages of control. Some dealers said that cloth of certain mills was not suited to our Province and we are not taking the cloth produced by those mills from the last few months. To that extent we are taking less cloth."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In view of the fact that large accumulation of cloth with the retail dealers is a dead weight on them, will the Government consider the urgent need for appointing more retail cloth dealers in the villages? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Yes, Sir, that has been done."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—" Seeing that a large quantity of cloth is now available because of the derationing of cloth, will the Government consider the advisability of derationing food also? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" The question of derationing does not arise, because there has been no rationing of cloth at all during the present control."

11-30 a.m.

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Since the Government are aware that the one important reason why there is so much accumulation of stocks in this Province is, that they are not entrusted to the regular trade channels by making use of wholesalers, will they now at least take steps to enlist their assistance and see the stocks are now entrusted to the regular trade channels? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" There have been large quantity of cloth distributed through private channels also, Sir, and I have not received any complaints from any wholesale co-operative societies that they have not been able to sell their stock at all."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" With reference to the production of various counts of yarn, may I know whether the Yarn Production Committee that was recently appointed for the purpose has made its recommendations, and if so, whether those recommendations have been communicated to the various provinces and whether those recommendations have been implemented by the mills in those areas? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I cannot off-hand give out the recommendations of that committee, Sir. The

hon. Member seems to know much more about the committee than myself and he must probably have that information also, Sir."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that large stocks of yarn bales have been accumulated in the mills and whether the mill authorities have addressed the Government to dispose of them to customers of their own choice?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That is one of the questions which has been taken up by the Government of India and recently orders have been passed that if there are any bales of yarn and cloth which cannot be disposed of in this Province, they might be removed to other Provinces and States, where they are needed. In many cases, mills have also been authorized to sell their stocks of yarn and cloth through their own agencies and the other Provincial Governments and States have also been asked to license such of those people as the mills choose to distribute the stocks to them so as to dispose of them as quickly as possible."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that there is heavy accumulation of cloth and yarn in this Province, and as there is no sale for it in this Province, what special measures will he take to solve this problem?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I am not prepared to admit, Sir, that there is a heavy accumulation of cloth in this Province. I have got complaints only from very few places regarding heavy accumulation, but since there are no complaints from many other places. I take it that there is not so much accumulation of stock and this is not a general proposition."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Have the Government at least considered this, that the price fixed by the Government for cloth now was much higher than the worst blackmarket price last year, and that is the reason why cloth is being unsold?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"My hon. Friend seems to know the blackmarket price better than I do and so I cannot answer that question, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"What are the reasons, Sir, for so much accumulation of cloth, within six months after re-control, while there was so much scarcity of cloth when control was in force? Has the production so much increased or the consumption by the people has decreased considerably?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have not conducted any investigation or survey over this matter, Sir, but however, I can only say that production has been good and the purchasing power of the people has become less."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I know whether the Government do not have any means of knowing what the market

trends are, in this Province, with regard to cloth? Evidently the Hon. Minister seems that he ought not to know the blackmarket price of cloth."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I do not understand what exactly the hon. Member wants. We are always kept informed of the market trends, Sir."

Teaching of Telugu in bi-lingual and multi-lingual areas.

* 920 *Q.*—SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the place of mother-tongue in the bi-lingual and multi-lingual areas in the new scheme of Secondary Education;

(*b*) the number of Telugu schools started or closed since April 1946 in Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, Chittoor and Salem districts;

(*c*) whether on 26th April 1948, the Director of Public Instruction has taken any decision regarding instruction in Telugu in Madras City;

(*d*) whether any Inspectress of Girls' Schools in Madras instructed school managements to abolish Telugu;

(*e*) whether prominent Congressmen of Chingleput district made representations to the Minister to see that facilities for instruction in Telugu are not curtailed but increased;

(*f*) whether Hosur taluk citizens had requested the Hon. Minister that a school for training Telugu teachers be established;

(*g*) whether the Hon. the Minister for Education had given a talk on the All-India Radio, Madras, stressing the importance of mother-tongue as a vehicle of instruction;

(*h*) whether somewhere in June or July 1947, the Department of Education requested the local boards to absorb certain displaced teachers; and

(*i*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that Telugu people are dissatisfied with the attitude of the Hon. the Minister for Education towards Telugu in bi-lingual areas?

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

"(*a*) In multi-lingual or bi-lingual areas, the mother-tongue of the pupils will generally be one of the regional languages. In such cases, it can be studied as the first language and it can also be the medium of instruction. Pupils whose mother-tongue is different from any of the regional languages can study their mother-tongue as a second language.

"(*b*) A statement[a] furnishing the information is laid on the table of the House.

"(*c*) & (*d*) No.

"(*e*) & (*f*) Yes. Certain oral represenations were made.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 1156 infra.

"(*g*) Yes.

"(*h*) No.

"(*j*) Certain representations have been received about the inadequacy of provision for education of Telugu children. The Government constituted a committee to go into the question and the committee's report is under consideration."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, whether in any of the towns in the Andhra areas, Tamil schools have been opened?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"This question is about the Telugu districts, Sir."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, what is the regional language in the City of Madras?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"We have discussed this matter many times previously in this House, Sir."

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that no non-Tamilians get admission into the B.T. class in any of the Madras training colleges, because the medium of instruction in their model school is Tamil?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I think all language people are admitted in the Lady Willingdon Training College, but as regards the other training colleges, for teachers in the Province, there is a training college maintained separately for the Telugu areas in Rajahmundry, but I should like to have notice of that question, so that I may give the hon. Lady Member, more exact information about it."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"From the statement laid on the table of the House in respect of answer to clause (*b*), may I know why nearly 80 per cent of the elementary schools in Chittoor, which is a Telugu district, has been closed? It is stated that 99 schools have been closed out of 128 schools started? May I know, why so high a percentage of schools has been closed down?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I should like to have notice of that question, Sir."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the desirability of starting Telugu schools in the Tamil Nad, where there are a decent number of children whose mother-tongue continues to be Telugu, at least up to a certain standard?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Yes, Sir, in elementary schools, the mother-tongue is allowed to be the medium of instruction."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"In view of the fact that the Hon. Minister has stated in clear terms more than once, that in the City of Madras, there is no such thing as a regional language, may I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that in many schools Telugu children, both boys and girls, had to give up their education, because the Telugu sections were closed soon after the assumption of office by my Hon. Friend the present Minister for Education?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I think, Sir, the hon. Member is entirely wrong, I have got statistics to show that in 16 elementary schools, Telugu teachers have been appointed but no Telugu children have joined these schools."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Arising out of the answer given to the supplementary question of the hon. Lady Member, Mrs. Ammanna Raja, that there is a Training College at Rajahmundry, may I know whether the implication is that the Colleges in Madras are reserved only for one section of the people, and if so, does the Hon. Minister still dare to say that Andhras have no place in the Madras City?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The Hon. Member's presumption is incorrect, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the suspicions in the minds of certain people in the Madras City, will the Government consider the desirability of teaching both the two languages in all the high schools and elementary schools in the City?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The hon. Member may await the orders of the Government on the recommendations of the Venkataswami Naidu's Committee's Report."

MR. L. C. PAIS:—"May I know what is the position of the Konkani which is spoken of as the mother-tongue of Christians and certain sections of the people in the South Kanara district in the new scheme of education?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"This question refers only to Telugu schools, Sir. About Konkani, I understand it has got no script. But let me not express any opinion about it, because, I do not know anything about it, Sir."

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—"May I know why the City schools should be confined only to Tamil and Telugu? Why not Kannada and Malayalam also be taught in those schools?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"If there are a sufficient number of Malayalee and Kanarese children studying in these schools, they will also be taught Malayalam and Kanarese, Sir."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know, Sir, when the Venkataswami Naidu Committee was constituted

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and when is their report expected and will the Government consider the desirability of reminding the Committee to expedite their work and submit their report early? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Apparently my hon. Friend has not watched the proceedings, Sir. I think, I said that the report has been received by the Government, and the recommendations of that Committee will also be placed on the table of the House."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—" Since education is primarily the concern of the parents of the children, because the children cannot decide things for themselves, why not allow, as far as possible, all schools making their own arrangements for teaching both the languages, so that no difficulty might be felt by the children to choose their courses of study? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" That is exactly the thing that is being done in the City of Madras, Sir."

SRI T. S. PATTABIRAMAN:—" May I know, Sir, whether this is a fresh attempt to include the Salem district in the future Andhra Province? "

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" May I take it, Sir, that the Government have definitely decided to accept the resolution of the Central Government in regard to this matter and that they will hereafter take steps to implement this resolution? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" I have already answered that question, Sir."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANARAJU:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that of the two Government Teachers' Colleges for men in this Presidency, the one at Rajahmundry is having a model school, where the medium of instruction is Telugu, while at the model school at the Teachers' College at Saidapet, Tamil is the medium of instruction? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Sir, the Saidapet College is able to provide for training facilities to Malayalam and Kanarese candidates also."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—" May I know, if the Hon. Minister is aware that great difficulties are experienced by Tamil students in Andhra, Malayalam and Karnataka areas, and if so, what the Government propose to do to remove those difficulties? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Those are difficulties inevitable in this Province, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that the report of the Venkataswami Naidu's Committee has been received, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to implement its recommendations in the next academic year? "

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" The intention is that the recommendations of the Committee will be considered, so that they may be implemented in the next year, Sir."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—" தலைவர் அவர்களே, மலையாளம், தெலுங்கு, கன்னடம் முதலிய பாஷைகள் இருப்பதுபோல் சௌராஷ்டிர பாஷையும் இருக்கிறது. சௌராஷ்டிர பாஷையைச் சேர்ந்த மாணவர்களுக்கு சௌராஷ்டிர பாஷையில் பாடங்களை நடத்த முடியுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" The hon. Member may put a separate question. I am not aware of the script, Sir."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that too much talk on these mother tongues is against the unity of the country towards which we are striving? "

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not a fact that the Hon. Minister for Education has realised the importance of mother-tongue, as revealed in his recent radio talk on the subject, and if so, what steps he proposes to take to give instruction through the medium of the mother-tongue that has no script of its own? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" It is too big a question, Sir, to be answered in a supplementary question."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Arising out of the answer given to clause (*b*) of the question, may I know why 99 schools have been closed in Chittoor? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" It must have been due to want of strength or want of teachers or some other reasons, Sir. If my hon. Friend wants more information, let him put a separate question, Sir."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" In view of the fact that the Telugus in the Madras City have nothing to do with the Andhra Province question, may I relieve the Hon. Minister of the fear and anxiety he has nourished in his heart about the fate of the City in the future, and request him to encourage Telugu in the City without any such fear and suspicion? "

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" I have no such fear at all, Sir. But I may tell the hon. Member that this Government are giving equal facilities for all pupils and they will try to give all facilities they can to every section of the community in the matter of education."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Now that there are a number of questions by various Members, Sir, do they show the satisfaction with regard to the Education Minister's policy or otherwise? " 11-45 a.m.

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11-45 a.m. SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. the Minister, is there not enough ground for Telugu not being taught in the elementary schools here when these Andhras want to go away and form a separate province from Tamilnad?" (Laughter.)

Selection of Bench Magistrates.

*921 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether it is a fact that at present the District Collectors are consulting the local M.L.As. in the matter of selecting the Bench Magistrates as per Government Order of 1939?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"No."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know from the Hon. the Law Minister, Sir, whether there is a rule that the Collectors should consult the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. in the matter of selection . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister has answered in the negative."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Government Order referred to by my hon. Friend was issued in 1939 stating that a committee be constituted consisting of some Members including the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. to be nominated by the Government and that the nomination should be renewed every year. That was not renewed from 1946."

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Collectors unnecessarily interfere with the recommendations and decisions of the Committee constituted recently for recommending names to the benches?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"No such committees have been constituted recently, Sir."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Is it not a fact that in the matter of selection of honorary magistrates such committees have been following the procedure laid down in 1939?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"They were not constituted from 1946 under any order, Sir, when the question whether there should be honorary magistrates or not was being considered by Government in connexion with the separation of the judiciary and the executive."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that the selection of honorary magistrates in the past has not been satisfactory and will he see that such selections are made solely on the basis of qualifications and merit and not on the recommendations of any person?"

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I do not at all concede, Sir, that the selection has not generally been satisfactory. Qualifications and merit are being considered in making selections."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Whether the Government Order was revised or not, Sir, is not the Hon. the Minister aware that in almost all the districts in recent times, the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. were consulted by the Collectors?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Not after 1946, Sir."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know what is the procedure, Sir, adopted in the selection of honorary magistrates in the City of Madras?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The procedure adopted in the City is, Sir, that the Government make the appointment on the recommendation of the Chief Presidency Magistrate."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that these committees were not renewed after 1946 and if so may I know what prompted the Government not to revive them after 1946?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I find, Sir, that what prompted the Government in 1946 not to revive the Committees was that the Government then considered that they need not have any honorary magistrates at all."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I ask the Hon. the Minister, Sir, to make sure by reference to the Collectors whether they have not consulted the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. in the recent selection?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Collectors might have consulted them informally, Sir, but not under the Government Order as Members of the Committees."

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA:—"Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to call for a report from the Collector of East Godavari, Sir, whether there was interference last month with the recommendations of the Committee or not?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"There was no committee last month or last year in any district, Sir."

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA:—"Last month, Sir, I attended a meeting of the committee with the Headquarters Revenue Divisional Officer, the Deputy Superintendent of Police . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can put a separate question."

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA:—"The Hon. Minister spoke of last year, Sir. I am saying that last month there was a meeting."

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" It is quite possible, Sir, that the District Magistrate sought the help of the Members. But I am sure that that was not done under any order of the Government."

DR. M. J. SAMUEL:—" May I inform the Hon. Minister, Sir, that these Committees for the selection of bench magistrates are functioning regularly for the last three years and I am serving as a member of one of these Committees in Kurnool district? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Sir, the Committees have not been renewed for the last two years, since 1946, as the Government then were considering the question of the separation of the judiciary and the executive, and the question whether the bench magistrates may be necessary at all."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it a fact, Sir, that the panel was selected by the Committee and may I know what is the agency now which prepares the list? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" As I said, Sir, there was a Committee in 1946 and after that the District Magistrates are making the recommendation themselves."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—" In view of the fact that the question of the separation of the executive and the judiciary has been postponed, will the Government consider the desirability of reconstituting these Committees? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Yes, Sir, it is only about two or three months since we thought of postponing the question of the separation of the judiciary and the executive and in the meanwhile the appointments of the magistrates had to be made; there was no time to reconstitute the committees before the appointments and the appointments were only for a short time. We will reconstitute the committees, Sir, and the Members could have their say in the matter."

P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the Government are considering the question of abolishing the bench magistrates altogether as was reported in some paper? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Not for the present, Sir."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" The Hon. the Minister has referred to 1946, Sir. We were all elected in 1946 and until to-day I am a Member of the House and we have been invited to offer our opinion. And that is also the experience of Sri Pydah Venkatanarayana. We are saying this from our personal experience, Sir. I cannot understand how the Collector can invite us informally and yet insult us having sought our opinion? "

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Has the hon. Member claimed any travelling allowance, Sir, so that we may surcharge the Collector? "

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Only Hon. Ministers claim travelling allowance, we do not." (Laughter.)

SHAH ALAM KHAN SAVOI SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Arising out of the answer, Sir, that the bench magistrates in the City are selected in consultation with the Chief Presidency Magistrate, may I know on what basis the selection is made in the mufassal? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" The District Magistrates make the recommendation, Sir, and on such recommendation the Government pass orders."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" In view of the fact, Sir, that certain committees are unofficially functioning in some of the districts will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of appointing these committees in all the districts? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" That is what I said, Sir. It may be that some District Magistrates have overlooked the fact that renewal is required every year. As a matter of fact there was no renewal after 1946. If some District Magistrates have consulted hon. Members they must have done so not as a committee. As I have already said, Sir, after the decision to postpone the question of the separation of the judiciary and the executive there was only a very short time for the selection of the honorary magistrates. The Government are considering the nomination of the Members of the Legislature to the committees again."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" In order to minimise the difficulties of the Collectors will the Government consider the desirability of nominating all the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. to the Bench Courts in their various constituencies? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I leave it to the hon. Member to do, Sir, when he has a chance to do so."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is aware that very recently the Committee met in Bezwada under the orders of Government and appointed seven first-class bench magistrates, etc., on which I was the non-official member? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" They cannot make the appointment, Sir, and the Government have not constituted any committee."

MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, on whose suggestion the District Magistrate recommends the appointment of bench magistrates? Is it on the suggestion of the karnams or the Revenue Inspectors? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I am not in a position to go into the sources of information given to the District Magistrate in regard to his recommendations, Sir."

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Economic development of Rayalaseema.

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

(*a*) whether the Government have drawn up any scheme or schemes for the economic development of Rayalaseema;

(*b*) whether they propose to establish a separate fund for the purpose;

(*c*) whether the Government have come to any decision regarding the circulation of the report submitted by Sri P. V. Subba Rao, Rayalaseema Development Commissioner, among the members of the House;

(*d*) if not, what recommendations have been made by him in that report and what decisions the Government have taken thereon; and

(*e*) whether the Government propose to reorganize the Ceded Districts Economic Development Board, and if so, on what lines?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (*a*) *to* (*e*) In November, 1947, the Government appointed a Development Commissioner for formulating a co-ordinated plan for the economic development of the Rayalaseema. The Development Commissioner has submitted his report which contains several proposals including the provision of a block grant for the development of Rayalaseema and the reconstitution of the present Ceded Districts Economic Development Board. The proposals of the Development Commissioner are now under consideration of the Government. A copy of the report will be placed on the table of the House after the scrutiny is completed."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—" Before the Government come to any conclusions on the recommendations of the Rayalaseema Development Commissioner, may I ask, if the Hon. the Minister would call together the representatives of the Rayalaseema in this House and take their opinion on the various recommendations? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" The recommendations that have been made by the various hon. Members and other bodies have been examined by the Development Commissioner, Sir, and I do not think that there is any particular need to call such a meeting as indicated by the hon. Member."

Steps to check inflation.

* 923 *Q.*—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" I submit, Sir, that this question may be taken up to-morrow. It is an important question and a number of members want to put supplementary questions? "

THE HON SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Let me first answer the question, Sir, and then let us see whether there is any need to take up the question to-morrow."

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BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state what steps the Provincial Government propose to take to check inflation consequent on the discussions at the recent Conference of Finance Ministers held at New Delhi? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The measures taken or proposed by this Government to combat the existing inflationary conditions have been explained to the House in paragraphs 28 and 39 of my Speech introducing the Budget for 1949-50.

There is an end of the matter." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question will be taken up for supplementaries to-morrow." (Laughter.)

Land reclamation scheme.

* 924 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government are considering a proposal for Land Reclamation of 4 lakhs of acres with a cost of Rs. 16 crores to be finished in six years; and

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) is in affirmative, what are the districts that have been selected for the above scheme?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (*a*) Yes. The cost of the scheme is estimated at 11 crores.

" (*b*) The following districts have been tentatively suggested for reclamation work:—

	ACS.
Nellore district	100,000
Anantapur district	100,000
Ramnad and Tirunelveli districts ...	200,000
Total ...	400,000

The scheme is still under the consideration of the Government."

Arrests made in connexion with the R.S.S. movement.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."

* 925 *Q.*—SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of arrests made in connexion with the recent R.S.S. movement in the Province; and

(*b*) the number of cases tried and the number of cases kept under detention?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (On behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (*a*) 2,846 arrests were made in connection with the recent R.S.S. movement.

" (*b*) The number of cases tried is 1,467 and the number of convictions is 1098. The number of persons detained is 96."

Export of Chank fish.

* 926 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Chank fish in Mannar coast is being exported to Bengal where they are converted into ornaments and bangles and sold throughout India; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government have got any proposals to start the Industry in our Province?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) No."

Supply of sunnhemp seeds.

* 927 *Q.*—SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the steps that are being taken by the Government to supply sunnhemp seeds to the ryots of the deltaic districts of Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari; and

(*b*) what quantity of sunnhemp seeds has been procured by the Government and how and on what basis the seeds are to be distributed by the Agricultural department to the ryots?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" (*a*) The stock of sunnhemp seeds on 1st September 1948 in the Agricultural depots of the deltaic districts mentioned are as follows:—

	TONS.	LB.
Guntur	181	166
West Godavari	138	..
East Godavari	16	2107
Krishna	89	863

The stocks are sufficient to meet the demands of the ryots. To supplement the stock, a further quantity of 30 tons and 1,600 lb. has been ordered to be transferred from the stock available with the Special District Agricultural Officer, Pattukottai to each of the three districts of Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari. Every effort is being made to stock as much quantity of sunnhemp seed as possible to meet the demands of the ryots in the delta districts.

" (*b*) In order to meet the demand for sunhemp seeds from the deficit districts, the surplus stocks in the districts where that crop is grown are procured departmentally and are supplied to the deficit districts. The surplus stock in the Salem district for instance has recently been procured for supply to deficit districts. The seeds so procured are distributed to ryots only for the purpose of using it for raising green manure

crop or under seed farm conditions on the dry lands for multiplying seeds. A statement[a] showing the quantity of sunnhemp seeds that have been procured and stocked in the departmental depots as on 1st September 1948 is appended."

Number of Veterinary hospitals in the Province.

* 928 *Q.*—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Veterinary hospitals throughout the Province; and

(*b*) the number of Veterinary hospitals in Rayalaseema?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" (*a*) 48.

" (*b*) 8."

Kombu water irrigation scheme.

* 929 *Q.*—SRI S. KRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Kombu water irrigation scheme will be included in the ensuing budget;

(*b*) the number of acres of land that will come under cultivation, if the above scheme is completed; and

(*c*) the number of acres of land in the Udamalpet taluk that will come under cultivation?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (*a*) No. But if the scheme is found feasible and becomes ready for sanction during 1949–50, it will be sanctioned and necessary supplementary grant for the expenditure during the year obtained from the Legislature.

" (*b*) The scheme is expected to—

(1) stabilize supplies to the area of 32,000 acres now under irrigation below the site of the reservoir;

(2) enable the extension of irrigation to an extent of 7,000 acres under existing channels and the conversion of about 4,000 acres of single crop land into double crop land; and

(3) enable an extent of 15,000 acres of land to be brought newly under cultivation in Udamalpet and Dharapuram taluks.

" (*c*) 7,433 acres of new irrigation."

Development of the Lam farm.

* 930 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken to develop the Lam farm in the year 1947–48?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" The normal research work was conducted at the station during 1947–48. Proposals for the reorganization of the station are under consideration."

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 1156 infra.

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Number of rice ration shops in the South Arcot district.

104 *Q.*—SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of rice ration shops in the South Arcot district and the number owned by Harijans;

(*b*) the number of Harijan applicants for rice ration shops;

(*c*) the number of rice ration shops that exist in Chidambaram town; and

(*d*) how many Harijans have applied for rice ration shops and how many were given licence for opening such shops?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) A statement[a] showing the particulars required is placed on the Table of the House.

Contracts for the purchase or sale of cotton.

105 *Q.*—SRI MANIKOTH KUMARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the present controlled rate of cotton lint per pound;

(*b*) the rate at which cotton is supplied to spinners in the Intensive Khadi Centres in the Province; and

(*c*) what steps the Government have taken to supply cotton at the controlled rates to the spinners in the intensive khadi areas?

A.—(*a*) A copy[b] of the notification of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, No. TCS-I/48, dated 1st September 1948, granting general permission to enter into certain kinds of contracts for the sale or purchase of cotton, is placed on the Table of the House. According to this notification, contracts for the sale or purchase of cotton at rates exceeding the basic floor price and not exceeding the basic ceiling price fixed are valid. This notification does not prescribe floor or ceiling rates for the retail sale of cotton lint per pound.

(*b*) Karunganni cotton lint is supplied to the spinners in the Tamilnad and Kerala areas at Rs. 1-5-0 per pound and in the Andhra area, the local variety of cotton is sold at the rate of 12 annas per pound. The retail sale price has been fixed with reference to the price at which the present stocks have been purchased by the Government without the addition of any overhead charges.

(*c*) Arrangements are being made to purchase cotton in bulk at rates not exceeding the basic ceiling prices fixed in the notification of the Textile Commissioner,

[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 1157 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 1158-1161 infra.

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Bombay. The cotton so purchased will be sold to spinners at cost price which will be refixed with reference to the actual purchase price.

Gardens for growing medicinal herbs.

106 *Q.*—SRI MANIKOTH KUMARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pelased to state whether the Government have considered the founding of gardens for the growing of medicinal herbs at suitable centres in the various parts of the Province?

A.—The Government have not considered the question of establishing Herbariums in the various parts of the Province. There is a Government Herbarium attached to the College and School of Indian Medicine, Madras, and the question of expanding it is under the consideration of Government.

Training classes in the intensive development areas.

107 *Q.*—SRI MANIKOTH KUMARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of training classes held in the various intensive development areas;

(*b*) the duration of the courses;

(*c*) the total number of hands trained in each of the cottage industries; and

(*d*) the total expenditure incurred for the same?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) Forty-three training classes were started in 12 different trades, the duration ranging from 3 to 10 months. The Director of Industries and Commerce, however, was permitted to extend the period of training whenever the syllabus could not be completed within the prescribed time. Five hundred and thirty-four pupils were recruited to undergo training in the 43 units of whom 284 pupils have successfully completed the training, and secured proficiency certificates. A statement[a] containing the information asked for is placed on the Table of the House.

(*d*) The total expenditure incurred from the inception of the scheme up to November 1948 was Rs. 3,65,886.

Allotment of sivoijama lands to political sufferers.

108 *Q.*—SRI S. A. DEVANAYAGAIYAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation from the District Collectors or from the political sufferers to enlighten them regarding the *sivoijama lands*, which are under the occupation of big mirasdars for the last several years, for assignment to the political sufferers; and

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 1162 infra.

(*b*) whether the Government propose to assign the abovesaid sivoijama lands to the political sufferers, if they are asked for?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes. The policy which should govern assignment when lands under sivoijama occupation are applied for by political sufferers is under the consideration of the Government.

Amount allotted for the Harijan uplift.

109 *Q.*—SRI S. A. DEVANAYAGAIYAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what became of the amount allotted for the Harijan uplift by the Government; and

(*b*) how the Government propose to spend the amount in future?

A.—(*a*) A sum of Rs. 6,93,500 has so far been spent on schemes relating to Harijan uplift.

(*b*) The recommendations of the Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee are under consideration of the Government. The amount will be spent according to the decisions reached finally on the recommendations.

Handlooms working in the Salem district.

110 *Q.*—SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of handlooms working in the Salem district talukwar;

(*b*) the number of looms and the places where carpets are woven ;

(*c*) the number of looms and the places where silk is woven ;

(*d*) the number of looms and the places where artificial silk is woven ; and

(*e*) the number of looms and the places where particular counts of yarn are woven ?

A.—(*a*)—

1 Salem city	22,920
2 Salem taluk	15,909
3 Omalur taluk	12,129
4 Attur taluk	636
5 Rasipuram taluk	18,156
6 Namakkal taluk	8,238
7 Dharmapuri taluk	3,026
8 Harur taluk	455
9 Krishnagiri taluk	457
10 Hosur taluk	673
11 Tiruchengode taluk	20,434
Total	103,033

(*b*)—

1 Tiruchengode taluk including Komarapalayam	1,000
2 Salem taluk and city	2,000
3 Omalur taluk	300
Total	3,300

Other taluks—Nil.

(*c*)—

1 Salem taluk	250
2 Salem city	750
Total	1,000

Other taluks—Nil.

(*d*)—

1 Tiruchengode taluk including Komarapalayam	500
2 Other villages	2,500
3 Omalur taluk	2,000
4 Rasipuram	3,000
5 Salem taluk	2,500
Total	10,500

Other taluks—Nil.

(*e*) A statement [a] containing the information is appended.

State aid given to a certain factory at Katpadi.

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

(*a*) whether the Government gave any State aid to any factory at Katpadi ;

(*b*) if so, what that industry is, when it was started, its present financial position and its latest dividend ;

(*c*) what the amount granted is and when ;

(*d*) who the Directors are ;

(*e*) how much of the loan has been so far repaid;

(*f*) whether any similar aid was promised or granted to any cement factory at Kurnool;

(*g*) who its directors are;

(*h*) what the amount involved is and when and how much was actually paid so far; and

(*i*) what the financial position of this particular firm is and what the dividend paid last year was ?

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on page 1163 infra.

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Sudarsan Oil Mills, Limited, was started on 30th November 1945.. Its present financial position is sound. Information regarding its latest dividend is not available.

(c) A loan of Rs. 10 lakhs was sanctioned on 17th June 1948.

(d) The Directors are—

(1) Sri B. Venkatrama Reddi.
(2) ,, E. V. Narasa Reddi.
(3) ,, T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.
(4) ,, B. Adinarayana Reddi.
(5) ,, M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
(6) ,, R. Dasaratharama Reddi.
(7) ,, B. Rama Reddi.
(8) ,, T. Pattabirama Reddi.
(9) ,, T. N. Raghunatha Reddi.
(10) ,, Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Government Director).

(e) The loan has to be repaid in twenty annual instalments and the first instalment has to be repaid only on 1st June 1950.

(f) The question of starting a cement factory at Kurnool is still under consideration. The Government have agreed to take up to 51 per cent of the shares of the Company subject to certain conditions.

(g) The matter is under consideration.

(h) & (i) Do not arise.

Rice ration shops in Kancheepuram.

112 Q.—SRI A. KUPPUSWAMY NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) on what basis the rice ration shops in Kancheepuram town, Chingleput district, were selected;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ration shopkeepers of relief shops submitted a representation to him in Madras on 3rd December 1948 that suitable new persons should be selected ;

(c) on what basis the officials responsible for the selection of shops, select persons ;

(d) whether the resolution sent by the Town Congress Committee in regard to the selection of ration shops was brought to the notice of the Government ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that a majority of ration shops were given to those having H licence?

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A.—(a) Forty-three ration shops were selected for Kancheepuram town on the basis of 500 cards per shop. These shops have been distributed at the rate of one shop for each ward while the thickly populated wards have been allotted one or more additional shops.

(b) No.

(c) With reference to the instructions issued to Collectors, the selection was made by the officials concerned in the following order of preference:—

(1) Existing relief shopkeepers who have no previous bad record;

(2) Co-operative Stores and ex-ration shopkeepers who have no previous bad record; and

(3) H licensees (licensees under the Madras Foodgrains Control Order), Harijans and Evacuees.

(d) Yes ; and a reply sent to the President, Town Congress Committee.

(e) No. Only 13 out of the 43 are H licensees.

Preparation of electoral rolls.

113 Q.—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the electoral rolls on the basis of adult franchise have been prepared and if so, when the copies of the draft electoral rolls will be made available to the public for purchase?

A.—The preparation of the manuscript electoral rolls is nearing completion, but their printing may take till the end of June next to complete. Printed copies of these preliminary rolls will be made available for purchase at the time of the statutory publication of the rolls under the new Electoral Law which will be enacted by the Union and Provincial Legislatures under the new Constitution.

Supply of polished rice.

114 Q.—SRI A. KUPPUSWAMI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether the Government propose to supply to the public polished rice through the ration shops ?

A.—The standard of polish required for rice for supply through ration shops is normal single polish. The Government do not propose to supply rice of a higher degree of polish than this.

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Setting up of Food Committees

115 *Q.*—SRI A. KUPPUSWAMI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the concerned heads of departments regarding the procedure to be followed in the setting up of the various Food Committees;

(*b*) whether the Government have received any reports from the mufassal that responsible local organizations were not either consulted or taken into account by the respective local officials in their setting up of Food Committees ; and

(*c*) whether the Government have received any such reports from the Kancheepuram Town Congress Committee and if so, what the action taken on them is ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have not received any such report except from the President, Town Congress Committee, Kancheepuram, which is to the effect that the local Town Congress Committee was not consulted, while the non-official members for the local Rationing Advisory Committee were selected. The Collector of Chingleput was directed to take note of this complaint and take such action as was called for.

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE PREMIER OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

12 noon. MR. SPEAKER:—" I hope the House would remember that a condolence resolution was passed by this House on the death of Her Excellency Srimathi Sarojini Naidu. I have received a reply from the Hon. Premier of the United Provinces. It reads—

' My dear Shri Pillai,

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your kind message of sympathy on the sad demise of Her Excellency Shrimati Sarojini Naidu. Her death has left a great void in the public life of the country. This Province in particular will ever cherish her memory as an illustrious personality with profound esteem and affection. We are very grateful for your kind thoughts at this hour of sorrow.

Yours sincerely,
G. B. PANT '."

III.—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

DEMAND X—LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, I move—

' that on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,63,600 under Demand X—Legislative Bodies.'

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" Sir, this is a very important Demand as regards the Members of this House and their privileges and conveniences. The salary of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, President and Deputy President are covered by this Demand. Their travelling and daily allowances are also covered by this Demand. I do hope that hon. Members appreciate the increase in their travelling allowance and daily allowance, during the course of the year, as promised by the Leader of the House in the last budget session. The most important item in this Demand is the Elections for Legislatures for which in the Budget estimate for 1949–50 we have shown a provision of Rs. 19·37 lakhs. In the revised estimates for election for 1948–49, we have taken Rs. 21·72 lakhs for preparation of electoral rolls, etc. I take this opportunity of telling the House how the preparation of electoral rolls has gone on in the various parts of this Presidency. Many questions were raised with regard to this preparation some time ago, and it is but right that I take the House into confidence and say at what stage the rolls are. Doubts were raised some time ago that the electoral rolls that were being prepared in our Province did not take full advantage of the adult franchise. From the reports received from the Collectors, it will be seen that the percentage is very good. The figures are—

The Nilgiris	49·3 per cent.
Nellore	51·4 ,,
North Arcot	45·8 ,,
Anantapur	48·5 ,,
Cuddapah	49·1 ,,
Guntur	51·0 ,,
Tirunelveli	43·7 ,,
Ramnad	47·5 ,,
Malabar	45·9 ,,
South Arcot	48·0 ,,
Chittoor	47·0 ,,
Salem	47·3 ,,
Tiruchirappalli	47·1 ,,
Krishna	51·4 ,,
Chingleput	42·7 ,,
Mathurai	46·4 ,,
Bellary	46·3 ,,
Coimbatore	44·1 ,,
Madras	41·7 ,,
East Godavari	50·8 ,,
West Godavari	50·6 ,,
Vizagapatnam	49·6 ,,
South Kanara	43·2 ,,
Tanjore	48·1 ,,
Kurnool	45·5 ,,

" The total for the Presidency is 47·5 per cent.

This is not a bad record. This represents almost the final position in this Province as regards the enumeration of voters. It will be

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seen that the percentage of enumeration varied from 41·7 in Madras City to 51·4 in Nellore and Krishna. The number of persons enumerated in the entire Province is 25,749,856 which is 48 per cent of the total estimated population, i.e., the population according to the 1941 Census plus eight per cent. We have taken credit for the subsequent annual increase.

" The registration of voters on the basis of adult suffrage has also been recently completed in the Cochin and Travancore States. It is better that we compare ourselves with other States. In Cochin the percentage of voters to the population is 51·2 and that for Travancore State works out to only 45·4. It was recently reported in the Press that in United Provinces there are about 27,200,000 voters on the basis of adult franchise. This works out to only 45·8 per cent of the total estimated present population in that Province. The percentage of enumeration obtained in this Province, is therefore much higher than what has been obtained in the Travancore State and in the United Provinces.

" According to the 1931 Census figures, the number of persons above the age of 20 in the Madras Presidency was 51·82 per cent of the total population. The age group figures were not tabulated for the 1941 census. Deducting the proportionate number of persons in the age group 20-21, the number of persons above the age of 21 in 1931 was about 49·9 per cent of the population, or roughly 50 per cent which gives a correct estimate of the percentage of the adult population to the total population. For the purpose of registration as voters under the New Constitution it is laid down that a person should not only be an adult but that he should not also be disqualified otherwise than on account of lack of citizenship, non-residence, conviction, etc. Therefore the population eligible for enrolment as voters should normally be something less than 50 per cent of the total population. In this Province 48 per cent of the total population have been enumerated. This approximates very closely to the normal percentage and it can therefore be claimed that the work of enumeration has been done on the whole with commendable accuracy and no large numbers of eligible voters have been omitted to be enumerated. It may also be mentioned that the draft rolls prepared on the basis of this enumeration are not final. They will in due course be published statutorily as the preliminary electoral roll under the New Electoral Law to be enacted under the New Constitution. According to the prescribed procedure, wide publicity will then be given of such publication, and claims and objections will be invited within a stipulated time after the publication. Qualified persons who have now been omitted to be enrolled can then put in their claims and have their names included in the list of additions and corrections to be prepared after the hearing of claims and objections. The position as given by the final roll, i.e., the preliminary roll with the list of additions and corrections will be statutorily the final one on which the first elections under the New Constitution will be conducted.

" After the work of enumeration of voters in the Province was over, the preparation of the manuscript rolls was taken up and has

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been completed in all areas in the Province except in Madras City and in the Salem, Mangalore and Udipi Municipalities. In Madras City, the work is expected to be completed by about the end of April 1949 and even earlier in the municipalities mentioned above. As the paper required for printing the rolls is not immediately available, the printing of the rolls has not commenced. The first lot of consignment of the paper from Europe is expected to arrive in the Madras Harbour on the 10th April. Thereafter, it will have to be distributed to the Collectors who will supply the paper to the private Presses selected for printing the rolls. The printing of the rolls is expected to commence in the third week of April and to go on for about 5 months. The printing of the electoral rolls in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam may be completed by about September 1949. As regards the Kannada rolls, there is an appreciable deficit in the printing capacity in Kannada in this Province. The Mysore Government who were requested to give a list of Presses in that State to which the work may be entrusted have stated that those Presses will be required for printing the rolls relating to that State. Therefore, the entire Kannada rolls will have to be printed in the local printing Presses and they may take another two months for completing the work. In Malayalam also there is an appreciable deficit in the printing capacity in this Province, but it is anticipated that the work can also be entrusted to Presses in Cochin and Travancore. The replies of these Governments in this matter are awaited. In any case, these rolls also can be completely printed by the Presses in this Province if they are given an additional two months' time. The entire draft rolls of this Province will thus be completely ready before the end of this calendar year, 1949.

" The total number of voters in the electoral rolls in force relating to the territorial constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly under the existing Constitution is 7,978,512. The number of voters in the draft electoral rolls under the New Constitution is 25,749,856. The electorate under adult franchise is therefore well over three times the electorate under the existing Constitution. The total cost of preparing the rolls on the basis of adult franchise has been estimated at about Rs. 57 lakhs as follows:—

	RS.
Expenditure in 1948-49—	
(i) by authorities other than the Superintendent, Government Press	19,00,000
(ii) by the Superintendent, Government Press ..	1,21,000
Expenditure in 1949-50—	
Paper	6,50,000
Printing	24,62,150
Staff and sundry items	6,00,000
Total ..	57,33,150
	or about
	Rs 57 lakhs.

After the rolls are prepared, the question of delimitation of constituencies has to be taken up. According to the New Constitution, this House has to approve the delimitation of constituencies. Previously it was done by the Secretary of State. Hereafter, it will be one of the privileges of this House to approve the delimitation of the constituencies and also pass the Delimitation Bill. That item also has been put under this Demand. Since this is a very important demand as regards Members of this House, I request the Leader of the Opposition to see that no cut motion is moved under this Demand. He can speak and raise any issues without actually moving a cut motion. That will be in consonanace with the dignity of the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Motion moved—

' that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,63,600 under Demand X—Legislative Bodies '."

12-15 p.m. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Why should we give up the usual method of dealing with this Demand, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member is not bound not to move any cut motion."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, after all this is a token cut and we have been following the practice and convention of withdrawing the cut motion. Why should we deviate from the usual practice in this particular case? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" It is merely a request from the Hon. the Leader of the House. If any Member insists on moving the cut motion, of course, I will allow and I do not want to stand in the way."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I may submit that the Government of India also this year are not having the cut motion in any Demand."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Whether they have it or not, if any Member wants to move, I am going to allow it. But it is only a request by Hon. Finance Minister to the Members of the Opposition not to move formally the cut motion. Without moving the cut motion, they may say whatever they want to say. If any Member insists on moving it, I will have to allow him to speak first. But it should only be by unanimous consent of the House the procedure suggested can be followed. If the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition does not want to move and if any other Member insists on moving the cut motion, I will have to allow him to move it."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" It is a convention. It is true that we have been not allowing every Member to move his cut motion. But you, Mr. Speaker, have been following a different method. You have been asking Members who have given notice of cut motions to speak on the one cut

motion moved by the first mover. That convention has been followed and I do not believe that any useful purpose will be served by our giving up that convention. We cannot be going on changing conventions from time to time. That is my submission."

MR. SPEAKER:—" It is merely a request. I wish to know whether the hon. the Leader of the Opposition is moving the cut motion. If he is not moving it and if any other Member wants to move it, I shall let him do so."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am moving the cut motion. I may say, at the very outset, that I quite appreciated the suggestion made by the Leader of the House, and I was not for moving any cut motion. I am still of the same view, but because of what has happened—and I do not think much of it—I am only formally moving the cut motion which stands in my name. In these matters, there is no question of principle and, after all, the House does not lose anything by adopting the suggestion put forward by the Leader of the House. However, under the circumstances, I formally move the cut motion which stands in my name—

' that the allotment of Rs. 28,63,600 for Legislative Bodies be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" Sir, at the outset, I want to give expression to my high appreciation of the impartial, dignified way in which and the suave manner with which you have been carrying on the proceedings of this august House. (Hear, hear.) Sir, the Chair which you have been adorning for the last three years has added lustre to its dignity and impartiality, by your conduct of the affairs of the House. The rulings which you have been giving, I may say, have constituted themselves into worthy precedents that will be followed gladly and cheerfully by posterity. Though, here and there, one or two Members might have demurred, your rulings have always been taken in a cheerful and delightful spirit by the Members of this House. I am voicing forth, in this matter, the universal feelings of the Members of the House, to whatever party or section they may belong. Sir, we know that the rulings which you have been giving are the result of hard work and deep thinking on your part. You have spared no pains to guide the deliberations of the House along right channels and I know, as one who has travelled in different parts of the country, that your rulings are appreciated in the other parts of the country as well. Therefore, Sir, you are entitled to an ample measure of high tribute which I want, at the beginning, to be placed on record. (' Hear, hear.')

" Sir, this House is the House of the representatives of the people of this Province who are sovereign under the independence which we have achieved. Therefore, this House represents the sovereign authority of the people. so far as provincial matters are concerned. So, I say that this House has the highest importance in the matter of administration and in the matter of formulation of policy and in every other matter that concerns

the Province. Hence, it is only reasonable and fair that this Legislative Department ought to be and must be constituted into a separate department and placed under the headship of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. I need not labour this point of making the Speaker the head of this department because the importance of the Speaker of such a popular and representative Assembly is accepted on all hands in all parts of the world, where democracy is functioning. But, what I insist upon is that this department should be really constituted and formed into a *separate* department. When we consider the dignity and the importance of this august House, it is not at all reasonable that it should be dovetailed into another Secretariat and made a part of the Chief Secretariat, as it is at present. Sir, this House and this whole department, under your guidance, must maintain their independence and dignity. Therefore, it is necessary that it should be constituted into a separate department. I do not think that this is a controversial matter and I hope that the authorities concerned will take this suggestion of mine in all earnestness and give effect to it as soon as possible and, if possible, even before the end of this financial year, so that at the beginning of the next year, this may be an accomplished fact. I appeal to the Leader of the House to take the initiative in this matter at once, with his usual accommodating nature and reasonable temper of mind, and see that this reform, which is long overdue, is effected.

"Then, Sir, in keeping with the above suggestion, I would say that the Secretary of the Legislative Department must be raised to the status of the other departmental Secretaries. This question was taken up more than 30 months ago. The Leaders of the House sat together once and they submitted a memorandum to the authorities. If I remember right, Sir, the Premier at that time also said that he would consider this matter favourably. But it has not been considered so far and I do not know at what stage it is. This is also a reform which is long overdue—in keeping with the dignity of the House and with every other reasonable consideration—and must be effected.

"Then, I come to another important matter. When I am speaking of the Secretary, I want to mention another very important matter and that is with regard to the reporters of this department. Sir, I have been to several places in our country and whenever I have contacted people who are in need of such reporters, I have heard them speak very highly of the efficiency of the Madras reporters. They have been requesting me to see whether I cannot recruit for them any reporters from our Province. That has been my experience. From the way in which these reporters are carrying on their work, I for one, cannot help falling in with the suggestion made in the other Provinces, i.e., that our reporters are considered really the most efficient ones in the country. But, Sir, what is their position in this Province? Their scale of pay is, according to the budget figures, Rs. 120 to Rs. 250. It is very niggardly, considering the nature of the work they are performing. Now, for the information of the

House as well as yourself, I shall give certain figures of the salaries which are being paid to such reporters in the other Provinces and you may compare those figures with those obtaining in our Province, so far as the reporters are concerned. In the Central Government in New Delhi, these reporters are being paid Rs. 450 to Rs. 750; in Bombay, our neighbouring Province, their pay is Rs. 200 to Rs. 400; in Bengal it is Rs. 250 to Rs. 350; in the Punjab it is Rs. 300 to Rs. 450; in Assam it is Rs. 300 to Rs. 400; in Madras, as I already stated, it is Rs. 120 to Rs. 250. Even the maximum salary here is one-third of that in New Delhi. It is very unreasonable to put the most efficient reporters of the country in such a poor scale as this. We are also, on account of this fact, serving under a handicap. Here the reporters are being trained under your guidance and they pick up the work and then, naturally, they go to pastures new.' (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'and more accommodating.')"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, it is a fact."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"They go to other Provinces. They leave their own Province which they are anxious to serve under reasonable conditions."

MR. SPEAKER:—"In the Central Assembly, most of the reporters are from our Province."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Yes, I see them. Most of the reporters in the Central Assembly are from Madras. Why should we lose the services of these efficient people? Of course, we must also share them with the Central Assembly, but first we must take care of ourselves and must do everything to retain their services here. What I ask is only very very reasonable. The other Provinces are giving much more than what we have been giving to our reporters.

"I spoke of a handicap. Now, these reporters are being trained for a number of years and then they find no reasonable remuneration for their work. At times, they work day and night and it is very exacting work. It is not less exacting than the work of any other such people in any other part of the country and yet, their services are not being appreciated. Therefore, at the very first opportunity, they take leave of you and go to the Central Government and even to other Provinces. That is the state of affairs. Therefore, we lose the benefit of the training they have for a number of years in this Province. We must not really be the losers in this manner. Even here, Sir, if you take the case of the Press reporters, I know there are certain reporters, whose salaries are round about Rs. 1,000 and our reporters are not doing work which is in any way less important or less worthy or less exacting than the work done by our esteemed friends of the Press. Therefore, I hope, that as a reasonable gentleman, the Hon. Leader of the House, who is also the Finance Minister of the Province, will take this into serious consideration and see

12-30 p.m.

that this anomaly and this injustice are rectified forthwith, so that we can have the cheerful, willing and more efficient co-operation of this staff.

" Sir, then we come to ourselves, the Members of the House. In other Legislatures, the Members are provided with good and comfortable lounges and even their party rooms are really more comfortable and more humane than what we find here. On the other hand, here in our Legislature, whenever the Members want to take some rest when the House is sitting for a long time, the Members have simply to wander about in the verandahs of the House. Of course, there is one box on the western side of this House, which is called the strong box and that is being lumped by Members, because they do not get any other accommodation elsewhere. Some Members squat there and get their inspiration—it is fortunate that a few Members get inspiration from that strong box—and other Members seeing that, want to have the same privilege, but they are denied, and when two or three Members sit upon that box, other Members have to stand round this box. You can see that this happens every day and that is the position of hon. Members of this House. Therefore, Sir, as a civilized Government, they ought to have taken note of these long long ago and provided Members with a good lounge.

" Then, Sir, I want to refer to one or two things which personally relate to you, Mr. Speaker. Of course, I would not like to say these things when you are occupying the Chair, but I cannot help it, because it is a matter of justice and also a matter relating to the dignity of the House and not to you personally. Some three years ago, it was proposed that you, the Speaker of the House, should make a trip to Great Britain. (The Hon. Speaker called upon the Deputy Speaker to take the Chair.) No, no, Sir, I would very much wish you to occupy the Chair and since you have been occupying the Chair, you should not be coerced to vacate it in view of what I am going to say.

" Sir. some three years ago, it was proposed that you, the Speaker of this House, should make a trip to Great Britain mainly and to some other foreign countries. That was proposed not as a pleasure trip. All the Members of the House, and also the Premier knew how assiduously you have been labouring to give proper guidance to the Members of the House and how day in and day out you have been pouring over books and authorities to find out what shall be the correct procedure for our House to follow in regard to various matters. But, it was also felt at the same time that a mere bookish knowledge of this sort would not be sufficient and that what you can get in a few minutes or hours by personal touch cannot be obtained or achieved by pouring over the books for months and years. That is a fact which cannot be gainsaid. Even a few minutes of personal contact is able to enlighten us in a much different and more desirable manner than our going through books in a laborious manner. Then, Sir, when we are building up precedents now, we want to be on the safest and

most reasonable ground and it was why the trip was proposed. I may also say with some amount of authority that the then Premier promised that the matter also will be considered sympathetically any I say this. . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Consider! "

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Yes, sympathetically and favourably and we were also under the impression that the matter was considered and we even thought that we had to miss the company of our Speaker for a few months as a result of that promise of favourable consideration of the question. But, I hope, at least now, even at this late hour, that suggestion must be put through and you must really go and see how the other democracies are functioning in the matter of preliminary procedure, come back and guide us so that our Province might be the envy, if possible, of other Provinces and also of other foreign countries in this world and it is worth doing. A paltry sum of Rs. 10,000 or even Rs. 15,000 is nothing when compared to the benefits which we shall derive from such a trip. (N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur: 'Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000?') I say even Rs. 20,000 is a paltry affair when compared to the benefit which will accrue from that trip.

" Then, Sir, I want to make another suggestion. In keeping with the dignity that is attached to the Chair, you must be provided with a special dress. While the Mayor of Madras is wearing a special Mayoral robe, we find that our Speaker is not wearing such a special dress. This body which is of supreme importance in the Province, to have a Speaker who looks like an ordinary man, is not really in keeping with the dignity attached to the Chair of this House. (Laughter.) Therefore, I request that this matter also may be taken up seriously by the Government. . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Is it to be taken seriously by the Speaker, or by the Government? "

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" By the Government, Sir, because, unfortunately all these things are in the hands of the Government. In this connexion, I want to make one suggestion. At least the matter of the salary of the Speaker, should be above discussion in this House and it should be treated on a par with the salary and the expenditure on the Governor's household. (Hear, hear.) That is the thing I wanted to suggest and it is for that reason at the outset I agreed not to move the motion. In that connexion, if I have not mentioned that, it does not mean that I value the matter any the less. Sir, when I was speaking about the Speaker—the Chair—I wanted to say that, but I purposely kept it to the last, so that it may be given the greatest importance due to the subject. But, however, since some hon. Members whispered that into my ears. I wish to refer to that Sir, your Deputy Speaker has been ably and worthily seconding you in all matters (Hear, hear) and a meed of praise is undoubtedly due to her and we want to place on record our appreciation

of the worthy manner in which she has been conducting the proceedings of the House in your absence. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, it is, when I was mentioning about your salary, I wanted to club your salary with the salary of the Deputy Speaker and also that of the President and the Deputy President for that matter, because on principle when once they are elected as Speaker, Deputy Speaker, President and Deputy President, they ought to be above discussion. Moreover, even in the matter of ruling, the rule is, we should not question your rulings, but we must obey your rulings and when that is the position with regard to your rulings which are of great importance, it is but reasonable that your salary ought not to be a matter of discussion in the House and that again, Sir, is required by the dignity of the House and by the dignity of the high office which you are adorning.

" Sir, the other matter I wish to refer is, when the Members of this Hon. House go to the library and out of curiosity or out of love for more edification, they want a book on any parliamentary procedure, almost invariably the reply that they get is, the book is with the Speaker. I am not complaining against you, Sir, but what I am coming to is this. The Speaker must be provided with a separate library of his own consisting of all important books on Parliamentary Procedure, so that the Members also will have the benefit of ready reference whenever they want to refer to any such matters.

" I want to refer to another matter. It looks rather awkward for me to mention that. I have found during my visits to your room, that even in the small matter of telephone calls, you are allowed only 60 calls, whereas there is no such limit on the calls in respect of the Ministers. Over and above all that, Sir. . ."

MR. SPEAKER.—" In the residence."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Yes, Sir. I do not know whether there is any such restriction on the calls of the Ministers' telephones which are installed in their residences. It is no doubt a small matter, but this should be treated at least on a par with that of the Ministers and this invidious distinction should not have been made and I should have had no occasion to refer to this petty matter in the House when we are concerned with other important matters.

" Coming, Sir, to the question of retrenchment, I have already stated that the Legislative Secretariat must be constituted into a separate department and that it must be independent of the other department as far as possible. In this connexion, I want to make an appeal to the Hon. the Leader of the House, the Finance Minister and that is, he should not allow this axe of retrenchment which he is holding aloft to fall upon this department which is already starved of proper staff and adequate means.

" Then, Sir, in regard to the question of the preparation of the electroral rolls, I find, that the figures he has given for the Madras City, are the lowest, that is 41·7 per cent or so out of the

total population. I do not know how it is that Madras City happens to be the lowest. As a matter of fact, it is here that the facilities for enrolment must have been much more than in the rural areas and in that case, how is it that the percentage of voters enrolled here in the capital City of the Province has fallen to such a low figure as 40 per cent? Perhaps the people who have not been counted would be the slum-dwellers and other poor people who have not been taken proper care of. There is such a suspicion and if that were true, then every effort must be made to bring those people also on the rolls. It should be easy for the Government in the capital to achieve the highest figure in the City instead of this low figure of 40 per cent. In this connexion, I want to refer to another point. The Hon. Leader of the House spoke of having the rolls printed in the various languages of the Province, but he has not mentioned anything about having them printed in the localities concerned in the Urdu language. In this connexion, you must know that there are a large number of people who have got Urdu as their mother-tongue in this Province and so the rolls pertaining to their localities must be printed in that language as well.

" I think, Sir, I shall stop here. Once again I appeal to the Government to constitute the Legislative Department into a separate department with you, Mr. Speaker, as the head of that department."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I wish to express my regret at the Government not having accepted our proposal to send you on a trip to England to study the parliamentary system there. We have been urging this for the past three years but the Government have paid no heed to it. When the Government are incurring vast expenditure on unremunerative schemes why should they be reluctant to spend a small sum of ten thousand rupees on the Speaker's visit to foreign lands, which will not prove a waste. Since the Government have now an aircraft of their own, namely, the ' Hanuman ' it will cost the Exchequer even less if this plane is placed at the disposal of the Speaker for a short time. I take it that the ' Hanuman ' is capable of flying to London? (A voice: ' Yes.') Then the problem becomes very easy. I should like our Speaker to spend this summer in England so that he may be available here for the next session. You, Mr. Speaker, are very well-versed in the procedure and practice of the House of Commons, as you have made a deep study of the same through the medium of books and what is necessary is to imbibe the atmosphere of the Mother of Parliaments, which it is not possible to do by reading books." 12-45 p.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Wet atmosphere! "

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" England would not be wet in May and June. During these months it is usually very pleasant there. There will be no difficulty with regard to making arrangements for our Speaker's meals for he is a non-vegetarian. On a previous occasion when there was a proposal to send the

former Speaker, Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, to London, some difficulties were apprehended because he was a vegetarian. But, our present Speaker, being a non-vegetarian, will not experience any difficulty. When the Speaker returns to us after spending two months in Britain, I feel that his subsequent rulings will even excel those with which he has enlightened us in the past. Besides, he will insist on the Government regulating their work with greater system, method and precision. I have alluded to this fact before that it is essential that the work of this House should be arranged in a more methodical manner. It is not infrequent to find the order of business set down in the agenda to be suddenly changed, with the consequence that Members have to speak on the subject without due preparation. Further it has been our unfortunate experience that a Bill after introduction and after discussions is suddenly deferred and some other measure taken up for consideration. You would recall, Mr. Speaker, how the Zamindari Abolition Bill was put aside after discussion had proceeded thereon for several days and that discussions on the aforesaid Bill was resumed only some months later, after the Members had forgotten the trend of the previous deliberations. I wish to know whether such changes in the programme are common in the House of Commons? Much more can be learnt by personal contact and by the exchange of ideas than through the medium of books. I therefore hope that the Government will place the 'Hanuman' at the disposal of our Speaker for his visit to the United Kingdom.

"The other point on which I wish to dwell to-day is the necessity to give greater facilities to the women members of this House in the matter of participation in its discussions. There is a persistent feeling prevalent among women legislators that they are not being given due chances in this regard. It has not been unusual for the time-limit to be reduced when the turn has come for women Members to speak."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is a serious aspersion on the Chair."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Sir, I do not wish to cast any aspersion on the Chair. The Chair, no doubt, does not discriminate between individuals, but so far as women as a class are concerned, there is a general feeling prevalent, among men that it should suffice if women are given just a few chances. No doubt women are few in number in this House, but the fact cannot be ignored that they represent half the nation. I wish, Sir, to be treated like a man and to be given the same facilities to express my views as are being acorded to the men Members. The other women legislators on the other side of the House should also be afforded greater opportunity for participation in the proceedings of this House. Four days were allotted for general discussion on the Budget. If on each day two women members were allowed to speak, eight women would have participated in the discussions. I hope, you will give them more chances in future."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the hon. lady member want that if four days are allotted for discussion, two days should be allotted for lady members?"

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"No that is not what I want. All that I desire is that more chances should be given to the women members and that in future on each of the four days allotted for general discussion on the Budget, two women be allowed to speak. I know you are guided by the Government Whip who determines the speakers."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But, I am not bound by the Government Whip in regard to this matter."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"In that case I would appeal to you to give greater encouragement to women who have been suppressed in the past. Moreover it must be remembered that in view of the forthcoming extension of the franchise to all adults, irrespective of sex, in the new India pregnant with dynamic possibilities, women's voice will play a large part in shaping the nation's destiny."

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is why I have allowed the hon. lady member more than five minutes."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"My other request to you, Mr. Speaker, is to visit the Ladies' Room and see whether it is a suitable place for women M.L.As. What has been assigned to women members is not a room but just a portion of a veranda, which has been improvised into a room. Since its sides have been blocked up, this place is lacking in proper ventilation and lighting. As for the lounge sofa with which this room is furnished, it is in such an appalling condition that I pity those who use it. Our other grievance to which I alluded last year also is that crowds of men congregate just in front of the Ladies' Room and block our passage from that room to the Assembly Hall."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What can the Government do in this matter?"

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of information, Sir. Hon. Members of this House congregate there for official purpose." (Laughter.)

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"No, Sir, it is not for any official purpose that they congregate there. Either another room should be found for women M.L.As. or the existing room should be extended and provided with a different entrance. Coming now to the question of dress regulations for this House, I am surprised how the Hon. the Leader of the House gave us the impression the other day that he did not attach any importance to this question. If he is really indifferent to sartorial matters, why is it that he comes to this House sometimes clad in a nice 'sherwani', at another time in a bush-shirt and yet another time in a lounge suit? There can be no gainsaying the fact that

the mode of one's dress has some bearing on the individuality of a person, and that a distinctive dress has to be worn for the maintenance of the dignity of certain important offices. Hence it is that I have urged the need for providing you, Mr. Speaker, with a suitable robe. Yesterday the members of the Egyptian Delegation were observing the proceedings of this House from the gallery above and they would have noted that our Speaker is without a robe. Foreigners attach much importance to dress. Now that India has attained independence, she has to take such steps as would create an impression on foreign visitors to this land. Therefore our Speaker should be provided with a distinctive robe in keeping with his status and dignity. As regards the dress regulations for the Members of this House, I had drawn your attention to this sometime ago and I am glad that you referred the matter to the Speaker of the House of Commons. In reply to your cable, the Speaker of the House of Commons seems to have mentioned two important factors that should govern the choice of his apparel, namely, climate and the civilization of the country. To these I would add another factor and that is the presence of women in the House. Gone are the days when men alone thronged the Legislative Assembly. To-day some women also fill its Benches. Having regard to this, it is desirable that shirtless attendance on the part of men members in this House must be prohibited. (Laughter.)

"I should now like to draw attention to the desirability of providing better facilities for the Press. Some time ago I requested the Government to make available to Press the other gallery also that is now reserved for Government officials because the Reporters huddled as they are at present in the small space allotted to them, find it very difficult to carry on their work. The Fourth Estate in the Realm should not be neglected but should be afforded due facilities for the discharge of their onerous and responsible duties.

"Before I conclude, I should like to say a few words on the preparation of electoral rolls. I am glad that this work has been progressing but the enumeration for Madras City is not satisfactory. In this connection, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Leader of the House to the fact that innumerable mistakes creep into the electoral rolls even at the final stage. I have had personal experience of this. Sometimes when the name of the voter is correct, that of his father is incorrectly recorded. Sometimes the name is spelt correctly in one language and incorrectly in another. Such mistakes creep in particularly because inexperienced boys are usually entrusted with the work of preparing the electoral rolls. This work should be placed in the hands of responsible and experienced officers. The electoral rolls should be prepared in Urdu also for the benefit of the Urdu-speaking Muslims. The Hon. the Leader of the House referred to paper scarcity in the matter of the preparation of the rolls. Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramayya had also stated some time ago that paper shortage might delay the holding of elections in this country. When the need for paper is so acute I cannot understand why

there is such waste of paper in Government departments. Just as while people are starving, there is an appalling waste of food at parties, at a time when paper is so urgently needed, I find the Government departments indulging in considerable waste of this commodity. Therefore, I request the Government to decrease their consumption of paper."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"On a point of information, Sir, the hon. Lady Member suggested that the Speaker may be sent to England in our 'Hanuman'. I desire to know whether it is in good condition. And secondly I wish to know whether she meant that along with the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, the President and Deputy President should go, so that no additional expenditure may be incurred."

MR. SPEAKER:—"That point will be answered in the reply. Motion moved—

'That the allotment of Rs. 28,63,600 under Demand X—Legislative Bodies be reduced by Rs. 100'."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of a cut motion to suggest that the department of the Legislature should be separated from the Secretariat. The Leader of the Opposition has spoken about it. I am afraid that year after year when we discuss this particular Demand it is not given the importance due to it. I cannot understand why when we are working as a Parliament in this Province we should not adopt all the parliamentary practices that obtain in the House of Commons, why we should not develop conventions and adopt necessary reforms that will add to the dignity of this House. This Chamber has not the appearance of a Parliament House. It looks like a school room, or to give it a big name, it looks like a college class-room. It is high time it is given a decent appearance. The corridors are so open that anybody can stand near the door. Even in the Central Assembly it is impossible for any visitor to come anywhere near the corridor. There, a visitor has to stay in the Visitors' Room and from there send for the particular member whom he wants to see. Visitors are not allowed to wander about anywhere near the precincts of the Parliament House. Sometimes it is very difficult to pass through some of these corridors here, as the passage is full of visitors loitering about. This may look a small matter but still it is very important. If this thing is attended to, it will certainly add to the dignity of the House.

"The Leader of the Opposition referred to the need for a lounge room for Members. Honourable Members of this House who attend the session of the Legislature sometimes need a place for some rest and relaxation. It should not be said that since they come to do work, there is no need for a lounge room. It is the duty of Government to give them every possible facility needed. So this subject should not be treated lightly. I endorse what the Leader of the Opposition said with regard to the official reporters. It is an open secret that all our best reporters leave us because they do not get sufficient encouragement here. They must be given adequate salary to encourage them to stay on here,

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so that the reporting of our proceedings may be continuously satisfactory and of high standard. The accommodation given to the Press reporters is not commensurate with the dignity of the House.

"Then, Sir, the accommodation for mufassal Members in the hostel, in the Government House, Mount Road, is not satisfactory. It is true that we have a big Government House, but for Members who wish to have family accommodation, there is no scope. I think it is high time that Government think of constructing cottages for families, just as we have in Delhi. For we see, of late, the House is sitting rather continuously, and so, Members may not like to live away from their family for long periods.

"I have been trying to secure a room for our Party, and in spite of the earnest efforts of the Speaker, we have been able to secure only a tiny room, which is not our own; for several people come there to use the telephone. So there is no privacy there—no facility of any kind. It is a tiny room; it can as well be called a cell in a jail. After saying that I would like to emphasize the need for a separate Secretariat for the Legislature. That is so in the Central Legislature, and that is so everywhere else. It is just possible the Leader of the House may not attach importance to this suggestion, as the proposal may cost some expenditure. But our Legislature should be in keeping with the House of Commons or the Central Legislature. The Legislature office is now working under the Chief Secretary. It should be given an independent status and it must function just like any other department of Government with a Secretary at its head, the Secretary being given the same status as any other Secretary to Government.

"I now come to elections. I may be permitted to say that we have rushed too early with adult suffrage. I wish the Constituent Assembly gave more thought to this question, as we do not have a sufficiently educated electorate. More than 1 per cent of the electorate is not literate, and so to adopt adult franchise is too hasty and premature. Adult franchise should be postponed for at least the next ten years, during which period every effort should be made to make all the people literate. Unless 90 per cent of our people are literate, we should not think of introducing adult franchise.

"Apart from this Sir, it is a cumbersome affair. It will be found to be a farce, as the result of election will not be to the satisfaction of the people, and the Legislature constituted under it will not be a satisfactory one. I am also of the opinion that the strength of the Legislature should not be increased to 500. Such a huge body cannot function satisfactorily. From what I find from my experience the strength of the House should not be more than 150 in our Province. Even 200, I fear, will be too large a number. So I wish the Constituent Assembly examines the whole question once again and see that the strength of the Provincial Legislature does not exceed 150 and that

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adult franchise is postponed for the next ten years. If they are not willing to give up adult franchise, the suggestion made by Babu Rajendra Prasad, to have an electoral college may be adopted. By this there may be some sort of sifting in the choice of representatives and thus a better and satisfactory class of representatives may finally come out. In the enrolment of voters that took place in our Province on the basis of adult franchise, I am afraid that in the absence of women enumerators, a large number of adult Muslim Gosha ladies must have been left out of enumeration. Then I would like to state that, if we prepare the electoral rolls now and the elections are held later than 1951 or 1952, the rolls will become obsolete. It has happened in recent times that, when elections were held for municipal councils on the basis of old electoral rolls, about 40 to 50 per cent of the voters were either dead or were not in the places mentioned in the electoral rolls. Elections held on the basis of obsolete electoral rolls will become a farce. While the rolls are kept ready now, it is very much better to revise and bring them up to date on the eve of elections. It is essential that electoral rolls for election are as up to date and perfect as possible.

"My hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, referred to the need for including the Urdu script also in publishing the names of voters in the electoral rolls, particularly in areas where the people's mother-tongue is Urdu. It may be said that the people know the regional language and that the names of voters are published in the regional language. I agree that it is necessary for every one to know the regional language. But that can be truthfully said five or ten years hence. As things stand at present, if there is an election in 1951 or 1952, the electoral rolls for it must be published in such a manner as to be useful to the voters and the candidates. Electoral rolls which do not contain the names in Urdu also will be useless to the Urdu-knowing people who do not know the regional language. It will become necessary to transliterate the Tamil or Telugu name into Urdu and that will be a tremendous task. It is a well-known fact that the language of the Muslims in the Andhra districts particularly, some districts of the Tamil Nad, and Madras City, is Urdu. It is absolutely necessary that in the electoral rolls for these areas, the names should be printed in Urdu side by side with Tamil or Telugu. This is a very necessary reform and I trust that the Government will incorporate it in the publication of the next rolls. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'Does the hon. Member want only the Muslim names to be printed in Urdu or the Hindu names also?') We are not having separate electorates; we are having joint electorates. Therefore all names should be printed in Urdu. Hereafter we will not have English. In the absence of English, people who do not know either Tamil or Telugu will be under a great handicap. Therefore all names, the names of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, etc., should be printed in Urdu also." 1-15 p.m.

*SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I fully associate myself with the remarks of the Leader of the

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Opposition regarding your excellent work as the Speaker of the House and that of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary in the discharge of their duties as officers of the Legislature Secretariat, I would like to make a few remarks regarding the need for some more fairplay in regard to the position occupied by the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of the Legislature. Their status has been made nearly equal to the status of a Secretary and Deputy Secretary to the Government. But what is the use of merely raising the status unless proper remuneration also is associated with it? I feel that the time has come when the question of revising the salaries of the Secretaries and the whole staff must be taken up immediately and some justice done to them. This Secretariat came into existence as long back as 1937. When it was first constituted, there was no data to guide the then Finance Minister in fixing the scales. Work in 1937 was fairly less compared with the work to-day. When Sri C. Rajagopalachariar was the Premier, surely we had fewer sittings. Now the Assembly is in session practically throughout the year, and many Legislative measures are being pushed forward. Every one of us is aware of the extraordinary increase in work that has been thrust upon the small Legislative Secretariat staff. To give them some reasonable relief from strain and overwork, it is necessary not only to increase the staff but also to raise their scales of pay in tune with the present times and to the level of the scales of their compeers in the Departments of the Secretariat. We feel that an unnecessary difference in pay is being perpetuated between the Secretariat Departments and the Legislature Secretariat. The post of the Superintendent, Cash and Current Section, in the Legislature is in the scale of Rs. 190—20—240, whereas the scale of the corresponding post in the Secretariat is Rs. 200—20—400. Why is this extraordinary difference between two officers who are having the same responsibility and doing the same amount of heavy work? I plead that this matter may be gone into by the Hon. Finance Minister and the Hon. Premier and the just grievances of the staff, though they may not be able to voice them, redressed with the kind intervention of the Chair.

"Secondly, I would like to point out that there is much difficulty for the Members in getting their travelling allowance from the office. The staff is very much overworked. In fact, the office is something like an omnibus service. So many sections are combined under one Superintendent. There are no separate Superintendents for cash and accounts, establishment, and current section. All these subjects are in a jumble. If these subjects are separated and each subject put under a separate superintendent, as is done in the Departments of the Secretariat, the work will become easier. The Hon. Finance Minister should see his way to raise the amount of imprest cash. I understand that it is absolutely inadequate to meet the demands of the 270 and odd Members. If it is raised to Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000, the travelling allowance bills can be passed immediately and payment made to the Members and the audit may be done by Accountant-General in due course.

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"Another point that I want to bring to the notice of this honourable House is with regard to the library. The Legislature Library caters to the needs of the 270 and odd Members of this and the Upper House. There is also a library in the Secretariat. The duties in the Legislature Library are equally onerous as those in the Secretariat Library. So many Members ask for this book and that book for reference. The Librarian is extremely active from morning 10 o'clock to evening 6 or 7 o'clock. Therefore I do not see why the salary of the Legislature Librarian should not be raised to the same level as that of the Secretariat Librarian.

"I have myself seen the rooms that are allotted to the various parties and to the Lady Members. When the Lady Members left, I took the permission of the woman waiter to go inside and saw the room. It is really horrid that such a small room should have been allotted to the hon. Lady Members of this House. I pray that immediate steps be taken to provide the Lady Members with a spacious room and better facilities."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch-2-30 p.m.)

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, permit me to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my leader with regard to the way in which you have been conducting the proceedings of this House. Sir, I have got to record, on behalf of my party, our deep appreciation of the way in which you have maintained the dignity of this House. One of the hon. Friends of my Party the other day said that there is no Democracy working in this Province. Whether it is working in this Province or not, we are fully aware of the fact, Sir, that there is Democracy in its highest sense, working within the four corners of this House. You have maintained that Democracy, that liberty of speech, and I may assure the House that you have never allowed that Democracy to degenerate into mobocracy and the liberty to speech into licence. Therefore, Sir, we are happy in that direction and we do understand your anxiety to raise the level and dignity of this House to that of the House of Commons and you have, by your very wise rulings, impressed upon the Members of the House the way in which they should conduct themselves, particularly when they are in your presence.

"The second point which I should like to refer and to which reference has already been made by several hon. Members is with regard to the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature. Sir, you are aware that this Secretariat was constituted in the year 1937 and in the meantime the work of the Legislature has enormously increased and expanded. Our Legislature has become almost like the American mass production factory, producing several measures and legislations for this Province and naturally, Sir, as a result of that, the work of the Secretariat has enormously increased, but side by side, the staff of the Secretariat has not been proportionately increased. Therefore, Sir, I would make

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an earnest appeal to the Hon. Leader of the House to take up this question once again and see whether he can expand the Secretariat and raise it, as has already been pointed out, to the level of an independent Department.

"Another important matter to which I should like to draw the attention of the Hon. Leader of the House is with regard to interpellations that are being raised on the floor of the House. There are short-notice questions; there are starred questions. When short-notice questions are given, they are given on important matters and I really do not understand why the Hon. Ministers should take more than four or five days to answer such questions. Secondly Sir, even with regard to starred questions, they are answered on the floor of the House only after three or four months. Starred questions are given on important matters of current topical interest and to elicit information from the Government as to the exact position where those matters stand. But if these questions are simply thrown on the Secretariat like the orphans of the desert, and if those questions are sent from department to department, by the time the answers reach this House, that very matter loses its importance and interest. Therefore, Sir, while you are trying to protect the liberties and privileges of the Members of this House, you should also use your influence, your good offices and your authority to see that our interpellations are answered as early as possible.

"Sir, you have yourself watched, times out of number, the answers that are given by the Hon. Ministers. Even to-day the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon was answering a question with regard to the constitution of Bench Magistrates. You have seen how unsatisfactory were the answers given by him. That only shows that they do not study the question properly. Some Secretary prepares the answer and gives it to the Minister. We are bringing these interpellations in this House to elicit information from the Government. If only the Hon. Ministers of this Government could study the procedure adopted in the House of Commons, they will know what is being done about these interpellations there. You give a short-notice question to-night and to-morrow morning it is answered in the House of Commons. You give a starred question and the answer is given to the Member within three or four days. But here, there are two months, three months and even four months delays. These are simply intolerable. We really do not know where we are. Therefore, Sir, I would make an appeal not only to you, but through you to the Hon. the Leader of the House to see that interpellations are answered properly and satisfactorily, by the Ministers who are directly concerned with them. It is no use one Minister when he is absent asking another Minister to read the reply. That Minister will simply look into the files, and look at this side and that, and the Hon. Leader of the House should come to his rescue at last and suggest to him to say 'Notice' or to ask the Member to put a separate question."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They were never relevant questions."

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Relevancy is a thing which is to be decided by the Speaker."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, the number of Ministerial replies, simply saying, 'Notice' in this House must be considerably higher than in any other House of Parliament or in any other Legislature of this country. Therefore, Sir, I request you to go into this matter, as the custodian of the liberties and privileges of this House and see that our privileges in this respect are safeguarded and that full, proper and satisfactory answers are given by the Ministers."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Chair cannot force the Minister to answer properly and satisfactorily. It is in the hands of the Members themselves."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, let the Hon. Leader of the House put his hand on his heart and say whether this morning the question about the Bench Magistrates has been answered properly and satisfactorily by the Minister. The Minister said that the Government have stopped the constitution of these Committees three years ago, but immediately an hon. Member got up and said that even yesterday he attended a meeting of that Committee."

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA:—"I also attended a meeting of the Committee last month, Sir."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"There is my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatanarayana who says that he has also attended a meeting of the Committee only last month. Let the Government come before the House with a definite and clear-cut answer as early as possible.

"I know, Sir, that in the early days of this Legislature, when the Bureaucratic Government was in power, whenever a question was put in this Assembly or an information was sought, a special message or a slip would go from the Government Member concerned, and immediately the answer will be received and all these red-tape procedure will be cut and the answer will be given on the floor of the House as early as possible. But it is not being done to-day."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They were important questions."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Whether important or unimportant, so far as the Member who puts that question is concerned, it is important to him. It was considered only from that aspect and the answer furnished immediately: whether it concerned one individual or one community it does not matter. When an interpellation is put, it must be answered as early as possible and the answer should be as satisfactory as possible.

"Then Sir, with regard to the reporters of our Legislature, several encomiums have been paid regarding the work of the

official reporters. But I would also like to make my own little contribution of appreciation to the reporters in general, and to the Press Reporters in particular, because now-a-days, the Press has become the first estate of the realm, instead of the fourth estate, which it was said to be before. We as the representatives of the people are trying to hold the mirror up to not nature as Shakespere would put it, but to public opinion. If the public opinion which is expressed through the representatives of the people is not properly and widely publicised, it is of no use at all. Therefore public opinion must assert itself in order that Democracy may function properly and I know that the Press of our Province is rendering a very valuable service towards the proper working of Democracy in this Province. Therefore, on behalf of my party and on behalf of the Members of this Hon. House, I pay a tribute to the Press for the way in which it has been contributing its mite for the development of Democracy in this Province.

"Sir, with regard to the Press reporters' room, it is situated in a forgotten corner of this building. There is a Congress Legislature Party room adjacent to this Chamber. That could have been given to the Press reporters, because that is not in use now. I would very much wish that the Press reporters' room is shifted to the Congress Legislature Party. If anybody goes to that room, he will be surprised at it, because it is almost opposite to the bath room."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is bath-room attached!"

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"If it is bath-room attached, I would have appreciated, but it is bath-room detached. (Laughter). Therefore, Sir, I want the Hon. Leader of the House to kindly go into the matter and see that some better accommodation is provided for them.

"Another important matter, which I have already raised in my last year's speech under this Demand is with regard to a Parliament House. Sir, I had an opportunity of visiting Ceylon recently, which is a small island country. It is a very small country, but if only the Hon. Leader of the House visits that place and sees for himself the Parliament House there, he would see the spacious lobbies of that beautiful House of Representatives in Colombo, and if he compares that with this Chamber, he would come to the conclusion that this is almost ante-deluvian. There is no lobby at all here. It is only a veranda."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Ours is only a Provincial Legislature, while Ceylon is a Dominion Parliament."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, compared with the size of Ceylon our Province is considerably bigger. This may be a Provincial Legislature, but it has also become very powerful and has risen in dignity and status. This Parliament

House was constructed during the time of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms and it has not been renovated since then. It was intended to accommodate only 65 members then, but now it has become like a cow-shed and is accommodating 250 members.

"Sir, daily there are about 400 visitors to the House to see how the representatives are carrying on the administration of the Province and they are being huddled together here and there or they have to stand and they are not able to follow the proceedings of the House. For us Members, Sir, there is a Pandora's box in the passage outside and even the Leader of the House whenever he comes there gets upon the box and takes his coffee sitting on the box. Is that the way, Sir, that we, the representatives of the people, should be treated. I say, Sir, that the Leader of the House should devote some more attention to these matters and provide us with some comforts and conveniences, so that whenever we want to relax we can go to a beautiful lounge as they have in Colombo parliamentary building. They have there a very beautiful canteen also. Here, Sir, we have a canteen. Outside the canteen it is said that it is only for the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. But we find everybody inside and there is no room for the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. Therefore, I would request the Hon. the Leader of the House, Sir, to address himself to this question and improve not only the living conditions of the hon. Members of the House but also give a parliamentary building in consonance with the dignity and status of our Assembly." 2-45 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I wish to remind hon. Members that there are a number of speakers who want to take part, and so I fix a time-limit of ten minutes for each speaker."

MR. L. C. PAIS:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Demand before us has a three-fold aspect, the legislative aspect, the financial aspect and the administrative aspect. I refer only to the legislative aspect and in this connexion I mention one or two matters. The first point, I wish to impress upon this House, is that in spite of the assurances given by the Government to bring in particular measures of legislation nothing has been done. There have been promises and undertakings on the floor of the House by responsible Ministers but in spite of them, they have taken no trouble to implement their promises and assurances. I shall refer for the present only to three items of promised legislation. The first is an amendment to the Prohibition Act with a view to give statutory recognition to the right of the Christians to the use of wine for sacrificial purposes; the second is legislation as regards ryotwari tenure; and the third is the promised legislation regarding amendment to the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts with a view to enlarge their powers.

"I come to the first point, viz., Legislation as regards mass wine. I may say at once, that we have been agitating for this legislation ever since the Prakasam Ministry came into power in 1946. The Archbishop of Madras sent a memorandum and there was a deputation also before Mr. Prakasam. Mr. Prakasam was in favour of conceding this demand but the Ministry soon went out

of office and the present Government came in. We reiterated our demand before the present Government. Let me read the proceedings, dated 23rd September 1947, when I raised the question on the floor of the House. I am quoting from my reported speech, pages 251–252 of Volume VI-4:

> *' . . . it may be necessary to observe that the Madras Prohibition Act which is in force now does not adequately meet the claims of Christians so far as the use of the mass wine or Altar wine is concerned . . . It is a matter of regret that while exemption is given in the case of liquors required for medicinal and industrial purposes and in possession of bona fide travellers there is no statutory exemption in the case of Christians so far as the use of sacramental wine is concerned.'*

I said, Sir, that the existing provision in the Act did not go far enough to meet the claims of the Christians. Originally when the Act was introduced the priests and missionaries applied for permits as they were then known and after sometime there was an amendment of the Act. In the place of the word ' permit ' the word used was ' authority ' and the issue of authority was made compulsory under the amended Act—vide section 16-A newly introduced. They also introduced one more amendment, viz., 3 (21) which made all the provisions applicable to the permits applicable to the authorities also. Section 3 (21) thus enabled the Government to cancel the authorities without assigning any reasons. The use of wine for sacrificial purposes is a fundamental right and fundamental rights cannot be made to depend upon the will of a particular Collector or a person in charge of a particular department.

" I shall refer next to the reply that was given by the Hon. Minister Mr. Daniel Thomas, on the same day in this House. This is what he said—vide page 267 of Volume-4:

> *' Well, Sir, let me say a word in regard to the statement made by my hon. Friend. Mr. Pais. He referred to the difficulties in regard to obtaining wine. The Government are prepared to consider the suggestions made by our Christian friends on the floor of the House and see what we can do to meet the wishes of the Christian community in the matter of religious worship '.*

" In spite of this assurance nothing was done. I raised the question again on 9—12—1947. The assurance given to the Christians on 23—9—1947 was brought by me specifically to the notice of the Minister, Mr. Daniel Thomas. He answered as follows (page 63 of Volume VIII-1):—

> *' The question is being examined by the Government. An amendment is under the consideration of the Cabinet and after the Cabinet has considered the matter, it will be placed before the Assembly.'*

" After this, Sir, some of us including Rev. Fr. Jerome D' Souza, Rector and Principal of the Loyala College and Professor

M. Ruthnaswamy waited on deputation on the Minister who again assured us that legislation safeguarding the claims of the Christians in regard to mass wine would soon be introduced.

" Mr. Daniel Thomas died and he was succeeded by Dr. Gurubatham. I saw Dr. Gurubatham some months back. He assured me that legislation was coming. He also told me that he had put up a note on the subject to the Hon. the Premier and that the Premier was likely to accept his note. I saw Dr. Gurubatham again after a few days. But this time there was an entire change in his attitude. He thought that our demand was unreasonable. When and how did he come to this conclusion? Certainly it was not the opinion of his predecessor, it was not his opinion also when he put up the note before the Premier. It was not the opinion of Mr. Prakasam also. I say, Sir, an explanation is necessary as to why this promised legislation is not being brought up. We are asking nothing new, nothing unreasonable. The suggested amendment is more or less on the lines of the exemption granted in this regard both by the Bihar and the United Provinces Governments.

" The second point is as regards Ryotwari tenure. I fully concede that it may not be immediately possible for the Government to bring in a comprehensive legislation on agrarian matters because every district has its own particular land tenure and one uniform legislation may not be easy. What I was always pressing on the floor of this House was that pending this comprehensive legislation Government should introduce ' interim legislation ' to safeguard the rights of the tenants at will. At present in South Kanara there are what are called Chalgeni tenants who are tenants only for a year and at the end of the year they are expected to go out unless the landlords keep them on. In the course of their tour the Hon. Ministers have been freely promising this new legislation with a view to safeguard the position of the ryots and to give them security of tenure by removing the middleman or the absentee landlord. In spite of this talk nothing is being done and the result on the tenants is disastrous. Attempts are made by some landlords to remove longstanding tenants and the number of eviction suits is increasing. The landlords are afraid that the new legislation may confer permanent rights on longstanding tenants and they want to get rid of them earlier. Some of the Chalgeni tenants from South Kanara came all the way from Mangalore and waited upon the Hon. Minister for Revenue some time back. They were told that something was being done. When the Hon. Mr. K. R. Karanth was in office as Revenue Minister he told me that a Bill was actually drafted by him purporting to give interim protection to Chalgeni tenants, pending formal legislation by way of agrarian reform. I learn he has also subsequently given notice of a resolution to move a Bill on the lines of the Bill he had drafted earlier. But neither the Bill nor any resolution has been on the agenda so far.

" I proceed to the last point. There was talk all over the Province—talk indulged in by the Hon. Minister of course—that the municipalities and the local boards were going to be invested

with larger powers. Instead of conferring larger powers, we find Government have been steadily encroaching on the existing powers of the local bodies. One such instance is the recent Government Order directing the municipalities to levy a new tax—a tax on vacant lands. It is the function of the local bodies to levy new taxes. Taking advantage of an amended section in the District Municipalities Act, the Government have called upon the municipalities to levy a tax of Rs. 10 per half year for every 320 square yards of vacant land. This would show how the municipalities and local boards are not allowed to act for themselves but that the Government would like to interfere at every stage and in every matter. Then what about the proposed surcharge of 12½ per cent upon the taxes levied by municipalities on buildings. Were the municipalities consulted in this regard? Was their opinion taken? I want to ask Sir, whether it is really the intention of the Government to invest the municipalities and local boards with larger powers. If that is not your intention, why proclaim to the world that you are investing the local bodies with larger powers. This is what I wanted to say, Sir, with regard to the present demand (The Legislative Bodies)."

*P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must also join in the chorus of tributes paid to the Hon. the Speaker, and the Deputy Speaker for the way in which they have conducted the proceedings of this Honourable House. I would also like to add a word of tribute, Sir, to the Leader of the House who has by his winsome manners created an atmosphere of cordiality between the various sections of the House; though of course he never budged an inch in important matters. Reference has been made, Sir, to the absolute necessity for a better Chamber to house our Legislature. In fact, Sir, there has not been even a single day, Sir, when after sitting here for hours, I did not get a headache. Here there is no use pleading the usual excuse of lack of funds. Sir, it is a very important matter when it involves the housing of the Legislature of a major Province having an income of Rs. 55 crores at the disposal of the Hon. the Finance Minister.

"One other important matter that I want to refer to is the weightage that is being given to the Upper House in the Cabinet of this Province. I think it has a personal factor. It is because of that personal factor that this unnecessary weightage is given to the Upper House in the matter of not only portfolios but also
p.m. in the number of Ministers. A House which consists of about 58 to 60 Members is allotted four Ministers out of eleven—(that is the numbers of our Ministers at present, I think)—whereas, we, in this House, are about 220 in number. Coming to portfolios, all the most important portfolios, e.g., Food, Home, Administration of Justice, Housing, Prohibition and Agriculture, have been allotted to Members in the Upper House. Probably because the Premier belongs to the Upper House, these portfolios are so arranged. In this connection I want to tell you that in England, the Constitution of which we are supposed to be following very closely, there is something like a convention that the Premier always belongs to the House of Commons."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But there have been occasions when that was not the case."

*P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I know there have been exceptions. Sir, this was the reason that deprived, if I remember aright, Lord Curzon of his Premiership of England. Therefore, I think it is a very bad precedent that we are creating in this Province for, as the House of Commons, it is the Legislative Assembly that counts more than the Legislative Council. Therefore, I appeal to the Members opposite to see that this very desirable precedent that is being followed in England will also be followed in our Legislature.

"Then, Sir, reference has already been made to the disgraceful manner in which this Government are paying their Reporters who are experts in their profession. Even in Assam, where the income is between Rs. 7 crores and Rs. 9 crores reporters are paid about Rs. 300, whereas we are paying them here only Rs. 120. Their salaries should be increased.

"The other point to which I should like to make a reference is the inadequate staff we have in the Legislature Secretariat. As an instance, I can point out the difficulty we are subjected to, even though it may seem to be a trifling matter. In the matter of travelling allowance, in the olden days of Rajaji's Premiership, Members were able to get their travelling allowance on any day they required. There was payment every day. Now the position is that we have to give our bills two days or three days ahead, and even then we are not able to get the money. They plead inadequate staff and also the difficulties of the Accountant-General. I do not understand how when we were able to get our travelling allowance every day in the year 1937, we are unable to get it now. I think the Legislature Secretariat is really understaffed. Reference has already been made to make the Legislature Secretariat a separate department of the Government. I think that is a very reasonable demand, and I hope the Hon. the Finance Minister will accede to this request.

"Coming to the Government House, Mount Road—thanks to Mr. Prakasam—we have got accommodation in the Government House, instead of being driven from pillar to post in search of suitable accommodation. But, unfortunately, even very important recommendations of the House Committee have been delayed unduly and unnecessarily. I would request the Hon. Minister for Public Works, who is in charge of the Government House, Mount Road, to pay occasional visits to see how the Members are faring. I think it will be of great use if he has personal touch. Though the Government may say 'no' to some of our recommendations, personal visits will be very good to understand how hon. Members are living. Among many other suggestions, the House Committee recommended the supply of easy chairs to Members. Though months have lapsed after this recommendation was made, nothing has taken place. People who are living on the second floor have to come down for a peon for whatever small needs they require. There are no calling bells provided.

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"As regards the staff at Government House, I find there is a very inadequate number of peons. I do not see why this Government should be stingy about having a little more number of peons.

"With regard to food, Sir, we are living in days of adjustment on linguistic basis. I do not know why we shall not have kitchens as we had in jail on linguistic basis. (Interruption.) I have been suffering from stomach ache because of this gingelly oil and raw rice. We in Malabar are accustomed to boiled rice. This time I had been able to bring my own ration for a few days, and I am now trying that experiment. I would request the authorities concerned to give us the kitchen also on a linguistic basis.

"As if other difficulties are not enough, there has now come the water difficulty. There is no water even in our bath rooms and latrines. They have completely cut off the water supply.

"With regard to the enumeration of voters, I suspect—I hope my suspicions will be unfounded . . . (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'They are always unfounded'.) there has been some difficulty in the matter of enumeration of voters, especially the Muslim women of Malabar. In that connection you, Sir, may probably remember that we raised the point of providing more women enumerators for enlisting the Muslim Purdah women. Otherwise, I do not see any justification for having a less percentage of voters in the district of Malabar. It is, I know, about 45 per cent. Compared with the district of the Hon. Finance Minister that percentage is very low. Therefore, I would request Government to see—even now it is not too late—that as far as possible all the Muslim women voters are enumerated.

"A word about the sending of our Hon. Speaker abroad. I do not agree with the gentleman who mooted the idea of sending our Hon. Speaker for studying the proceedings of the House of Commons. I do not think we have very much to study from the House of Commons. We have attained freedom, and I think it is our job to create precedents and conventions in this House. But I would certainly like it if the Government can find their way to send the Hon. Speaker abroad on a holiday trip after his strenuous work here. In fact, even ordinary Members who sit here for a long time feel the strain very much. So, certainly our Hon. Speaker requires rest after this long and arduous work. Therefore I would request Government to see that he is sent abroad soon on a holiday trip."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just rise to join other hon. Members in paying a well deserved tribute both to you and to the Deputy Speaker. I only hope that better sense will prevail with the Government, and that they will send you to England and other countries so that better procedure can be followed in this House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Does that mean that procedure is not good now? Is it not a reflection upon the House?"

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"It is not at all a reflection, Sir. In spite of you, Members of the Treasury Bench and others may not be able to co-operate with you, and hence I suggest that the Leader of the House may join you in going to England, when they decide this matter.

"I have now to raise the question of the privileges of hon. Members. When that question was raised, as usual, our Leader of the House said 'I am awaiting for the Constitution to be framed'. But if only he had looked into the Government of India Act, he would see that we need not wait till the Constitution is framed. He says that we are working under the Government of India Act, and that is why there is no scope for raising taxes in this Province. But under Section 71 of the Government of India Act, the privileges of hon. Members are defined, and the Provincial Government are expected to come forward with a Bill to define the privileges. I want to draw the attention of Government to the section regarding the privileges of hon. Members. Perhaps the Government are unaware of this section. Section 71 of the Government of India Act, says:

> '71. (2) *In other respects the privileges of Members of a Chamber of a Provincial Legislature shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Act of the Provincial Legislature, and, until so defined, shall be such as were immediately before the establishment of the Dominion enjoyed by members of that Chamber . . .*'

I do not know whether the Government are aware of the privileges of the Central Assembly just before the Dominion came into existence. I want to draw the attention of the Government to what happened to the Members in the year under review. One Member had been detained. There was no trial. No charges were known either to you or to the House. A Member had been arrested and detained."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have already given a ruling in the matter that as soon as a Member is arrested the Speaker should be informed of the fact."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"In the latest instance we have informed you, Sir."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am not speaking about the latest instance. I am speaking about a Member who had been detained without any charges being known either to you or to the House, or to the general public. I understand the arrest warrant is pending against another hon. Member of this House. Again, there was a third instance where a Member of the House who was attending this Assembly had been detained for five or six days and then released. The charges were not given to him. Sir, your rulings on the subject will go down in history. I am not concerned whether a Member belongs to the Communist Party or to the Opposition. The question is why the Government for the last three or four years have not come forward to define the privileges of Members. We are not concerned with

the aims and objects of detaining any man in this Province. This Government have arrested Members simply because they are on the Opposition. Is it proper for the Government to think of depending on an Act which empowers them to arrest men? I do not deny that Government have got the powers. When they are arresting thousands of persons, there should be some fairplay in
3-15 p.m. the Government, at least to define what their crime was. Members are arrested and detained, arrest warrants are issued and people are kept and released, at the whims and fancies of a District official. The Leader of the House has many times said that this Government have no information regarding the arrest of a person or a Member of this House and that he will call for the information. Is it proper that this question of arresting a Member of this House should be left to a petty official? I simply remind you that when they are asked why such and such a Member has been arrested, the answer—it is a most shameful answer that any Government can give—is 'We do not know; we shall call for it; perhaps the District official has done it.' Can there be anything more atrocious than this that any Member of this House is to be arrested by any official and this Government should simply sit here without knowing anything? Sir, is it not high time that we stopped this show of Democracy, without waiting and waiting till this Bill of defining the privileges of the Members of this House comes into existence? Why should we wait till the New Constitution is framed? Is it not unfair that any Member can be detained and even this House should not be told what the charges against him are? It is really atrocious that arrest warrants can be issued and Members can be detained. I will only pause for a reply whether the Government will come forward to disclose what is preventing them. Does the New Constitution prevent them? Or, have the Central Government directed them not to proceed with such a Bill? I do not know whether the Leader of the House is aware of the enabling Section 71 of the Government of India Act and, if so, whether he is prepared to show me any direction from the Central Government that until they frame the Constitution, the Provincial Government should not proceed with a Bill, defining the privileges of this House. It is not worthwhile to sit here and in the public interest it is not worthwhile to speak when the Government are not prepared to inform us the reasons. They never inform you of the charges. Is it enough that we depend upon every section of the Public Safety Ordinance? Heavens are not going to fall if the Government disclose the charges; things are not going to shape themselves and go beyond their control. I think such an attitude will not help the Government.

"Sir, I am not concerned with the Communist policy or their activities. There may be charges but I am not concerned with them. But it is not a civilized Government which goes on arresting persons who are Members of this House, without their being informed of the charges, without those charges being proved and even the Hon. the Speaker not knowing them. I have asked a few questions about these Members. No doubt, the Government have the power, under the Public Safety Ordinance, to arrest all and

even the Members of this House. But, should there not be a safeguard by requiring the District officials to take the permission of the Government before they arrest? The answer of the Leader of the House in the latest case was clear that the Government were not consulted, and the Hon. the Speaker was not consulted. Sir, is it not an insult to this House that the Members who come here are arrested? Is it not an insult to sit here when one of the hon. Members has been arrested and against another there is an arrest warrant, without proper trial? Even Godse had a fair trial. The Government stand to gain if only they care to come forward to prove the charges. Thousands of Communists are arrested. What is the view of the Government? They must prove the charges to the people. What prevents the Government from coming forward to show to the public, or to the House, or to the Speaker at least, what crime they have committed? Was their crime more heinous than Godse's? Yet, it is an insult to us to come here and speak every year on the floor of the Legislative Assembly about the privileges of the Members and so on. Sir, I only wait for the Hon. the Leader of the House to reply why he has kept quiet for two years, why he has not come forward with a Bill defining the privileges of the Members of the House, whether the Central Government are preventing him or whether the Government are going to amend the Public Safety Ordinance, at least as far as these Members are concerned. When I was arrested, I was prepared also to face a trial; but there was no question like that; the Government were not prepared for it. I say it is better to be in jail and die rather than be harassed."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may not speak on the merits of the Ordinance. He can talk on the privileges of the Members."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"As I have repeated, it is not worthwhile for us to sit here if the privileges of the Members are not defined. I hope there will be a definite reply on this matter as I have drawn the attention of the Leader of the House to section 71, which requires the Provincial Government to come forward with a Bill and to which you, Mr. Speaker, have been many times pleased to refer and to request the Government to come forward with a Bill.

"Then, Sir, the Hon. Minister was speaking about the list of voters being prepared. But the public in the Province and the House are not aware of the scheduled date for holding elections. There was an announcement that the elections would be held in 1950; again, there is another announcement to-day that they will be held in 1951. We do not know when we will have the elections. I know the difficulties of the Central Government in framing the Constitution. But it is the duty of this Government to ascertain from the Central Government when the elections are likely to be held.

"Mr. S. Ismail raised a short notice question this morning. You may remember there was a question about smallpox in Vijayavada. Mr. Ismail just now told me that he gave notice of

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this question about ten days ago. People are dying there and it has taken the Minister ten days to come forward with a reply. This is the nature of the work that the Government are doing. I have given, I think, the maximum number of short notice questions and not even two per cent of them have been answered. I know the Ministers have got a right to refuse to answer short notice questions without assigning reasons. I know that and accept that they should have such powers in this matter. But it is up to them not to use such powers in a despotic way.

" I shall give, Sir, another instance as to how these questions are answered. This particular question was answered by no less a person than the Leader of the House. A question was asked about 1½ months ago about a Sanyasi fasting in front of the House. Everybody knew that but the answer was ' A report has been called for '. Sir, the question was about a thing that was happening just opposite the office of the Hon. the Leader of the House. Everybody knew that and that was the topic of the day. The answer ' A report has been called for ' is really an insult to the House. I also do not know when the report will be called for."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" There was no information available in the Secretariat."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, I will just illustrate how the questions have been answered. The answer given by the Leader of the House shows the anxiety of the Government in avoiding to give information to the Members of this House. It is really strange and it is up to you, Sir, to pull those Ministers up."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I have already told the House that, regarding answers to questions, the Chair has no powers."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Another very important inroad has been made into the privileges of this House by the Hon. the Leader of the House only two days ago, in the matter of the right of Members to represent the grievances of the Government servants. I know of thousands of instances where some high officials have directly approached the Ministers and not through the Departmental Heads. I know of instances and I am prepared to give them. If the Members have no right to interfere in all these matters, how are the Ministers interfering? How many petitions have been received directly by them and directly disposed of by them? This very important privilege of the House to represent grievances is taken away.

" One more point, Sir. The Leader of the House encroaches upon non-official days to transact official business. No day was devoted to non-official work except when Mr. Kaleswara Rao's question was discussed. There must be an understanding between the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House that they should not touch those days reserved for non-official business."

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* H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think we need not concern ourselves with the coming elections or the preparation of electoral rolls. When the Constituent Assembly passes the Constitution Act and the Central Government are ready, the elections will come in their own time and we shall have newly constituted Legislatures. (An hon. Member: ' That we know.')

" For the time being, let us confine ourselves to our own immediate needs and see what improvements can be effected in the various aspects of this Legislature that has been functioning in all parts for well over two years.

" Now, let me first take, what is called, the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature. It is no doubt dignified with the name of ' Secretariat '. But, in fact, it is not Secretariat Service at all; it is only Ministerial Service. As we know, it is an adjunct to this Legislature; it is quite essential for the functioning of this Legislature, and without the proper functioning of the office of the Legislature, we shall not be able to get on with our work inside this House. Therefore, Sir, it is our primary concern and it ought to be our primary concern to see that the conditions of service and all the various other matters that are connected with our Secretariat are attended to first. As we know, it is already understaffed. The staff, therefore, is overworked always. They are really working under very trying conditions. I have myself observed the way in which they are cooped up in small rooms and are made to carry on, especially when the Legislature is in session, at a tremendous speed, day in and day out, working till late in the night sometimes. Such should not be the conditions of service for the Secretariat of a sovereign Legislature like ours. Therefore, I should first say that their conditions of service should be improved. So far as I know, this office that is attached to the Legislature is considered to be an office with a vacation to it. But, in fact, they are not allowed to enjoy any vacation, especially when they need it most, that is, during the hot months of April and May. Our Legislature will be sitting even in April and in May. I would say that their conditions of service should be improved. What the Secretariat servant enjoys should not be denied to these people. All these things can be rectified, I think, if you, as Speaker and custodian of the rights and privileges not only of the Members of this House but also of all those clerks and superintendents and those who are attached to the Legislature's office, will take some interest in this question and see that the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature is brought up to the level of the Secretariat Department."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member has forgotten that the Secretariat is not under my control."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I am only making a request to the Chair."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The whole thing should be changed and the rules should also be changed, so that the Chair may take some interest."

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H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" It is an appeal to the Chair and I am sure, Sir, that during your tenure of office you can do it if you only make up your mind."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Hear, hear."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The Hon. the Leader of the House says 'Hear, hear'. But it is he that should take the initiative."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Then, I know, as a matter of fact, there are lower division clerks working in the office of the Legislature who have been in Government service for over 20 years and they are now very desperate and I may even say they are carrying on their work with forlorn hopes of any prospect in the future of promotion. (An hon. Member: No salvation.) That is the condition of service that is prevailing in our Secretariat.

" Now, there is another important matter and that is the editing of our proceedings here. I do not know the manner in which the work is being done, whether it is to the satisfaction of the superior officers or not. But this much I know. The editing has been done in quite a satisfactory manner so far as I have been able to judge. We have also to encourage those who are working in the Secretariat, especially, the editing staff. When we find that the Librarian of the Madras Legislature is put on a higher scale of pay and on a better footing, I do not see any reason why the Editor of our proceedings should not be given the same status and encouragement which he deserves. If the Government think that some such thing must be done in this case, I for one would be very glad, indeed.

3-30 p.m " Then, Sir, with regard to the questions that are put by hon. Members, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Salam, said, our questions which are addressed to the Legislature Secretariat do not see the light of day. In my own case, I may say, I sent up some two or three months ago a number of questions. Of course, I do not mind if they do not come up for answer here, but I must receive some kind of communication as to whether they have been admitted or rejected. I am sorry to say that till to-day I have not received any communication either from the department or the office concerned. That is not a very desirable state of things. But, then I cannot find fault with the office of the Legislature, because I know the hard conditions under which they are working. The questions put by hon. Members are not merely in hundreds but they are in thousands and our hon. Members are not tired of addressing questions, we know it, because the problems are so varied and numerous that it is but necessary that a very large number of questions are addressed for being answered. But, then, Sir, such questions that are sent up should not be brushed aside. I do not know whether they go into the waste paper basket or into the Bay of Bengal outside. It is very hard to find out the exact place to which they are directed. Therefore, I would request the Government to pay some attention to this, because the question hour is the most important hour in the

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proceedings of the Legislature and it is considered to be the most lively, perhaps in the whole of India and when that is the reputation that our Legislature enjoys, I do not see the reason why the members should be disappointed in the matter of questions which they so eagerly send up."

MR. SPEAKER:—" It is not the Legislature office that is responsible for that. It is the departments concerned."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" It may be the departments or the Office of the Legislature or anybody else that is concerned with the matter. But, the grievances of hon. Members are there and the complaint is there and it is for those concerned to take note of it. I hope, the Hon. Leader of the House will devote some attention to this important aspect of the matter.

" Then, Sir, having said so much, I would like to say something about this Chamber itself. As you know there are so many bottle-necks all round the House and even to your left there are already two bottle-necks and we do not know how to move about."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The hon. Member need not move about."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Then, Sir, we are more than 200 Members here."

MR. SPEAKER:—" 212."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Even then there is no quorum at times."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" That is exactly the point I am coming to just now. Sir, when the House is full you cannot see even moving space here all round the House and even in between the rows of benches there is hardly any moving space. Though all the time a good number of benches are empty, yet they are too many for the small hall.

" Coming to the Press Gallery, we find they are cabinned and confined. I may be pardoned if I say, even your seat, Sir, looks like a solitary cell and congested all round. Therefore, Sir, when we are a Sovereign Legislature of a major Province in India, a premier Presidency as it has been called, our housing accommodation and other appurtenances and equipment should be in keeping with the dignity of the House. Therefore, I would earnestly request you to take some interest in this important matter and see that everything is set right at least before the new Legislature comes into existence.

" As far as your going to England is concerned, I suggest that you should not go, because we know we can carry on in a much better way, as you have been doing till now even without your going to England. . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Regarding the appeal of the hon. Member to the Chair about the House, it should go to the Hon. Leader of the House and not to the Chair."

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H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Through the Chair I appeal to the Hon. Leader of the House, Sir."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to reserve my tributes and compliments to the Chair and the Deputy Speaker to the end.

"Sir, from this morning we have been hearing a number of suggestions from members of this House, not only on this side but also on the other side. If these suggestions are tabulated, I think, they will come to more than 100 or 200 and it has been our fate since 1946 that whenever there has been a debate on this demand, we used to make a number of suggestions . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"From 1937 also."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"May be, but the Hon. Leader of the House, as it is usually the case with him, will come forward and say, let these people make their demands and suggestions, I will give the same reply, namely, the matter will be carefully considered and then the matter ends there. Sir, if only the Hon. Leader of the House refers to the debates in this House from 1946 up to to-day, he will find that he has only given such a reply to the suggestions made by hon. Members. So, Sir, I think there is no use in our making any suggestions. Many hon. Members have made very many reasonable suggestions which I think the Hon. Leader of the House could accommodate at least to some extent at least for the sake of the dignity of this House and for his own sake. It is in that spirit, I hope, the Hon. Leader of the House will try to consider the matter, rather than take it in his usual way.

"In this connexion, I would like to draw his attention to one factor. The suggestion that the Hon. Speaker and the Deputy Speaker should be sent to England started, I think, in 1946. Year after year this demand has been reiterated, but with what result? So far there has been no tangible result but instead of being sent to England, you are to be sent to Delhi."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is for the Speakers' Conference. They are not sending me to England."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Anyway, Sir, the Government have conceded the question of sending you, if not to England, at least to Delhi. But, the point is this. If really certain demands are made by hon. Members, the Hon. Leader of the House should be serious and say either yes or no. If he feels that any good purpose will be served by the Speaker going to England, he must say so. It does not matter even if it is a question of spending a lakh or two on the Speaker's trip to England. But, let the Hon. Finance Minister say, whether he will allow him to go or not and let there be an end of the matter. Otherwise, Sir, why should the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Salam, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan and other speakers who followed and myself go on saying the same thing? Left to

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myself, I would even advise the Hon. Speaker not to go to England. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: Hear, hear.) Because, Sir, even without going to the House of Commons, just by a mere study of the books which you have been doing all along—I see you are devoting at least two to four hours each day to the study of books much more than what our Ministers are doing—you have been giving very good rulings. We are anxiously hoping for the day when your rulings will also be quoted in the House of Commons, because your rulings are based on very mature study. Just to cut short my argument, I would say, that the Government should say something definite about the matter, even though it may cost them a few thousands or even a lakh for sending the Speaker to England. I am sure, the Hon. Leader of the House, after knowing the sense of the House on the proposals made by members from different parts of the House, will make up his mind and say that he will send the Speaker to England or not. I hope to be in the Assembly in 1950 and let him not think that I am not going to be here and therefore I am referring to the subject.

"Sir, much has been said about the position of the Legislature department and how it is tacked on to the Chief Secretariat, by several hon. Members who preceded me and I am sure, the Hon. Leader of the House will ponder well over the question and come to a satisfactory decision. I know, Sir, the present state of affairs is not at all satisfactory. In fact, going through the conditions that exist in countries like the United States of America and England, we find the Speaker has the control of his department. It is he who should prepare the Budget for his department and it is he who should say, I want such and such a staff. Only after the Budget is prepared and the final touches are given to it, it is passed on to the Financial Secretariat and then they approve it without any murmur . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Even without altering a comma."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"They dare not. Therefore, Sir, I feel, when we are copying mostly from the House of Commons, this idea is worthy of consideration by the Hon. Leader of the House. I hope he will go through the matter and try to come to a decision. However, Sir, the status and the position of the Legislature department should be raised from what it is to-day. At least, I hope, the Hon. Leader of the House will seriously consider the matter.

"Having said all this, I do not think there will be any use in making any demands about the Chamber, because I know the Hon. Leader of the House will give, in his usual smiling way, the stereotyped answer, 'I will consider all your demands, I will consider this and that.' In fact, Sir, when my hon. Friend, Mr. Hussain Sahib, was speaking about the Chamber and its inadequacy to accommodate 212 members, the Hon. Leader of the House

was going to say or at least, I could anticipate his reply 'after all all the 212 members are not going to be always sitting in the House'.

"The Speaker should have control over this department. I heard last year that our Deputy Speaker is not getting any allowance when she attends the Assembly, except a paltry sum. I feel there is no justification for it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Recently they have changed the rule, I think."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Have they done it? But, my information is, the Deputy Speaker is only entitled to the same allowance as other members are getting. . ."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I think the Deputy Speaker is here. Why don't you allow her to speak to facts, Sir?"

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"I do not want to embarass the Government over this small matter. Now, Sir, as we are getting Rs. 7-8-0 per day—but thanks to the Hon. Leader of the House it has now been raised to Rs. 12-8-0—the Hon. Deputy Speaker also should be entitled to have the same privilege as other hon. Members of this House. I understand, Sir, that the matter is kept pending before our Premier for the last twelve months, if not more. Therefore, Sir, if these matters are within the jurisdiction of the Speaker, I think, things would be all right.

"Now, Sir, coming to the more important question, that is, the way in which qustions are replied here by the Hon. Ministers, I should say, it is a very very bad chapter. So, Sir, I want the Hon. Leader of the House and his Colleagues to take this business of replying to questions more seriously than they are doing at present, because the question hour is meant not only for the members of the Opposition but also for the other members of the Party in power, to try and elicit information, valuable information, that is necessary for ourselves and the people at large. But, the way in which questions are replied—sometimes evasive, and sometimes halting—I think, is not a good state of affairs. I see the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi is always smiling and so we do not like to be very hard on him . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Is smiling a disqualification in this House?"

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"No. That is why the Hon. Finance Minister is carrying on for such a long time. You may remember, Sir, how in our school days we used to study books just at the time of the examination. So, also, every Minister, before he comes to the Assembly, should go very carefully through the files pertaining to the particular question, he should have a proper background, so that he may be ready to give a suitable reply to the points raised by hon. Members in this House. It is, of course, an easy thing for any Minister to say,

notice, another question may be put, the question does not arise and so on. By such replies, you may perhaps satisfy the members, but if you take the opinion of the public outside, I know they complain, 'Oh! these Ministers are not able to reply to the questions properly.' Therefore, Sir, when they come to the Assembly, in order to satisfy the public whom they claim to be with them, they should take it as an examination hall and come prepared with the questions and try to give satisfactory answers. Sir, I find that the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon is trying to say something to the Hon. Leader of the House. Now, Sir, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Abdul Majid remarked, I maintain that the Hon. Law Minister was not able to give a satisfactory reply to one of his questions about the Bench Magistrates, because he did not go through the question carefully.

"Sir, I think it is better that it is left to their good sense and I hope that they will do much better in future than they are doing now.

"Sir, I want to make another suggestion. In 1937, the practice was that the Government used to supply copies of answers to the questions placed on the Agenda paper. I feel that that practice should be revived now." 3-45 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"That practice was observed before 1937 and not in 1937."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"I stand corrected, Sir. It was only stopped by the then Premier Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. I think there is some point in that practice. There are many members in this House who are not conversant with the English language and when they put questions they put them in Tamil or Telugu. Therefore, if copies of answers are given just five or ten minutes before the commencement of the session, these people will be in a position to go through them and they will consult their friends who know English and thus they will be in a better position to know what is contained in the answer given by the Government, and at the same time it will facilitate them to put supplementary questions. That apart, sometimes, we are not able to hear clearly some of the answers read by our Ministers. Sometimes, some Ministers may find some difficulty with their throat and sometimes they may not be in a mood to speak, and therefore it will be inaudible. Therefore, I request you, Mr. Speaker, to revive that practice now, and thus save much time of the House.

"There is another thing. Of course, I do submit to your ruling that one Minister is authorized to reply on behalf of another Minister. Sir, I maintain that the Minister who is speaking on behalf of another Minister, will not be in a position to give proper and correct information to this House. The Minister in-charge of a particular department alone will be able to give that correct information. Suppose, for argument's sake, let us take it that the Hon. Minister for Finance is away from

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Madras on a visit to Delhi. If Mr. Bhaktavatsalam comes forward to reply on his behalf, he cannot answer questions pertaining to finance though he may be able to answer one or two questions. But if we try to go deep into the matter, I am sure, he will not be able to give suitable information. Therefore, I feel that as far as possible the Minister concerned should reply to the question and should not shove it on to another Minister.

" Sir, very recently we have heard that the hon. Mr. Bapineedu has been appointed as the Chief Government Whip of the Government. It is a very good thing. But we do not know whether he is a member of the Government, what are his functions and what is his salary. We have not been informed of his appointment at all. Of course he is very busy in arranging Speakers for discussion and tries to satisfy the members of his own party. He also comes to us and takes a list of speakers from our side and also a list for nominating members to Select Committees. Of course, I know it is a very difficult task. But my point is, is this House not entitled to know about his status, his salary and his functions? Very recently in the Constituent Assembly the Chief Whip of the Government has been raised to the position of a Deputy Minister on a good salary. I think the Hon. Finance Minister will just reply to this point.

" Then, Sir, a word about the Chair and I finish. I do not think it will be superfluous if I supplement what has been already said by other hon. Members on this matter. Even to-day I can well remember the day on which the Assembly met for the first time when you were made Speaker of this Assembly and congratulatory speeches made both from this side and from that side of the House. I can only say that all that has been said on that day and what was expected of you, have been fulfilled and more than fulfilled by you and by your Deputy Speaker. Now, I want to say something to the credit of the Chair. He has always been above party politics. He has treated both the Party-in-power, the Opposition, the Ministers and the Members of this House on the same level. Even if Ministers do things a little bit out-of-the way, he immediately comes with ' Order, Order.' I am sure that as long as this Assembly lasts, you, Mr. Speaker, as the custodian of our rights and privileges will continue to uphold the same prestige and dignity of this House. With these words, I close my speech."

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand of the Hon. Finance Minister for Legislative Bodies. I find that the whole House is to-day in a jovial mood and that shows the real cordial relationship that exists between the Government and the Opposition with you, as the mediator. I feel, Sir, that I have not seen such an happy occasion as this, though I have been in this Assembly for more than two decades.

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" Now, Sir, I wish to make certain suggestions about deputing you to foreign countries especially to the Mother of Parliaments. Some people feel that it is not necessary. As a sovereign body, after attaining our independence, we are on the anvil of introducing adult franchise in our country but we have not seen how Dominion Parliaments are functioning, how the members are seated and what are the facilities obtaining in such Parliaments. I feel honestly that the Hon. Leader of the House will take this matter very seriously into consideration and see whether he could carry out the unanimous opinion of this House on this matter. Sir, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition has, in unequivocal terms, paid tributes to the services you have rendered as the Speaker of this august body. I also feel that I must strongly support the views that have been expressed by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition. Not only that, the whole House is proud of the various important legislations that have been carried out during the last one year. I know, Sir, the strain that has been put on you and such of the Members who have been serving on very big committees to come to decisions on very vital matters. The Bill for the abolition of zamindaris is not an easy one and I think great praise is due to you and to those who have been really responsible for having passed that Bill successfully.

" Sir, last year the Hon. Speaker of the Dominion Parliament, Mr. Mavlankar, led a deputation to foreign countries along with a few of his colleagues to study for themselves and to impress upon those members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords what we are having in India and what are our views about independence and so on and so forth. Is it not necessary that a House of this sort having a Speaker of such a calibre, should visit the free countries of the world and their Parliaments and to know for himself how best he could improve the status of the members, the facilities that ought to be given to the members and such other things connected with a legislative body. Sir, I read in the papers that you will be attending the Speakers' Conference to be held at New Delhi in the month of September. I am sure that you will impress upon the other Hon. Speakers who will assemble there, the necessity of all the Speakers or in batches, to visit not only the Mother of Parliaments but also such other Parliamentary institutions in the West, so that they can know what is obtaining there and how they could be usefully adopted for the use of the members of this Assembly.

" Sir, most of the Members who have spoken before me, have referred to the insufficient facilities that are given to the Members of this House. I also feel that though we call ourselves as Members of a legislature of eminence, the facilities offered here are very meagre even in the matter of stationery. I do not know whether you have seen the envelopes that are printed for the use of the Members of this Legislature. I do not think that in any parliament or in any legislative body, such an envelope is used. Sir, the letters that come to the Members are not delivered in time. I am told that the insufficiency of staff is responsible for their not

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being able to give better service to the Members of this House. I may present to you an Air Mail letter cover addressed to me. This was posted in Delhi on the 23rd February and though it reached this place on the 24th February, it was not delivered to me before 10th of this month. Now, you can understand what would have been the worry of a Member who has been expecting an important letter from Delhi."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" This is a matter which the hon. Member can raise in the Dominion Parliament."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" But this is a letter addressed to this place and what I want to bring home to the Government is that it was not delivered in time. It took fifteen days to reach my hands. Now, you can understand what it is. I leave it to you.

" Secondly, the catering room here is overcrowded. During the midday recess, it is not possible for any Member to get easy access to the catering room because it is full of other persons—I do not know whether they are visitors who come here or outsiders. My hon. Friend, who was a member of the Constituent Assembly, would have seen what arrangements they are making for the convenience of the Members. So, Sir, I request the Government to do something in this matter. Sometimes, it is so much overcrowded that it is not possible for us to get even a five minutes' rest.

" About the supply of lounges and sofas to the Members of this House, I have nothing more to say, as it has already been covered by some of my hon. Friends who preceded me. I am sure the Hon. Leader of the House will take note of it and do something for the comfort of the Members.

" Sir, this Demand has also made provision to meet election expenses. This is a very important thing and I feel I must say something about this. I know the Constituent Assembly will set up a Delimitation Committee. I also know that certain persons will be chosen from this Province or from this Legislature to assist that Committee. Sir, last time when Delimitation took place, some of the districts were entirely left out. For instance, Scheduled Castes were not given representation in the Nilgiris district, because their population was not considered enough. At the same time, I must bring to the notice of the Government, through you, Sir, that the Nilgiris district is a peculiar district having plantations spread out throughout the length and breadth of the place and it has a floating population of agricultural labourers. Not only that. Now the Hydro-electric scheme has spread far and wide in the Nilgiris and this has added to its value and importance. Sir, when this Delimitation Committee is set up, the Government should see that proper persons are put on such a Committee to enable the Committee to get at the correct information on this important problem.

4 p.m. " Sir, another thing I wish to say. The Hon. Minister for Finance spoke about the qualification and disqualification of

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voters. He also said about the residential qualification. Sir, due to poverty, several Harijans have left their houses in the plains and have taken up avocations in the plantations. I request this matter also should be borne in mind when the time comes.

" Then, Sir, regarding the housing of the Chamber when Mr. Rajagopalachariar was the Premier of this Province, this same question was pressed, but he said that as this Chamber has a great history behind it, it should on no account be forsaken. So all matters of legislation must be done only in this Chamber. So let us have that matter in mind, when we consider the question of housing the Legislature. With these words I resume my seat."

*N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, several Members who preceded me have anticipated me in almost every point and I am landed in a vacuum. But one thing as a shrewd observer, which I have been noticing day-in and day-out, whenever we sat here, was, that it was as though a blessing of God, that our province and this Chamber should have an excellent Trinity in you, Mr. Speaker, in the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi as the Leader of the House and my own leader as the Leader of the Opposition. Every time I have been thinking of it, and every utterance that has come forth from you all, I used to wonder, can there be a better isosceles triangle! (Laughter) than what I see in this Chamber.

" Really, Mr. Speaker, what is it that I can now add to the utterances which several members have already made here? The Hon. Leader of the House every time has appeared to be a smiling lieutenant like Rudolph Valentino! Only the other day I saw a cartoon by the wonderful caricaturist in *Shanker's* Weekly. There, the Leader of the House in Sind Legislative Assembly has been depicted to have been returned successful in a beauty contest. (Laughter.) Equally can it be said of our Leader of the House who is a smiling lieutenant. Surely we have had Ministers, but none so cheerful, so lovely and so beautiful. Smile, smile, smile, nothing better than that (Laughter) that is what the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi appears to be. Mr. Speaker, I very much wish that every colleague of his in the Cabinet is actuated by a similar disposition, which is fundamentally necessary when we are in the question-hour. Mr. Speaker, I know you will agree with me that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and for that eternal vigilance the question-hour is the hour of test, and during that question-hour decorum has to be observed. We know the world outside is listening to the proceedings of the House, to every question that is raised and answered, and to every supplementary question put and answer furnished. Surely if he has come in for surpeme encomium it is because of his graceful behaviour. I want every Member on the Treasury Bench should equally give us an account that he is a gentleman par excellence. Only the other day, I quoted what a century back Cardinal Newman said, in the course of his Convocation Address to the University of Wales who a true gentleman is. He said, a gentleman is one who never wounds the feelings of others.

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Apply that test, apply that criterion, and let us see, during question-hour how many Members on the Treasury Bench subscribe to that dictum? There are several members who give us unnecessary annoyance, who take us amiss when we put questions. Sir, we have got that natural right, that privilege to ask questions, to elicit information, and that is the rightful duty which we seek to perform in our democracy. I do not understand why several Ministers give us accounts of lapse of etiquette required in Parliamentary debate."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" On a point of order, Sir. To-day we are discussing the salary of the Speaker and Members of the Assembly. We are not discussing the salary of Ministers. The hon. Member ought to have raised these points yesterday."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Regarding interpellations and Bills, Ministers replying properly, all come under the present Demand. So the hon. Member is perfectly in order." (Hear, hear.)

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, we always see in you the necessary weapon to pull up Ministers guilty of lapses of Parliamentary etiquette. And it is why under Parliamentary Demand we make this representation to-day. I would here appeal to every hon. Member in this House to look to his duties and responsibilities. Particularly I appeal to the party in power to remember that they have got their responsibilities to discharge. Let them change their portfolios ,let them change their Ministers, we are not concerned with that ; I appeal to them in the name of continuity of policy of administration not to disturb the continuity of administrative policy which every Ministry of the same Party is expected to have. When the Leader of the House took objection to my reference to the conduct of the Ministers on the Treasury Bench, I wondered, are we ripe for democracy. And yet this morning he said huge and elaborate efforts are made to get adult franchise ready. I know several hon. Members of this House and the other House are not eager for elections. But the question is are we fit for adult suffrage? This question was raised in the Constituent Assembly only recently. We know that we have yet to provide compulsory elementary education, and it will take fifteen or twenty years, before we can say we can educate the masters of to-morrow. Meanwhile I only say that we should prepare the ground for adult suffrage even from to-day. For that we should pass good measures of legislation. Such excellent measures as the zamindari abolition legislation, prohibition of betting and completion of Prohibition are steps in the right direction. Such legislation stands to the prestige of our Chamber and this Legislature, of which not only this province but the whole country should be proud.

" Then, Sir, I wish to emphasise that the standard of our conduct and tone of our administration have gone very low to-day. Just a little while ago, Mr. Muniswami Pillay showed an example of stationery. Even this cover (holding up an envelope in his hand), which is stationery (laughter) is proof positive of the policy that

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I would condemn as penny wise and pound foolish. Even the emblem of the Government of Madras is left in vacum; I do not know with what to fill. If this is the respect you give to hon. Members of this House, what tone of conduct could hon. Members of the Treasury Bench expect from hon. Members of this Chamber?

" One thing more, Mr. Speaker. Many utterances are made by Hon. Ministers not only on the floor of this House, but elsewhere while on tour. Pronouncement of policy usually is a privilege of this House. So when matters of policy, whether of finance or any other thing is concerned, let all the Ministers hold their souls in patience until the Assembly is in session, and when it actually meets let them dole out their policy, explain it and take this House into confidence. That is the right and privilege of this House, and I wish every Member of this House will try to preserve it in future."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, இதற்கு முன்னால் பேசிய நண்பர்கள் சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய உரிமைகள் சம்பந்தமாகவெல்லாம் பேசிமுடித்து விட்டார்கள். சபாநாயகர் அவர்களின் ஸ்தானம் எவ்வளவு உயரியது என்பதையும் உலகத்திலுள்ள House of Commons ன் சபாநாயகர் எவ்விதம் நடத்தப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதையும், நண்பர் ரஜாக்கான் அவர்கள், House of Commons தீர்ப்பை நம் சபா நாயகர் வாசிப்பது போல் நம்முடைய சபாநாயகருடைய தீர்ப்பையும் அவர்களும் திருப்பி வாசிப்பார்கள் என்றும் சொன்னார். அந்த நிலைமை யிலிருக்கும் போது நமது சபையை அலங்கரித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிற சபா நாயகர் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு uniform dress அதாவது அவருடைய ஸ்தான த்திற்குத்தகுந்த ஒரு கௌரவமான, கம்பீரமான ஒரு அலங்காரமான உடையைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி (Finance Minister) கோபால் ரெட்டி கவனத்திற்கும், கனம் P.W.D. Minister கவனத்திற்கும் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். அவருக்கு இந்த உடையை நாம் கொடுப்போமானால் அது நமது அங்கத்தினர்களை நாம் கண்யப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்பதே தவிர சபாநாயகர் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதாக நினைக்கக்கூடாது. அங்கத்தினர்கள் இம்மாகாணத்தின் பொருப்புள்ளதும் கௌரவமுமான அங்கத்தை வகித்திருக்கிறார்களாதலால் அவர்களை கண்யபடுத்துவதாகவே நினைத்துக்கொண்டு செய்ய வேண்டு மென்பது நம்முடைய கடமையோடுமட்டுமல்லாமல் அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையுமாகும் என்பதை அரசாங்கத் தலைவர் தெரிந்து கொள்ளுவார் என்பதாக நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

" அதைத் தவிர இந்த சபையில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் சட்டை போடாமல் வரலாமா அல்லது அவர்கள் சட்டை போடாமலிருக்கலாமா என்பதை நண் பர் நடேச முதலியார் நேற்று ஒரு பிரச்னையை கிளப்பினார். உண்மையில் என்னைக் கேட்டால் சட்டை போடாமல் ஒரு துண்டு மட்டும் போட்டுக் கொண்டு வருவதற்குப்பதிலாக அதே துண்டை ஒரு தையற்காரனிடம் கொடுத்து தைத்து சட்டையாகப். போட்டுக்கொள்ளலாம் என்றுதான் நினைக்கிறேன். பணம் இல்லை ஏழ்மையாக இருக்கிறேன் என்று சொன்னால் அதை ஒப்புக் கொள்ள முடியாது. இந்த சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் வரக்கு வரும்போது அவர்கள் சட்டைப் போடாமல் வரக்கூடாது. சட்டை போட்டுக் கொள்ளத் தான் வேண்டுமென்று நண்பர் நடேச முதலியார் சொல்வதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளாமலிருக்க முடியவில்லை. கட்டாயம் சட்டை போட்டுக் கொண்டுதான் வரவேண்டுமென்பதை நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன்.

" தவிர நமது மந்திரிகள் கேள்விகளுக்கு பதில் அளிப்பதைப் பார்க்கும் பொழுது வருந்தத்தக்கதாக இருக்கிறது. நாலு மாதம் ஐந்து மாதங் களுக்கு முன்னால் கேட்ட கேள்விகளுக்கு பதில் இப்பொழுதுதான் வருகிறது. அப்படி வருவதால் அந்த மாதிரியான கேள்விகள் போட்ட தின் நோக்கம் குறைந்து போகிறது. அதனுடைய நோக்கமெல்லாம் முடிந்த

வுடன்தான் அந்தக்கேள்விக்கு பதில் வருகிறது. இது எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் நெருப்பு எரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கும்போது நெருப்பை அணைப்பதற்கு Fire Engine வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் நெருப்பு அணைந்து கரியாகப் போன பிறகு வந்தால் அந்த Fire Engine எவ்வளவு தூரம் உபயோகப்படுமோ அவ்வளவு உபயோகம் இருக்கும் இந்த மாதிரி கேள்விகளுக்கு பதில் தாமதமாகச் சொன்னால் இருக்கும் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். இன்னும் அவசியமான கேள்விகளைக் கேட்டால் உடனே 'இல்லை' என்ற பதிலைத்தான் நாம் மந்திரிகளிடமிருந்து எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம். குறிப்பாக கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் கனம் பிரதமருடைய Portfolioகளுக்கு பதில் சொல்லுகிறார். பிரதமருடைய Portfolio சம்பந்தமாக அவசரக் கேள்விகள் கேட்டால் அந்தக் கேள்விகளை உடனே எடுத்துச்கொள்வதில்லை. சில சமயங்களில் கால தாமதம் கூட ஏற்படுகின்றன. ஆகவே மீண்டும் இந்தமாதிரியான புகார்களுக்கு இடமில்லாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளும்படியாக நான் கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

4-15 p.m. "அடுத்தபடியாக எனது நண்பர் கனம் அப்துல் சலாம் ஒரு விஷயத்தைக் குறிப்பிட்டு சொன்னார்கள். இந்த சபை அங்கத்தினர்களைப் பற்றி கேள்விகள் வரும்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு தலைவர் அவர்கள் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார். அவர் எந்த அங்கத்தினருக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னாரே எந்த அங்கத்தினர்மீது வாரண்டு இருக்கிறது என்றும் யாரைக் குறிப்பிட்டாரோ அவர் இப்பொழுது தலைமறைவாக இருந்து கொண்டு கிராமங்களில் மக்களால் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டும் அவர்களாலேயே துரத்தியடிக்கப்பட்டுமிருக்கிறார்கள் இவ்விதம் கிராமங்களில் அவர் தென்படுவதினால் போலீசுக்கும் மக்கள் தகவல் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதன்மேல் போலீஸ் கோஷ்டியார் அங்கேபோயிருக்கிறார்கள். எந்த கிராமத்தில் அந்த அங்கத்தினர் ஒளிந்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறாரோ அந்த கிராமத்தின் பக்கத்தில்தான் ரயில் கவிழ்ந்ததாக நாம் பத்திரிகையில் படித்தோம். அவ்விதம் 13 வாகன்கள் கவிழ்க்கப்பட்டதை கனம் நண்பரும் படித்திருப்பார்களென்று நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் இந்நாட்டில் மக்களுக்கு உடமையாக இருக்கக்கூடிய ரயில்களை கவிழ்க்கக்கூடியவர்கள் அங்கத்தினராக இருந்தாலும்சரி சட்டசபையின் கௌரவம் வாய்ந்த மெம்பராக இருந்தாலும்சரி இவ்விதமான செய்கைகளைச் செய்தால் அதை அரசாங்கத்தாரால் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்க முடியுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். வெறும் சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினராக இருக்கிறோம் என்ற காரணத்தினால் எதைவேண்டுமானாலும் செய்யலாம் என்று செய்து வந்தால் அதைக்கண்டு அரசாங்கம் சகித்துக்கொண்டிருக்க முடியுமா என்பதைத் தெரிவிக்கப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர் என்பதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தினருக்கு கெடுதிகளை விளைவிக்கும் பொருட்டு மக்களுடைய சொத்தை என்ன வேண்டுமென்றாலும் செய்யலாம் என்றிருந்தால அதைக்கண்டு அரசாங்கம் மனம் சகித்துக்கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது என்பதை கனம் நண்பருக்கு பதில் சொல்லாமலிருக்க முடியாது.

"இந்த நிலைமையில் நமது தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு நான் வேண்டிக் கொண்டதைப்போல் நம்முடைய சபையை கௌரவிப்பதற்காக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டபடி ஒரு Uniform dress கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். அதற்காக அவர் என்ன துணிவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறீரோ அதற்காக அவருக்கு ஒரு தொகையை நாம் Allot பண்ணிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இந்த சபையில் மட்டுமல்ல இராஜாஜி சபைக்கு முன்னாலேயே பழய கவுன்சில் இருந்த காலத்திலேயே இம்மாதிரி துணிகொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சபாநாயகருக்கு அம்மாதிரி ஒரு dress வைத்திருந்தது ஒரு செங்கோல் உடைமாதிரி இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது நாம் புதிதாக கொடுப்பதாக நினைக்கக்கூடாது. முன்னாலேயே ஒரு precedent இருக்கிறது. அதை வைத்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்."

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I speak on the Demand

I should like to inform the Chair that it has always been my lot to come late in the debate and be groping and searching for subjects. The Speaker allows the same time to the later speakers also as he allows to the early speakers. Really he should take pity on those who come later. He should take into consideration the order of the speakers and the time allotted must be in inverse proportion to their late-coming order. That is my request.

"Whenever I pay compliments to the Speaker in the course of my speech, I request that they may be taken to apply to the Deputy Speaker also. When I say 'Sir', it may be taken to include 'Madam' also. If every time I were to say: Mr. Speaker and Madam Deputy Speaker', I will be losing time. To save time I am adopting this device.

"At the outset I must say that I have nothing to say. Anyhow I have to manufacture something and speak a few words which I am now attempting. I am going to speak only about ourselves, that is, the Speaker—Speaker includes Deputy Speaker also—and the Premier and company. First of all, I should pay my respect to this august House which as an organization commands more respect than an individual. Whatever may be said about this House, whatever may be happening in India or abroad, I can assure the Hon. Speaker that it is no exaggeration when I say that our House has been a happy family. Our differences have been very healthy, our fights constitutional, our discussions democratic, and above all there has been perfect cordiality among Members. Once there was some hot discussion between me and another Member of this House whose name I do not want to mention. Afterwards, both of us went into the lunch room and had some lunch. He paid my bill also. (Laughter.) On the whole, the bill came to only ten annas and a half. (Laughter.) Such is the cordiality that prevails here. I am thankful to every Member of this august House for maintaining perfect cordiality. All Members, irrespective of linguistic or other geographical barriers, maintain this cordiality. As a party with an overwhelming majority, I thank them for their accommodation and kindness towards the Opposition which is in a minority. His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachariar said that the Muslims should be treated as parents treat their youngest child. The Government are treating us, the Muslims, in the same manner. On behalf of my party and on behalf of all those who do not have any objection to my speaking on their behalf, I thank the Government and the hon. Members of this august House.

"The next thing is about our Speaker. As I have already submitted, whenever I use the word 'Speaker', it includes the Deputy Speaker also. It will be very fitting if I say that our Speaker has honoured the office of the Chair instead of being honoured by that office. (Hear, hear.) That is what I want to say. Men may come and men may go, Speakers may come and Speakers may go; but we cannot find another gentleman in our Province, in India or in the world who can stand comparison with our Speaker. Again, I say another thing. Let not the Speaker be embarrassed by my remarks. Our Speaker is not a good Speaker

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for this House. After showering so much of praise and raising him to the seventh sky, why should I say that he is not a *good* Speaker? Because, I say he is an *ideal* Speaker. Goodness may be in a particular direction. A man may be charitable and he is called good. But he may have some vices. When a man is God-fearing, we call him good. He too may have some vices. But an ideal man is one who has got a proportional admixture of all the virtues. So my view is that our Speaker is an ideal Speaker. (Hear, hear.)

"Then I come to the deputation of our Speaker to England. The hon. Speaker will remember that I was the only Member who last year also said that he should not go to England. Why should he go? Where is the need for him to go to the Mother of Parliaments? Let it be even the Grandmother of Parliaments. In this House he has created the Father of Parliaments and the Grandfather of Parliaments. (Laughter.) Let the Speakers in the U.S.A., England, Germany and Japan come here and learn Parliamentary procedure from our Speaker. There is one object underlying the whole affair: Soon after the Speaker gets into the 'Hanuman' or the S.S. 'Humayun', there will be changes. When he returns, we do not know who will be in the Chair and who will be on the Treasury Benches. Without casting aspertion on anybody, I say that certain Members are trying their level best to pack him off to England. Our Speaker has certainly learnt enough and more than enough and he need not go abroad.

"There is one other thing also that I should say. In spite of his high qualities, amiable manners and womanly kindness (laughter), his power makes us panicky and even causes shudder. In maintaining order, his giant power happens to be inversely proportionate to his pigmy physical stature. ('Hear, hear.'). His words 'Order, order' comes from his mouth with an electric speed. When he gets up and says 'Order, order', immediately one becomes panicky and sits down without knowing whether he is right or wrong. But such a thing is required. But for it, order cannot be maintained. At the same time, everybody takes it in good light because of his kindness, unbiassed view and disinterested rulings.

"Then I should like to speak about the Speaker's dress. I request that I may be allowed five more minutes. There are thirty more Demands. I assure the Speaker that I will not speak on more than three Demands, if I have 15 more minutes now."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member finish in two or three minutes."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I can only half-finish.

"I cannot leave the Speaker's dress without mention. Even if I had not been a Member of this House, I would go to the Speaker's house and beg of him that for Heaven's sake he should have a better dress. I will tell the reason why, Sir. Once I brought my daughter to see the Assembly. She was four and a half years

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old. She was sitting with her uncle. After a few minutes, she left the Chamber. After fourteen or fifteen days, I went to Mathurai. She was relating to her mother what all she saw here. Out of curiosity, I asked her to narrate what she saw in the Assembly. She narrated everything. Finally I asked 'Did you see the gentleman who was sitting on a high chair?' 'Yes, yes' she said 'he seems to be the biggest man'. This is what she said in Urdu:

ہر ہر بڑا آدمي زر کے دو پیٹا والا - کالي زر کے کوٹ والا

You know what she said about you, Sir. She said, 'He is the biggest and the tallest man there. He has a turban on his head with a broad silver lace and wears a coat with long silver lace-borders. He runs up as soon as the House rises.' (Laughter.) Probably that young girl has seen your dubash walking quickly before you in the verandah, and has taken him as the Speaker. (Loud laughter.) Sir, I tell you this, upon my honour, because that is what she said and I am not saying this here, simply to create humour or fun. There may come here many people from village parts who might not have seen the Speaker sitting here, and suppose both the Speaker and his dubash were to go out in the verandah, whom do you think, they would take as the Speaker? Naturally the innocent girl took the dubash to be the Speaker. (Laughter.) Sir, there is a wise saying in Arabic like this:

اَلنَّاسُ بِاَلْبَاسِ

which means, a man is judged by the dress he wears. Therefore, Sir, your dress also should be befitting your position, your dignity and your status and also befitting the dignity of this House.

"Sir, I have so many things more to say, and I have not even covered 25 per cent of them. But let me say a word about our Premier. Sir, I do not know what to say about this peculiar man, with such mysterious qualities,—our Premier! We have heard and seen our females observing gosha, but why should even as a male our Premier observe gosha? (Laughter.) Of course, it is not in my habit or in my nature to wound the feelings of others, but here, he is the biggest man of this Province and why should he be like this?"

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Is he bigger than our Speaker?"

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Yes, Sir, of course, he is the biggest man outside this House. Inside this House, certainly our Speaker is the biggest man.

"Now, Sir, there is one thing I should say of him. He is not willing to come here. Why should we not go and see him in his room, Sir? And why should he not come here at all? Are we giants to swallow him? Why does he not even allow us to go over there? Sir, it is very dangerous to have such a man as our Premier. Once I had been to see him in connection with a very important matter. In his Chamber he was in purda. I sent my slip to the

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Premier and I was waiting, waiting and waiting. From 4 o'clock to 5 o'clock I was waiting in vain. But then I was seeing before me, a number of people clad in thick Khadi and dirty Khadi going in and coming out of his room. One of them happened to be a man from Mathurai and he asked me, 'Oh, is it you? How is it you are not allowed in?' I told him that when their own Members are not allowed in how can he take me and that this is a peculiar feature with him with anti-human qualities. (Laughter.) Sir, one thing I must say of him. He must be either a Saint or a Sadhu or he must be a man-hater; in any way he is not fit for us or let him even think we are not fit for him." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has already exceeded his time. Let him finish at once."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. B. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, please take pity upon these poor old press people—our press reporters. You have made these old men to huddle themselves in this pinjrapole. Sir, this press gallery is nothing but a human pinjrapole. Even an accused in a criminal Court who is to stand in the box, is given more space to move about. Can we not give them better accommodation? These are the people who broadcast all the things that happen here. Let us think about this from a humanitarian point of view and save them from this human pinjrapole. Sir, I have spoken only 25 per cent of what I intended to speak."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to explain only one point which was raised by my hon. Friends opposite in this debate about my answer this morning regarding the appointment of honorary Bench Magistrates. If questions are asked for information, we are certainly here to furnish such information and we are only glad to do so. But if questions are asked simply to try wits, then, Sir, excuse me, we shall also have to be guarded and see that, we are not outwitted. I am sure, Sir, there has been and there will be no act committed by the Government of which they should be ashamed of. We give the widest publicity to all our doings and activities and in this matter of the Bench Magistrates, I am sorry to say that I had not made myself clear to the House. My hon. Friend, Mr. Raza Khan, was wrong in saying that I have not studied the papers. The file is not with me now, but let him just know whether I have studied or not. In 1939 an order was passed that a Committee should be appointed in every division for the selection of Honorary Magistrates to advise the District Magistrate in the matter of selections. The committee was to consist of the Subdivisional Magistrate of the Division, the Revenue Divisional Officer and the District Superintendent of Police and a Member of the Legislature to be nominated by the Government. The Government Order said that any member so nominated shall be there for two years and that the nomination should be renewed at the end of two years. In 1946 when the renomination came, the question of the separation of the judiciary from the executive was engaging the attention of the Government and now the Report of that Committee has come to the Government and it has said that there need be no more Honorary Magistrates at

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all. And so the Government gave up the idea of re-nominating a Member of the Legislature for the Committee. Therefore, for some reason or other, there was no Committee with a nominated Member of the Legislature for a long time afterwards. It may be that the District Magistrates were not informed of the renewal or non-renewal of the Members. So, in 1948 about November or December, we were evidently expecting that the recommendation of the Committee on the separation of judiciary from the executive would be implemented, but the Government decided to postpone it and so under those circumstances, the existing system of nominating Members of the Legislature to the selection Committee had to be continued. There was hardly any time to make those re-nominations, because a number of cases were pending before the present Magistrates and they have now got into arrears and there would be difficulty if they quit office now. It was suggested that nomination of the members of the bench would meet the needs of the case and for a short period, we have proposed to reconstitute this Committee by appointing members of the Bench and then have nomination of Bench Magistrates in consultation with this Committee. That is what has happened and so the District Magistrates were asked to send up their recommendations. Some of the District Magistrates informed us that some of the committees had to be reconstituted while some others got on with the existing committee. That is the position, Sir, so far as this matter is concerned. It is not as though we have not studied the papers at all, but it was not understood by the members properly, because the position was not made clear and therefore, it should not be concluded that we do not want to give answers. That is all I have to say and I entirely agree with Mr. Anwar that all information available with us should be supplied. It is our business and if we are not able to supply the information, we are not fit to be here at all. If besides asking for information, hon. Members indulge in innuendoes or attempts to make a display of their forensic talents, and if they have not succeeded in such attempts, I am sure, Sir, we should not be found fault with. I do not certainly plead guilty to the charge that we are trying to be overbearing. We are certainly not. If any of our actions, or the way in which we have spoken, seemed rather harsh or if we had raised our voice in answering questions, certainly they should not be taken that we have been overbearing. That is very far from our idea and it has never been our intention or desire. That is all I have to say, Sir, in this connexion."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Sir, I never made a charge against the Hon. Minister for Law, that he does not come prepared with answers, or that he has not studied the files. In fact, reference had been made to it by other members who spoke before me and I simply drew attention to it, but I did not make the charge myself first."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Raza Khan, deliberately said 'If the Hon. Minister had studied the answers, he would not have said so.' That was what he said."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad the House was in a very good mood to-day in discussing this Demand and I thought that at least to-day, when the Speaker's salary, and the Members' salaries are being discussed, the Ministers will be spared because they had their day yesterday, but, Sir, even under this Demand, the Ministers were not spared and they were found fault with for not answering questions properly.

" Many other points were also raised and they are all the usual annual matters that are generally raised on this particular day under this particular Demand and I was just glancing through the proceedings of 1938 under the same Demand, when the same points were raised and the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar replied in his own inimitable way.

" With regard to answers to questions, Sir, while we do appreciate the difficulties of hon. Members who want full and definite information on certain matters, I want that they should also appreciate and realize our difficulties. They must understand whether there is any wilful negligence on our side, either in the Secretariat or at the Ministerial level in withholding that information. After all when questions are put, we are bound to answer them, whether it is within a week or within a month or after two months. First we must have the information ready. We must take the House into confidence and must be prepared to answer questions and face a battery of supplementaries. Therefore, there must be no particular point in withholding information and it would serve no purpose on the part of the Ministers to withhold information on any question. But most often questions are asked which require a great deal of enquiry, investigation and collection of statistics in the remote districts. Take for instance, a question like this: 'What is the acreage under turmeric in the Guntur district?' To a question like this, it is not very easy to give the answer from the Secretariat. It has to be referred to the Board of Revenue, the Board of Revenue has to send it to the Collector of the district and the Collector has to send it to his subordinate officers, and by the time, enquiries are made and the information is collected and furnished to the Secretariat, it will certainly take a long time and so we are unable to answer the question as early as hon. Members desire. Suppose a question like this is put: 'What happened in Ramnad when there was a dispute between this community and that?' Even then we will have to get the information from the Inspector-General of Police, who again will have to refer it to the District Superintendent of Police and to ever so many other subordinate officers of the Department, before he could collect and supply the information to us. It is not as though the information is readily available in the Secretariat. But suppose a question as to the number of Muslims in the Finance Department is asked, then I can readily give that information. It is only in the case of questions which require collection of statistics or information in remote parts of the districts, we have all these difficulties and delays, and so we ask to allow us some more time, which they generously give us and then we furnish the information as soon as they are obtained. So I want

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to disabuse from the minds of hon. Members any such impression because there is no intention on our part to withhold information, and we are not purposely delaying to give answers. As I said, Sir, it would be of no purpose for us in delaying matters, because we will have to answer them anyhow. So Members may feel confident that we will try on our side to expedite giving answers to questions, and there would be no slackness on our part. The hon. Member, Mr. Salam, referred to the Sanyasi who was fasting just in front of the Finance Minister's room. We had no information in the Secretariat as to who gave permission for the erection of the shed, who removed it, etc. We had necessarily to refer the matter to the Collector of Madras or perhaps the Corporation Commissioner. As soon as that information is available certainly the House will be made aware of it. (Interruption.) Withholding a question is not in my power. Had it been in my power I would have done that. It is the Hon. the Speaker who has got that privilege and when he accepts a question and sends it on to the department we try to get the information and give it to the House as early as possible. Withholding or allowing a question is entirely the privilege of the Hon. the Speaker, and I or the departments have not anything to do with that. 4-45 p.m.

" Mr. Anwar has stated, Sir, that the Ministers should not make important pronouncements elsewhere. He said that they go to public meetings and conferences and enunciate big policies while they ought to have taken the first opportunity of making the pronouncements on the floor of the House. That is a very ordinary rule, Sir, which could have been followed and that would have borne good results also. But that should not make us forget that the Assembly met only for 73 or 74 days last year and the Council for about 32 to 33 days. Is it the intention, Sir, that when something has to be told to the public, we should wait till this august Assembly meets? Moreover, Sir, it would be difficult to make pronouncements under our rules. It is not as though one can get up and say: 'I have my message to deliver to the House and here it is.' We will have to give notice to the Speaker and he must include it in the agenda and the Ministers must be empowered to make the statement. Even in England Ministers make important pronouncements at Dinner Parties and the Mayor's Banquet in their post-prandial orations. Moreover, Sir, social life has also to be cultivated by the Ministers and the Speaker also. And, therefore, it is unnecessary that we should reserve all our important pronouncements for our question hour or adjournment motions. Of course you, Mr. Speaker, represent the Secretariat and all the good words that have been said about the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker should also go to the Secretariat, because they are the invisible powers that work behind and they must also get the credit. Whenever the Budget Speech is made it is also usual for the Finance Minister to thank the Finance Secretary and his Assistants and it is a well-known custom in all Provincial Legislatures. Likewise on this day when Demand X is taken up every year we see Member after Member getting up and showering his eulogies on the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. Even though they did not mention it they also

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go to the Secretariat which is hardpressed sometimes without adequate staff and sometimes they have to sit overnight because they have to circulate the agenda for the next morning and for various other reasons. So, I take this opportunity of associating myself with what has been said about you, Sir, and the Deputy Speaker and I add also the Secretary, his Deputy Secretary and his Assistant Secretary and the host of other people who are behind them. After all, Sir, it is their toil that sometimes brings credit to us, because we often see in the Secretariat that the entire department is put into motion and they get some statistics and we read them out to the House. After all it is on the toil of many an upper division clerk and Superintendent who work overnight that the Minister makes pronouncements or gives his statistics. In the same way they would have also worked hard, but I shall come to the department later.

" With regard to stationery, Sir, Member after Member wanted handmade paper to be supplied to them because they are patriotic. They are very keen on having the village reconstruction schemes and they wanted the Government to encourage handmade paper and we thought that we could safely give them handmade paper envelopes. That is the only mistake that the Secretariat made, Sir, and I see Members have abused the Government because such envelopes were supplied. Even my friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillay, has taken objection because the envelopes were made of handmade paper. I think we will have to put up with it, Sir, because we are patriotic people. (Interruption.) Even khadi is sometimes clumsy. Sir, but it is the badge of patriotism. Because we wanted handmade paper it was given to us and therefore till the stock is exhausted we must put up with them.

" There was another kind of criticism, Sir, that all the non-officials days are being usurped by the Government. There is also a cut motion given by Mr. Rajamannar Chetty, Sir (he is not here now and he did not speak), about the attitude of the Government in taking away the non-official days and converting them into official days. It is not always a very happy thing, Sir, to convert the non-official days into official days, but we do so because of the pressure of the work and because there is something that ought to be done immediately and because a number of Members also were anxious to get away home after a long session. Whenever such non-official days were converted into official days it was done after full consultation with the Leader of the Opposition and Leaders of Parties and only after their concurrence was obtained. I do not remember any instance where it was done without proper consultation or even concurrence. I am sure, Sir, that the Leader of the Opposition will ratify what I have said on the matter. I had the fullest support of the Leader of the Opposition and other Leaders for allowing the Government to have some little priority to push through their important items of legislation. This year, Sir, particularly we had very important legislations, viz., the Zamindari Abolition, a momentous and classical legislation, on which the Select Committee sat day in and day out and when its report came up here Members also were given ample time to discuss

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it, though there was some little hurry in the course of various provisions. In spite of this we sat for a number of days and discussed important Bills. Likewise this House had the privilege of passing important and momentous Bills which will redound to the credit of our generation; we were as it were making history when we considered those Bills and when we took decisions on the provisions of the Bills. I have here figures, Sir, given to me by the Secretariat as to the number of days we had for non-official business: In 1946–47 we had only two non-official days, in 1947–48 we had six days, and in 1948–49 we discussed non-official business on five days. We are trying to accommodate non-official Members as far as possible, Sir, and if more days could not be allotted, we are really sorry; but we shall try and see whether more days could be given when important Bills are given notice of by non-official members.

" With regard to Parliament House, Sir, this question was also raised in 1939 when the Assembly was meeting in the Senate House and Members then raised several points regarding the inadequacy of amenities, of sitting rooms, lounges, and also acoustics because it was not very good in the Senate House; and many Members suggested that we must have a separate parliamentary house. Mr. Rajagopalachari made a very telling reply and the substance of it was that after all we are accustomed to work in places which are not well provided for; our tradition is different and since we are not in affluent conditions just now, we better wait for some time. That is the substance of what he said; of course I could not give the exact style of his speech. (An hon. Member: ' That was in 1939. Do you want to repeat the same thing now? ') He said this, Sir, after introducing Prohibition in three districts and I am saying this after introducing Prohibition in 25 districts. My position has not been bettered in these ten years. He had Rs. 17 crores and now we are having Rs. 55 crores but the net value of the rupee has depreciated. What he could get with the Rs. 17 crores we are not able to get with our Rs. 55 crores. What was held good in those days could not be said to hold good now, because of the cost of material, the non-availability of steel, cement, and the non-availability of technical personnel. Therefore, Sir, just now we cannot take up this Parliament House. There are other considerations also. If the Province is not going to be divided into linguistic Provinces, according to the new Constitution, we are going to have a house of 500 members. By any stretch of imagination we cannot accommodate all the 500 members here in this Hall. It is said, Sir, that in the English Parliament where there are nearly 670 members seats are provided only for 400. We are to consider whether we cannot adopt such a practice here also or whether we can possibly accommodate all the 500 Members. Something has got to be done to accommodate the 500 Members when they come here for the first time after their electoral victory and certainly we cannot ask them to sit in this small House and conduct their proceedings; there must be a befitting House for the new Members of the Madras Assembly. But we do not know whether our Province is going to be a composite Province or whether it will be split into linguistic

divisions. There are conflicting statements; we see statements outside some favouring and some against. This Government and even the Government of India do not know what is going to happen to the Madras Province. But till it is divided it is to be presumed that it is going to be united and there will be 500 Members in the House. And we have got to prepare even from now. Our departments have already referred to the question. We were waiting for the recommendations of the Dhar Committee and this year we have put off its consideration to some time later in the year. When things are known definitely we will be able to take some decision, as to where to house it, how to house it, in what manner such a good building could be constructed; all these questions can be taken up. When these issues are pending is it desirable, Sir, I ask that we should renovate or reconstruct this building and add amenities and improve the ladies' room or the lounge room, etc."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" If he cannot consider the reconstruction of the chamber he can certainly add some kind of amenities at least, Sir. Small things he can do."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" If they are very small things, Sir, they can certainly be got done. Hon. Members need not wait for Demand X to be taken up in the Assembly. They can either meet the Speaker or the Minister in charge of the Public Works Department and see what ought to be done. We feel diffident because Members will say: When larger issues are pending the Leader of the House is tinkering with the problem by putting
5 p.m. a sofa here or a sofa there instead of taking the big programme. Instead of tinkering with this problem, we must take it up in a right royal fashion. I admit that something ought to be done. But I do not know myself what difficulties the hon. Lady Members are put to. Begum Amiruddin has raised this point. Whatever they want, which can immediately be done, will certainly be done. We do not mind any expenditure on this account. Beyond this, I need not say anything. I do not want the lady Members to feel that they are not well provided for or looked after. I do not know whether she made reference to the Members of this House, but Mr. Anwar was saying that Members gather there for official duties. Whether they are Members of this House or visitors or Press representatives, it is not desirable that they should gather very near the ladies' room."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" What is there to go or to be worried about them? If we go there we go there only in the routine. Nothing attracts us there." (Laughter)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Whatever it is, the complaint has been made in this House that Members sit there or stand there or collect together. Whatever it is, they are causing a little inconvenience to the lady Members. It is not desirable that we should cluster round that room.

" The other point is regarding lounges and sleeping accommodation. I am always available to Mr. Hameed Khan. He can certainly take me round and tell me what ought to be done which

would give greater comforts to hon. Members. We shall certainly try to accommodate them. We will see that we attend immediately to any small amenities that are found necessary.

" With regard to the Speaker's dress, I do not know, Sir, your own reactions to the proposal whether you want to be saddled with heavy robes, big gowns and bands. "

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I do not think it is proper for the Leader of the House to ask the Speaker about the dress, in the open House."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The subject has been raised in the open House, and I am replying in the open House. I do not ask the Speaker to say ' Yes or no '. In fact I do not know his own reactions. Perhaps he is quite satisfied with the dress that he is having."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, I submit that it is not a question of your view in the matter. Even supposing you do not agree to saddle yourself with such heavy robes, I would beg of you not to raise any objection because it concerns the life of the whole Chair—all the Speakers who may come in the future. Therefore, for indicating the dignity attached to the Chair, I propose that a distinctive dress, a robe, or gown, might be given to you. I hope that you will not at all make it a point that you should be consulted in this matter except in the course of making the dress."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am unable to agree with the Leader of the Opposition, and I am unable to compel the Chair to put additional dress in this hot climate. I leave it entirely to the Speaker. Neither informally nor casually did the Speaker ever mention to me about the dress he wants, or whether he is anxious to have any dress to keep up the prestige of the position he holds. I do not know his own reactions. I am only putting it to him through the House. If the Hon. Speaker desires that he should have some distinctive dress . . . . ."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" On a point of information, Sir. If the Hon. Minister asks the Speaker whether he likes to have a gaudy dress, will the Speaker say ' Yes '? He will never say that. It is the opinion of the House and I request the Leader of the House to pay attention to the sense of the House and accept it."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, while I am quite alive to the desire of the House I do not want to put the Speaker in a delicate predicament and compel him to do this or that. After all he is the all-powerful personage in this House, and I shall not be a party to any motion of the House compelling the Speaker to put on bands, coat, or wig or ribbons. I shall never be a party to that sort of compulsion. It is the free choice of the Speaker, and he must be allowed to prescribe his own dress. Suppose a

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Leader like Sambamurthi becomes the Speaker, he may not want all this paraphernalia, and likes to be in his own dress, what will be the position? ''

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—'' Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House can discuss this matter and know the mind of the Speaker privately in his room.''

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—'' If that is the desire, I will certainly meet him privately and discuss with him. But I must reply to the points that have been raised. I cannot leave them without replying.''

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—''Sir, கனம் பீகம் அமிருதினும் இன்னும் சில அங்கத்தினர்களும் shirtless ஆக இருப்பதைப்பற்றி ஒரு குறையாக பேசினர்கள். இப்பொழுது Mr. Speaker உடை dress விஷய மாகக்கூட பேசப்படுகிறது. இன்னும் அதிகமாக அவருக்கு உடைவேண்டு மென்றும் அதன்படி சபையின் கௌரவத்தைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டு மென்றும் பேசப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இதற்கு முன்னிருந்த Speaker என்னைப்போல் ஒரு shirtless அங்கத்தனரைச் சேர்ந்தவராக இருந்தி ருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் அதனால சபையினுடைய கௌரவம் எந்த முறையிலும் குறையாமல் இருந்ததவிஷயத்தை இந்த சமயத்தில் உங்க ளுக்கு ஞாபகபடுத்த விரும்புகிறன்.''

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—'' Sir, I give this assurance to the Speaker and to the House that if it be the desire of the House, the Speaker need not even consult the Members of the Government in this matter. He can order his dress—whatever dress he wants—and Government will certainly pay the cost. After all, it does not require elaborate examination. I give the assurance that the Speaker may order any dress he likes. I do not know the Speaker's desire in the matter. If need be my hon. Colleague the Minister for Industries will call for the Principal of the School of Arts and Crafts or any sartorial expert . . . (Interruption by Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur) I am only replying to the points raised.''

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—'' For God's sake when your dress is going to be stitched, I may also be consulted. I have my own views to tell you. Certainly it will be a very august royal robe fit for a sovereign. The Chair is silent; that means consent.'' (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—'' After all it cannot cost more than Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. No elaborate consultation is necessary.''

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—'' Sir, Hon. Minister sets a limit. I do not at all like the limit.''

THE HON. SRI GOPALA REDDI:—'' After all I presume that the Minister in charge of Industries is also in charge of Textiles and he can help in the matter. The Speaker can consult any sartorial expert either here or outside, and it is entirely left to his discretion. We need not compel him to accept this or that. Perhaps he may consult the Deputy Speaker.''

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MR. SPEAKER:—'' What for? ''

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—'' To prescribe a form of dress.''

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAY:—'' On a point of order, Sir . . .'' (Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib: ' You always raise points of orders.') Whenever trouble comes, I have to raise points of orders. Several Members on the floor of this House have expressed their opinion that the Speaker must have some respectable dress other than this. Dress means not only covering the body but it must also command respect and beautify the person. There are so many aspects to be considered. All the minor details must be discussed in the Speaker's room. That is the desire of the House. Such being the case, is the Hon. the Leader of the House entitled to discuss all the minutest details about tailor, cost of making, and etc., in this House? Therefore, I wish to know whether the Leader of the House is in order in discussing all the minutest details in the House.''

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—'' I am in a very unfortunate position. Member after Member has referred to this matter and when I am trying to answer all the points, the privileges of the Leader of the House must also be protected by the Chair.''

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—'' May I know whether what the Leader of the House has stated about Speaker applied with equal emphasis to the Deputy Speaker also? ''

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—'' On a point of order, Sir. Is it the desire of the House that should be taken into consideration or the desire of Mr. Sivashanmukham Pillai? ''

MR. SPEAKER:—'' Hon. Members have already expressed that the Speaker should be given some robes. It is for the Government to answer whether they will sanction the amount or not for the purpose.''

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—'' Sir, Government never negatived any proposal made by your Department with regard to the Speaker's dress. If it is the desire of the House, and it is also the desire of the Speaker, Government will certainly not stand in the way.''

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—'' Sir, I never stated anything to indicate that this idea came from anybody except myself. I did not give any indication at all. I said that it is the desire of the House, and, if the Government want to consult the Speaker on this matter, they are free to do so. But why should they go and saddle the responsibility of having a robe on the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker, I do not understand. I made it very clear that it is the desire of this House that the Speaker should appear in a special robe.''

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MR. SPEAKER:—" We have taken some time over this dress. Let us now go to the next point."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it settled, Sir, that you should have a dress? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I can only say that Government will not stand in the way. I repeat again that I cannot compel the Speaker. It may be the desire of the House, but I cannot be a party to compel the Speaker to put on this dress or that dress.

" Then, Sir, with regard to Reporters. The Reporters' matter is coming before this House very often. Perhaps nothing need be done in this matter, because, this is a training ground, and our people are going to Delhi, Bihar, Bombay and Calcutta. So, when they get a good name and when they acquit themselves well, they can certainly go to Delhi, Bombay or Calcutta. This will certainly bring credit to our Madras Province."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" They do bring credit to Madras, but the most important point is that we are the losers. We train people here and then send them away. We do not get the benefit of their training. As a result of that the reporting of the proceedings of this House, I may say, Sir, is not as good as it ought to be. "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not accept the premises of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition. We are not the losers. We are the gainers. That is what I want to make out, because, when our people go out to Delhi, Bombay or Calcutta, they make reputation, and that reputation, in an indirect way, goes to Madras. Madras Reporters are acquitting themselves well in the Constituent Assembly and in the Legislatures of Bengal and Bombay. All that credit goes to us, and it is desirable that we should be sending out our Reporters very frequently and give them all opportunities to go to the Constituent Assembly and other places
5-15 p.m. to earn reputation for themselves and also for this Province. It is not desirable that we should enhance their salaries and if Assam Government have given higher salaries, it is because their own stenographers are unable to report properly. So, they have to get them from Madras or perhaps Calcutta and other places, and necessarily the Assam Government have to pay them very enormously: but here we have no such difficulty. We get them and train them for some time and then send them to the Constituent Assembly or to Bengal or to other places and they are replaced by other suitable people. So, we need not have any difficulty to find proper and efficient Reporters and we need not enhance their salaries on that account."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I submit, Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House is not in a positive mood? He is in a very negative mood to-day, turning things down, putting a dramatic aspect to the question and not going to the point

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raised. May I also submit that what exactly has been said is that not only should our Reporters be paid properly but they should be retained here so that they will be useful to us more than to anybody outside. If they are useful to us, it does not matter where they go. The credit that we get at present is only indirect. What we want is direct usefulness."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Again, I do not accept the premises of the hon. Member. I am not in a negative mood; I am certainly in a positive mood. In the discussion about dress, you saw how amicable I was.

" With regard to the Reporters, we have considered the point and I do not think we can do anything. It is no use raising fond hopes in the minds of the Reporters and then say ' We cannot do it.' Mr. Raza Khan wanted a definite answer to certain of his points and my answer is that nothing need be done now."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I say the Leader of the House is in a negative mood. "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" No, I am not in a negative mood. Sir, there are other matters also, perhaps pending the bigger issues and pending the re-constitution of the Secretariat, etc. All these matters also need not be re-opened because the enhancement of the salaries was given effect to from 1st January 1948, and if we re-open the question of revision of salary of any particular cadre, then we will have to re-open very many similar cases and the pay bill of the Government will go up. Further, any re-opening of the question will lead to unnecessary heart-burning in other sections of the Secretariat and in various other offices also and it will be very difficult to resist those demands from the various departments. So, the *status quo* in many cases is desirable and in this matter also it is not desirable that we should re-open the issue.

" With regard to the separation of the Legislature Secretariat and constituting it into a separate department of the Secretariat, many speakers have alluded to it and this year it has gained pointed attention. It was raised on a point of issue and I do not know what exactly has happened to demand a separate Secretariat for the Legislature. (Mohamed Raza Khan Sahib: ' Because you are the Leader'.) Either the Leader of the Opposition or the other Members who have supported that proposition have not given specific cases where difficulties have arisen, any handicaps were felt or any inconvenience was caused to the Members or to any section of the House or to the Speaker or to the Government. No case has been made out except saying that we want a separate Secretariat, that the Secretary must be given the status of a Secretary to Government and all that. No exact or specific case has been made out to justify the demand for the creation of a separate Secretariat."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The point has been covered by my Friend, Mr. Raza Khan, that in United States of America, Canada and New Delhi, they have got a separate department."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am thankful to Mr. Raza Khan for the precedents he has shown, but he has not made out a good case why it is needed and what is the inconvenience without that creation."

MUHAMED RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" I had no time and I could not explain that."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Repeatedly the Government have also considered the point, even during the Advisers' regime because I see the minutes here."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Prestige of the House?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The consequence of it will be that the Secretary of the Legislature Secretariat will be the Head of the Department working under the Speaker and the President. I do not know how he will stand vis-a-vis the Government."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Independent of the Government. (Mohamed Raza Khan Sahib: 'Hear, hear')."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" If he wants to be independent of the Government, then perhaps the Government will not see any difficulty. Because he wants to be Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department, the difficulty arises . . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—" No . . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Even to-day in regard to questions, Bills, Motions and Select Committees, he certainly is the Head of the Department. He passes the Travelling Allowance Bills of hon. Members, and he takes orders from the Speaker. There is no difficulty. With regard to many of the functions, he is having the status and the privileges of a Head of a Department."

MR. SPEAKER:—" No, he is not the Secretary of a Department. He is in the position of a Deputy Secretary to the Department."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We need not go into the order of precedents. But, as far as this Department is concerned, he is having all the rights of Secretary. (M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur: 'Only in salary.' Muhammed Raza Khan Sahib: 'Status?') Taking a parallel case, what should be the status of the Registrar of the High Court? Likewise, the Chief Judge may claim 'I must be independent; I need not make any reference to the Government; I must be able to create my own posts and give my own salaries.' Thus, perhaps the Chief Justice may also claim similar privileges. Every Department of Government must be under a certain Secretary in the Secretariat and must be under a Minister. Even when the Registrar of the High Court

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sends down papers to the Chief Secretary, they are considered, the orders of the Government are communicated to the Chief Justice and they are given effect to there. Likewise, the senior, I.C.S. people who are in the Board of Revenue send all their proposals to the Government who scrutinize them and pass orders. Suppose this Legislature Department is in a different building. What will happen? Assuming that the Legislature Department is in Fort St. George and the Speaker is in Chepauk or somewhere else, how can the Secretary of the Legislature act as Secretary in the Legislative Department with independent powers, without any reference to the Government? That means he will be creating his own posts, his own clerks, his own stenographers, and he will pay his own scales of pay. It is not desirable to have a separate Legislature Secretariat."

MR. SPEAKER:—" There is a separate Secretariat in Canada, in England, in the United States and even in the Central Legislature in India itself."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, I have explained the difficulties of the Government. I do not know what is happening in the Central Secretariat."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" May I submit that the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. the Speaker may have a Conference over this matter and discuss whether we should have a separate department in the Secretariat for this Legislative Assembly or not, instead of giving a negative answer in this House? May I submit this through you to the Leader of the House, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER:—" We have met and we are going to meet again."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am not giving a negative reply. As the point has been raised, I am explaining the difficulties of the Government. This is not the final conclusion. Certainly the Speaker and other Members of the Government can meet and discuss the matter. But *prima facie* I have to explain the difficulties."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I have got certain information. I thought I could place it before the House at a later stage. But since the Leader of the House seems to be labouring under a misapprehension about the matter, I think I should place before him certain authorities and certain precedents. Sir, with regard to the Budget, the procedure which is in vogue in England is that the Parliamentary Department frames the Budget, and sends it to the Finance Department which accepts it *in toto*. I wish to quote from Durell Parliamentary Grant:

'This concerns the internal economy of Parliaments of which the Speaker is the final judge and on his authority the amount

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required is inserted by the treasury in the annual estimate without question, nor is the treasury consulted as to increase or variation in the establishment.'

That is the practice in an Independent Democratic country which works through a Parliamentary constitution. Again with regard to the procedure in Canada, I shall read from Beauchesne in 'Parliamentary Rule' which says:

'The control and management of the officers of the Houses are as completely within the privileges of the Houses as any regulation of its own proceedings within its own walls. These officers are under the guidance of certain rules and orders of the House which are among the regulation of its proceedings and as essentially matters of privilege as the appointment of committees, the conduct of public business and the procedure of the Houses,'

This is a privilege of the House and this is important. Then it goes on:

'generally including the acts of the Speaker himself in the Chair. Neither the Government nor any other authority has the power to deal with the staff of the House of Commons unless specially authorized to do so by statute or resolution of the House.' This is the practice obtaining in every democratic country. Sir, the case was different before the attainment of Independence in this country; now it is a different thing. The House is the repository of the authority of the people in matters provincial, and even the Ministers derive their authority from this House. Therefore, I say it must be treated at least on a par with parliamentary institutions prevalent in the other democratic countries. That is our contention. Whatever may be the difficulties, they must be overcome in the name of democracy and in the name of the dignity of this House which represents the democracy in the Province. That is the point and I request the Leader of the House to have this in view and then answer the point."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not follow the Leader of the Opposition. Is it suggested that in England the Speaker can send his own bill or his departmental bill and the Finance Department, without scrutinizing it, accepts it and it is incorporated in the Budget and that the Speaker is all powerful?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"As far as his Department is concerned, it is so."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"As far as this Department is concerned, even now it is so. The Secretary sends the Budget to the Finance Department and it is incorporated in the Budget. But when he wants to create new posts or to enhance the salaries of his stenographers, reporters, etc., then it is necessary that he makes a reference to the Government; otherwise, he is all powerful in his Department. He sends up his own Budget and

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it is incorporated in the Budget just as the High Court Chief Justice, the Director of Agriculture and every other Head send their own Budgets."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If I would not be misunderstood for intervening, I must inform the House that as far as the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Legislature are concerned, they are directly under the Chief Secretary. They are supposed to be similar to the Deputy Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the department." (Mohamed Raza Khan Shaib: 'That is unfortunate.')

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It may be so, but they will be working under you. If they want anything to be done by the Government, they will have to address the Chief Secretary. Does that satisfy you?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"They must be independent of the Government as in England, Canada and U.S.A."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They can be independent of the Government. We have no quarrel with that, but the point raised by the Leader of the Opposition is that the Secretary of the Legislature must have the status of a Secretary to Government. (Mohamed Raza Khan Sahib: 'Certainly'.) The point is that the Legislature Secretary must be empowered to send files direct to the Ministers and files scrutinized in the Secretariat must be sent by the Secretary and the Speaker, etc. Suppose there is a difference of opinion between the Speaker and the Government. What is the position of the Secretary?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Regarding such a matter, the House and the Speaker should be consulted. I am here as the custodian of the privileges of the members of the House as well as their comforts."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I suggest, Sir, to the Hon. Leader of the House, that this question need not be discussed threadbare in the House and the best thing for him to do is to meet the Speaker outside the House and if he wants the assistance of some of us, we are also here ready to help him, when I dare say, all these details can be discussed but not in the House." 5-30 p.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I was only trying to express the difficulties of the Government, but since hon. Members do not seem to appreciate it, I shall not dilate upon it further. After all, Sir, when the opportune moment comes, it is for the Government to take up the question and see whether there is any necessity for creating a separate department or not and if they consider that there is necessity, it will be created as a separate department.

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"As far as the privileges of the House are concerned, I mentioned some time ago, we are awaiting the final approval of the Constitution by the Constituent Assembly and we do not know how this Constitution is going to be shaped finally, so that, we can take up the question of privileges on an All-India basis because there is no use one Legislature deciding one way or the other, as for instance, the Bihar Legislature, deciding to have some other privileges to their members. So, we must aim at some uniformity. I am sure, Sir, you would take the matter up at the ensuing Speakers' Conference and let all the Speakers discuss it and arrive at some uniformity in regard to the question of privileges, and it is also desirable that the Speakers should discuss such a matter. It is not desirable for the Government to take up the matter. So, Sir, we shall await the final approval of the Constitution and also await the momentous decision of the forthcoming Conference of Speakers. I am sure, Sir, you will raise the point of privileges of members, but let us aim at uniformity in respect of this matter.

"Sir, I think, I have met some of the points raised by hon. Members and I cannot plead that they were to the satisfaction of members with regard to certain matters, but there are certain difficulties in the matter. Of course, there is no finality about this. We can certainly consider and reconsider; we can negative or accept, because all these steps are always available to the Government. So, Sir, I request the hon. Leader of the Opposition to withdraw his cut motion. He was agreeable to raise a discussion without any cut motion, but as he was passed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, being a constitutionalist, that no discussion could be raised without any cut motion being moved, he was compelled to move the cut motion. So, Sir, I trust, he will have no hesitation in withdrawing the cut motion and allowing this demand under Legislative bodies which involves also the salary of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker as well as the travelling allowance and dearness allowance of hon. Members, to be carried."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, as has been admitted in advance by the Hon. Leader of the House himself, his reply has not been satisfactory, it has been most disappointing and he did not even use the conventional phrase, that is to say, the Government will give its due consideration to the matter, but he says, we shall consider, we may not consider, we shall consider favourably or we may not consider favourably, or we shall consider in a positive way. Sir, I do not understand what he means by all these things. I really raised a very important and a serious question, that in view of the attainment of independence and as this House is the repository of the authority of the people, it must be recognized as such as it is being recognized in other independent countries of the world. If he wants, I can quote the authority of other countries as to how those countries are going on in this respect. If you do not know as to how . . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I know

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M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I did not mean the Speaker, but I meant the Hon. Minister, Sir. If the Hon. Minister does not know how to proceed in this matter on account of the novelty of our situation at present, he must draw upon the experience of other countries. That is why we always look to precedents and I have quoted certain precedents. The matter is there and the principle has been made thoroughly and absolutely clear beyond any shadow of doubt whatever, but what we want that this Legislative department must be separate and independent. When I say, independent, it does not mean that it must be hanging in the air. It must have nothing to do with any other department, as the Parliaments in other countries are independent.

"Now, with regard to other matters, Sir . . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"They may be discussed when we meet at the proposed conference."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In this connexion, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Leader of the House that with regard to such matters as the relationship that ought to exist and subsist between this and other departments and also the relation between the Speaker and other Ministers, these details can be settled by discussion, but what we want is, the principle should be acknowledged, admitted and agreed to now as it behoves us to give importance to this House, which is its due. That is all what I have to say.

"Then, Sir, since I have moved the cut motion, there is absolutely no justification for me to withdraw it, but since, however, as the Hon. Leader of the House takes me by my word, which I uttered in my opening speech in the morning to the effect that I did not really want to move this cut motion, and moreover, as in this demand the salaries of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are also included, I do not want to put this cut motion in the way of this demand being passed in the Assembly, in the so-called graceful way in which the Hon. Leader of the House has been urging all along. Therefore, Sir, I have great pleasure in withdrawing the cut motion."

The cut motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 18th March 1949.

IV.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(1) *Appropriation Accounts*, 1946-47 *and the Audit Report*, 1948 *and Addenda to the Appropriation Accounts*, 1946-47 *and Audit Report*, 1948.

(2) *Finance Accounts*, 1946-47 *and the Audit Report*, 1947.

Appendix I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 920 asked by Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 17th March 1949, page 1069 supra.]

Number of Telugu schools started since 1946 *in certain districts.*

Name of the district. (1)	Number of schools started. Secondary. (2)	Elementary. (3)	Number of schools closed. Secondary. (4)	Elementary. (5)
Salem	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	7	128	..	99
Chingleput	..	6	..	..
Madras	4	2	1	2
Total ..	11	136	1	101

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 927 asked by Sri Allur Satyanarayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 17th March 1949, page 1081 supra.]

Statement showing the stock of sunnhemp seeds on 1st September 1948.

Districts.	Tons.	Lb.
1 Coimbatore	19	316¾
2 Saidapet	7	2,037½
3 Pattukkottai	86	7¼
4 Mathurai	6	646
5 Tirunelveli	..	80
6 Chicacole	2	1,400
7 Sattur	..	269
8 Kurnool	32	1,240
9 Mangalore	1	980
10 Cuddapah	9	920
11 Anantapur	1	1,586
12 Vellore	..	245
13 Tiruchirappalli	..	237
14 Cuddalore	..	160
15 Salem	2	1,850
16 Chittoor	3	88
17 Bellary	4	1,387
18 Nellore	176	1,615¼
19 Kozhikode	..	..
20 Nilgiris	..	..
Total ..	354	1,613¼

Note.—Figures for South Vizagapatnam and Tanjore not available.

Appendix III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 104 asked by Sri A. S. Sahajananda, at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 17th March 1949, page 1082 supra.]

Statement showing the number of ration or relief shops in South Arcot district and the number of shops owned by Harijans.

	Number of ration or relief shops.	Number of applications received from Harijans.	Number of shops owned by Harijans.
Statutory area.			
Cuddalore	58	1	1
Chidambaram ..	17	..	..
Villupuram	12	1	1
Rural area.			
Tindivanam	147	1	1
Gingee	90	..	..
Villupuram	72	..	..
Cuddalore	156	1	.. *
Tirukoilur	124	..	..
Kallakurichi	82	..	..
Vriddhachalam ..	94	1	1
Chidambaram ..	72	..	..
	905	5	4

* One Sri A. D. Natesan of Tiruvathi had applied for a relief shop at Tiruvathi village and he was appointed as a dealer. But it was subsequently found that Sri Natesan was really a man of means and that the shop was actually run by a "caste Hindu" in the name of Sri Natesan. Hence, the appointment of Sri Natesan was cancelled and no appeal was received against this order.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 105, asked by Sri Manikoth Kumaran at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 17th March 1949, page 1082 supra.]

GENERAL PERMISSION UNDER INDIAN COTTON (CONTROL) ORDER.

(*G.O. Ms. No.* 4854, *Development, 25th September* 1948.)

The following notification of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, is republished:—

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER.

Bombay, the 1st September 1948.

General Permission under the Indian Cotton (Control) Order, 1945.

No. TCS-I/48.—In pursuance of clause 5 of the Indian Cotton (Control) Order, 1945, and in supersession of the Notification of the Textile Commissioner No. 214-T.A./45 (ii), dated the 19th January 1946, I hereby declare that subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 below of this Permission the following contracts relating to the cotton of the year 1948–49 or earlier seasons shall be excluded from the provisions of the said Order, namely:—

(i) Reddy Contracts.

(ii) Delivery Contracts: that is to say Forward Contracts for Kapas or Cotton (full-pressed, half-pressed or loose) of specific qualities or types and for specific delivery at a specified price, delivery orders, railway receipts or bills of lading against which Contracts are not transferable to third parties.

(iii) Hedge Contracts: that is to say Forward Contracts entered into by members of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, entitled to the use of the Clearing House of the Association where such Contracts are made in accordance with the rules and by-laws of the Association in the official markets of the Association.

2. (1) Nothing in this Permisison shall apply in relation to any Contract for the sale or purchase of any Cotton of the description specified in columns (1) and (2) of the schedule hereto annexed wherein the price stipulated is less than the floor price specified in column (3) of the schedule or more than the ceiling price specified in column (4) of the schedule, as applicable to the subject-matter of the Contract having regard to the place of delivery:

Provided that where the cotton, the subject-matter of the Contract, is of a quality either inferior or superior to the basic

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quality referred to in columns (1) and (2) of the schedule, the floor or the ceiling price shall be decreased or increased as the case may be by an amount specified in columns (5) to (7) of the schedule.

(2) Every Contract in which the final price is not named shall be read as if the following clause were inserted therein: "The price payable shall be within the range of the floor and ceiling prices under the schedule to the Textile Commissioner's General Permission No.. TCS-I/48. dated the 1st September 1948".

3. (1) The prices specified in the schedule are in Rupees per candy of 784 lb. net for delivery in full-pressed bales ex-seller's godown, Bombay, and include ¼ per cent brokerage payable by the seller to the buyer and the usual sample and stone allowances.

(2) The floor and ceiling prices shall be the floor and ceiling prices specified in the schedule reduced by the sum equivalent to the railway freight from the place of origin to Bombay and Rs. 10 per candy and increased by the sum, if any, equivalent to the railway freight from the place of origin to the place of delivery to the buyer and Rs. 10 per candy.

Explanation.—Place of origin means the railway station nearest the Press Factory where the cotton was pressed.

(3) Where any Contract is made with reference to a standard of weight other than the candy of 784 lb., the ceiling and floor prices applicable thereto under sub-paragraph (2) above shall be as increased or reduced, as the case may be, in proportion.

4. For the purposes of this permission—

(*a*) "Jarilla" means cotton from any place in the District of Nasik or of East and West Khandesh in the Province of Bombay, Central Province and Berar, Central India, or any of the States of Hyderabad, Gwalior, Jhalawar, Pratabgarh and Sironj or in Chhabra or Pirava Parganas of Tonk State; and includes "Verum", "Cambodia," "Buri," "Farm," "Upland," "Gaorani", "Parbhani Seed" and "American Seed."

(*b*) "Broach" means cotton from any place in the district of Kaira or Broach or Panch Mahals (excluding Ankleshwar Taluka) in the Province of Bombay or in any of the States of Balasinor, Baria, Cambay, Chhota Udepur, Lunawada, Jambughoda, Kadan Mandwa and Vajiria, Bhaderwa, Baroda District of Baroda State and Talod; and includes "Farm", "Vijay", "B.D. 8", "B. 9" and "1027."

(*c*) "Surti" means cotton from any place in the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach District, or in the Surat District of the Province of Bombay or the Nawapur Taluka of the West Khandesh District or in any of the States of Rajpipla, Sachin, Bansda or Dharampur or in the Navsari District of the Baroda State.

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(*d*) " R. G. American descriptions " means cotton from any place in the East Punjab Province, or in any of the States of Faridkot, Jind, Malerkota, Nabha, or Patiala.

(*e*) " Dhollera " means cotton from any place in Kathiawar, or in any State of the Former Western India States, or in the district of Ahmedabad in the Bombay Province, or in Mehsana or Amreli Districts of Baroda State or in Cambay State or Vaktapur Taluka of the former Gujrat States or Petlad; and includes "1027 ", " Kadi/Viramgaon ", " Kadaya " and " Vagad ".

(*f*) " Kalagin " means cotton from any place in Kathiawar.

(*g*) " Bengal Deshi " means cotton from any place in the East Punjab, or the United Provinces, Rajputana or any Indian State in any of these areas.

(*h*) " Oomra Deshi " means cotton from any place in Berar and C.P., Khandesh Districts in the Bombay Province, Central India, or from Burhanpur, Barwaha, Harda, Khandwa, Sanavad and includes " Muttia ".

(*i*) " Coompta " means cotton from any place in any of the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur or Satara in the Bombay Province or in any of the States of Jath, Aundh, Phaltan, Kolhapur, Sangli, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Kurundwad Senior, Kurundwad Junior, Savannur, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Ramdurg, Mysore (excluding the districts of Mysore and Bangalore) or from the Raichur Protected Area in Raichur District of Hyderabad State; and includes " Farm ", Jawari ", and " Jaywant ".

(*j*) " Upland " means cotton from any place as given above for Coompta; and includes " Farm ".

(*k*) " Westerns " means cotton from any place in Bellary, Anantapur, and Cuddapah districts, or in Pattikonda Taluka or Kurnool district of Madras Province or Raichur district (excluding Raichur Protected area) or Gulbarga district in the Hyderabad State; and includes " Farm ", Bagalkot ", and " Jaywant ".

(*l*) " Cambodia " means cotton from any place in any of the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli (including Pudukkotai State), Mathurai, Ramnad, Tirunelveli, Chittoor and Chingleput in the Madras Province; and includes " Farm " and " Avanashi ".

(*m*) " Karunganni " means cotton from any place in any of the districts of Coimbatore, Mathurai, Ramnad and Tirunelveli in the Madras Province; and includes " Tirunelveli ".

(*n*) " C.P.I, C.P.II and Central India " means cotton from Central Provinces (excluding Nimar and Hoshangabad districts); Yeotmal district; Morsi (Chief Centre Warud) and Chandur (Chief Centre Dhamangaon) talukas of Amraoti district of Berar; Central India (except Bundelkhand States and Rewa State); Jhalwar, Mewar and Partabgarh States and Sironj, Chhabra and Pirawa Parganas of Tonk State of Rajputana and includes Malvi.

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SCHEDULE.

Description of cotton.	(1)	Basic staple length inches. (2)	Basic Floor Price Rs. per candy. (3)	Basic Ceiling Price Rs. per candy. (4)	"Off" and "On" Allowances for class other than basic class. (5)								"Off" Allowances for staple below basic. (6)	"On" Allowances for staple above the basic staple. (7)			
					Good F.	Good.	Fine.	S. Fine.	Extra S. Fine.	Choice.				1/32"	2/32"	3/32"	4/32"
Jaxilla	..	25/15"	415	620	..	5	Basis	5	15	15			35	20	40	60	..
Broach	..	3/4"	475	600	..	5	Basis	5	10	15			35	20	40	60	80
Vijay—																	
B.D. 8			525	650	..	5	Basis	5	10	15			35	20	40	60	80
B. 9																	
1027																	
Broach Farm		7/8"	590	715	..	5	Basis	5	10	15			30	15	40	60	80
Surat	..	3/4"	525	650	..	5	Basis	5	10	15			35	20	40	60	80
4FP/Am RG	..	13/16"	566	690	..	5	Basis	5	10	15			35	20	40	60	80
L 86 P/Am RG	..	7/8"	634	760	..	5	Basis	5	10	15			35	20	40	60	80
289 F P/Am RG	..	7/8"	575	700	..	5	Basis	5	10	15			35	20	40	60	80
Coompta	..	13/16"	525	650	..	5	Basis	5	10	15			35	20	40	60	80
Upland	..	13/16"	5 0	650	..	5	Basis	5	10	15			35	20	40	60	80
Westerns	..	7/8"	595	72	..	5	Basis	5	10	15			35	20	40	60	80
Cambodia	..	13/16"	585	650	..	5	Basis	5	10	15			35	20	40	60	80
Karunganni	..	3/4"		570	..	5	Basis	5	10	15			30	15	35	50	65
Dhollera	..	3/4"		570	..	5	Basis	5	10	15			30	15	35	50	65
Kalagin	..	3/4"		445	20	Basis	20	40	60	..			..	..	..	..	..
Bengal Deshi	..	..	..	495	..	..	Basis	20	40	60			..	..	..	..	..
Oomra Deshi	..	..	..	495	..	5	Basis	5	15	25			20	..	45	65	..
CPI and CPII and Central India.		5/8"															

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 107 asked by Sri Manikoth Kumaran at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 17th March 1949, page 1083 supra.]

Statement showing the details of training and demonstration units started in various trades with number of pupils trained in the selected firkas of the Province.

Name of trade.	Number of training classes held.	Name of the firka in which held.	Duration of the courses.	Number of hands trained.	Number of trainees who successfully completed the course.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			MONTHS.		
Blacksmithy ..	13	Hindupur (Anantapur), Nagari (Chittoor), Palladam (Coimbatore), Ongole (Guntur), Tirumangalam (Mathurai), Tellicherry (Malabar), Kalasapakkam (North Arcot district), Malli (Ramnad), Shermadevi (Tirunelveli), Musiri (Tiruchirappalli), Gara (North Vizagapatnam), Dendulur (West Godavari) and Kurnool (Kurnool).	10	156	87
Woodwork ..	9	Alur (Bellary), Ongole (Guntur), Kurnool (Kurnool), Tirumangalam (Mathurai), Tellicherry (Malabar), Kalasapakkam (North Arcot), Gara (North Vizagapatnam), Nagari (Chittoor), and Kumbla (South Kanara).	10	90	40
Pottery ..	8	Tiruvallur (Chingleput), Ongole (Guntur), Kurnool (Kurnool), Tellicherry (Malabar), Kanupur (Nellore), Kalasapakkam (North Arcot), Shermadevi (Tirunelveli) and Kumbla (South Kanara).	10	71	28
Light metal casting.	3	Malli (Ramnad), Musiri (Tiruchirappalli) and Kumbla (South Kanara).	10	45	19
Leather goods manufacture.	2	Dendulur (West Godavari) and Bezwada (Krishna).	6	29	15
Rattan and bamboo work.	2	Dendulur (West Godavari) and Tellicherry (Malabar).	10	38	15
Tanning and leather-goods manufacture.	1	Kurnool (Kurnool)	10	8	5
Sheet metal work.	1	Shermadevi (Tirunelveli) ..	10	9	4
Toys and lacquer work.	1	Hindupur (Anantapur) ..	10	9	6
Handmade paper.	1	Musiri (Tiruchirappalli) ..	10	7	6
Boat building.	1	Gara (North Visagapatnam) ..	6	60	50
Fish farming.	1	Musiri (Tiruchirappalli) ..	3	12	9

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 110 asked by Sri A. Subrahmanyam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 17th March 1949, page 1085 supra.]

Countwar loom census for the district of Salem [vide clause (e) of the question].

Serial number and name of taluk.	Total number of looms as per loom census.	Counts required as per loom census.								
		8s	10s	20s	30s	40s	60s	80s	100s	Folded yarn.
1 Salem Town	22,920	422	811	66	669	6,476	6,018	8,212	31	215
2 Salem Taluk	15,909	..	477	1,060	5,348	5,079	3,311	292	..	342
3 Omalur	12,129	..	294	32	3,080	6,484	1,427	812	..	..
4 Rasipuram	18,156	..	7	110	1,429	15,163	825	594	21	7
5 Attur	636	..	..	600	36	..	..	..	..	..
6 Namakkal	8,238	..	3	3,218	1,303	3,049	233	196	..	236
7 Dharmapuri	3,026	..	1	2,600	30	289	..	97	9	..
8 Harur	455	..	..	252	63	53	10	77	..	..
9 Krishnagiri	457	..	..	161	213	83	..	..	..	..
10 Hosur	673	..	112	11	550	..	..	..	..	..
11 Trichengode	20,434	636	1,538	5,176	8,218	4,833	11	22	..	..
Total ..	103,033	1,058	3,243	13,286	20,939	41,509	11,835	10,302	61	800

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

Friday, the 18th March 1949.

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.

[* 923 *Q.*—
(Postponed for supplementaries on 17th March 1949).]

MR. SPEAKER:—"This question which was put yesterday by the hon. the Lady Member will be taken up now for supplementary questions."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What steps have this Government taken to fight inflation on the question of credit control, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That question may be put to the Hon. Minister in charge of Co-operation, Sir."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is the Leader of the House aware that inflation is due to the shortage of consumer goods and what steps have the Government taken to increase their supply?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is a matter of the Government of India to see that we get more consumer goods from other countries and that we step up production here also. There is nothing that this Government can do in the matter."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Will the new taxation proposals of the Madras Government especially on certain commodities help inflation or lead to deflation, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"In one sense it will combat inflation because the taxation measures will curtail the quantum of currency in circulation by drawing the money into Government treasury. To that extent it will combat inflation."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"In view of the fact that the taxes proposed by the Hon. Finance Minister are to be levied not on luxuries but on the necessaries of the common man, may I know how such taxes will curb inflation?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There are two aspects of inflation. One is the soaring prices of commodities and the other is the quantum of currency in circulation. The latter portion will be affected by our taxation measures because they will withdraw the money from the market into the Government treasury. It may be that they may put up

the prices of commodities, especially necessaries, but ultimately when there is less money, the prices are sure to come down. That is an economic principle."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What are the various measures which the Government have taken or are proposing to take in order to step up production in our Province?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We can only take all possible steps to step up food production, but with regard to other goods there is not much that this Government can do. It is no use expecting the Provincial Government to do much to step up production of the various commodities."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that there is some confusion in his mind with reference to this matter and will he consult some economists and find out whether taxation measures which hit the common man and drive Government servants and others to ask for higher pay do not add to inflation. It is not a fact that the Government will have to print more notes in the Nasik press to meet the demand for an increase in currency that will ensue as a result of rise of salaries as also prices?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is no confusion in my mind with regard to this matter and I do not propose to consult anybody in the matter."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Is it not a logical corollary, Sir, that if you impose fresh taxes on certain commodities, at least for a period of six months, the prices will shoot up rather than come down?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Taxation measures to the tune of 2 or 3 crores are not going to affect the economy of the Province to such an extent as to increase inflation."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"What are the actual measures proposed by the Hon. Finance Minister at the Finance Ministers' Conference on behalf of the Madras Government to check inflation?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think it was considered at the Finance Ministers' Conference at Delhi some time ago, because it was entirely a matter for the Government of India."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Is it true, Sir, that the number of speeches made during the discussion of the budget against his taxation proposals has made the Finance Minister shaky and he intends to give up the idea of further taxation?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"My hon. Friend is very much mistaken if he thinks that the Finance Minister has collapsed under the number of speeches made on the floor of the House in regard to his taxation proposals. The taxation proposals will be brought forward before the House at some time in April."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it true, Sir, that the Central Government, with a view to check inflation, have advised the Provincial Government not to rush forward with their prohibition policy?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is an old story, Sir."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know, Sir, what was the view expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House in regard to inflation at the recent Conference of Finance Ministers?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have already stated that this was not one of the items discussed at the Finance Ministers' Conference."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the fact that sales tax is an indirect tax and as such has a tendency to increase prices and lead to inflation of currency, how is the Government justified in imposing this tax as a measure to fight inflation?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not accept the premises of the hon. Member. As I said at the beginning, all taxation measures will bring money from the market into the Government treasury and to that extent they will check inflation."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that direct taxation on income alone will help to check inflation?"

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"When there is no real inflation in this part of the country—arising out of the assertion made by the Hon. the Finance Minister in his budget speech that his new taxation proposals are intended to be anti-inflationary and the reply he gave just a minute ago that fresh taxation to the extent to which it drew money into the Government treasury would be anti-inflationary—may I ask whether he realizes his taxes would only amount to rigorous taxation measures?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"My taxation proposals were necessitated not merely to combat inflation but also to cover the deficit which was likely to arise in 1949-50. It is the instruction of the Government of India also that we should not be presenting a deficit budget year after year."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"What is the cumulative effect on inflation of the measures taken by the Central Government and the Provincial Government? Have the Government of Madras had any advice from the Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras in the matter?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member must have seen the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister of the Government of India day before yesterday. He is expecting that the prices will fall in the next few months."

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SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Do the Madras Government feel that the price of rice is likely to fall in April as forecasted by the Finance Minister of the Indian Union? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" He has more data about these matters and we must accept his view for the present."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" In view of the acute shortage of food in South India, does the Hon. Minister realize that the prices of foodstuffs are not likely to come down in South India at any rate? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" A large quantity of foodgrains are expected to be received from other provinces and other countries and we do not think that the prices will keep to the present level here when prices are falling in the other provinces."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Will the Hon. Minister be able to assure the public and this House that the foodstuffs which they are going to import from other provinces and other countries will be cheaper than before? I put it to him, Sir, that the prices at which they are going to import from other provinces and from abroad are not going to be less than what they have been paying in the past."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not dispute it. I cannot give an assurance that it will be cheaper than last year. But our prices cannot keep to the present level if prices in United Provinces, Bengal and Bihar go down."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Does not huge capital expenditure on unproductive works help inflation? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is so, Sir."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" In view of the latest answer of the Finance Minister that the price level of the foodstuffs may come down, can he assure the public that the prices at which foodstuffs will be imported will be less than those of last year? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Madras cannot live in isolation with regard to the prices of commodities. If the prices of grains and pulses in any other surplus province go down, Madras also will have to pay less."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Arising from the answer of the Hon. Minister, do we understand that the Government of Madras expects to make up the food deficit here from imports and is prepared to meet the extra cost also in order that prices of foodstuffs here may be brought down? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is an all-India policy and we cannot incur any additional expenditure on account of food subsidies."

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SRI P. NATESAN:—" May I know what is the reaction in the mind of the Hon. the Finance Minister to the speeches made by the Opposition condemning the present taxation proposals? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am very happy at the criticisms. I am not deterred from the course."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Have the Government of Madras asked the Economic Adviser to study the effect on the market of the proposed taxation measures and find out whether there is any chance of food prices going down at all? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We do not feel any necessity for consulting the Economic Adviser in the matter. The Revenue Department and the Finance Department are more in touch with the matter and we can take decisions."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" In view of the fact that agricultural products like potatoes and other things are being dumped in the various markets in India by foreign countries how does the Hon. Finance Minister expect to get a big amount of tax on food crops going from this province to other provinces? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is a matter for the Food Department, Sir. I am not able to answer it."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—" Are the Government aware that there is scarcity in the money market and what is the reason for it, Sir, when there is inflation? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" There is tightness in the investing money market. I do not think there is tightness in the money market generally."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Will the Government get a report from the Economic Adviser as to how far the anti-inflationary measures have improved the purchasing power parity of the rupee and furnish the report to the House, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am sorry I cannot do that, Sir."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" The Hon. Leader of the House said that if there is less money in the hands of the people, it will bring down the price of commodities and also inflation, may I know whether he has taken into consideration the credit position of this Province? " 11-15 a.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The credit position of the Province is very good. I do not think that anybody is doubting the credit position of this Province."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Will the Hon. Minister follow up the assertion by floating a loan to-morrow morning? "

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I cannot float a loan either to-morrow morning or day after to-morrow morning. I am not going to open market at present."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Is the Hon. Finance Minister aware of the fact that the cost of living index is at the same level without any appreciable fall and if so, what extra steps he proposes to take to bring it down?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have already said that this Provincial Government cannot do very much with regard to bringing down the cost of living index."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know if the Hon. Finance Minister's attention has been drawn to the leader in to-day's 'Hindu' which represents public opinion and which has criticized the action of this Government in launching Prohibition and other schemes?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I generally see the editorial. But I am not deterred by the editorial written in to-day's 'Hindu'."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Sir, when the supply of food-stuffs is shorter than the demand in South India, may I know how the Hon. Minister expects the cost of living index to come down here?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"In the matter of rise in prices of commodities, no single province can stand out in isolation and what happens in other provinces must have its repercussions in this Province also even though there is a short supply of commodities."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"When there is inflation on the one hand and reduction in the price on the other hand, the gap in between is very distressing and may adversely affect the economic conditions in the Province?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have no time to look into that aspect of the matter."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that this question of inflation is primarily the question of the Central Government, may I know what are the instructions of the Central Government on this matter to this Government and in how many aspects, the Provincial Government were able to accept their recommendations?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There were several instructions and one of them is not to present deficit budget and we are following that instruction."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, that he is not going to be deterred by the

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public opinion and by the speeches of the Members of this House, may I take it that this Province is now being governed by a sort of dictatorship?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The question of dictatorship does not arise as long as the Assembly is going to ratify the proposals that have been brought forward before it."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I enquire what steps this Government have taken to fight inflation apart from price control and wages. Have they taken any steps to control profits?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Again, I am afraid it is a Central subject and I cannot touch the profits of the people."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"May I ask, whether the Hon. Minister will deny the fact that out of sixty Members who participated in the budget discussion, almost all of them have opposed the taxation measures. May I know whether their views will prevail?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Out of 212 Members, sixty Members have spoken. I presume that the rest of them have ratified my proposals." (Laughter.)

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that the Assembly is going to ratify what all the Government bring before it, may I know whether there is any other means of bringing the Hon. Minister to his knees because it looks to be absolutely impossible for us to push through anything as the supporters of the Government are in an overwhelming majority in this House?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I think he has got a right to bring in a No-Confidence Motion against the Finance Minister or the Ministry in general."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Sir, on a point of information. It is impossible for us to move any No-Confidence Motion against them as they have got such a big majority and this majority is absolutely docile." (Hon. Members: 'No, no.')

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I enquire what steps this Government have taken with regard to the shrinking of the budget proposals?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have taken credit for a large amount in retrenchment and we have already issued instructions in this respect and we have deferred all capital building programmes and we are trying to see that we do not incur any unproductive expenditure."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have allowed enough time for this question and now I pass on to the next question."

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Nationalization of industries.

* 931 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Central Government have directed the Provincial Government recently that they should not nationalize any industry in this Province?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to one of the speeches made by the Deputy Prime Minister of India that this Government may not proceed with the nationalization of industries?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I do not know to what speech the hon. Member is referring to?"

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Am I to take it that Ministers are not following all these speeches."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Perhaps the Hon. Minister may not be able to remember the speech the hon. Member is referring to. Let the hon. Member refer to the particular speech of the Deputy Prime Minister of India."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am referring to the speech delivered by the Deputy Prime Minister of India at the Chamber of Commerce, in which he said that Provincial and Central Governments are not going to proceed with nationalization."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have heard the speech."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know whether the electric supply industry is going to be nationalized?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member put a separate question."

Alleged attack on a police party in Tiruppattur taluk.

* 932 *Q.*—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a party of policemen was attacked on 26th February 1949 at Kiringakottai in Tiruppattur taluk, Ramnad district;

(*b*) if so, by whom and why; and

(*c*) how many persons were injured?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) Yes. The Police party was attacked on 25th February 1949 and not on 26th February 1949.

(*b*) The Communists at Kiringakottai and surrounding villages held a meeting at Kiringakottai on 25th February 1949

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in defiance of the order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, issued against such meetings. When they were ordered to disperse a mob attacked the Police party.

"(*c*) A number of men and the officers were injured."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know whether the Police party which went to the Kiringakottai village carried lathis only or they carried firearms also, and if so, what happened to those firearms?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They carried firearms also. This question is *sub judice* and it is not desirable to discuss it now."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"The case has already been disposed of, and it is not before the court. By saying it is *sub judice*, the Hon. Minister wants to escape answering questions?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"When the Hon. Minister says that it is before the court, it is better that we pass on to the next question."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"On a point of information, Sir. Without meaning anything to my hon. Friend, I must say that more than fifty per cent of the questions stand in the name of Mr. Salam. I do not know how in these days of control and rationing, that rule does not apply to Mr. Salam?"

Trade Unions.

* 933 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Trade Unions registered in this Province in 1948 under the Indian Trade Unions Act;

(*b*) how many such Trade Unions have been cancelled; and

(*c*) for what reasons?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"(*a*) 203.

"(*b*) 93.

"(*c*) The registrations of 3 unions was cancelled on their own application under section 10 (*a*) of the Indian Trade Unions Act, of three other unions on the ground that they ceased to exist; and of the remaining 87 unions for failure to submit the returns and thereby contravening section 28 of the Indian Trade Unions Act."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Out of these Trade Unions registered in this Province, may I know whether there are any Trade Unions representing agricultural labour?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can put a separate question."

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SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Arising out of the answer to clause (*a*), may I know the number of Trade Unions that have been registered on behalf of Government employees?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I should like to have notice."

Posts of Inspectors in the Local Fund Audit Department.

*934 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Local Fund Audit Department, posts of inspectors are kept vacant since 1946 and if so, for what reasons?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Four posts of District Inspectors of Local Fund Accounts in the Local Fund Audit Department are vacant substantively since 1946. These posts are reserved for being filled by direct recruitment as required by the Local Fund Audit Subordinate Service Rules. One person so recruited could not be retained as he did not pass the required tests, while another resigned. A third direct recruit is awaiting appointment after completion of training. The Madras Public Service Commission has now selected candidates for the vacant posts. Officiating arrangements are being made in the substantive vacancies."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the fact that eighty per cent of these posts in this department are held by persons belonging to one community and one regional area, will the Government see that persons from other communities belonging to other regional areas are appointed to these posts?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is very difficult to observe the Communal G.O. With regard to promotions in the Local Fund Audit Department, we take into consideration direct recruits and recruits from the Subordinate Service."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know how it happened that eighty per cent of these posts in this department are held by persons belonging to a particular community?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Because suitable candidates from other communities were not forthcoming."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"May I know, will this Communal G.O. be followed in all avocations of life?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We cannot control all avocations of life. We can only control our services."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know the name of the community which has got eighty per cent of the posts in this department?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It does not arise out of this question."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"It is a supplementary question which arose out of the answer to the question. If the Hon. Minister wants notice, let him say so."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Notice, Sir."

Starting of cold storage and deep-sea fishing units.

*935 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government received any proposal in 1947, when Mr. Khaleeli was the Director of Industries, to start cold storage and deep-sea fishing units;

(*b*) if so, what steps taken by the Government are towards the successful implementation of the proposal; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that cold storage plants brought for the purpose remain uninstalled at the centres selected?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"(*a*) Proposals were received from Mr. Khaleeli in 1945 and 1946 for the expansion of deep-sea fishing operations and for the purchase and installation of two units of ice making and quick freezing plants with cold stores and refrigerated motor lorries.

"(*b*) (1) The Government have already sanctioned the setting up of ice plants and cold stores at Mangalore, Kozhikode (West Hill), Tanur, Adirampattinam and Kakinada.

(2) As for deep-sea fishing operations, the Government sanctioned a scheme for their expansion by increasing the centres from 28 to 46 and by the appointment of additional staff and the provision of more equipment. The Government have already purchased eight marine fisheries vessels for intensifying deep-sea fishing operations.

"(*c*) Parts of the machinery comprising of ice factories *cum* cold storage proposed to be installed at Mangalore and Kozhikode which have arrived in this country, remain uninstalled pending the arrival of the remaining components and the construction of buildings to house the plants. The two plants proposed to be installed at Tanur and Adirampatinam have arrived, but will be installed as soon as the construction of buildings has been completed."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Sir, May I know whether the Fisheries department have been reorganized, or is to be reorganized, and if so, when the reorganization scheme is going to take effect?" 11.30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"The other day I answered this point. I said that a separate Director of Fisheries is to be appointed and as soon as suitable machinery and plant is available this reorganization will take place."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"As regards deep-sea fishing, are the Government aware that modern methods and scientific

methods are now available, and will they adopt them in implementing the scheme? Have the Government motor launches for deep-sea fishing? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" For deep-sea fishing motor launches and vessels are to be adopted as per modern scientific method."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not a fact that the fishermen on the Coromandal coast are facing a crisis because of lack of fish in the proximity of that coast and will the Government take immediate steps to organize deep-sea fishing around the Madras coast also? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" The suggestion will be considered."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" Arising out of the answer that greater efforts are made for intensifying deep-sea fishing operations, is it not advisable that Government should purchase one or two trawlers for deep-sea fishing? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" The suggestion will be considered."

SRI M. KUMARAN:—" Is it the policy of Government to encourage private enterprise in this line, and if so, may I inquire whether any private company has applied for deep-sea fishing? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" I am not aware of any private company having applied."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" Are the Government aware that there is enormous scope for deep-sea fishing in the costal area of the Ramnad district, and may I know whether the Government have made arrangements to carry on experiments there? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" Notice."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In view of the abnormal progress made by Japan in this direction, will the Government of Madras try to import such method and technique in order to exploit deep-sea fishing in the Province? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" Their experience and methods will be used here."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Arising out of the answer that there is a proposal for the purchase and installation of two units of ice making and quick freezing plants with cold stores, may I ask whether the Hon. Minister will consider the desirability of taking over the cold storage plant of the Government of India at Mandapam? ".

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" Notice."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" Are the Government aware of the fact that fishermen refuse to go out for fishing as they have no toddy for drink? " (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—" Probably that question should be put to the Hon. Dr. B. Gurubatham." (Laughter.)

SRI P. NATESAN:—" I am serious, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The Chair also is very serious that the question should be put to the Hon. Dr. B. Gurubatham."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask, Sir, after the purchase of the plant, motor vessels and other appliances, the catch of fish has increased and will Government furnish figures of such catch of fish? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" Some of the vessels have not yet been put to action, because certain works are not yet completed and some parts are not available, though they have just arrived in India."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, as regards your ruling is concerned that the Minister for Rural Development cannot answer the question put by Mr. P. Natesan, I wish to submit that the question of Prohibition has no bearing, but the question is that for want of toddy, fishermen are not able to go out for deep-sea fishing? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question put was whether the Government were aware of the fact that for want of drink fishermen were not willing to go out fishing? That question should be put to the Hon. Dr. Gurubatham."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" May I know whether the ice making plant and cold storage plant have been purchased, and if so, for what price, and how many are in use now? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" They were purchased from the Military Disposals. Regarding cost, I want notice."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know why the motor vessels purchased are not in action, and when are they expected to be put into action? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" Some of the parts which are essential are not available, and some of the accessories which are quite essential have just now arrived in India."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" Are the Government aware that in the past fishermen who were under the influence of alcohol and went into the sea the very fishermen were bitten by sharks and big fishes? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" I take the information of the hon. Member."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Arising out of the answer to clause (c), may I know, though parts of machinery have arrived in India, they remain uninstalled for want of buildings, why the Government sent an order for those parts knowing full well they have no building for accommodation? "

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THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" On the proposals of the ex-Director of Industries Government thought they were all useful. After purchase it is seen that some parts are yet to be got from foreign countries."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" In view of the fact that the Government of India are going to have a fish research institute in Mandapam, will the Government make some arrangement to exploit the sea area near Ramnad district to see whether there is scope for deep-sea fishing? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" Mandapam is one of the important fishing centres. Deep-sea fishing requires much investigation. The waters of the Madras sea area have not been exploited sufficiently. It requires a lot of money to exploit the waters of the Madras sea, which has a long coast."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" As fishing is an industry, will the Hon. Minister consider the advisability of transferring that subject from his portfolio to the portfolio of the Minister for Industries? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" It is for the Premier to decide."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" May I know whether one of the motor boats is intended for Vizagapatnam district, and if so, will it be put into practical use? "

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" Notice."

Steps taken to put down " Yellow Press."

* 936 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken so far to put down " Yellow Press "?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" By Yellow Press, the member presumably refers to newspapers that indulge in cheap sensationalism. There is no general law to deal with all such types nor is there a legal provision to put down the Yellow Press *en masse*. Whenever newspapers come to the adverse notice of the Government, suitable action is being taken under the relevant provisions of Press Laws on the merits of each case."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" May I know what newspapers are termed as ' Yellow Press '? And who termed them as ' Yellow Press '? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I have seen ' sensational ' is a synonym for the word ' yellow '."

A VOICE:—" What about yellow box? "

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SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—" Are papers run by black-shirts also called yellow? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" I do not know; there is no exact definition for this ' Yellow Press '."

Gazetted officers from backward communities in the Agricultural department.

* 937 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many gazetted officers from the backward communities are there in the Agricultural department; and

(*b*) how many of them are Andhras?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" (*a*) There are two gazetted officers in the Madras Agricultural Service, of whom one is a Harijan and the other belongs to a backward class.

" (*b*) Both are Andhras."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—" May I know why non-Andhras have not been appointed to the post? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" It is a question of selection by the Public Service Commission to the subordinate services."

Alleged keeping of Messrs. Ouseph and Yohannan under duress.

* 938 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the management of Kalleri estate, Pudupadi amsam, Kozhikode taluk, kept under duress the father and son (Muttathil Ouseph and Yohannan) on 12th October 1947; and

(*b*) under what circumstances did Yohannan die?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (*a*) & (*b*) Mattathil Ouseph and his son Yohannan, who were employed at Kalleri estate in Pudupadi amsam, decamped in the early hours of the 12th October 1947. The father found the work in the estate too hard and wished to get away, and was also averse to sending the son, who was only 11 years old, to another place, Anappadi, for picking cardamoms, presumably because the place was infested with leaches. The coolies who were sent after them by one of the estate maistris, however, caught and brought them back to the estate. On the next morning, as two maistris insisted on Yohannan being sent to Anappadi, the son was preparing to start accordingly. The father could not bear to see his son depart and suddenly caught hold of his hair and dealt fatal blows on his neck with a bill-hook."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—" May I know what happened to the case in the Sessions Court? What was the sentence there? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Yohannan was charged for murder and the Sessions Judge sentenced him for transportation for life. On appeal the High Court confirmed it but recommended to the Government for review for clemency, and the sentence has since been reduced to two years."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—"May I know why they escaped from the estate?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"According to the evidence in the case, the son was taken to a place infested with leaches; the father could not bear the sight of his son with blood sores; and so they thought it better to escape from the estate."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Will the Government take drastic steps against such estate owners, or whoever is responsible for such happening?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"From the matters which have come out of the case, the Labour Commissioner is already enquiring into the matter."

Alleged misappropriation of water used for cultivation from Pallamadai tank in the Tirunelveli district.

[*939 *Q*—

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member who gave notice of the question is not in his seat. The answers will be printed in the proceedings."]

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in Pallikottai village in Tirunelveli taluk, Tirunelveli district, about 100 acres of dry land are being cultivated with Pallamadai tank water without the permission of the Government?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"An extent of 112·85 acres of dry lands in Pallikottai village, Tirunelveli taluk and district, was cultivated without permission with the water of the Pallamadai tank during faslis 1353 to 1356 and penalties were levied, according to rules, for the irregular irrigation. The Government have no information whether the lands were cultivated without permission during faslis 1357 and 1358 also. The question whether water can be allowed for the irrigation of these lands and if so, under what conditions is under the consideration of the Government."

Gazetted posts in the Local Fund Audit department.

*940 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the HON. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of gazetted posts in the Local Fund Audit department; and

(*b*) of these posts, how many are held by Tamilians and how many by Andhras?

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"(*a*) Five, viz., Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, one Deputy Examiner and three Assistant Examiners.

"(*b*) Of the five officers holding the posts, three are Tamils and none is an Andhra."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Is it not a fact that the mental degree of calibre required for this department is greater, and that is found only in Tamilians?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know whether the mental calibre of the average Tamilian is very high, and I do no know their qualifications for the Mental Hospital."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of order, Sir, I request the Hon. Leader of the House to withdraw his remark that the Tamilian's qualification regarding mental calibre deserves admission to the Mental Hospital."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I said I do not understand how to judge the mental calibre of any particular individual, community or race. Likewise I do not know how to judge their mental calibre to get into the Mental Hospital."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"On a point of order, Sir, I appeal to the Chair to request the amiable Leader of the House to withdraw the characterisation of Tamilians as possessing qualifications entitling them to Mental Hospitals." 11-45 a.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Are the Tamilians alone entitled to posts in the Local Fund Audit Department?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let us not lose our temper. Let me hear Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The hon. Leader of the House said that he did not know whether the average Tamilians' qualifications entitled them to admission to Mental Hospitals or something to the near effect."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, no."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It can be verified from the report."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I did not make that remark which the hon. Member ascribes to me."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am asking the Chair to verify from the report."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Member wants me to verify from the report, I cannot do it now. I will have to take this up at 3 o'clock."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I will not be here."

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Restoration of the plan-marked channel from the Pallamadai tank.

[*941 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."]

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an order issued in the year 1945 to restore the plan-marked channel from the Pallamadai tank irrigating Pallikottai kasba nanja land has not been given effect to till now?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Action under the Land Encroachment Act was taken in fasli 1353 (1944) encroachment by obliteration of the plan-marked channels, supplying water to the eastern block of the ayacut lands of Pallamadai tank. Later, on inspection, it was suggested that obliteration of the channels was in no way detrimental to the ayacut lands and that the newly formed channels might be allowed to exist with suitable safeguards to ensure that the ayacut lands get their full supply of water first before any dry irrigation is done. This request is under examination. The attention of the hon. Member is, in this connexion, invited to the answer to Question No. 939, starred."

Tapping of sweet toddy.

*942 *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer given on 24th January 1949 to question No. 593-A,—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that on account of the Government policy in not allowing people to tap sweet toddy without licence, many people are without employment; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that on account of this policy 2½ lakhs of tons of jaggery, which used to be manufactured as cottage industry every year, has stopped completely now?

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"(*a*) No, Sir, in fact the Government have permitted the tapping of sweet juice as a measure of providing employment to ex-tappers.

"(*b*) No, Sir. According to the information with the Government only 8,000 tons and 10,222 tons of palmyrah jaggery were manufactured in Tirunelveli district during 1946 and 1947 respectively on a cottage industry basis. It is not correct to state that production of palmyrah jaggery has stopped as the season has just commenced in most areas in the district."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Sir, கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் கோவில் பயிற்சிக்கு போயிருந்தபொழுது அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது கூட்டுறவு முறை வேண்டியதில்லை என்றும், லேசன்ஸ் முறைக்காக ஜனங்கள் காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டாமென்றும் கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் சொன்னதாக ஜில்லா காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டியிலிருந்து நோட்டீஸ் போட்டு ஜனங்களுக்கு தெரிவித்திருப்பது கனம் மந்திரியவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கிறதா?"

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THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"கவனத்திற்கு வந்து Press கம்யூனிகே issue பண்ணி இருக்கிறோம்."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களில் சேர்ந்து லேசன்ஸ் எடுப்பதனால் தாமதம் ஏற்படலாம் என்பதற்காக பனை மரத்திற்கு லேசென்ஸ் எடுக்க கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களில் சேர்ந்து கிராம முன்சீப்புகளின் சிபார்சில்லாமலேயே அவர்கள் லேசன்ஸ் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு உத்திரவு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களா?

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"கொடுத்திருக்கிறது."

Age-limit for superannuation.

*943 *Q.*—M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have fixed the age-limit at 60 for superannuation in the case of their non-gazetted staff?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Under the present rules, the age-limit for retirement is 55 in the case of Government servants in superior service, whether holding Gazetted or Non-Gazetted posts. There is no age-limit for retirement in the case of Government servants in inferior service; they may continue in service so long as they are physically fit. The question of raising the age of retirement of superior Government servants from 55 to 58 was considered recently but it was decided not to make any change in the present rules. With effect from 1st January 1951, the age of retirement of inferior Government servants has been fixed at 60."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of abolishing the terms 'inferior service' and 'superior service' and use in their places 'II Grade service' and 'I Grade service'".

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I don't think there is anything derogatory in 'inferior' or 'superior'. The low paid service is called the inferior service and the high paid is called the superior service."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"My point is why the Government should call a certain service as inferior and certain other service as superior. Will the Government call them by some other name?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If there are any suitable words which may be substituted, they will be considered."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that the Government of India have fixed the age-limit for the retirement of their non-gazetted staff at 60?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Perhaps they have done that. It does not matter to me."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Do the Government propose to appoint able-bodied and mentally fit retired officers in technical services in which there is paucity of qualified personnel?"

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Where we feel that there is paucity of technical personnel, we grant extension of service. But the general rule is that the officers must retire at the age of 55. "

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" In his answer, the Hon. Minister said that the question of raising the age of retirement of superior Government servants was considered and that it was decided not to make any change. May I know the reason why it was considered not possible to raise the age to 60? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" After all no case is made out for raising the age to 60. It will block the promotion of junior officers and thereby mar their prospects. Therefore we thought that we could maintain the *status quo*. "

Elementary schools in Tenkasi taluk.

[* 944 *Q*.—

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."]

SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) how much money is being spent from Provincial funds as teaching grant for aided elementary schools and subsidy to Board Elementary Schools in Tenkasi taluk; and

(*b*) what is the number of children getting school instruction?

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

" (*a*) (i) Aided elementary schools—

	Rs.
Teaching grant	1,59,736
Dearness allowance	1,05,665
Maintenance grant	13,719
Total ...	2,79,120
(ii) Board elementary schools	18,522
" (*b*) Boys	16,767
Girls	8,748
Total...	25,515"

Dress regulation for officials.

* 945 *Q*.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Provincial Government have directed that their officials while attending evening parties and official functions should wear a particular dress; and

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(*b*) whether the Provincial Government have received any instructions in the matter of dress of officials from the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (*a*) & (*b*) Recently the Ministry of Home Affairs issued instructions to the various Ministries of the Government of India that Indian officers attending formal evening parties should, instead of wearing European evening dress, wear formal Indian dress which may be either black *Sherwani* and *Chooridar Pyjamas* or some kind of black coat buttoned up to the neck and black or white trousers. The instructions are not binding on officers, but the Government of India hope that they would be observed as far as possible. A copy of the instructions sent to this Government for information have been communicated to Departments of the Secretariat, Heads of Departments, etc."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not better that some of the Hon. Ministers follow this instruction so that they may serve as examples to the officers? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Even in the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor-General and the Deputy Prime Minister do not observe this rule."

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—" In view of the hot climate of this Province, may I know whether the Government would insist on wearing a coat buttoned up to the neck? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The instruction is only recommendatory and not obligatory."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Does the Hon. Minister know from his personal experience that *Sherwani* buttoned up to the neck gives an air-conditioned atmosphere during hot weather? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I did not feel that air-conditioned atmosphere."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—" Is it not a fact that this instruction was intended to change the mentality of the officials who have a preference for foreign dress? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It may be to change the mentality of the officers from the European dress to the Indian dress. It may also be that Indian should not go to the evening parties scantily dressed."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" May I ask whether the instructions sent by the Government of India contain any regulation regarding the dress of women officers? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not see any reference to the dress of women officers. But I presume they are expected to wear a blouse and a saree."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"A couple of days ago it was said that if Government servants approach the legislators, the Government feared that it was bringing to bear official pressure. May I know whether the instruction regarding the dress regulation from higher authorities will not amount to official pressure, though it was said that it was not binding?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Certainly the Government can issue instructions with regard to dress, hours of work, etc. In this case, no mandatory instructions were issued to the Government servants; only some recommendatory proposals were made. It is up to them to follow or not to follow them."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government do not consider that a khadar dhoti, a khadar shirt and a khadar cap is preferable for this province than the dress worn by the Leader of the Opposition?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is no question of preference. Each man may have his own taste. The wearing of a dhoti, a shirt and a cap is considered a decent dress."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I want to know whether it is not the ideal of the Government that the scantily dressed people must come up to the level of the more respectably dressed people and not that the more respectably dressed people should go down to the level of the scantily dressed people. What is the right ideal—to lower down or raise up the level?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"In all matters, it is the general levelling up that is required by the Government."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Leader of the House that the object of the instruction may be to raise the level of the scantily-dressed people, is it not all the more incumbent that Members attending the Assembly should not come in a shirtless dress, and the more so when we have got a number of lady Members in the House?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"This question was answered the other day."

Local Fund Dispensary at Melapavoor.

[946 *Q.*—MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."]

* 946 *Q.*—SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the Local Fund Dispensary at Melapavoor, Tenkasi taluk, Tirunelveli district, was opened; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the required medicines were not supplied to that hospital till now and if so, what the reason is for this long delay?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) The rural dispensary at Melapavoor was opened on 1st August 1948.

"(*b*) The required medicines were supplied to the dispensary even before it was opened. As these were soon exhausted, the District Board instructed the Rural Medical Practitioner to obtain the necessary medicines from the Local Fund dispensary, Veerakeralampudur. The Board has also placed orders with Messrs. Mayor & Company, Madras, for the supply of certain drugs. The rural dispensary will in future obtain its requirements of medicines regularly from the Madras Medical Stores Depot."

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

II.—ELECTION TO DISTRICT BOARDS AND PANCHAYAT BOARDS.

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"It is announced in the papers that the district board elections will take place as early as possible. May I know from the Hon. Minister for Public Information whether the Government have decided on it and what the programme is?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The Government have decided to hold elections to the district boards and panchayat boards. The time-table will be prepared and announced in due course."

RAJA SIR MUTHAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of not holding the elections during the hot weather?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"This is a matter for the Hon. Minister for Local Administration to consider."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the elections to district boards will be held according to the adult franchise or according to the existing practice?" 12 noon.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Elections will be held under the existing franchise and according to the existing electoral rolls, Sir."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, with regard to question No. 930, the Hon. Leader of the House said certain things about the Tamilians about their mental capacity or about their qualifications, etc., for being sent to the Mental Hospital or something like that . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We are not on that subject now. The hon. Member need not raise that matter now."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, in spite of whatever may have been said by me or whatever might have

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been recorded, I may submit, Sir, that I have never intended to insult anybody, neither the Tamalians, nor the Muslims, nor the Telugus nor to cast any reflections on any community whatever."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then that question is over and it is closed. I will not take it up at 3 p.m."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, the Government having notified that they are going to order elections to the district boards and other local bodies shortly under the existing electoral rolls, what will happen to the new electoral rolls which they are now preparing?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We think, Sir, that the finalisation of the new electoral rolls and the printing of them, etc., will take a long time."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In that case, why not the Government wait for some more time, till those revised electoral rolls are printed and published? Having waited such a long time, do not the Government think it desirable to wait some time longer until the new electoral rolls are got ready?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"As I said, Sir, it is because we thought that it was not desirable to wait longer, till the new electoral rolls are finalised and printed, which will take about a year or so, we have decided to hold elections now."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I ask, Sir, why not at least postpone the elections to the local bodies and panchayats, till the Panchayat Bill is passed, which the Hon. Minister for Local Administration said, was practically ready and would be introduced shortly in this House? May I take it, Sir, that that bill has been definitely shelved or postponed for the present?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I should like to know whether these supplementary questions can be put, without giving us notice, Sir, and whether this should be treated as a short-notice question?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yesterday some hon. Members wanted to know whether they could adopt the House of Commons procedure of giving one day's notice for short-notice questions. It seems that the hon. Member approached the Hon. Minister for Public Works and that he was ready to give the answer. This is the first time when one day's notice has been given for a short-notice question."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Is this likely to be a precedent, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I may inform the Hon. Leader of the House that the matter is this. The Hon. Mr. Salam came to me and told me that he approached the Hon. Minister for Public Works with this question and that he was ready to give the answer to the question and so he came to an agreement. (An

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Hon. Minister: He saw the Hon. Minister for Public Works only this morning, Sir.) If he saw only this morning, than it is all the more good, because it is only two hours' notice.

"We shall now pass on to the next item on the Agenda."

III.—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,37,77,000 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.'

"Out of a total demand of Rs. 5,40,58,200 under this Demand, a sum of Rs. 5,37,77,000 only is votable by the Legislature, the balance of Rs. 2,81,200 being charged on the revenues of the Province towards charges in England on leave salaries of officers who draw leave salary in England, towards sterling overseas pay of officers serving in India and towards the administration of the Excluded Areas.

"The general principle adopted in determining what charges should be debited to this head is that any amount definitely spent on work connected only with a particular major head should be debited to that head, whilst amounts spent on work connected with more than one major head should be debited to the major head '25. General Administration—District Administration.'

"This Demand generally falls under two main groups—

(1) District Administration; and

(2) Miscellaneous.

"Under District Administration we have all expenditure that is incurred on the staff of the Revenue Department in the districts (except the pay of I.C.S. Collectors), i.e., the District Collector's office, Treasury Deputy Collector's office, Subdivisional offices, Taluk offices, village establishments and the Court of Wards establishment.

"Under Miscellaneous is included any general scheme of the Government about which it is not quite certain as to which head the expenditure should immediately be debited to.

"The minor heads under the major head, are the following:—

s. General establishments,

t. Subdivisional establishments,

u. Other establishments,

v. Discretionary grants by Collectors,

w. Miscellaneous.

"The general establishments include the Collectors' offices and the offices of the Treasury Deputy Collectors. Subdivisional establishments include charges on account of Additional District

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Magistrates, Sub-Collectors, Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors and their establishments, whilst other establishments include the Tahsildars' and Deputy Tahsildars' establishments and village establishments in both ryotwari and proprietary areas.

"*Discretionary grants by Collectors.*—These grants are given by the Collectors at their discretion for general purposes of a public nature calculated to be of benefit to their districts, e.g., the construction and improvement of public baths and bathing places, etc., and rewards to private individuals for specially meritorious conduct.

"The main item of expenditure under the head 'Miscellaneous' would be the grants made for the sinking of wells under the Well Subsidy Schemes. The grant is in the first instance given in the form of a loan and debited to the loans head. Later when the well is completed according to the specifications laid down, the loan is converted into a subsidy and debited to this head with a corresponding credit to the loans head.

"Expenditure on the Firka Development scheme is also debited to this head, but at the same time an equal amount from village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund is transferred to the deposit section of the account and adjusted by a reduction of expenditure under this head.

"Another item included under this head is the cost of installation of public receiving sets and the charges on account of the Radio Engineer and his establishment. The cost of rural and municipal receiving sets purchased on behalf of local bodies and the maintenance charges of these sets are also debited to this head.

"Payments made by the Central Government to the Provincial Government for work done on their behalf in the offices of Collectors, etc., including the work relating to the conduct of elections to the Central Legislature are accounted for by reduction of expenditure under this head. This is a very miscellaneous demand covering a variety of items of expenditure. Sir, I propose to stop here and to make a detailed reply after Hon. Members have offered their criticisms."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 5,37,77,000 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

* M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'that the sum of Rs. 5,37,77,000 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100'.

I only want to submit that what was stated in the House when the previous Demand, 'General Administration, Heads of Provinces' was discussed apply *mutatis mutandis* to this Demand also.

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That is to say whatever may be the policy and the programme of the party in power the character of the administration has not changed. We have attained independence in 1947 but still there is no change in the tone of the administration and still the district officials have not changed their attitude towards the public. I say that the fault is not only with the administration but also with the public. Suppose, we members of the public, approach the administrative personnel in the districts or in the taluks and want them to do certain things, to which we are not entitled, and if they refuse, we go to the higher officials and get things done. But because now the old order of things is still continuing, there is no change in the administration at all, and certain lower officials still refuse to do such things which they ought to do, because they have the assurance that they have got some godfathers above and they could continue the same attitude as before. Sir, this sort of mentality should go. Then alone will the administration of the Province be better and then alone will we have the benefit of our independence.

"Sir, the spirit of service should be the keynote of the entire administration. But now it is lacking. Whenever a man wants to get certain things done or certain prosecutions withdrawn or certain licences to be granted by the Government, even though the merits of the case might not warrant it still he can achieve his object, if he has any influence with the administration. If the official concerned refuses, he is booked afterwards. Certain officials in charge of the administration of justice, follow their own old line of policy, because they have got some godfathers above them. The sooner this mentality changes, the better for the administration of this Province.

"Coming to the question of district administration, what do we see to-day? The entire administration is top-heavy. At the head of the district, there is the Collector and he has got a Joint Magistrate next to him and below there are a hierarchy of officers in the Revenue department alone. Then at the district headquarters itself, there are various district officers like the District Agricultural Officer, the District Food Supply Officer, the District Forest Officer, the District Ration Officer, and so on and so forth, so much so, that the entire district administration has become top-heavy, because the unit of administration is the Revenue district. Sir, every department of the Government should be measured by its own activities, that is to say, if the Government think that the food administration of a group of districts could be carried on more efficiently and that procurement could be carried out more effectively by clubbing such districts together, then they should not take the Revenue district as a unit, but they must have regional divisions of the Province. That alone will conduce to economy and efficiency in administration. If this is realised, there will be large scope for retrenchment in the district administration, because there are so many superfluous district officers who are doing the same kind of duties over and over again.

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" Sir, take the condition of the villages. They are appalling. We are spending about Rs. 1·90 crores over 75,000 village officers and village establishments. So far as proprietary estates are concerned, we are spending about Rs. 54 lakhs over 30,000 village servants. Altogether we are spending about Rs. 2·40 crores over 1·05 lakhs of village personnel it works out at the rate of Rs. 20 per head per month including pay and allowances and other charges. When you take into consideration this amount of expenditure and the serviees that these village officers and their establishments are rendering in the villages, you can very well understand whether this administrative system is remunerative or not and whether it is really useful or not.

" Sir, the administration of the Province must begin only from the village. In the olden times, the village was a self-governing unit. Take the village karnam, the village munsif and other village servants. They enter into these services, not merely for service alone or the remuneration therefrom, but it creates a career and opportunity for them to acquire power and influence. They come across with so many things and they have to please so many officers higher up. Therefore, they have got to do certain things by sheer force of circumstances. We cannot blame them. They have to accommodate and attend to the conveniences of their higher officers when they camp in villages.

12-15 a.m. " Our point of view is to have them satisfied within a reasonable limit. We are paying them Rs. 20. So far as the karnam's work is concerned, it is more exacting than the work of a taluk office clerk or a clerk in a magisterial Court. Therefore when we reorganize these services we have to pay them at least a bare minimum wage and they should be made contented. Then alone the bad aspect of the district administration of taking a career of opportunities will be removed. From this point alone the reform is very very necessary.

" One other point which I want to mention is about the detailed budget estimate. On page 140 the usual provision for reclamation of land in the Cauvery-Mettur Project used to be made. This year the provision has not been made. I do not know the reason why the Government have neglected this important item of work. Reclamation in Cauvery-Mettur Project is a very necessary thing and provision should also be made for that.

" Further there is also one important thing which was neglected by the Government. The Government have programmed to spend Rs. 80 lakhs for the house building societies for 1948-49 and Rs. 1 crore for 1949-50. But they have neglected the rural housing problem. They have only provided a token sum of Rs. 100. And they have not chalked out any programme for rural housing. I ask why the Government have neglected this aspect. The housing shortage in the rural areas is as serious and intense as in the urban areas. It should be looked not only from the point

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of view of giving facilities to the poor people, but it should be looked also from the point of view of public health. When you are spending large sums of money on public health, these people in rural areas should be helped also in constructing their own small dwelling places. Then alone there will be contentment. The administration should be impartial in what they do to these people.

" The Hon. the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has stated:

'A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs has been sanctioned in the current year for loans to building societies while a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made in the budget for 1949–50 for the same purpose. A housing scheme for rural areas is also under the consideration of the Government. The Housing Committee constituted by the Government to examine the housing problems has made a number of recommendations to relieve the housing shortage. Steps are being taken to implement these recommendations to the extent practicable.'

He has not stated what steps have been taken and what will be the programme in the course of the year 1949–50. I submit, Sir, that they must have a well-chalked out programme to relieve the housing shortage in the mufassal areas. With these words, Sir, I move the cut motion."

MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I second the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I fix a time limit of 10 minutes for each hon. Member."

MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, the officers in the districts are all good but their administration is defective because they do not exercise control over their subordinates and leave every thing to them with the result that injustice is done. If a complaint is made about an officer to a superior officer, though he makes some enquiry he supports the subordinte officer in the end. Therefore people do not get any justice from the district officers. I want to mention a case which happened in my own district. One Abdulla Haji of Kasaragod was arrested by the Police in a case of technical theft of paddy crops from the field attached by the District Munsif in a possession case. The Haji said that he was not only a party in the possession case but he harvested the field after obtaining a permit from the ration officer. But the Police seized the property from him and remanded him to custody and released him after one day. They chargesheeted him. All this was done at the instigation of a big man, for you know that the Police are always with the big men and they do not care for the poor people. The Magistrate acquitted the accused and held that the properties were not attached by the District Munsif. He ordered the property to be returned to the Haji

and they did not do so even after one year. He made petition after petition and after one year he got a reply that the property had decayed and disappeared. The Haji suffered not only in the case but also in loss of his property. He complained to me. I sent a report to the Collector for information because there was a rumour that the head constable or some Inspector who went to investigate the case misappropriated the property. I wanted information from the Collector. He sent no reply till 1948. When we write to him once for something, I do not know why we should go on writing to him again. The Haji sent a complaint to the Collector and sent copies of his complaint to the District Superintendent of Police and the Government and even then he could not get any justice. When we do not get justice from the district officers we write to the Government to enquire into the matter and if they too do not do so, what is the remedy? People do not know where they should go.

"In the Revenue Department, the people even in the Taluk cutcheris are indifferent and they do not attend to their work. Whenever people apply for any permit or record from the Taluk office they never get it; unless they go and put money into their pockets they are asked to come the next day. I shall narrate here my own experience. I applied for certain copies of a record in the Taluk office and I gave them the necessary stamp papers also. When I went there after some time I could not get the copy and they said that the stamp paper was misplaced. Then I had to put in a separate petition and produce fresh stamp papers. This is what is taking place. This is not the only instance, there are several things like this.

"I should like to say a word, Sir, about the Ration Office. Sir, the checking officers are expected to go to a village and check the stock of paddy in that village. What they do is this. They go to the big houses in the village, they take tea and bakshis there and they go away without measuring the stock. If they do not get any bakshis then they measure the stock and if there is any excess, they extort money and go away. They do not help in procurement, but they help only in non-procurement. I have to tell you, Sir, my own case. When I was not in the place, one checking officer, a new man perhaps, went to my house when my wife alone was there and measured the stock. There was an excess of 2 murras. He threatened my wife that the extra murras should be surrendered or some money should be paid to him and extorted Rs. 10 from my wife, who is a gosha woman. When I went home my wife told me the whole matter and then I complained to the Ration Officer. The Ration Officer came there and made some enquiries and then I understood the checking officer was dismissed.

"Next, Sir, when people apply for transport of paddy they make a man walk to the office day after day even when the paddy is urgently required and his stock is almost exhausted. When his paddy gets exhausted he goes to the blackmarket and purchases paddy until he gets his permit. That is what is being done. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker took the Chair.)

"I want to say something about the District Munsif's Court at Kasaragod. The Amins in the Court are getting more pay than the Munsif himself! Suppose they go for a delivery they won't execute it at all unless they are paid. If they are not paid they accept something from the other party and return the order on some pretext. Then the other man will have to spend more than Rs. 100 for getting a fresh order. Therefore he chooses the lesser of the two evils and pays the Amin something to get things done. This is what happens. If they are asked to search a house they will never search it unless they are paid. I had my own experience about this."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

"That the sum of Rs. 5,37,77,000 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

* **SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN**:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, on this Demand I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the District Officers and their subordinates cut a sorry figure in the eyes of the public. Corruption is rampant in the District and Taluk offices. The tone of the administration has gone down, and the standard of officials is low. Consequently, these officers do not command any respect from the public. There is inefficiency all round. Some are promoted as Tahsildars, and some promoted as Deputy Collectors and even as District Collectors, merely on the basis of seniority without reference to their efficiency. On account of this, the District administration has deteriorated considerably. This inefficiency in the District administration reflects on the Government. In the villages, only when people see the officers, they think of the Government. They think that Government mean Ministry. They think this inefficiency is on account of the Government. So, it reflects on the Government. Government should come forward to set right matters. 12-30 p.m.

"Ramnad district is the most neglected district of all the districts in this Province. Once a District Collector has mentioned about this district—he has served in the Ceded districts—'where are the Ceded districts before Ramnad district'. This remark was made by an Andhra officer."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That shows that he is very fair."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"People of Ramnad district have been agitating for a long time to have a central place for the District headquarters. The District headquarters are still in Madurai. Sometime back, I suggested to Government that Sivaganga, which is a more central place in the district, should be the District headquarters. The then Minister for Revenue (Mr.

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Kala Venkata Rao) said that he would convene a meeting of the Members of the Ramnad district and consider this question. But so far nothing has been done.

"I understand that there is a proposal before the Government whether Pudukottah cannot be made the headquarters of Ramnad district. Pudukottah cannot be the headquarters of the Ramnad district, because it is in a remote corner of the district. Perhaps Tiruppattur is the only taluk which is near to Pudukottah. Even geographically Pudukottah will not be suitable as a District headquarters, and also it cannot be amalgamated with Ramnad district. The other point is that Pudukottah is a deficit area and Ramnad district also is a deficit area. What is the use of clubbing two deficit areas? It is just like putting two starving men in one room. Therefore it appears to me that Pudukottah will not be a suitable place for the headquarters of Ramnad district.

"I have to say something about Pudukottah, because there is nobody in this House representing Pudukottah. My constituency is very close to Pudukottah State, and I want to say something about the administration of Pudukottah. People in that State do not know whether they are governed by the Government of India Act or by the rules of the Madras Government or the old State Acts. The administration of the State carried on by this Madras Government has created confusion amongst the people there. They ask whether any Government is there controlling the affairs of Pudukottah? I recently visited Pudukottah. The people there have represented to me that they are facing considerable difficulties in the matter of permits, rationing and legal facilities on account of the confusion created by the Madras Government. This Government have not set up proper administration there. I was informed that some of the people of Pudukottah approached the Government of India in the matter. They were informed by the Government of India 'we cannot do anything; you must approach the Madras Government as they are in charge of Pudukottah'. When the people approached the Government of Madras, there was no response. The people of Pudukottah got disgusted, and Congress workers and public workers in the area come and ask whether the Government of Madras can do anything. It seems to me that Pudukottah is a problem for this Government. They cannot find any solution as to the way in which the State should be administered. This shows the inefficiency of the Government to administer a State which has merged with this Province. Are four and a half lakhs of people to suffer on account of the inefficiency of this Government? I ask what have this Government done for the people of the Pudukottah State? The people of Pudukottah State were enjoying very good administration before the merger. They had a legislative Council, Chief Court, and popular Ministers. They say 'we had a contented administration before the merger. Suppose this Government are unable to solve this problem, why

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not they consult others? Let them convene a conference of the Members of the adjoining districts, namely, Ramnad, Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli, and solve this problem. The whole trouble with this Government is that they do not do anything themselves; nor would they care to consult others. Even if we go and represent to them, they do not in the least worry. They say 'we know how to deal with the matter'. But in fact they do not do anything. They leave the matter in suspense like *Trisangu Swargam*.

"Our great Sardar Vallabhai Patel advised the Maharaja of Pudukottah to merge his State with the Madras Province in the interests of the people. The Maharaja agreed willingly thinking that the merger will bring good to the people. The people also thought that the merger will bring them good. It is now nearly more than a year, and they say that nothing better has come, and that there is confusion upsetting proper administration. On account of the bungling of this Government, discontent is growing among the people. If at all there is any discontent in Pudukottah it is not due to the merger but to the administration by the Madras Government. If there is any charge by the people against the setting up of proper administration, it is not against anybody individually, but against this Government. I request the Government of Madras to come forward and set up proper administration in the State. If they are unable to solve this problem, please let them consult some of us who are prepared to offer solutions for the administration of the State.

"There is one other important point which I wanted to refer to. It relates to the Hon. the Leader of the House, and I require a reply from him. As the Hon. the Leader of the House is not here, and as the subject does not relate to the Hon. Minister in charge of Revenue, I request I may be allowed some more time to speak on that matter on the next Demand—Police. With these words, I resume my seat."

M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, Mr. Ibrahim Sahib while moving his cut motion against District Administration said that the administration of the districts which existed before Independence is still there to-day. But I beg to differ from him in this way. I emphatically say that the administration which existed before we got Independence is really not there. I mean to say the administration of the districts in those days was far, far better than what it is to-day. I do not intend to attribute any motives, but I say this because the district administration which used to be far better than what it is to-day is not there now not on account of the inefficiency of some District Collectors who were there before we got Independence or the subordinate officers or others, but it is due to the dumping of lot of work upon them which make them unable to do what they could formerly, as human beings, do. The district administration which used to be far more superior to what it is to-day was due to the specific duties allotted to them. They carried on their duties in

a rather more convenient manner than they do to-day. The District Collector's duty, in those days, was mainly revenue collection, and he was also the District Magistrate controlling the whole district. But what is he to-day? The District Magistrate is more a clerk. For instance, I will tell you that a Government Order was issued the other day to the effect that petrol coupons have to be endorsed by the District Collector. I ask, is it one of the duties of a Collector to endorse petrol coupons? I know personally that the District Collector of Salem had to sit for three days together to endorse those petrol coupons. This is not the only one instance. Collectors are asked to look after District Boards which, for all these long years, have been looked after by non-officials. The administration of the District Boards is now looked after by Collectors. What do you expect of the Collectors to do? It is the most unfortunate lot of these Collectors to be in charge of anything and everything. He is the Textile Controller, he is the Rationing Controller, he is the
12-45 p.m. District Supply Officer, he is the Agricultural Officer, and what not, I ask. Such onerous duties are to be shouldered by one single human being. I ask this Government what he can do; he is after all a human being. I think this Government of ours cannot expect one to do all the work he is asked to do and should not ask one to do 10 times, 100 times or 1,000 times what one can do. Therefore, it is but natural that every kind of chaotic confusion arises in the District Administration, thereby bringing a lot of difficulty in the districts and villages. That means the whole Province is in great confusion. I suppose the Province will turn a new leaf ; otherwise, I do not think it is worthwhile calling it District Administration. If a Collector is to be in charge of multifarious duties, what is he to do? I place the Collector of a district in equal status to a Governor of a Province. What is our Governor? Our Governor has got nothing to do; he is only a figure-head. So also, if the Collector of a district is placed on equal level with the Governor, the District Administration will be far more superior than what it is to-day. The reason why this inefficiency has come to this level is purely because the District Collector is asked to look after everything. It is the Revenue Department that is looking after everything and they do not have efficient men. Most inefficient people have had their promotions with the result that this chaos has arisen. Most incapable persons have been placed in the positions of Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, Sub-Magistrates and so on. If there had not been this kind of confusion, the effectiveness of the service would have been maintained. Now, there is absolutely no effectiveness in the service and in the District Administration. Therefore, Madam, Deputy Speaker, I request the Minister in charge to look into this affair immediately and do something in the near future.

"Then, Madam, there has been a proposal to separate the judiciary from the magistracy, pending for a long time. If the Magisterial powers are taken away from the District Magistrate, I can straightaway say that it is the worst day for all the districts because he will have no control over anything and it will end in

chaos and confusion. All other works that are done by him should be immediately taken away and Magisterial powers with which he is vested should remain with him for ever, without which he will be a figure-head and he may not be able to manage the District Administration as he ought to. Therefore, it is that I was saying and it had been rightly said, the District Magistrate should be left with the work of revenue collection; it will be for the good administration of a district. If the Government follow the rule 'One thing at a time and that done well, it is a very good rule.' then the public administration of a district will be far more superior and thereby the Province will be in a far better position than what it is to-day. With these words, I conclude my speech."

SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM :—" கனம் தலைவி அவர்களே, கனம் கைவினை மந்திரிவர்களால் இங்கே கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஜில்லா நிர்வாகம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மான்யத்தை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். அந்த சமயத்தில் பல ஜில்லாக்களின் நிர்வாகங்களில் பல குறைகள் இருப்பதையும் நிந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் என்னால் குறிப்பிடாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள பிற்போக்குவகுப்பினர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான சலுகையும் இது வரையில் இந்த அரசாங்கம் சரிவர காட்டவே இல்லை. எதோ இப் பொழுது பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்தினருக்கு சில சலுகைகள் காட்டுகிறோம் என்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது எந்த விதத்திலிருக்கிறது என்றால் ஊருக்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஜலம் உண்டு, குலை குடிப்பதற்கு மட்டும் ஒரு சொட்டு ஜலமும் கிடையாது என்கிற முறையில் இந்த பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகள் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் என்னென்னவோ செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும், வருங்காலத்தில் அவர்கள் நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருக்கப் போகிறார்கள் என்றும் கூட சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இது எவ்வளவு ஏமாற்றத்தைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பாருங்கள்! பிற்போக்கு இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் சிறு பான்மை இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். வாணிய செட்டி மார்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் இன்னும் சில இன பிரிவினர்கள் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களில் சிலர் நல்ல பதவிகளை வகித்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் வகிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் என்னுடைய கோரிக்கை. ஆனால் இம்மாகாண ஜனத் தொகையின் இரண்டில் ஒரு பங்கு அதாவது 2½ கோடி மக்களிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களில் வன்னியகுல க்ஷத்திரியர் பட்டயாச்சி பெருங்குடி மக்கள் ஒரு கோடி இருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இவ்வரசாங்கம் என்ன செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைத்தான் நான் கேட்கின்றேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக மரவர்கள், கள்ளர்கள், அகம்படியார்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். தேவாங்க செட்டிமார்களும் இருக்கின்றார்கள். மேல ஜாதியினர்களுமிருக்கின்றார்கள். இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் அரசாங்கம் என்ன செய்தது என்பதைக் கேட்கிறேன். எதாவது ஒரு சமயத்தில் கேள்விகளைக் கேட்டு அவர்களுடைய விவரங்களைக் கேட்க வேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினால் 'merit' வேண்டும் என்றும் 'Ability' வேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லுகின்றார்கள். Merit இருக்கக் கூடியவர்களுக்கு எந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலாவது சரிவர Promotion கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களா என்றால் அப்படி கொடுக்கவே இல்லை. ஐந்து பேர்களை ஒரு ஸ்தானத்தில் Promotion கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் லிஸ்டாவை பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்த்தால் உண்மை விளங்கும். தங்களுக்கு வேண்டியவர்களுக்கே Promotion அளிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது பகிரங்கமாகத் தெரியவரும். இம்மாதிரியே பல டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளிலுள்ள வழக்கை பகிரங்கமாக எடுத்துக் காட்டமுடியும் என்பதைத் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். இன்னும் Co-operative department-ஐ பார்த்தால் அங்கே Promotion கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் லிஸ்டுகளை பார்த்தால் இன்னும் தெரிந்துவரும். அங்கே இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு தான் Promotion கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பல ஜில்லாவிலும் இந்த

மானியாகத்தான் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆதில் கமாண்டர் குருபாதம் இவ்விதம் செய்திருப்பார் என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. அவர் அப்படி செய்யவே மாட்டார். அவரிடத்தில் எனக்கு பக்தி இருக்கிறது. அவர் அவ்விதம் செய்யவே மாட்டார் என்றும் தெரியும். ஆனால், இந்த குவாயிதேவ் ஆபீசர் மென்டிலிருக்கும் மாகாண அதிகாரி இருப்பதால் தான் அவ்விதம் செய்திருக்கலாம். இவ்விதம் ஒருவருக்கு இருவர் செய்து கொண்டே போனால் மற்றவர்கள் என்ன நினைப்பார்கள் என்பதை சற்று யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். பொதுஜன அரசாங்கம் பிற்போக்கு ஜனத்தவர்களுக்குள் கேள்வி முறையின்றி நடந்து கொள்ளக்கூடாது. தவறான எண்ணம் உண்டாகாம்படிக்கு அரசாங்கம் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு அதிகப்படி சலுகை காட்ட வேண்டுமென்றும் [illegible] வந்திருக்கின்றதே. அந்த சபதத்தை நிறைவேற்றி வைக்க வேண்டாமா? அதற்காகவே கனம் மந்திரிமார்களும் இங்கு அமர்ந்திருக்கின்றார்கள். கனம் உப தலைவி அவர்களும் அமர்ந்திருக்கின்றார்கள். [illegible] அமர்ந்திருக்கின்றார்கள். Secretariat உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் அதற்காகவே தானிருக்கின்றார்கள். இவர்கள் எல்லோரும் பிற்பே க்கு ஜனத்தவர்களின் நன்மைக்காக, உண்மையாக நடந்தும் கொள்ளவேண்டும். பிற்போக்கு ஜனத்தவர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான சலுகையும் உடனடியாக அளிக்க அரசாங்கம் முன் வரவேண்டும். யில பிற்போக்கு ஜனத்தவர்களில் ஒரு சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் உண்டா? ஒரு சர்க்கிள் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் உண்டா? ஒரு போலீஸ் சூப்பரின்டெண்டெண்டு உண்டா? ஒரு டிப்டி கலெக்டர் உண்டா? கலெக்டருக்கு ஒரு Personal Assistant உண்டா? ஒரு கலெக்டர் உண்டா? ஒரு ஜில்லா ஜட்ஜ் உண்டா? இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட உத்தியோகங்களில் ஒரு படையாச்சி வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர் உண்டா? இவ்வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் ஒரு கோடி இருக்கின்றார்கள். கணக்கு அவ்வளவினாக [illegible] கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* **Mudali** (Deputy Speaker stood up) கனம் தலைவி அவர்களே, அவைதனிலே பலர் நினைக்கிறார்கள். எனக்கு ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட ஸ்தானம் வரவேண்டுமென்று, அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன் என்று, அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், தலைவி அவர்களே நான் மறக்கவேண்டாமென்று [illegible] அவர்களை கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இன்னொரு விஷயம் என் ஆருயிர் ஜில்லாவில் சமீபத்தில் Assistant Rationing Officer ஆக ஏழு நபர்களை நியமித்தார்கள். அதில் ஆறு பேர்கள் முதலியார், மற்றொருவர் செட்டியார். பட்டியாச்சிகள் விண்ணப்பம் போட்டிருந்தீர்கள் அவர்களுக்கு இவ்வுத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை, பார்த்தீர்களா? இதைத் தவிர நான் வேறு உதாரணம் சொல்லவேண்டுமா? பல பேர்கள் என்ன நினைத்தின்றார்கள். இந்த மெம்பர்கள் சட்ட சபையில் இருக்கிறார்களே, இதைப்பற்றி கேள்வி கேட்கின்றார்களா என்று கேட்கிறார்கள் வாஸ்தவம், இவ்விதம்போய்கொண்டேயிருந்தால் அவர்கள் அதைப்பற்றி கேட்கமாட்டார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு வெறும் கைகாட்டிமரங்கள்தானே என்று பரிகாசமாக நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி இன்னும் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் குறிப்பாக நம்முடைய சட்ட சபை மூலமாக நடவடிக்கைகள் நடந்துகொண்டே இருக்குமானால் இச்சபைத்தின் மீது பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை ஏற்பட்டுவிடும். இதை நீங்களே தடுக்கவேண்டும் நான் ஒரு அமெரிக்கர், நான் ஒரு காங்கிரஸ் மனுஷன். காங்கிரசின் பெயரால் நின்று வெற்றி பெற்றவன். பொதுஜன கட்சியில் உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டு கொஞ்ச ஜனங்களின் பெயரில் இருந்துகொண்டு நன்மையைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கக்கூடாது. இவைகளை நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்காக இங்குள்ள எல்லோரும் இதற்கு உடனடியாக ஒரு வழி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக இன்னொரு விஷயத்தைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். [illegible] விஷயம். இதற்கு பதிலாக [illegible] என்றும் முக்கிய மான விஷயம் என்னவென்று குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு [illegible] பிரதிநிதித்துவ முறையை சற்று மாற்றியமைத்து இருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. தற்போது வழங்கப்படும் [illegible]

எல்லா வகுப்பினருக்கும் கிடைக்கவேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்தை அடிப்படை யாகக்கொண்டு பிராமணர்களுக்கு இரண்டு ஸ்தானங்கள் என்றும், ஹரிஜனஸ்தவர்களுக்கு ஒரு ஸ்தானம் என்றும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஹரிஜனங்க ளுக்கு இரண்டு ஸ்தானங்கள் என்றும், முஸ்லீம்களுக்கு ஒரு ஸ்தானம் என்றும், பிராமணர் அல்லாதாருக்கு ஆறு ஸ்தானங்கள் என்றும், பிற் போக்கு சமூகத்தினருக்கு இரண்டு ஸ்தானங்கள் என்றும் பிரித்திருப்பதாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது. எவ்வளவு தாராளமாக பிரித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பாருங்கள். ஜனத் தொகையில் பல ஆயிரத்திற்கு ஒருவர், பல லட்சத் திற்கு ஒருவர் உள்ள முற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு ஆறு, இரண்டு, ஒன்று என்று ஸ்தானங்கள் வழங்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், 2½ கோடி பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்தினருக்கு: இரண்டு ஸ்தானங்கள் என்று ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதை சரித்த அறிவாளியிருவாவது ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமுடியுமா? எப்படி ஒப்புக் கொள்ளமுடியும். மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இம்மாதிரி படித்த பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவருக்கு முதலாவதாக சலுகை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி இல்லாமற்போனால் இம்மாதிரியான நிர்வாகசபை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்டே போனால் பிராமணர், பிராமணரல்லாத ஒரு தாழ்வுமனப்பான்மை ஏற்படுவதற்கும் எல்லா முற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்கள் மீதும் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு துவேஷத்தும் வெறுப்பும் கோபமும் ஏற்படுவதற்கு எதுவாகும்.

The Hon. Sri H. Sitarama Reddi :—"What is the legislation of the Central Government that the hon. Member is referring to?"

Sri A. Subrahmanyam :—"அரசியல் நிர்ணய சபையில் இம்மாதிரி பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினருக்கு சலுகைகள் காட்டவேண்டுமென்றும், அவர் களுக்கு விதியாகம் வழங்குவதில் அதிகம் சலுகைகள் காட்டப்படவேண்டு மென்றும், ஏதாவது விதமாகம் காட்டக்கூடாது என்றும், இன்னும் பத்து வருஷகாலத்திற்குள் இந்த விதியாகமில்லாமலிருக்க இந்த திட்டத்தை செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக சட்டம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் அவர்கள் சட்டம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்போன்று இம்மாதிரி பிரிவினையை வைத்துக்கொண்டுபோக வேண்டாமென்று நான் ஒரு தீர்மானத்தை இங்கு சட்ட சபைக்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறேன் நமக்குள் விதியாசம் கூடாது என்பதற்காக முதலில் மூன்று பிரிவுகளாக பிரிக்கவேண்டு மென்றும் முதல் பிரிவில் பிராமணர்கள், இருமதஸ்தர்கள், முஸ்லீம்கள், நாயுடுமார்கள், மலையாளிகள், பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்கள் தவிர மற்ற மீலேயாளிகள் இதில் சேர்க்கவேண்டு மென்றும் மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட முற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர்களுக்காக மீதியுள்ள வர்களில், ஹரிஜனங்கள் நீங்கலாக உள்ளவர்களை பிற்போக்கில் சேர்த்து அவர்களை இரண்டாவது பிரிவாக பாவிக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் அவ்விதம் இருப்பவர்களில் 149 இனங்கள் இருக்கின்றனவென்றும், அதோடு நீதி தீர்வர்களை நீத்தம் புறம்போக்கு இன்னும் இதர இனங்கள் எல்லாம் சேர்ந்து 152 இனங்களென்றும் இவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் சேர்த்து மூன்றாவது ஹரிஜனங்களை மூன்றாவது பிரிவாகவும் வகுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், முதலில் இருக்கக்கூடிய இந்த முற்போக்கிலுள்ளவர் களுக்கு 35 ஸ்தானங்களை ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், non-representation பிற்போக்கிலிருப்பவர்களுக்கு 50 ஸ்தானங்களை ஒதுக்கவேண்டு மென்றும், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு 15 ஸ்தானங்களை ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் ஒரு திட்டத்தை தீர்மான நோக்கமாய் சட்ட சபைக்கு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறேன். அதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு இந்த திட்டத்தை அமுலில் நடத்தினால் இன்னும் 10-15 வருஷ காலத்திற்குள்ளாக இந்த ஜாதி விதியாசமே இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். அதிலே யாரும் எந்த ஒரு ஜாதியினருக்கும் கோபமோ [illegible] இருக்காது. இந்தியாவில் பிறந்தவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒரே தாயின் [illegible] என்ற உணர்ச்சி ஏற்படும். எனவே இந்த சட்டத்தை நீங்கள் உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதிக நேரம் இல்லாத தால் நான் இதனுடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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THE DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 3 p.m. to-day. "

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

IV.—REFLECTION UPON THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BY A DAILY PAPER.

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" On a point of order, Sir, not only of constitutional importance but on a question which concerns the very dignity of this House. You have been the zealous guardian of the rights and privileges of this House. Sir, to-day one of the English dailies of Madras has described the proceedings of this House as a ' talking shop.' Sir, we know the Press of this Province, but unfortunately one of the papers has described this House—this Assembly—as a ' talking shop.' Therefore, Sir, I would like to know whether a paper is entitled to indulge in such a language and whether it is proper on our part to keep quiet without taking any action in the matter."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I hope the House is aware of the fact that the relation between the Press and the Legislature has always been cordial. It must be said to the credit of the Press in our Presidency that they have always kept up the dignity of the Press. The hon. Member, Mr. Salam, has brought to my notice to-day a cutting from a paper and has given it to me. (A voice : ' Which paper, please? ') *The Indian Republic.* The heading given there is ' Heard in the talking shop ' and the sub-heading is : ' Levity was let loose in the talking shop of Madras Legislature on Thursday.' It has characterized this House as the ' talking shop ' of the Madras Legislature. It is a serious reflection upon this House. In England it will not be tolerated. Not only in England, but in all the other Dominions, such characterization will not be tolerated. In this connexion, I must also inform the House, that ' In 1701, the House of Commons resolved that to print or publish any books or libels reflecting on the proceedings of the House was a high violation of the rights and privileges of the House, and indignities offered to either House by words spoken, or writings published reflecting on its character or proceedings have been constantly punished by both the Lords and the Commons, upon the principles that such acts tend to obstruct the Houses in the performance of their function by diminishing the respects due to them.' Reflections upon Members, the particular individuals not being named or otherwise indicated, are equivalent to reflection on the House. Analogous to the publication of libels upon either House is the perverted or of partial and injurious reports of debates of proceedings of either House, of Committees of either House, or misrepresentation of the speeches of particular Members.

" Here, this paper not only characterized this House as a ' talking shop ' of the Madras Legislature, but also here and there culled out sentences from speeches and published them. I

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must also inform the House that since this has not been published in the leaderette of the paper, probably the editor may not be aware of it, but, however, the editor is responsible for anything that appears in the paper. As far as this House is concerned, our privileges are defined in section 71 of the Government of India Act. As a matter of fact, in England, the editor will be hauled up before the Bar of the House and punished, and there have also been instances where editors have been sent to the Tower of London. In this case, as I have already told the House, the editor of this paper may not be aware of this, but it is no excuse at all. On this occasion, I feel sorry that the Hon. Leader of the House is not present here. However, the Hon. Minister for Industries is here. We have the power to define the privileges of the House and so the sooner the Government bring in a legislation defining the privileges of the House, the better. (An hon. Member : ' Any retrospective effect, Sir? ') No. But I have got one power in me. I can deny the representative of that paper a seat in the Press Gallery, but I am not going to do that and since this is the first time that such a thing has happened, I shall write to the editor advising him not to indulge in a manner derogatory to this House matters in future, so I hope this will also be a warning to the other papers. I hope, the Press will keep up the dignity of this House."

III.—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*cont.*

DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ibrahim. When I was talking on the Demand relating to Heads of Provinces, I remarked that the tone of administration had considerably gone down in recent years. That assertion of mine applies with greater force particularly to District Administration. At the outset, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the administration has not done anything to raise the level of the people as such. We have attained Independence and the fruits of that Independence are not for the benefit of the top men, but the fruits of that freedom must reach the toling millions in this Province. You are aware, Sir, that the condition of the masses in this Province is very bad. There is grinding poverty. People are almost in the abyss of ignorance and illiteracy. Nothing has been done to raise the level of the people as such, and as a result of that, there is so much of suffering in the Province. The Government may, of course, adumbrate several policies and may bring forward several programmes, but so long as the vast masses of people are ignorant and illiterate their policies and programmes will not have any effect. Therefore, Sir, what is wanted is not basic education, but the liquidation of illiteracy in this Province.

" Now, coming to the question of Firka Development, I would like to point out to the Hon. Minister that the Government have

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gone the wrong way about with regard to this question. We are one of those who supported the organization of this Firka Development in our Province, because we thought that it was going to give some benefit to the people, but unfortunately, this department has been organized on a territorial basis. So, Sir, I would urge on the Government to have this department organized on a functional basis. We have got to take certain cottage industries or choose certain items and Government must utilize their funds to develop those things, in the different firkas. It is no use merely singling out a firka in Tamilnad, a firka in Andhradesa or a firka in Kerala and trying to spend lakhs of rupees in developing those firkas. Thus money is unnecessarily wasted. Therefore, now that the portfolio has come into the hands of an enthusiastic Minister like the Hon. Mr. Sitarama Reddi, I hope he will see that this Firka Development Department is organized on a functional basis and not on a territorial basis.

"Coming to the District Administration as such, I have got to bring one important matter to the notice of the Hon. Minister particularly in regard to the districts which I represent, namely, South Arcot and Chingleput. There have been constant changes of District Collectors. Within nearly one or two years, five or six District Collectors have been transferred. Sir, on account of constant transfers of high district officials the continuity of any programme is not maintained, as a result of which the very efficiency of the administration is affected.

"Again, Sir, there is also too much of political influence in the districts. I represent the South Arcot district, which so far as food is concerned, is a surplus district. Therefore, I have not got much to say with regard to the food administration. But, it is a district where there are food crops and also other valuable money crops like sugarcane. The Agricultural Department is distributing sulphate of ammonia to all the people, but when the big guns or the party men go before the Agricultural Demonstrator and say, I am so and so, or something like that, they get what they want. Agricultural Demonstrator is a petty official—in that way the huge stock of sulphate of ammonia is being cornered by these influential people. Sir, I want you to remember that this is the home district of the Hon. Premier of this Province and therefore the Hon. Minister could easily understand what I am aiming at. I only want that political influences should not be brought to bear upon these petty officials. Whenever supplies are available in the district, its distribution should be equitable and just. Whether a man is a big landed proprietor or a forgotten farmer in some corner of the district, everybody should be treated alike.

"Again, Sir, several hon. Members raised the question of the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. Though it has been one of the important items of the Congress Manifesto, the Government have not given effect to it. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to implement it at least at a district level, though

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they may not do it on a provincial level. There is also political influence with the courts of justice. I need not elaborate or expatiate on it. I know of several instances where District Administration has been interfered with through political influence. I wish at least in the districts, there should be separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

"In the districts, Sir, the roads and communications are hopeless. As one who is interested in trade and commerce and as one who is interested in the industrial advancement of this Province, I would urge upon the Hon. Minister to see that they develop proper communications in the districts and develop proper roads. We have organized the Highways Department. But due to lack of funds, several of the programmes undertaken by this department have been given up. To-day that department remains in a static condition without work and the result is several of the village roads are in a hopeless state of repair. When you have hopeless roads, they are a big strain upon the village carts and the Government are not in a position to supply cart tyres to these poor farmers. The other day, the Hon. Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Madhava Menon, said that the stock available is barely sufficient to supply one pair of cart tyres to these villagers. And when such is the case I hope they will at least try to keep the roads in proper order.

"There are several other details in the District Administration and I am sure the Hon. Minister who has just taken over charge of this portfolio would undertake an extensive tour of this Province and see with his own eyes, the condition of the poor villagers and the condition of the roads and communications in this Province.

"Again, Sir, the Medical Department and the Health Department are not able to do much good to the poor people. Epidemics are still rampant in this Province. There is pestilence; there is under-nourishment; and there is mal-nutrition. Therefore, immediate steps must be taken by this Government to see that these things are done in a proper manner and that the people are made more happy and contented. With these words, I close my speech."

SRI G. SANYASI RAO:—"అధ్యక్షా ఈరోజున మనము చాలా ప్రధానమైనటువంటి జిల్లా పరిపాలన (District Administration)కు సంబంధించిన Demand ను గురించి చర్చించు చున్నాము. జిల్లా కలెక్టరు జిల్లాలోని అన్నిశాఖలకు అధికారి (head) అని చెప్పవలసి యున్నది. కాబట్టి ఈ Demand ను చర్చించవలసి వచ్చినపుడు జిల్లాలోని వివిధశాఖలలోని మంచి చెడ్డలనుగురించి చెప్పుట అసమంజసము కాదు. జిల్లాల పరిపాలనమే రాష్ట్రపరిపాలన. జిల్లాలలోని పరిపాలన బాగుగా వున్నచో రాష్ట్ర పరిపాలన సక్రమంగా జరుగుచున్నదని తలంచవలెను. జిల్లాలలోని పరిపాలనలో పటుయిష్టముగా ఉండే రాష్ట్రపరిపాలన చాలా అసందర్భంగా ఉన్నదని ప్రజలు భావించడానికి అవకాశములు కలుగును.

[Sri G. Sanyasi Rao] [18th March 1949

"ముఖ్యంగా జిల్లాకు కలెక్టర్లను నియమించవలసి వచ్చినపుడు అయా జిల్లాలలోని ప్రజల అభిప్రాయాలను మాటలాడుకొను బాధ్యత వచ్చినవారికే వేయకపోవటమువలన చాలా యిబ్బందులు కలుగుచున్నవి. సాధారణంగా ప్రజలు వారి కష్టసుఖాలను జిల్లా అధికారులతో చెప్పుకొనుటకు వివిధమైన సౌకర్యములు లేకుండా ఉన్నవి. ప్రజలు వారి స్వరాష్ట్రంలోనే అర్జీలు పెట్టుకొనుటకు వీలుకలుగుటలేదు. ప్రజల మొరలు అధికారులకు అర్థమగుటలేదు. ఉత్తరాంధ్రము సంబంధించిన గోదావరి జిల్లాలలో ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు చూసే బాధ్యత అయినటువంటి తెలుగు భాషలోనే కరుగుపత్రాలు వ్రాయుటలు చేయుచున్నారు. ఈ పద్ధతి చాలా జయప్రదముగా జరుగుచున్నట్లు, ప్రజలకు చాలా వీలుగా ఉన్నట్లు వింటున్నాము. కాబట్టి ఆ విధానాన్ని ఇతర జిల్లాలలోకూడా అమలు చేయుచుంటిమో లేదో మాకు తెలియజేయవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లా చాలా బీదజిల్లా. విద్యలేని జిల్లా. ప్రజలు తమ కష్టసుఖాలను అధికారులకు తెలియజేసుకోవలెనంటే ఇంగ్లీషుభాష వచ్చినవారివద్దకు వెళ్లి వారిచేత అర్జీలు వ్రాయించుకొని, అందుకు కొంత ఖర్చు పెట్టుకొనవలసివస్తోంది. ఈ ఖర్చు యదార్థముగా వారు భరించలేరు. కాని వేరు గత్యంతరము లేకుండా ఉన్నది. కాబట్టి మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలోకూడా తెనుగుభాషలోనే ప్రభుత్వ ఉత్తర ప్రత్యుత్తరాలు జరిగే విధానాలు చేయించగోరుచున్నాము. దీనిని బట్టి ఇతర జిల్లాలలోకూడా ఇటువంటి ఏర్పాటులను చేయవద్దని నా అభిప్రాయము కాదు. విశాలదృక్పథంతో రాష్ట్ర మంతటయా ఒక్కసారిగా మార్పు చేయలేకపోతే ముఖ్యంగా మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలోనైనను చేయగోరుచున్నాను. ఇంతకుముందు విశాఖపట్టణంజిల్లా వారినే ఈ జిల్లాకలెక్టరుగా నియమించవలసినవారులేదు. వీరాయలసీమ (Ceded districts) వారికో ఏ ఇతరజిల్లాలకు చెందినవారికో నియమించినా మాకేమీ అభ్యంతరము ఉండదు. మొత్తముమీద తెలుగు జిల్లాల వారిని తెలుగు ప్రాంతములలోనే అరవజిల్లాలవారిని అరవ ప్రాంతములోను నియమించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

"మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లావిభజన (bifurcation) చాలా కాలంనుంచి ప్రభుత్వంవారి ఆలోచనలో ఉన్నది కాని ఇంతవరకు ఏదీ నిశ్చయముగా తేల్చబడలేదు. ఇది వరలో రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగా ఉన్నటువంటి శ్రీకళా వెంకట్రావ్‌గారు ఒకటి, రెండు పర్యాయములు మా జిల్లా ప్రతినిధుల నందరను సమావేశపరచి ఈ విషయంలో వారియభిప్రాయములను తెలుసుకొనినారు. కాని శాసనసభ్యుల అభిప్రాయములను తెలుసుకొని నంతమాత్రంచేత ప్రయోజనములేదు. సాధారణముగా సరిహద్దు తాలూకాలకు చెందిన మెంబర్లయొక్క అభిప్రాయములలో బేధము ఉంటాయి. కొన్ని తాలూకాలు ఒకజిల్లాలో ఉండవలెనని కొందరి అభిప్రాయమైతే ఆ తాలూకాలు వేరొక జిల్లాలోనే ఉండవలెనని మరికొందరి వాంఛగాఉన్నది. కాబట్టి మెంబర్లలో ఈవిషయమై విశ్వాసైక్యము ఉండదు. ముఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ విషయాన్ని మెంబర్ల అభిప్రాయాల మీద వదలివేయక ఈమధ్య తాలూకాలలోని ప్రజలయొక్క కోరికను అనుసరించిన సూత్రమే చేయగోరుచున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా (geographical) గాను, (revenue) విషయంలోను ఏ తాలూకాలు ఏ భాగంలో చేర్చినట్లయితే స్వయంపోషకముగా ఉంటాయో ఆలోచించి, ఆయా తాలూకాలలోని ప్రజల అభిప్రాయాను గుణంగా జిల్లాను విభజించుట భావ్యమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. గౌరవనీయులు సీతారామరెడ్డిగారు కూడా ఈ (bifurcation) విషయమై ఆలోచించుటకుగాను జిల్లాలోని శాసనసభ్యులతో సంప్రతింపుకొనుటకుగాను ఈనెల 24 వ తేదీన నిర్ణయించినారు. ఈ

విషయంలో ఇదివరకు శ్రీకళా వెంకట్రావుగారు ఆలోచనలో ఉంచినట్లు చేయక వెంటనే ఒక నిశ్చయమునకు వచ్చి ప్రజలకోరికలను మన్నించి జిల్లాను త్వరలో విభజింపవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

"మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాచాలా పెద్దజిల్లా. 20 తాలూకాలు ఉన్నవి. ఇంత పెద్ద జిల్లాను ఒక కలెక్టరు చూడడమే కష్టమైనప్పుడు జిల్లాబోర్డు పరిపాలననుకూడా అయ్యనకే వప్పగించడం చాలా అసాధ్యమైన విషయము. యదార్థదృష్టితో చించి చూచినట్లయితే తాలూకాబోర్డులను రద్దుచేసి వాటి విధులనుకూడా జిల్లాబోర్డులకు అప్పగించిన తరువాత గ్రామములలో పనులు ఏమాత్రము సక్రమంగా జరుగుటలేదని, ఆసుపత్రులు (hospitals) రోడ్లుపరిస్థితి సరిగా నిర్వహింపబడుటలేదని, రోడ్లను సరిఅయిన మరమ్మత్తులు జరుగుటలేదని అందరకు తెలిసిన విషయమే. జిల్లా బోర్డులు గ్రామములను ఏ విధముగాను అభివృద్ధి పరచలేకుండా ఉన్నవి. ఇప్పుడు విశాఖపట్టణం, మదరాసు మొదలైనటువంటి పట్టణములలో విశేషంగా అభివృద్ధి కనుపడుచున్నదిగాని, గ్రామములలోరకరు విధియు ఖర్చు పెట్టబడుచున్నట్లు లేదు. కాబట్టి తాలూకా బోర్డుల జిల్లాబోర్డుమీద ఎల్లాఉన్నవి గ్రామాలలో వెంటనే పంచాయితీలను ఏర్పాటుచేయించ గోరుచున్నాను. ఈవాడు గ్రామములు ఎంత అధ్వాన్నస్థితిగా ఉన్నాయో అందరకు తెలిసిన విషయమే. కాబట్టి గ్రామపంచాయితీ బిల్లును త్వరగా చట్టము చేసి గ్రామములను అభివృద్ధి చేసుకొనుటకు ప్రజలకు అవకాశములు కలుగజేయవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా చేసినయెడల మనకు స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చిన ఉపయోగము గ్రామములలోని ప్రజలు పొందగలరని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"ఇప్పుడు రైతులవద్దనుంచి ధాన్యాన్ని సేకరణ (procure) చేయుటకై F.S.O. లను నియమించడంలో చాలా అవ్యవస్థలు జరుగుచున్నవి. సాధారణంగా ఏమీ పనిలేక తీరికగా ఉన్నవారిని తాత్కాలికముగా (temporary)గా F.S.O. లుగా నియమిస్తున్నారు. ఇటువంటివారిని వేయడంవలన వారు రైతులను దోచుకుంటున్నారు. ఇటువంటివారు జీతంలేకుండా (F.S.) గా కూడా పనిచేయుటకు సిద్ధముగానున్నారు. దీనిని బట్టి ఈ officer ని విధంగా ప్రజలను, రైతులను, చిన్న సూబాకార్లను దోచుకుంటున్నారో మనకు బోధపడగలదు. ఇటువంటి అవకాశాలు ఉండకుండేటట్లే వీరు డబ్బులేకుండాకూడా ఉద్యోగముచేయుటకు సిద్ధంగా ఉంటున్నారు. దీని కంతకు కారణము అతి ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి ఆహార శాఖలో temporary వారినే నియమించడమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కాబట్టి F.S.O. లుగా temporary వారిని వేయకుండా Revenue Department లో శాశ్వతముగా (permanent) గా ఉన్నవారిని వేసినట్లైతే వీరిలో ఏ కొంచెం తప్పులు చేసినట్లైతే వారిని ఆధికారులు తమకు తోచినంత (dismiss) చేస్తారనే భయముండి న్యాయముగా ప్రవర్తించటానికి అవకాశముంటుంది. ఈ ఆహారశాఖలోని ఉద్యోగములు temporary అయినప్పటికిని ఆ ఉద్యోగములకు permanent వారినే వేయవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

"ఇంతేకాకుండా procurement చేయుచున్నటువంటిది, F.S.O. లు Revenue Inspector లు Tahsildar లు చిన్న చిన్న రైతులనే ఎక్కువగా బాధిస్తున్నారు గాని, పెద్ద రైతులవద్దనుంచి సక్రమంగా సేకరించుటలేదు. ఈ విధంగా ఉద్యోగస్తులు ప్రతి రోజుచేయబడుచున్న ప్రజలలో అసంతృప్తి పెరుగుచున్నది. అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి (Grow More Food) కి వి విధమైనటువంటి ప్రోత్సాహము చిన్న రైతులలో కనిపించుటలేదు.

[Sri G. Sanyasi Rao] [18th March 1949

చిన్న రైతులు పుడించేది వారలకే దక్కుటలేదు. ఇది చాలా ప్రమాదకరమైన పరిస్థితి. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు, తమ ఉద్యోగులు చిన్న రైతులను న్యాయముగా చూడ వలసినదని హెచ్చరించమని కోరుచున్నాను.

"దేశములో బట్టలకొరత ఉన్నదని ప్రభుత్వమువారు Textile Control పెట్టినారు. కాని బట్టల కొట్టులో చాలా గుడ్డ నిలవఉన్నది. కంట్రోలుధరకు తక్కువ ధరీదుకు బట్టలు దొరుకుచున్నవి. దీనిని బట్టిచూస్తే బట్టల విషయంలో కొరతలేదని తోస్తోంది. కాబట్టి Textile Department ఉండవలసిన అవసరము కనుపించడంలేదు. అందు వలన ఈ Textile Departmentను వెంటనే తగ్గించి (retrench) చేసిన క్లర్కులే కొంతవరకైనను కొత్త పన్నులువేసి రైతులను ఇబ్బందిపరచవలసిన అవసరముండదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"వ్యవసాయదారులకు కావలసిన వ్యవసాయపనిముట్లు జనపనార వస్తువులు Agricultural department వారు సరిగా సరఫరా (supply) చేయలేకుండా ఉన్నారు. ముఖ్యంగా ఇనుప పనిముట్లు రైతులకు దొరుకుటలేదు. పట్టణవాసాలలో కావలసినంత ఇనుము కనిపిస్తోంది కాని గ్రామాలలో రైతులు చిన్నచిన్న పనిముట్లుచేయించుకోటానికైనా ఇనుము కొరుకక చాలాబాధపడుచున్నారు. 'ధర పెంచినాము; అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి చేయండి' అన్నంతమాత్రముచేత రైతులను ప్రోత్సహించలేము. ధరల విషయము ఎల్లా ఉన్నా వ్యవసాయమునకు కావలసిన ఎరువులు, పనిముట్లు వారికి సరి అయిన ధరలకు ఇప్పించవలసినదని వ్యవసాయదారులు అడుగుచున్నారు. ముఖ్యంగా బండి పట్టాల విషయంలో రైతులు చాలా బాధపడుచున్నారు. బండి పట్టాలు కొన్ని Agricultural department వారిద్వారాను, కొన్ని వర్తకుల ద్వారాను (supply) సరఫరాచేయుచున్నారు. వర్తకులకుకూడా బండిపట్టాల కొంతకోటా ఎందుకు యిస్తున్నారో నాకుఅర్థము అగుట లేదు. మంత్రిగారిని ఈ విషయాన్నిగురించి అడిగితే వ్యవసాయదారులే కాకుండా, ఇతరులుకూడా బండ్లు ఉంటాయని, వారికోరకు వర్తకుల ద్వారా బండిపట్టాలు ఇప్పిస్తున్నామని చెప్పినారు. సాధారణంగా గ్రామాలలో బండు కలవారందరూ కూడా కొద్దో గొప్పో భూమి దున్నేవారే ఆ ఉంటారు. వారి వ్యవసాయపు పనులు అయిన తరువాత వారు వారిబండ్లను అద్దికి తోలుతుంటారు. కాబట్టి బండి పట్టాలనుఅన్నిటిని అందరకూకూడా Agricultural department వారిద్వారాగాని, co-operative societies ద్వారాగాని ఒక స్థిరమైన విధానంలో సరఫరా (supply) చేయుచవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

"రేషన్ కొట్లను తనిఖీచేసే విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు కమ ఉద్యోగస్తులకు తగినన్ని సదుపాయములు చేయుటలేదు. ఈ రేషన్ కొట్లను R.D.O. లవంటి అధికారులు అప్పుడప్పుడు తనిఖీచేయుచున్నప్పటికి ప్రజలకు రేషన్ సరిగా సరఫరా (supply) చేయబడటానికి ఎంతో అవకాశము ఉన్నది. అప్పుడే వర్తకులు సరిగా పనిచేస్తారు. ఇందుకుగాను R.D.O. లకు Jeepcar లను ఇవ్వడం చాలా అవసరము. ముఖ్యంగా మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లా చాలా పెద్దజిల్లా. 20 తాలూకాలు ఉన్నవి. కొన్ని డివిజన్లలో 4, 5 తాలూకాలకూడా ఉన్నవి. ఆటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో R.D.O. లకు Jeepcar లను ఇచ్చినప్పటికి మారుమూలపాంతాలకు కూడా మోటారుగా వెళ్లి రేషన్ కొట్లను తనిఖీ చేయటానికి వీలుంటుంది. కావలేనిచో ఎంతమంచి ఉద్యోగస్తులు ఉన్నప్పటికిని తాలూకా ఆఫీసులను, రేషను కొట్లను తనిఖీచేయలేరు. ఆప్పుడే మనము వారిని [illegible] ఉపయోగించుకొనగలుగుతాము.

18th March 1949] [Sri G. Sanyasi Rao]

"ఈ ఆర్థిక లోటు సందర్భంలో రైతులకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు అప్పులు ఇవ్వడం ఎంతో అవసరము. ఆ విధంగా చేసినప్పుడే అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి కి వారిని ప్రోత్సహించగలము. ఇప్పుడు రైతులకు అప్పులు (loan) ను ఇచ్చేవిషయంలో కొంత ఆలస్యము జరుగుతోంది. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ విషయాలలో మధ్యవర్తులను లేకుండా చూడవలసిన దని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

"కాబట్టి నేను తెలియజేసినట్లు (1) మాతృభాషద్వారా జిల్లాలలో ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలను జరిపడం, (2) రేషన్ డిపోలు R.D.O. లు తనిఖీ చేయటానికి సదుపాయాలు కలుగజేయడం, (3) రైతులకుఎరువులు, ఇనుపపనిముట్లు సరఫరా (supply) చేయడం, మొదలైన విషయాలలో సదుపాయాలు చేస్తేనే జిల్లాపరిపాలన బాగుంటుంది అని నమ్ముతూ ఈ డిమాండును బలపరుస్తూ ఇంతటితో ముగిస్తున్నాను."

* H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the whole structure of administration, the village administration is the last layer on the foundation. Therefore, the problem of village administration and especially the problem of village establishments should be solved and the sooner it is solved the better for the future proper administration of the whole Province. I would therefore suggest that this Government should not only consider the demands of the village officers for better pay and better prospects and status but also the important question of reorganizing and reforming the entire village establishments. It seems to me that this system is something of a feudal type. In the olden days, perhaps the big man in the village was the important man and he could hold sway over the people. And in the olden days the Government thought that it would be better to entrust the affairs of the village to such a man. Whatever advantages might have been of this system in the good old days and also in the days of the East India Company and of the British Government, I think it is high time, after the advent of independence and popular ministries, that the entire system of village administration is overhauled. In the first place the hereditary right should be abolished. There should be no place at all for any hereditary right in any shape or form to the village officer's post. It should not descend from father to son or from uncle to nephew. It is necessary that we should improve not only the quality of men, but also the quality of work that has to be carried on in the village. For this purpose we should see that we get men with better qualifications. A minimum educational qualification should be laid down for them. It should be fixed at a study up to the eighth standard. When we aim at reorganization we must bear in mind that we should give village officers a higher scale of salary and offer better prospects of service. Then only we can attract qualified men. If we are really earnest about it we should not grudge incurring a higher expenditure. Any attempt to tinker with the problem will only involve us in a mere waste of money. Therefore I would suggest that where the collection of land revenue in a village is less than four thousand rupees, or where the population is less than one thousand, such

villages can be grouped together and a village headman and karnam may be appointed for them in common. Three or four talayaris may be appointed for each group of villages. In this way expenditure can be minimized, and the entire cost of village administration may be kept within limits and reorganization effected. I hope the Minister will give this suggestion earnest consideration, convince his colleagues in the Cabinet of the soundness of the scheme, and if he makes up his mind to effect this reform, surely it can be finished before the next general elections.

"Now I wish to say a word about District Administration as a whole. The Collector is an important representative of the Government in the district. I must say, whether a Government is competent to govern or not from its capital is to be decided by the success of the administration in the districts. What the people feel about the administration decides the competency or otherwise of a government. What is the position of the District Collector to-day in the district? In the days of the British Raj, he was, so to say, master of the district; he was like a miniature Viceroy. It was Mahatma Gandhi who characterized him as such. Now times have changed. There is fraternity, equality and liberty in the air. All are to be treated alike. The Collector is no exception to that. So, his mentality should indicate a change in his attitude. His erstwhile bureaucratic attitude should be discarded. He must mix freely with the people but at the same time always maintaining his respect. He must be ready to listen to what the people have to say. All sorts of people will approach him. People with selfish motives and otherwise will come to see him. He should with patience listen to all. But he should have a clear mind and clear head; he should not be worried with a number of things, small things and big things. To-day in the district he has to attend to a number of things. He is expected to be a Jack of all trades. From the administration of controls to magisterial work and revenue work he has to attend to. There should be a limit to the multifarious duties he has to attend to. Otherwise how can he carry on District Administration with peace of mind? Now he has to attend to so many things, he is not able to attend to any of them satisfactorily; so much so, he leaves most of the things to be attended to by his office, and he simply initials papers and goes away.

"Coming to my own district, I would like to say that a great injustice has been done to the members of the minority communities in my district, who are serving in the Revenue and Magisterial branches. There are eleven of them competent to be included in the list of Tahsildars; they have had a good record of service; they were from all points of view eligible for promotion; yet their rights have been overlooked, and their representations have been turned down. Perhaps when the former Revenue Minister was here, on the eve of his laying down office, the memorials came up to Government, and just before handing over

charge (so I understand) the memorials were disposed of without proper scrutiny; and that is why there is a wholesale rejection of memorials. That is an injustice. If no justice is given to the minority community I do not think how this State can claim to be a secular State."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I must refer to the injustice that is being perpetrated on the Muslims of Malabar in the matter of recruitment to the services. I would draw the particular attention of the Minister to this. For, I feel that this is a matter which has escaped the notice of Government. I understand that recruitment is being done first on linguistic basis and then on communal basis. If it is first taken on linguistic basis the people of Malabar are entitled to a certain quota, out of which, again if you take the communal quota, we are entitled to only one-fourteenth of that quota. This works as a great handicap to the Moplahs of Malabar, because in the district they form one-third of the population; whereas they are only entitled to one-fourteenth of the linguistic quota; and thereby they are losing a very heavy percentage. The thing should be like this: out of the communal quota, as the Muslims of Malabar represent one-third of the Muslisms of this Province, they are rightly entitled to one-third of the Muslim representation in the services of this Province. Therefore I would request the Minister to see that this injustice is redressed.

"With regard to the administration of the districts I have to-day to indulge in a little more plain, blunt speaking. I feel there is no real administration in the districts; it is really maladministration and misadministration. I do not know whether the Hon. Ministers are aware of the feelings of the people in the districts. You may be surprised to hear what they talk in the streets, in the bus and in the trains. There are lots of people who say, that they would, any day, prefer the British Raj to the conditions that are prevailing in the districts now. There are people who even say, that at the next elections if a separate ballot box is set apart for the Britisher, there will be a large number of votes put in that box. This is a serious condition. There is no use gainsaying the fact that things are going from bad to worse.

"The first test and criterion of a good administration is the way in which the first elementary needs of life are looked after. I refer first to the food problem. I must say that people are thoroughly dissatisfied with the quality of food that is supplied and the quantity also. The corruption that is prevailing in the Supply Department is something inexplicable.

"Coming to the cloth problem, I must say that the control system, which the Government have introduced, is responsible for so much corruption in the department. In fact, the people had great expectations after the attainment of freedom. It is a sad irony of fate that those great expectations have not been fulfilled. The poor villagers are being harassed and things are getting worse than before. The greatest defect in the system of administration

3-45 p.m.

[P. K. Moideen Kutty Sahib Bahadur] [18th March 1949

is that there is too much centralization in this department. I do not know whether the report is true that the Government are contemplating the formation of advisory committees for villages and taluks. Instead of ruling from a distance, they should try a little decentralization of this department. It will be a really welcome step if the Government will see their way to constitute village and taluk advisory committees. The members of these advisory bodies, who are local people, know the real needs of the area. They can represent matters to the officials and suggest ways and means for improving the conditions in villages. In this connection I would request the Government to see that sufficient funds are placed at the disposal of Collectors. The Collectors should be given the discretion to spend from the funds at their disposal for redressing any grievances that may be represented to them more speedily than at present."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Order, order."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Another matter to which I want to refer is the frequent change of important officers in the districts, changing as often as we change clothes. To take only the example of the Malabar district, the Government may know the number of times the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police have been changed during the last two years. The change is not because there is anything wrong with the officers, but simply because a certain group wants it. It is not even the party that counts now ; it is the group in power that really governs the Province and the districts. In this connection I would draw the attention of the Government to the unhealthy practice that is obtaining in the districts and that is confusing the Government with the party or, to put it more accurately, the group in power. The Government represent the people, though it is run by a particular party. Unfortunately both the things are considered to be one and the same and the members of a particular group of the party unnecessarily interfere with the officers in the administration of the district.

" Another important matter to which there is no reference in the Budget is the beggar problem. It has assumed very serious proportions and I would request the Government to see that this problem is tackled in an efficient manner. In this connection I would like to make a practical suggestion and that is to raise a fund for tackling this problem. If only the Government see their way to charge a quarter of an anna in every rupee of land revenue, I think they can collect about Rs. 25 lakhs easily. Each district will have Rs. 1 lakh at its disposal for tackling the beggar problem."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I think the hon. Member has taken more than the allotted time. He must resume his seat."

* SRI. R. KUPPUSWAMY:—" கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்று இலாகா நிர்வாகத்தைப் பற்றிய முக்யமான விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது ஜில்லாக்களில் நீதியையும் நிர்வாகத்தையும்

18th March 1949] [Sri R. Kuppuswamy]

நடத்தக்கூடிய முறையில் அடிப்படையாக கிராமங்களிலும் நகரங்களிலும் இருக்கும் குறைபாடுகளை அவசியம் கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் கவனிக்க வேண்டுகிறேன். முக்யமாக நமது சர்க்கார் பொறுப்பு ஏற்றுக்கொண்ட பிற்பாடு ஏழைகளுக்கு, முக்யமாக கிராமவாசிகளுக்கு நன்மையைச் செய்வதாக சர்க்கார் செய்த வாக்குறுதியைப்பற்றி நினைக்கும்போது இப்பொழுது ஜில்லாக்களில் முக்யமாக கிராமங்களில் ஜனங்களுக்கு செய்யவேண்டிய நல்ல காரியங்களை உடனடியாக செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறதா என்று பார்க்கும்பொழுது மிகவும் வருத்தமடையக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. இதற்குக் காரணம் ஜில்லாக்களிலிருக்கக்கூடிய அதிகாரிகள் தங்களுடைய நிர்வாகத்தை எப்படி நடத்துகிறார்கள் என்று பார்க்கும்பொழுது ஏழை கிராமவாசிகள் வருந்தக்கூடிய நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறது. நல்ல முறையில் கிராமவாசிகள் முன்னேற்ற மடையக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் நிர்வாகத்தை நடைபெறும்படி முக்யமாக கவனிக்கவேண்டியது.

" அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் முக்யமான பிரச்னையாகிய உணவு போன்ற விஷயங்களைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது ration விநியோகம் செய்வதில் ஜில்லாவிலிருக்கக்கூடிய அதிகாரிகள் பொது மக்களிடத்தில் சரிவர நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துகிறார்களா என்று பார்க்கும்பொழுது ஏராளமான லஞ்சம் தாண்டவமாடுகிறது என்பதை மறுக்க முடியாது. ஏராளமான லஞ்சம் வாங்குவது என்றிருக்கும்பொழுது ஏழைகள் லஞ்சம் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் மக்களுடைய திருப்தியை பூர்த்தி செய்ய முடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். லஞ்சம் கொடுத்தால்தான் அதிகாரிகள் அவர்களுடைய காரியங்களை பூர்த்தி செய்வதான ஒரு சூழ்நிலை ஏற்பட்டு விடுகிறது. இதனால்தான் சர்க்கார்மீது துவேஷமாக பிரசாரம் செய்வதற்கும் சர்க்காரை நிந்தனையாகப் பேசுவதற்கும் சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்திருக்கிறது. இது போன்ற முக்யமான விஷயங்களில் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்து லஞ்சம் இல்லாமல் ஒழிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக திட்டங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

" அதுமட்டுமல்ல. இன்னும் முக்யமாக கிராமங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய போக்கு வரத்து சாதனங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ரோடுகளை சரியாகவே போடவில்லை. குறிப்பாக கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ரோடுகளைப் பார்த்தால் அவைகளில் ஏராளமான போக்கு வரத்துகள் நடைபெற்று லாரிகளும், மோட்டார்களும் போன்ற யந்திர சாதனங்கள் ஓடுவதற்கு முதல் தரம், இரண்டாம் தரம், மூன்றும் தரம் என்றும் அநேக கிராமங்களில் ரோடுகள் அமைந்திருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அவைகளை சரியாகக் கவனிக்கவில்லை. ரோடுகளின் ஓரமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய நகரங்களிலும் கிராமங்களிலும் ரோடுகளில் போகக்கூடிய வாகனங்கள் போகும்பொழுது புழுதி எற்படுகிறது. அந்தப்பக்கத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய கடைகளிலும், வீடுகளிலும், ஏராளமான புழுதி அடிக்கப்பட்டு பலவிதமான நோய் நோக்காடுகளுக்கு இடம் ஏற்படுகிறது. அப்போர்பட்ட ரோடுகள் ஓரமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய கிராமங்களுக்குள்ள ரோடுகளுக்கு அவசியமாக சிமெண்டு போட்டு புழுதி வராமல் சுகாதாரத்திற்கு கெடுதல் ஏற்படாமலிருக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் ரோடு வசதிகளை உடனடியாகச்செய்யவேண்டும்.

" விவசாயம் அபிவிருத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் உணவு பெருக்கத்தை உண்டாக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் பேசுகிற இந்த காலத்தில் முக்யமான இடங்களில் இன்னும் பாலங்களே கட்டவே இல்லை. மழை காலங்களிலும் இன்னும் மற்ற காலங்களிலும் வண்டிகளும் வாகனங்களும் போவதற்கு பாலங்கள் அவசியம் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் பாலங்கள் இப்பொழுது அநேகம் இடங்களில் இல்லாமலிருப்பதனால் விவசாயத்தை பரப்ப முடியாமலும் ஜனங்களுடைய நடமாட்டத்திற்கு வசதி இல்லாமலும் இருக்கிறது. அதே மாதிரி இராக்காலங்களில் ஜனங்கள் கிராமங்களில் போவதற்கு சரியான வெளிக்கு வசதி இடையாது. சர்க்கார் Electricity supply செய்யும்போது முக்யமாக கிராமங்களில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களில் இராக்காலங்களில் போகிற காலத்தில் எந்தவிதமான வசதியும் இடையாது. ரோடுகள் போன்ற விஷயங்களிலும், வெளிக்கு வசதி விஷயங்களிலும் Electricity supply போன்ற விஷயத்திலும் கிராமங்களில்

[Sri R. Kuppuswamy] [18th March 1949

சரியாக திட்டம் அமைக்கப்படவே இல்லை. எங்கெங்கே பணக்காரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களோ எங்கெங்கே அதிகாரிகள் இருக்கிறார்களோ அங்கங்கே அவர்களை திருப்தி செய்யக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படடிருக்கிறது. முதலில் கிராமங்களில் பாலங்களைக் கட்டுவதோடு ஏழைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய நன்மைகளை செய்ய வேண்டிய நிலைமை அவசியம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இன்றைய தினம் ஜில்லா நிர்வாகம் நடந்து வருவதைப் பார்த்தால் ஏழைகளுக்கு நன்மையைச் செய்யக்கூடிய அளவிலில்லை. ஏழைகளுக்கு நன்மைகளைச் செய்வதற்கு ஜில்லா நிர்வாகம் தான் ரொம்பவும் முக்யமானது. மாகாண சர்க்கார் ஜில்லா நிர்வாகம் சரிவர நடக்கும்படி பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

"அது மாத்திரமல்ல. இப்பொழுது கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் சிமெண்டு ஏராளமாக உற்பத்தியாகிறது. ஆனால் அங்கே சிமெண்டு ரோடு கிடையவே கிடையாது. இப்போழுது நகரங்களில் மட்டும் தானிருக்கிறது. இது வரைக்கும் அங்கே சிமெண்டு ரோடுகள் ஏற்படவில்லை. இப்பொழுது பெரிய பெரிய பணக்காரர்கள், பெரிய பெரிய சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய Ooty-ல் சிமெண்டு ரோடுபோட ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏழைகள் வசிக்கக்கூடிய இடங்களில்தான் ஏராளமான போக்கு வரத்து நடந்து வருகின்றன. திருச்சி ரோடு உடுமலேப்பேட்டை ரோடு போன்ற பிரதேசங்களில் சிமெண்டு ரோடுகளை சீக்கிரத்தில் போடவேண்டும். காரணம் என்னவென்றால் திருச்சி ரோடு, உடுமலேப்பேட்டை ரோடுகளில்தான் விவசாயிகளுக்கு கிராமங்களிலிருந்து உணவு பொருள்களை கொண்டுவர வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த ரோடுகள் விவசாய பிராந்தியங்களில் இருக்கின்றன வென்பதை கவனிக்கவேண்டும். விவசாயத்தைப் பெருக்கக்கூடிய அளவிற்கு உடனடியாக எங்கெங்கே ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மையான காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமோ அவைகளில் கவனத்தைச் செலுத்தவேண்டும். பணக்காரர்களுக்குத்தான் இப்பொழுது அதிகப்படியான வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுப்பதாக நிர்வாகத்தைச் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அதுமாத்திரமல்ல. இப்பொழுது நடப்பது காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார். காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் என்றால் காந்தீயவகையில் சத்தியத்தையும், தர்மத்தையும் அடிப்படையாகக்கொண்டு நடக்கக்கூடிய சர்க்கார் என்று பொதுமக்கள் எண்ணிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தமாதிரி எண்ணக்கூடிய பொது மக்களுடைய மனதில் அவர்களுக்கு வருத்தம் ஏற்படாமலிருப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்தை மாற்றி அமைக்க முற்சமயம் முடியாவிட்டாலும் சர்க்காரைத் தாங்கி நடத்தும் எனம் மந்திரிகள் ஏழைகளுடைய மனதில் வருத்தம் ஏற்படாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது முக்கியமான விஷயம் என்பதை நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். நிர்வாகம் ஒருபுறம் இருந்தாலுங்கூட மகாத்மாகாந்தியைச் சேர்ந்த ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஜனங்களுக்கு சேவைசெய்யும்போது, நிர்வாகம் செய்தாலும்சரி அல்லது காங்கிரஸ் மூலமாக ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மைகளைச் செய்யக்கூடிய வகையிலிருந்தாலும் சரி அவர்கள் பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மையைத்தான் செய்வார்கள் என்று பொது ஜனங்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இப்படி இருக்கும்பொழுது இன்றையதினம் எனம் மந்திரிகள் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்ய வரும்பொழுது அவர்கள் தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள்வீட்டில் தங்குகிறார்கள். அப்படி தங்குவதால் பல ஜனங்களுக்கு அவர்களை பேட்டிகாண முடிவதில்லை ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. சிலர் போகலாம் என்றாலும், சிலருக்குப் போய் பார்ப்பதற்குக் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அதிலிருந்து சங்கடங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. அப்படி இருக்கும் பொழுது எனம் மந்திரிகளும் உயர்ந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு சுற்றுப்பிரயாணமாக வரும்பொழுது சர்க்காருடைய பொது ஸ்தலங்களில்தான் தங்கவேண்டும். தனிப்பட்ட இடங்களில் தங்குவதால் அவர்களை பார்க்கமுடியாமல் ஏழைமக்களுக்கு தர்மசங்கடமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே அவர்கள் சர்க்காருடைய பொது ஸ்தலங்களில் தங்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரியான சிறிய பிரச்னைகளை தவிர்க்கப்படவேண்டும். இன்னும் பெரிய பிரச்னைகளையும் தவிர்த்து ஏழை கிராமவாசிகளுக்கு நல்ல காரியங்களை உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

18th March 1949]

* N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, gone are the days of the steel frame when the District Magistrate could have with utmost certainty said, "I am the monarch of all I survey; my right there is none to dispute." Such was indeed the omnipotence with which he had his grip, grin and grit over the administration and infused vim, vigour and vitality into his administration, but to-day what a halo of transformation! Oh God! What is it that we see to-day? Which District Magistrate will have only one peon ? If we ask the District Magistrate just to narrate to us in private his lot at present, he would with equal feelings say along with Alexander Sulkirk, "Better die in the midst of alarms, than reign in this horrible place! (Laughter.) That is the prevailing atmosphere in which the district head is expected to discharge the duties of the Government. 4 p.m.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, we see far too many tactics—wishy-washy, dilly-dally and dickery, dickery, dock—that is exactly the situation in which the District Magistrates are, to whom we look upon to the discharge of all matters pertaining to the district administration. (Laughter.) I would very much wish, Mr. Speaker, that the Government in the interests of their own dignity and of the dignity of their administration trust the District Magistrates. They should even prefer to sin with him than be right with the rest. You should—and that was the secret of imperialism—confide in the District Magistrate to whom you refer every matter for his discretion and opinion and to whom you entrust the entire administration of the district. But to-day what is it that you see ? The District Magistrate has become something like a shuttle-cock. He has lost confidence in himself, confidence in the Government and confidence in everything ; he wants only to wait for the first of every month and draw his pay and meanwhile between the first and the last day of the month, his only job is either to refer matters to the Government or to refer matters to his subordinates and keep himself as a post office. And I believe, when you are making your district head vulnerable to all criticisms, you are exposing him to so much diffidence in his own authority, and capacity. I believe you have no right to expect respect from that authority—the respect for your Government.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, on the contrary, what is the picture we see in the village ? What about the village officers ? Several friends who have preceded me rightly condemned the hereditary right in the appointment of village officers. Mr. Speaker, particularly after the election of our Hon. Premier, every village munsif feels that he can be a Premier himself. (Laughter.) He thinks that there is no let or hindrance to his becoming, whatever may be his qualification, the Premier of this Province, when the Hon. Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar can be the Premier of this Province. (Laughter.) He is not bound by the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. (Laughter.) He is not bound by the Fundamental Rules and particularly the Hon. Minister who hails from the Rayalaseema may know that the village Reddi is an omnipotent menace

to the village society. (Laughter.) He is the repository of all the authority handed down from father to son and he expects not only the Hon. Minister to come and knock at his doors, but even expects the authority placed over him in the Revenue department dance attendance on him. That is the position which we have given to the village officer. Why not bring him absolutely under your control by throwing open those appointments to selection ? Sir, I am not very much worried about corruption. That is a public secret. (Laughter.) That is known to everybody and there is no use of my carrying coals to Newcastle. The question now is, with the limitations that the Government are now faced with what suggestions and what reforms can be proposed which will be within the practical domain of the administration? I shall be thankful to this Government if only they launch a drive for keeping every village clean and neat. To-day, Mr. Speaker, our villages and particularly the cheris are spots meant for social uplift. I do not know, how through 20, 30 and even 40 centuries, this country could have allowed such a rotten and terrible relic of bygone days to survive. After all, is it fit for human habitation ? Mr. Speaker, you can yourself see." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member can himself see ; he need not ask me to see." (Laughter.)

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I say, could not the Hon. Ministers bestow some serious thought over this matter and see at least that we can present an aesthetic standard to the foreigner who happens to visit these villages ? Could not we, from within, launch a drive against things ugly, things dirty and things uncouth ? I only wish that under the auspices of the District Prohibition Committee, a prize is awarded to the best village in every firka and that it should be in the form of a rolling cup which can go from village to village, and at the same time issue certificates of merits to those which subscribe to the standards of public health and cleanliness. It is high time that the Government should do something of that sort, to encourage villagers to keep their villages clean.

" Sir, suggestions have been made with regard to the installation of radio sets in villages. I come from the heart of a village and I know we live in ignorance—blissful ignorance—about the world that surrounds the village and to-day it is the radio which, in the twinkling of an eye, can put the village right into contact with the rest of the world. Let the Government earmark certain funds for publicity and propaganda in villages through these radio sets, because I know many of the great reforms and activities which the Government have undertaken and which are published in journals, printed booklets and leaflets, cannot go to the ears of the villagers, most of whom are illiterate, except through the radio.

" Now, Mr. Speaker, I should like to say a word about village tanks. Reference was made mostly to village communications. They are rotten to the core. Even so with village tanks. I was,

time and again, referring to my own village tank in Valathur as a typical example. There water could be made available, but the Revenue authorities do not bestow sufficient attention to that matter. With regard to the sinking of wells, huge sums have been sunk. But very little water has come out. Only the other day I brought to the notice of the authorities one example where, even for genuine reasons, one eminent high priest who got the subsidy from the Government was not able to get water, and that was because nature was against him. And I only wish that the Revenue department hands back or writes off such subsidies where water could not come out, in spite of best and genuine efforts."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I find the hon. Mr. T. Viswanathan rising up again and again. He wants probably to catch my eye. I want to know whether there is anything wrong or whether he wants to say anything to me."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Sir, I submit that there is nothing wrong with me or with anybody here. As a Member of the House, I rose to catch your eye so that you may call me to speak. There is nothing wrong with me, Sir, and I am only sorry that such an expression has been used."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Probably the hon. Member is aware of the fact that his Party Whip has given me a list of certain members who want to take part in this debate and I am following that list and calling members of the Congress Party to speak one after another. As far as the opposition is concerned, I have not any trouble whatsoever. The Leader of the United People's Group has also handed over to me a list of speakers from his party and I am following that list also. I thought that by following these lists everything would be smooth-sailing, although I am not bound by those lists. Let me tell the hon. Mr. Viswanatham that I was under the impression that there was perfect cordiality and co-operation among the members of his party. If the hon. Member thinks that he has been done some injustice in this matter, let him give it in writing or tell me in person, so that I may go into the matter and give him a chance to speak."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" I am very sorry, Sir, that this matter has assumed this form. I did not put it exactly like that. I thought that as a Member of this House I could rise at any time to speak, provided I was able to catch the eye of the Speaker, and provided the Speaker, consistently with the order of business, calls upon me to speak. Sir, you were pleased to say now that you are following the order of the names given in the list handed over to you by the Whips . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I was under the impression that there is cordiality among the Members."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAN:—" May I submit, Sir, apart from the question of cordiality or discordiality, the position, as I understand, as a Member of this House is this. When I come

here, as representing a constituency, I shall have something to say or to speak about, during these budget discussions and if I want to speak, of course, I may give my name to the Party Whip. But that is not for your consideration. So far as you are concerned, to avoid the impression of cordiality or discordiality between Party Whips and Members, it is for you to choose the speakers, according as they are able to catch your eye. I, therefore, submit, Sir, that the Party Whips have nothing to do with this House. The Government Whip has nothing to do with the matter, either to add a name or to omit another, from the list. Already we have surrendered our judgment to you, Sir, and we look upon you to do justice and nothing else. You may take the advice of the Whips or you may not take. But when you said that you are following the order of names given in the list by the Party Whip, I have risen to make this submission."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I have also told the hon. Member that I am not bound to follow the order of names given in the lists."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" I am coming to that, Sir. You are very quick and I am a little bit slow. I submit, Sir, that according to your assurance you need not choose the speakers according to the order of the names given in that list. I am thankful to you, Sir. But when I rose from my seat many times, you were pleased to ask what is wrong with me. I certainly resent that word, because there is nothing wrong with me here."

MR. SPEAKER:—" When an hon. Member rises from his seat, it may be for raising a point of order or a point of information or on a matter of personal explanation, but the hon. Member rose many times, and did not raise a point of order or any other thing. but simply kept quiet and did not tell me anything. That is why I asked, what was wrong."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" I submit, Sir, that you may look round the House and see who has risen to speak or who is able to catch your eye and then you can call upon the Member whom you choose to speak. That would avoid all complications arising out of the necessity to adhere to the order of the names given in the list by the various Party Whips. Your discretion and judgment is absolute in these matters and therefore, I submit that you might exercise your judgment independent of the order of names given in the list by Party Whips, Sir. That is all my submission, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I will take the last sentence of the hon. Member first. It is well known that the Whip is chosen to facilitate the work of the Members of the House as well as the Chair. In this connection I may also tell the House that this kind of following the list was once objected to in the British Parliament, I think at the time of Mr. Gladstone. What the Speaker then did was, he had a list of one party and he was following that list directly aggrieving other parties. Now it is not the case here.

The Leader of the Opposition gives me a list and I am following it. There is no quarrel whatsoever. I am calling out the names even without changing the order. So also in the case of the hon. Member, Mr. Hamid Khan. He also gives me a list of certain names and I am following that order. When I call the Members in the order given I am under the impression that the Whip is doing justice to all the Members. It is not possible for me to remember the names of all the Members who have spoken and the number of times. When I follow the list I am under the impression that there is cordiality and that the Whip is giving the names of Members who have not spoken and is distributing the Demands among all the Members. I may also inform the House that I am not bound by the list given by the Whip if any Member tells me or gives me in writing that the Whip is not doing justice to him. I will consider his case also. I may also say that this kind of Whip system has itself done good, because it is possible for all the members to have a chance in these Demands. (Interruption.) It may be a debate, but it is a good point that has been raised."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Sir, the very interruption of Mr. Bapineedu who happens to be the Party Whip shows that the contention which I have raised is more than proved. Only for these things I submit, Sir, that it would be better if you could look round and choose the speaker who has not spoken. Then, Sir, you will be in a better position to give chances to those who have not already spoken."

MR. SPEAKER:—" No, I will not be in a better position to give chances to all Members, rather I think I will be able to give chances to all the Members by following the list given by the Whips. (Interruption.) No, I am not bound by the Whip. It is not possible for me to remember as to who has spoken or who has not and how many Members have spoken on any Demand. So the Whip system is good. Here the Whips of the different parties are sending me the names of members who would like to speak and by that they are helping me and not retarding me in my work."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I only want to say, Sir, that the procedure you are now following is the correct procedure and it will suit all concerned. Otherwise it may not be possible for you to remember who has spoken and who has not spoken and whether any gentleman is willing to speak or not. Therefore, I would request my friend, through you, Sir, to consider the convenience of the Chair as well as the House; and I suggest to him that the procedure that has been followed may be followed hereafter also. If any Member feels anything about the list or the procedure he may speak to you in private about it if he does not want to speak to the Whip concerned; then you may call the Whip and do something. It is a very easy matter, Sir, and we need not dispute over it. Therefore, I would request you to follow the procedure which we have been following all along."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"If it is convenient for all, it is convenient to me also."

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"I am thankful to the Hon. the Speaker for having called me. No doubt the obstacle was there in the Whip and I could not even get a chance in the general discussion of the Budget. But when there is some convention which has been followed in the interests of the House and in the interests of the Members we must take our chance.

"I come to the point of District Administration, Sir. As far as my district is concerned and also with regard to other districts I am able to place before the House facts and figures as to what is the sort of administration that is going on. If any representation is sent either to the Collector or to the Government, how are they disposed of? In the village people do not have post offices, they are illiterate people, they go to the lawyers or some petition-writers and they write the petitions to the Government so that their grievances may be redressed. Then it takes not less than eight months or a year for them to hear of it again. It goes to the Premier, then it is sent to the Secretary of the Revenue Department, then to the Revenue Board, then to the Collector and all these officials in responsible positions are just like post offices. Nobody takes any interest in the work. Then it is forwarded to the Deputy Collector for action, the Deputy Collector sends it to the Tahsildar, the Tahsildar to the Revenue Inspector, against whom probably the poor man complains. I think, Sir, it is high time that this method of administration is changed, the sooner the better. Why this red-tape in the administration? Our Rashtrapathi has said that this proper channel business should come to an end. (Interruption.) In Kameswara Rao's or Mr. Gopala Reddi's place it may be a different thing. I am trying to show to the Leader of the House how the administration of the Province is going on. I shall give him facts and figures. Take Madura, Sir. On the 15th of January a poor Harijan was murdered and even to-day no action has been taken. It was a cold-blooded murder. When he was sleeping they went at dead of night and simply cut his throat. Evidence has been taken and immediately somebody goes and influences the official through the proper channel or improper channel and immediately the people who investigated and are in possession of facts, etc., are transferred to some other place and some new people are brought in and no evidence is coming forward and we can't do anything. Is this administration, I ask(?) God save us from such an administration. And here is the petition of the poor widow of the man who was murdered. If you are not able to take action even to-day on the murder that has taken place, why are you here for? You see the list of transfers in that one district, Sir. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Sub-Inspector and all the people have been transferred. These are the people who took the trouble of going into the matter of investigation. I ask is it proper for the Government to effect so many transfers? The other agency that has come to my notice is the local C.I.D., who can contact any officer at any time. I do

not know how he got that power of terrorizing almost all the poor people there. Because the people are ignorant he extracts money from them in an autocratic way, in the name of the people who are administering the country. Such things are happening. In the name of Congress, I say that such things should stop immediately.

"People are talking of communalism. Sir, the communalism in the districts is such that if we put a Christian officer at the head, the whole department becomes Christianised. If you put a Muslim at the head, the whole department from top to bottom becomes Muslim. I do not want to give the names of persons. I can give many instances."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The recruitment is being done by the Public Service Commission, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"I am talking about the officers who pick and choose their subordinates, Sir. I am not talking about the Service Commission."

M. MUHAMMED ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of information, Sir. Will you kindly ask Sri Nagappa to give the instance of Muslim or a Christian or even a Harijan officer who has put his own men from top to bottom?"

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"If the Hon. the Speaker is prepared to give me the necessary time I can give the instances."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I can't give you any more time."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Please allow me 10 minutes more time, Sir."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Does it not now show, Sir, that he is speaking without proper information and he wants time to substantiate what he is saying."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Certainly I can substantiate it. Shall I begin, Sir? In Bellary there is an instance. The men at the place are transferred by some method or other and they fill up the vacancies with their own men. I can quote facts and figures."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member continue his speech."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"I can give a number of instances of Muslim Officers.

"There is sivajama cultivation. People go and reclaim the land by spending much of their energy. They prepare the whole ground for cultivation and immediately the Department begins issuing B memos. and the people leave the land. The poor ignorant people are unable to know what these B memos. are. If they are asked to pay Rs. 5 this year they are asked to pay Rs. 20 the next year. They are allowed deliberately to cultivate some land and at the time of the harvest the village munsif or the village

[Sri S. Nagappa] [18th March 1949

karnam comes and harasses them. They are suffering between the village munsif on the one side and karnam on the other. What will happen, Sir, to these poor ignorant people, especially in these days when even murderers are not booked.

"I want to say a word about the talayaris, Sir. They have to work day and night. Of course, I can understand that even if you want to raise their pay by Re. 1 per head it will come to crores. But they are serving very faithfully. Some times they have to walk 15 to 20 miles for making remittances."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member must finish in a minute."

4-30 p.m.

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"I do not know how much time I have taken, Sir. I say that the salary of karnams, talayaris and village munsifs should be enhanced. Especially when the jamabandi is taking place and they have to leave their homes for months together, they must be given some allowance. Why don't the Government find out some other method by which they will be able to administer the Revenue Department, the key department of the whole administration, in a better manner? Why do they follow implicitly the Imperialistic Government? They have learnt all these days only to imitate that Government. Why not they see that they change for the better?"

HAJI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஜில்லா நிர்வாகத்தைப்பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு முன்பு சபையில் கனம் தோழர் நாகப்பா அவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட ஒரு தப்பு அபிப்பிராயத்தைப் போக்க விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது ஒரு ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு முஸ்லீம் அதிகாரியோ ஒரு கிருஸ்துவ அதிகாரியோ அல்லது ஒரு பிராமண அதிகாரியோ இருந்தால் அந்தந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள எல்லா மேல் அதிகாரிகளையும் முஸ்லீம்களாகவோ, கிருஸ்துவர்களாகவோ அல்லது பிராமணர்களாகவோ நியமிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதை நிரூபிக்க தன்னிடம் அத்தாட்சி இருப்பதாகச் சொன்னார். அவர் அவ்விதம் தெரியப்படுத்தினால் நாம் இவ்விதம் சட்டசபையில் உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டிருப்பதில் அர்த்தம் என்ன இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதமில்லை என்றும் அவர் சொல்வது தவறு என்பதையும் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். நிலைமை அதற்கு விரோதமாகவே நடக்கிறது என்பதை நான் சொல்ல பிரியப்படுகிறேன். உதாரணமாக இப்பொழுது சேலத்தில் புரொஹிபிஷன் டிப்டி சூப்பரிண்டெண்டாய் இருக்கும் முஸ்லீம் ஒருவர் பல வருஷங்களாக ஜில்லா சூப்பரண்டெண்டு பதவிக்கு உயர்த்தப்படாமலிருக்கிறார். ஆனால் அவருக்குக்கீழ் உள்ள பலருக்கு promotion கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வித நிலைமை இருக்கும்பொழுது முஸ்லீம் அதிகாரிகள் இருக்கும் இடத்தில் முஸ்லீம்களையே அதிகாரிகளாக நியமிக்கிறார்கள் என்று தேரழுர் நாகப்பா அவர்களும் தோழர் சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களும் சொல்வதைக்கண்டு வருத்தப்படவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அடுத்தப்படியாக ஜில்லா நிர்வாகத்தைப்பற்றி பேச விரும்புகிறேன்.

"இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா அதிகாரம் பூராவையும் ஜில்லா கலெக்டரிடம் ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்களிடம் ரிவினியு வேலைகளோடு ஜில்லா போர்டு, டிராபிக் போர்டு உணவுகொள்முதல் விநியோகம் முதலிய பல விதமான வேலைகளை ஒப்படைத்திருப்பதால் இப்பொழுது நிர்வாகம் சரியாக நடைபெறுமல் அநேக ஊழல்கள் அங்கே நடைபெறுகின்றன. அதுமட்டுமல்லாமல் அவர்கள் எந்தக்காரியங்களைச் செய்வதாக இருந்தாலும் தங்களுடைய கீழ் சிப்பந்திகள் எப்படிசொல்லுகிறார்களோ அப்படியேதான் நடத்துகிறார்கள். கீழ் சிப்பந்திகள் என்ன தயார்செய்து எழுதிவைக்கிறார்களோ, அவைகளில் அப்படியே கையெழுத்துப் போடுகிறார்கள். அதுமட்டுமல்லாமல் நிர்வாகிகளிடம் தங்களுடைய செல்வாக்கை உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்பவர்களுக்கு சாதகமாகவே உத்திரவு போடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் ஜில்லா நிர்வாகத்தில் இதரருக்கு நியாயம் கிடைப்பதற்கு வழி இல்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது என்பதை சர்க்கார் முக்கியமாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

18th March 1949] [Haji Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur]

"உணவு விஷயமாக சர்க்கார் சரியாக கிராமங்களில் அமுல் நடத்தாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது பிர்க்கா சப்ளை ஆபீசர்கள் கிராமங்களில் மிராசுதார்களுக்கு சௌகர்யமாகவும் அவர்களை பாதுகாக்கும் நிலைமையிலும் தான் நடந்துவருகிறார்கள். ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கும்படியாக நடப்பது இல்லை. அவர்கள் ஏழைகளிடமிருந்துதான் உணவுப் பொருள்களை பறிமுதல் வாங்குகிறார்களை யொழிய மிராசுதார்களிடமிருந்து அப்படி வாங்குவதில்லை. அதைப்போலவே விநியோகமுறையிலும் ஊழல்களிருக்கின்றன. பணக்காரர்களுக்கு சலுகை காட்டியும் ஏழைகளுக்கு சலுகைகள் காட்டாமலும் அதிகாரிகள் உணவு தானியங்களை விநியோகம்செய்து வருகின்றார்கள். இவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் அங்கே இருக்கும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள்தான் காரணம்.

"இதைப்போலவே நீதி விஷயங்களிலும் ஊழல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது கிரிமினல் டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டை ஜில்லா மாஜிஸ்ட்டிரேட்டு, அடிஷனல் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டு, சப்-மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் முதலியவரிடம் ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இவ்விஷயத்திலும் பாரபட்சம் இருக்கிறது என்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அவர்களிடம் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் போய் இப்படி தீர்ப்பு எழுது அப்படி தீர்ப்பு எழுது என்று வற்புறுத்துகிறபடியால், அவர்களும் பயந்து அப்படியே செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ன்மெண்டில் உண்ண உணவில்லை, உடுக்க உடையில்லை என்ற கூக்குரலோடு நீதிக்கும் இடமில்லை யென்ற அவச்சொல்லை சம்பாதித்துக்கொள்ளாதீர்கள் எனக்கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மாஜிஸ்ட்டிரேட்கள் இந்தமாதிரி தீர்ப்பு சொல்வதில் தவறுதல் ஏற்படாமல் நீதியுடன் தீர்ப்பு சொல்லவேண்டியதவசியமாக இருக்கிறது என்று வற்புறுத்திக்கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக தாலூகா நிர்வாகம். இதில்கூட ஒழுங்கீனம் அதிகமாகவே இருக்கின்றன. ஜனங்களிடத்தில் பாரபட்சம் அதிகமாகக் காண்பிக்கப்படுகிறது. அங்கே இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகள் தங்களுடைய அதிகாரத்தை துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். முக்கியமாக ஜனங்களுக்கு வெட்டுவதற்கு பணம் தருவதில் உள்ள ஒழுங்கீனம் வேறு ஒன்றிலும் இல்லை. தாசில்தார்களிடம் ஜனங்கள் வெட்டவேண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பம் செய்துகொண்டால், யார் லஞ்சம்கொடுக்கிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்குத்தான் உடனே உதிரவு டாகும். ஏழைகள் எவ்வளவு மனுக்கள் போட்டாலும் அவர்கள் லஞ்சம் வருகிறது. ஏழைகள் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் அவர்களுடைய மனுக்களுக்கு உத்திரவு கிடைப்பதே இல்லை. அதனால் ஏழைகளால் ஜனங்களை வெட்ட முடிவதில்லை.

"கிராமங்களின் நிர்வாகத்தில் கிராம அதிகாரியும் கர்ணமும் சேர்ந்து யார் யாருக்கு சாதகம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்குதான் சாதகம் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது உணவுபஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறோம் அதற்கு அனுகூலமாக இப்பொழுது மனுஷியில்லாமல் வெள்ளாமையில்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. அதனால் வரி வஜாசெய்யவேண்டுமென்று கவர்ன்மெண்டு உத்திரவிட்டபட்டிருக்கின்றனர். வரி வஜாசெய்வதில் எப்படி நடந்துவருகிறது என்றால் கிராம அதிகாரிகளுக்கு யார்வேண்டியவர்களோ அவர்களுக்கு ஒருவித மாகவும், யார் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டாதவர்களோ அவர்களுக்கு ஒருவித மாகவும் வரி வஜாசெய்வதற்கு கணக்குக்கொடுக்கிறார்கள். மகசூல் மதிப்பு கணக்குக் கொடுப்பதில் இவ்விதம் நடந்துவருகிறது. வேண்டியவர்களுக்கு குறைவான மதிப்பிட்டும், வேண்டாதவர்களுக்கு அதிகமதிப்பும் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். இவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் தாலூகா அதிகாரிகளே காரணமாக இருக்கின்றனர். இவ்விதம் பாரபட்சமாக நடப்பதை சர்க்கார் தடுக்கவேண்டும். கிராம அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அதிக சம்பளம் கொடுத்தால் இந்த ஊழல் நீங்கலாம்.

[Haji Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur] [18th March 1949

"அத்துடன் ஜில்லா தாலூகா இதர நிர்வாகத்திலுள்ள பியூன்களுக்கு இலவசமாக கவர்ண்மெண்டில் உடைகொடுப்பதில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய சிறிய சம்பளத்தில் எவ்விதம் நல்ல உடைகளை அணிந்துகொண்டு ஆபீசுக்கு வரமுடியும் என்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும். ஜில்லா பியூன்களுக்கு உடைகள் நல்லதாகவேண்டியிருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் இலவசமாக உடையளிக்கவேண்டும்.

"இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா உணவு கமிட்டிகளும் தாலூகா கமிட்டிகளும் நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று உத்திரவு வந்திருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் நியமிக்கும் பொழுது மைனரிட்டிகளுக்கு அதில் அதிகம் பிரதிநிதித்வம் கொடுத்தால் அவர்களுக்கும் சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்தில் அக்கறை ஏற்படும். அத்துடன் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக கமிட்டிகளை நியமித்தார்கள். அவைகள் இப்பொழுது சரிவர வேலை செய்வதில்லை. அவைகள் சரிவர வேலைசெய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால் அவைகளில் மைனரிட்டிகளையும் சேர்த்து வேலைசெய்யும்படி சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் குறிப்பாக குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி இல்லாமலிருப்பதால் அங்கே குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஏற்கனவே சொல்லி இருக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிக்கு பணம் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் குடி தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருப்பதால் அங்கே குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிக்கு அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்காக ஒவ்வொரு கிராமங்களிலும் கிணறுகள் வெட்டவோ, boring pipe set-கள் வைக்கவோ சர்க்கார் அதிகமாக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும், இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களில் இலவச ரேடியோ அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இன்னும் அநேக கிராமங்களில் அவைகளை அமைக்கப்படவில்லை. தாமதம் எதனை தெரியவில்லை. அவ்விதம் சீக்கிரம் அமைத்தால் கிராமவாசிகள் அரசாங்க நடவடிக்கையில் நெருங்கிய சம்மந்தம் வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும்.

"குடியிருப்பு வசதி இல்லாமலிருக்குமிடங்களில் அதற்கு சரி செய்து தரவேண்டுமென்றும் உத்திரவு ஏற்கனவே ரெவின்யூ இலாக்காவால் அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி உத்திரவு அனுப்பி இருந்தும்கூட இந்த நெருக்கடியை தீர்ப்பதில் ரெவினியூ போர்டு இன்னும் ஒரு வசதியும் செய்து கொடுக்கவில்லை. இதுவரையிலும் சர்க்கார் எந்த திட்டத்தையும் அமுலுக்குக்கொண்டுவரவில்லை என்பதைத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். மைனர் irrigation நிர்வாகம் ஜில்லா நிர்வாகத்திலிருக்கிறது. அதுவும் ஒழுங்காக நடைபெறவில்லை. அதனால் minor irrigation ரயத்துக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள்.

"திருச்சி பெரம்பலூர் தாலூகாவில் ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூல் இருக்கிறது. யுத்த காலத்தில் நிலவரியுடன் ஒரு cess வரி போட்டு பணம் வசூலித்து வந்தார்கள். அதில் மெ தாலூகாவிற்கு வசூலான தொகை ரூ. 34,000 கஜானாவில் இருக்கிறது. மெ பணத்தை மெ ஜில்லா போர்டு ஹை ஸ்கூலுக்கு கொடுக்கும்படி மெ தாலூகா வாசிகள் சம்மதம் தெரிவித்தும் இருக்கிறார்கள். மெ தொகையை சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து பெற்று ஹை ஸ்கூலுக்கு கட்டிடம் கட்ட செய்யப்பட்ட முயற்சி பயன் பெறவில்லை. கல்வி மந்திரியை கேட்டால் தனக்கு சம்பந்தம் இல்லை என்றும் நிதி மந்திரியை கேட்டால் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரியை கேட்கவேண்டுமென்றும், சொல்கிறார்கள். இதை சர்க்கார் கவனத்துக்கு கொண்டுவரவே இதை சொல்லுகிறேன்.

"இராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் ஆறு மாதத்திற்குள் 4, 5 கலெக்டர்களை மாற்றி விட்டார்கள். அதனால் அங்கே நிர்வாகம் சரிவர நடப்பதில்லை. இவ்விதம் அடிக்கடி கலெக்டர்களை மாற்றுவதனால்தான் நிர்வாகம் ஒழுங்காக நடக்காமலிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் அவர்களை அடிக்கடி மாற்றக்கூடாது. இராமனாதபுரம் தலை நகர் விஷயமாக ஏற்கனவே எனக்கு முழுப்பு பேசிய ராஜா சுவாமிநாதன் தெரிவித்துவிட்டார். முக்யமாக இராமனாதபுரத்திற்கு ஒரு தலை நகரை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அதற்காகவே புதுக்கோட்டையை

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இராமனாதபுரத்திற்கு தலை நகராக ஏற்படுத்தினால் சொம்பவும் நன்மையாக இருக்கும் என்பதை சொல்லிக்கொண்டு நான் இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the advent of the popular Ministry, the administration in the districts has become worse than what it was when the British left India. The promotion of undesirable officers from the lower ranks without any consideration for merit has also added to the unsatisfactory position of administration in the districts. Some of these officials feel that they alone got Independence and not our country or the public at large. They feel that their position has been very well secured by the inefficient exercise of check by the Ministers over them. Some of these officers are against the Congress. They are very inefficient, corrupt, communal and Communistic. For instance take East Godavari district, from which I come. The Collector there is a chatter box. He does not allow people who approach him to have their say and explain their case. The Collector himself does all the talking. He abuses his subordinates in a filthy language. He treats the public in a crude manner without giving them due respect.

"As regards his encouragement of Communist activities, I may give an instance. Recently he has encouraged, assisted, and permitted the holding of a Communist led and Communist sponsored conference of the Students Federation at Cocanada in the name of the District Students' Federation Conference. This I think took place in the month of January last. He allowed them to deliberate in Cocanada to enable the Communists to attend their sessions. Even the Collector himself addressed them appreciating their activities and also expressed that he would have also given them some money as contribution but for his financial inability. Having armed those people with his permission and all that, after the end of the deliberations, they converted themselves into a procession, and they went through the streets shouting 'Down with Sardarji, Down with Panditji, and Down with the Madras Government'. This ended in a lathi charge. This was on the day when the Congress High Command asked us to observe that day in silence and in all solemnity. It was the day of Remembrance—not the day when we attained Independence. To spite the Congress, they went on crying out all the slogans against the Congress and its activities. Our district is on the border of Hyderabad State. Our Congress Leaders and the leaders of our country—the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister—have recently visited this Province. They made several statements asking the Provincial Governments to take effective measures to combat these Communists. With this Collector can we do such things in my district or in any district to which he may be posted? I hope the Government would call for a report in this behalf from the Collector. On the other hand when the Students Congress, which is a law abiding body, approached the Collector to permit them to hold a conference in public in Kakinada, he never even

cared to give audience to them. He stated that he never knew that there were two defferent associations. He also asked ' what the students have to do with politics '. Then he made a statement that under the advice of the District Superintendent of Police, he granted permission to Students Federation. Of course, I could not meet the District Superintendent of Police. But I have got information from a most reliable source that he was against all these activities. The Collector is also very communal. Such people are more dangerous, I feel, than the Communists.

" Take the food procurement in my district. It is a surplus district. In the rural parts (in dry taluks) people have to pay from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per bag of rice. This is 50 per cent more than the scheduled price.

" The District Collcetor issued licence for procurement to people who were totally unconnected with the rice mills or with the trades of foodgrains who were foreigners to this sort of trade. It was because his own caste men had entered into arrangements with the financiers. This way he is highly communal. For instance, take the recommendation in respect of submission of panel of names to the post of Additional Public Prosecutor, Kakinada. The District Collector, without observing all the preliminaries . . ."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I find the whole discussion is centred round an individual. I believe there was a ruling given by you that the discussion cannot be about a particular officer. That is what I have been hearing up till now—discussion about a particular officer. I would draw the attention of the hon. Member that it is better he does not speak about an individual."

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA:—" It is unfortunate that the Hon. Minister should have intervened. I may tell him for his information, I represent the Kakinada urban area. The District Collector of my district not only looks after his departments but has the overriding power and influence over the whole district. I think I am very much in order to speak about that person because it affects the fate of 23 lakhs of people.

" In respect of the submission of names to the Government for the post of Additional Public Prosecutors, instead of going through the preliminaries and formalities, he submitted a list giving the names of his caste people. The Government have correctly ignored that list and asked him to adhere to the usual procedure.

" It is still worse that this Democratic Government are putting an end to all the democratic activities in the districts and have placed the administration of the district board in the hands of the District Collectors. The duration of the office of the Standing Counsel of my district board expired and this Collector made Himalayan efforts to appoint his own caste man as the Standing

Counsel of the District Board. But the office was against him. At last, they discovered a Government Order, which stipulated that every candidate should have a ten years' standing at the Bar for such a post. Alas, the Collector's candidate very much fell short of that period and so, he could not get that post. I can give a catalogue of instances, but time does not permit me to do so.

" As regards the constitution of Bench Magistrates, it is a tragedy that the Home Minister yesterday made a statement which was not in conformity with the facts. I am so sorry that he should have been ill-posted with facts. The Boards have been functioning since 1942 and the Benches of the Honorary Magistrates also have been functioning. Last month the Headquarters District Revenue Officers consulted me in respect of the preparation of a list. Myself, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Headquarters Deputy Collector, all three, sat together and deliberated. We have gone through all the applications. We have recommended one who is an M.A. and Honorary Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and is connected with several other honorary posts. But, that candidate's name has been removed by the Collector and somebody else's name has been put. The other man may be a gentleman; he may have some status in society. But, I do not know how that candidate is superior to the candidate of the Committee. In that way, the District Magistrate has been interfering with even the proceedings of the Committee of which a Member of this House is also a member. I hope the Government will take steps to safeguard the interests of the people in the district."

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really unfortunate that though I am tempted to speak more, I shall not be able to cover all the points. I hope you will help me by giving some more time."

MR. SPEAKER:—" No, it is not possible."

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" So, I will have to change the tone and avoid being humorous in my speech to-day. Sir, at the fag-end of the day, after so many Members have spoken very much about the subject, I think I may not go into the details; I will not go subject after subject. But I should like to say something about this very important head. This subject is more or less like Demand IX which relates to Province, and this Demand relates to districts, but both are comprehensive subjects. I am afraid the Hon. Minister in charge may say 'No, this is connected with such and such a thing because it happens to be a comprehensive subject.' Now, the subject is about the District Administration. There is a Tamil proverb ' சந்தையில் அடித்ததற்கு சாக்கியா ? ' which means that

when a man is assaulted in a market place, it requires no witness. The district disorderly administration is more or less similar to that. I think we have been wasting our time in speaking about this subject. It is a known fact that the administration is very hopeless. I, however, do not put the whole blame on the Heads of Departments. It is due to some other cause. The root cause must be found out and proper remedy should be adopted. But, now what the Government are doing? And what is their policy? I shall relate a small story. Once in a shepherd's house, a young calf thrust its head into a mud pot and was not able to get its head out. The lady of the house tried her level best to see that the mud pot is removed from the head, but she could not do. Immediately she bawled out and her husband came, then he began to scold her and said, 'Oh, foolish woman, can you not solve this problem?' He at once cut off the head of the calf. The policy of the Government in solving grave issues is similar to the action of the man who cut the head of the calf to remove it from the mud pot.

"Sir, I should like to point out that there is mass discontent everywhere. Unless we create mass satisfaction and mass co-operation, any Government cannot go on with its administration. What is the cause for this mass discontent? It is the low standard of life which happens to be the pivot on which all the trouble moves. The high cost of living has led to trouble everywhere troubles in offices, trouble from teachers, trouble from students and trouble in houses. Again, this has led to black-marketing and corruption. Everything depends upon money. First of all, we should pay our staff reasonably to save them from starvation. It is the important function of a Government. The Australian and Ceylon Governments are giving them the basic pay and over and above that amount, for every point of rise in the cost of living index, they pay some allowance. When the cost of living is rising, they raise the allowance; when it goes down, the basic pay will be the same but the allowance will be reduced. That is the scientific way in which we can satisfy one and all so that in these hard days, the poor servants can make both ends meet.

"Now, Sir, there is another tragedy. In the Madura District Board office, there is a Highway office located in a room. Once when I had been there, a clerk of the district board told me 'Sir, you see that clerk sitting at that table and I am sitting at this table, both in the same room. I am a District Board servant and that man is a Highway servant. I am getting Rs. 70 while he gets Rs. 100 because he gets the Pay Commission scale and I get the District Board scale.' This is anomalous. Why not our Government also pay the Pay Commission scale? In certain cases, you quote the orders of the Central Government only in respect of things which are to your advantage; whichever is to the advantage

of the servants you simply throw it away with some excuse or other. Sir this may not be possible further especially when the hungry infants moan and the weary mothers weep.

"Next, Sir, there are 20,000 peons who get a pay of Rs. 20 with some allowance; subject to correction, they get Rs. 35 in all. What is the pay of a peon in the Central Government? It is Rs. 65. Here, we pay Rs. 70 to a lower division clerk and the Central Government pay Rs. 100. Now we see that the difference between the pay of a peon in the Central Government and that of a lower division clerk in this Government is only Rs. 5. Further, 150,000 persons in our Government draw only 60 per cent of the total sanctioned salaries and 2,000 persons of higher salaries draw 40 per cent of the amount. All the Ministers, including the Premier, have offered voluntary cuts in their pay and I saw in the papers that Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar who happens to be the Diwan of Mysore, had offered a voluntary cut likewise. Similarly, why not our big officials who draw over Rs. 1,000 do the same thing so that we can get from the rich and pay the poor? But the policy of the Government has been to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. I warn the Government, Sir, that so long as they are going to adopt this policy, it will not be helpful to them. And the discontented mass may burst at any time.

"Then comes another tragedy. I refer to the village officers. So many Members have spoken about them. Just imagine a village officer who is getting Rs. 12 and who has to maintain his children and wife. What is the minimum pay he should have? I want a reply from the Government. In such a condition, why will there not be strike? Even wives and children will strike work. For instance, my son, who is about 18 years of age, struck work and he refused to do my work for paying him less. When that is the case, let us be wise. Unless you pay your wife sufficiently for her purchases, she will not do her domestic work. There is a Tamil proverb 'பசிவந்தால் பத்தும் பறந்தேபோகும்' which means that when a man becomes hungry, he will not care for your law, policy, principle or morality. Therefore, we must feed men properly. That is the chief thing which we should do. We can have a peaceful Government only when there is mass contentment.

"There is another thing, Sir. The salaries of N.G.Os., peons and village officers should be revised. Of course, we know their multifarious work. I need not say that as they are not sufficiently paid, they will resort to violence and begin to strike work. They think that jail life is better than life outside as in the jail they get 16 oz. of food, as against 10 oz. they get in their homes. This is the position, Sir. Then, there is also blackmarketing and other things going on. Now, Sir, you should pay your staff properly. Of course, I do not want that you should double their pay, but I suggest that the Pay Commission scale may be adopted

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and let all your higher officials offer a voluntary cut. I do not know what you will do, but I am only anxious that some arrangement must be made to pay them the higher rate recommended by the Pay Commission. You have been paying the Police for the last two or three years something like two crores and 4 crores and now it is about 7 crores. I say that you may reduce other expenditure and pay more so that there may not be much trouble here after. With these few remarks, I appeal to the Government to see that the salaries of the low paid subordinates are raised."

* DR. M. J. SAMUEL:—" Sir, I am grateful to the Speaker for having given me this opportunity to speak. I have been waiting for the last three hours to catch the eye of the Speaker and after all the Speaker caught me. Sir, I am indeed grateful for what the Government have done to the Indian Christian community. I represent the Ceded Districts and have received a number of letters from all over my constituency about the injustice done to the officers of my community serving in the Revenue Department. I know, Sir, there are many men who have served the Revenue Department faithfully all over the Ceded Districts but I am sorry to say that the claims of many of these men, though they are qualified, have not been looked into. I can quote several instances, but I have very little time to do so. I know the case of a particular Tahsildar in the Bellary district. He is a graduate, he has put in about 15 years of service and without any bad record he has served all these years; he has received commendation from the respective Collectors and his confidential records are very clean, but with all that the claims of that Christian Tahsildar are overlooked for promotion even to the higher grade of Tahsildar for several years. I know also there are so many other men of my community all over the Ceded districts who are still lingering behind. So, Sir, I request the Government to call for a list of all such Christians who have not been promoted to the higher grades of service and do justice to these men.

" Sir, coming to another important item, namely, the subsidy given to the digging of wells, I would like to say a few words. This scheme was first brought into operation in the year 1946 and since then so many changes have been made according to the report given by the Hon. Food Minister. In the year 1947 the Government have spent considerable sums of money, but the work done is not commensurate with the amount spent. In this connexion, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that many of the ryots who have taken Rs. 350 as subsidy for digging wells under the Grow More Food scheme, are treated very unkindly. As you know, Sir, there was failure of crops in 1947 and again there was failure of monsoon in 1948 and so, in some of the taluks these poor ryots could not complete the work of well construction. In spite of all this, the Government came on these poor ryots and they were asked to refund the amount of Rs. 350. They have done so in many cases. Therefore, Sir, I would request

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the Government to kindly reconsider the case of some of the poor ryots, who in anticipation of getting a small subsidy of Rs. 350 from the Government in 1947, have actually spent nearly rupees 1,000, but have not been able to complete the work owing to failure of crops.

" Now, coming to the Harijan uplift, I have read a communication in the papers this morning that this Government are going to have a Harijan Day celebrated on the 30th of every month and no doubt, we are very glad about it. But, so many hon. Members have given expression to their feelings in this matter that the Harijan is being neglected all round. Sir, in my recent tours in the districts, I have found that the administration has been criticized downright in this regard. No Collector, no District Development Officer, no Agricultural Officer, or no Health Officer goes to the quarters of the Harijans to look to their needs. In this connexion, I may remind the House how an English District Collector of the district of Girgaum was doing rural uplift work in those days. He used to go to the villages, gather all the people and ask all the district officers to come together and along with them go personally into a particular village or half-a-dozen villages, enquire into their needs and rectify them on the spot. Now, I would like to ask, in these days of Independence and Swaraj, whether our District Collectors have got that spirit of some of the British Collectors? Our Collectors do not get into the villages. If it all, they go to the headquarters of the Tahsildar and inspect the Taluk office and get back. It is the same thing with regard to the other heads of departments, let him be the District Police Superintendent, or the District Development Officer or the Agricultural Officer or any other departmental officer, they are not penetrating into the villages. Therefore, Sir, unless there is co-operation and co-ordination on the part of the district officials in the matter of Harijan uplift, it will not be a success.

" One word more, Sir, about the Harijan Day. My experience in the districts has shown that there is not so much of cordiality between the Harijans and the Caste Hindus, because I have seen in many of the villages when a Harijan goes to a well to take water, they have to wait for several hours to get a pitcher full of water. Under these circumstances, you know what the Caste Hindus do? They bargain with these Harijans for low wages for some work to be done by them and give water. When such is the case, I do not know whether the Government can make any headway in celebrating the Harijan Day. So, Sir, I would suggest that instead of calling it the Harijan Day, they may call it Rural Uplift Day, because there are also other Caste Hindus who are more depraved than the Harijans, so that you can carry rural development even to the other communities in preference to the Harijans On the other hand, if you call it Harijan Day, there may be heartburning in the minds of other communities and officers also may

not come forward to celebrate the Harijan Day, even though the Government may issue Communiques or enact a law and put it on the Statute Book.

" Coming to food rationing, I would like to say a few things and resume my seat. No doubt food rationing is good and food control also is good in a way; but, in the case of the deficit districts like Kurnool and Cuddapah, if the Government are going to procure all the available foodgrains, both millet and paddy, I do not know how the people, especially the poor ryot who has to depend entirely on his land, for all his wants, is going to manage. As a matter of fact, the ryot complains to the officials of the district that he gives all his millet to them on account of the procurement policy, but he does not get anything in the way of rice for his own consumption. I would ask the Government, whether they have made any provision in this respect. Though the ryot gives, say, 20 bags of millet to the Government under procurement, he does not get even one *putti* or bag of rice for his own consumption and he is not also able to purchase rice even from any neighbouring taluk, nor is he given the ration card, so as that he can get rice from any relief or ration shop. So, Sir, there is so much of disappointment and discontent among the ryots, because the Government have not made any provision for the supply of rice to these ryots."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to a few salient features in regard to the present condition of the district administration. It could not be very right possibly to go and analyse why the administration is such, as it has been described by several hon. Members here. Probably, it is due to the fact that the Ministers, at least some of the Ministers, in their tours have created the impression that certain men are their men and that the officials in the districts have got to look up to them for advice. As one great person has remarked, in an indiscreet moment of democratic emotion, the idea was given effect to that the district officials should take the advice of non-officials in certain matters. We thought, Sir, it was a good thing to do so, but now our experience tells us that we are wrong in always associating these non-officials with district officers, for their responsibilities are different, their duties are different, their instructions are different, while on the other hand, the views of the non-officials and our methods of approach to particular problems are also different from those of the district officials. But, what really happened was, that when the Ministers went about, naturally being democratic Ministers, having been the creations of a democratic world, certain persons would always be there round about them and the district officers naturally look up to those persons who are always around the Ministers. Whoever may be going on tour, there are a group of persons who make it their business tour along with the Ministers all along and everywhere

they are found, even when the Ministers, in some cases hold conversations with the district officers. Possibly it is due to that misapprehensions rise. However, I wish that my analyses were wrong, but this is the impression that has been created in the minds of several officers, namely, that they have got to look to those gentlemen for advice and guidance. But, they do not stop there. I may even go a step further and say, they even think that they should not take the advice of those who are not with the Ministers or who according to their opinion, are not in the good books of the Ministers. This is a fact which I should not hide from the Government on an occasion like this. So, Sir, it is up to the Ministers, that hereafter when they go about in the districts, to see that they remove any such impression that has been created, because that has been responsible, in some cases it has also been the chief reason, for the mal-administration or deterioration in the administration, about which so many hon. Members have spoken. I, therefore, trust that the Ministers will not hereafter give any room for the officials to think that certain men are Ministerialists and therefore the district officials should follow their advice and guidance. I am told one Minister, at any rate, put one gentleman before the Collector and said, here is a very important gentleman, if you consult him he will give you the right advice on several matters. Sir, I submit that a statement like that to a district officer in the presence of others lays the District Collector in the hands of that gentleman. Some members of this House have been very vehement in saying that if the District Collectors are behaving like this, we are helpless. Of course, sometimes we are obliged to talk with some fervour or with some temper on these matters, but we do so only to draw the attention of the Government that hereafter their ways must change, that these district officials who are statutorily created must have their own independence of judgment, that they must be responsible directly to the Government and that they must be told that it is on them the entire responsibility of administration rests.

" Sir, in this confusion, sometimes they shift the responsibility on to the legislators. I remember in one meeting a name was suggested by one member of a particular committee which was accepted and the name was selected and communicated to the Collector. Later on that name was changed. At the next meeting of the committee, the question was raised why it was changed. The Revenue Divisional Officer explained the circumstances and told the committee how the new name came to be inserted. He said that a member of the committee who was an M.L.A. came to him and insisted on changing the name and he had to comply with his request. This is what he told the Collector when asked by him about this matter. Now, you can understand how things are taking place in the districts. A name which was selected by a committee has been changed. Why? Because the next day an M.L.A. went to the Revenue Divisional Officer and persuaded him to change the name which he had to comply with for

some reasons. In another case, the Collector himself has chosen one name in the conference of M.L.As. but changed it the next day when one M.L.A. went to him next day and saw him at his house. You can realize, Sir, the difference between a conference of M.L.As. and a private visit of an M.L.A. with reference to permit, licences or similar matters.

"Sir, a question has been raised about the village administration. Some of the hon. Members are strongly of the opinion that the hereditary system of the village officers should go and that it should be one of paid service. I submit that neither the hereditary nature of the service nor the paid nature is the real cause of the trouble. As long as the village is the administrative unit you must have some village officer to represent you and the most important work which these officers do is maintenance of land revenue records and the collection of revenue. Unless the land revenue system is changed altogether as was promised by the previous Revenue Minister—when these accounts would not be necessary—and a graded system of income-tax is introduced, you cannot eliminate these village officers. That seems to be the only way. Nowadays, the village officer not only attends to the land revenue work but also other kinds of work. In fact, in the village he is a multi-purpose officer. It is wrong to say that he is merely a 'karnam' or some village headman. He handles almost all the portfolios which are administered by twelve Ministers here. He is a veritable encyclopædia of Governmental functions in the village. His irresponsibility has increased, because somewhere in the year 1861, the right to alienate their inalienable service inams—where inalienability was the feature of the hereditary system—was given to them, and what happened was that these people sold away their lands and remained village officers by getting seven or eight rupees a month from the Government. Naturally being in a position of responsibility and without any lands and having lost all their moorings practically, some of these people have gradually become irresponsible. Therefore, I submit that the only solution is not to make them paid servants which will add more to the cost of village establishment and may run to 25 or 30 crores but to modify the land revenue system itself. With these few words, I resume my seat."

MR. SPEAKER:—"To-day the House will sit up to 5-30 p.m. and the Hon. Minister will reply to-morrow."

MUHAMMED RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Why can't we sit up to 6 p.m.?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have no objection to sit up to 6 p.m."

SRI R. RAGHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, about the district administration, many hon. Members have spoken and very few gave a good account of the administration as it is being carried on now. The chief reason is that the Collector is overworked. There is no doubt that the Collector who was acting as an agent for the British Government in an area which is wide enough

as a district, was invested with all powers which still continue. He is the head of several departments from A to Z. Every paper has to pass through him. He is responsibile for law and order. He is responsible for the supply of food. He is now in some districts the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He is the Textile Controller, etc., and the result of it is that he is not able to attend to his duties properly. He has got his Personal Assistant in certain cases. But he suspects his efficiency and he has to suspect in certain cases and as such he wants to go through all the files himself and he is not able to do anything efficiently. That is the one chief defect.

"Sir, it would be very necessary if in every district his Personal Assistant—or call him the Deputy Collector—is put in charge of a committee elected on the basis of efficiency and honesty and not on partisanship. If these things are decentralized and the Collector is put as the head responsible for good administration and law and order, it would be much better. Times have changed. We need not look to the Collector as the British Government had looked to him and the Collector himself in turn looking to his subordinates and simply approving what all they do. Those times have gone. This sort of thing must be stopped.

"The district officials must not be unnecessarily interfered with from above. I agree with some of the hon. Members that there is a lot of interference on party lines, which is very regrettable indeed. When there is some mistake at the top—it may be due to party system or group system—it is being reflected and that ought to be stopped. There are innumerable cases where officials, responsible officials, are not free to act because there is interference from some people and that ought to be stopped. We find it in the Police department; we find it in the Collector's own jurisdiction, the Administrative department; and because there is no separation of the executive and the judiciary, we also find it in the Judicial department. In all these departments we find inefficiency and even irresponsibility and even miscarriage of justice. Sir, we must leave the administrator free. He must be circumscribed by the principle that he must do things which will be good for the people of his district. Nobody must tell him that that man is mischievous. Nobody must tell him that that man must be checked. Only these small things create such a lot of havoc and frustration in the district. I have got instances but I do not propose to refer to them now. Sir, persons who use their power and influence quite to the detriment of a bigger section of the people must not be appointed to key positions. It is highly dangerous. For instance, there is the Public Prosecutor. Sometimes, these Prosecutors act in an irresponsible way. Sometimes they prosecute people who are innocent. It is highly dangerous.

"Sir, I think, as matters stand at present, the Board of Revenue which is manned by responsible senior I.C.S. officers, is necessary as it acts as a check on the district officials. At one time we thought that the Board of Revenue was a superfluous

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body. I do not think it is so at present. Of course, these I.C.S. officers may be transferred from this place if they do not conform to our needs and wishes. But still they are necessary.

"Sir, another thing with these Collectors is that they do not move with the people. They must not be in the same old Moghul style. They must mingle with the people. Even to-day they have not changed their method of approach to the people.

"Sir, I am told that some circulars have been issued by this Government to the district officials that they must not care for the non-officials and M.L.As. But I also know that there are circulars that they must care only for some M.L.As. I do not know what it is. But as Mr. Viswanatham has pointed out, these officials must not be carried away by what M.L.As. or some big persons might say.

"Sometimes impressions are unnecessarily created when our leaders tour the districts of our Province. They select only some people for discussion. This is misunderstood by other people. What I suggest is, let all these people go to Madras and have a free talk with all the Ministers of the Government.

"Sir, I now come to another point. The Judiciary must be separated from the Executive and it is absolutely necessary in these days. The Collector as the head of a number of Magistrates is not able to function efficiently. He has no freedom of action. Suspicion sets in the minds of the people and people are very much exercised over miscarriage of justice. Therefore, in the interests of better administration, the Judiciary must be separated from the Executive.

"Sir, we have got dusty roads in our Province which require the immediate attention of the Government. Of course engineers may say that the remodelling and metalling of the roads is a costly affair. But I ask, Sir, is it costlier than the human lives? These dusty roads are a constant nuisance to travellers. I hope the Hon. Minister will consider this point. Before I conclude, I must say that I have made all these suggestions in a constructive spirit and I hope Government will take note of them."

5-30 p.m. *SRI R. S. MANICKAM :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஜில்லா சம்பந்தப்பட்ட நிர்வாகம் மிகவும் முக்யமானது. கிராமங்களுடைய நிர்வாகம் பூராவும் அதில் அடங்கி இருக்கிறது. ஜில்லா நிர்வாகஸ்தர்களுக்கு அதிகம் வேலை இருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு கிராமங்களை கவனிப்பதற்கு நேரமில்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகள் ஜனங்களுக்கு தொந்திரவு அளிக்கக்கூடிய அளவில்தான் அவர்கள் நிர்வாகம் செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லாம் நகர விஷயங்களில் அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்திவருவதனால் அவர்களுக்கு கிராமங்களில் இருக்கும் குறைகள் ஒன்றும் அவர்களுடைய கண்ணுக்குத் தெரிவதில்லை. தாலூகா ஏரியாவில் பிர்க்கா ஏரியாவில் முனிசிபாலிட்டி பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு முதலியவர்கள் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அங்கங்கேயே அவர்கள் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்களேயொழிய அவர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்குப் போவதில்லை. அவர்கள் கிராமங்களில் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்வதில்லை. ஒன்றிரண்டு ஊர்களுக்குச் சென்று வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் கிராம அதிகாரிகளால் ஒன்றும் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. கிராமங்களில் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்வது M.L.A.க்கள்தான். அதிகாரிகள்

18th March 1949] [Sri R. S. Manickam]

கிராமங்களை அதிகமாக கவனிக்காமலிருப்பதால் M.L.A.க்கள்தான் அதிகமாக கவனிக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. கிராமங்களிலுள்ள குறைகளைச் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்றால் M.L.A. க்கள்தான் சொல்லலாம். விவசாயிகளுக்கும் ஏழைகளுக்கும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் கஷ்டங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்றால் M.L.A.க்கள்தான் எடுத்துச் சொல்லமுடியும். அப்படிச் சொல்வதைத்தான் அதிகாரிகள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படி இருக்கும்பொழுது C.R. அவர்கள் பிரதமராக இருந்த காலம் முதற்கொண்டும், advisorகள் காலம் முதற்கொண்டும் நிர்வாகத்தைப்பற்றி சொல்லவேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்கள் சொல்வதற்கு ஒரு மதிப்பும் கிடையாது. இதை நான் அனுபவத்தில்தான் சொல்லுகிறேன். எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் நான் ஒரு பெரிய விவசாயி; கஷ்டப்பட்டு கூலிக்கு வேலை செய்து சொல்லுகிறவன் அல்ல. வியாபார சம்பந்தமும் எனக்கு இல்லை. உத்தியோக சம்பந்தமும் எனக்கு இல்லை. ஆகையால் நான் சொல்வதென்றால் உண்மையைத்தான் சொல்வேன். அதுவும் அனுபவித்துதான் சொல்வேன்.

"அதிகாரிகளுக்கு கிராமங்களைப்பற்றி தெரியாததால் நாங்கள் செல்வதை சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் வசதிகள் குறைவாக இருக்கின்றன. ரோடுகளில் வசதி கிடையாது. வெளிச்சம் கிடையாது. இரவு நேரத்தில் 8-மணிக்கு பிரயாணம் செய்வதாக இருந்தால் இது ஒரு ஊர்தானா, ஒரே மாங்காடாகத்தானே இருக்கிறது, ஒன்றுமே இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லையே என்று சொல்லும்படியான நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் கிராமங்கள் இருக்குமானால் அங்கே குடியிருக்கும் ஜனங்களுடைய சொத்து எப்படி இருக்கும் என்றும் திருட்டு பயம் எவ்வளவு இருக்கும் என்றும் தெரியும். கிராமவாசிகளுடைய சொத்து பூராவும் காட்டிலிருப்பதாகவேதான் தோன்றுகிறது. அவர்களுடைய சொத்துக்களெல்லாம் பாதுகாப்புள்ள நிலைமையிலிருப்பதாகவே இல்லை. இவ்விதமான கஷ்டங்கள் அங்கே இருக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கிருக்கின்றன. இதைப்பற்றி ஒருவரும் கவனிப்பதாகவே இல்லை. இன்னும் விவசாயிகளுடைய மாடுகளை பாதுகாப்பதற்குக்கூட வசதி இல்லை. விவசாயிகள் கஷ்டப்பட்டு வெள்ளாமையிட்டு கதிர் அறுப்பு நேரத்தில் அறுவடையைக் கொண்டுபோய்விடும்படியான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. ஆறு மாதம் பாடுபட்டு சௌகர்யத்தை அனுபவிக்கும் சமயத்தில் கொள்ளை போய்விடுகிறார்கள். இவ்வித நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள விவசாயிகள். இவ்வித நிலைமையில் விவசாயிகள் இருக்கும் பொழுது அதைப்பற்றி கவர்ன்மெண்டு ஒருவித நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகவே இல்லை. இவைகளைப்பற்றி M.L.A.க்கள் சொன்னால் அதை உடனே கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் கலெக்டர்கள், தாசில்தார்கள், ரிவினியு இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் இவர்கள் கவனிப்பதே இல்லை. M.L.A.க்களால் என்ன செய்யமுடியும்? எண்ணிப்போலுள்ளவர்கள் சொல்வதைத்தான கேட்கவேண்டும். 39,000 வோட்கள் பெற்று இங்கே வந்திருக்கிறேன். குறைகளைச் சொல்வதற்காகத்தான் என்னை இங்கே அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். மாணிக்கம் சொம்பபோக்கியமுள்ளவன், பொய் சொல்லமாட்டான் என்று அனுப்பிவைத்தார்கள். அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களைச் சொல்லி பரிகாரம் தேடிக்கொடுப்பேன் என்று அனுப்பிவைத்தார்கள். நான் கஷ்டங்களை எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் கலெக்டரிடமிருந்து ரிப்போர்ட்டு சரியாக வரவில்லை என்று மந்திரிகள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் நாங்கள் கலெக்டரிடம் போனால் அவர்கள் 'இந்தைக்கு சாவகாசம் இல்லை, திங்கட்கிழமை வாருங்கள், 21-ம் தேதி காலையில் வாருங்கள், 10-மணிக்கு வாருங்கள், பங்களாவிற்கு வாருங்கள்' என்று சொல்லி வாய்தா கொடுத்து அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். M.L.A.க்களுக்கு என்ன மதிப்பு இருக்கிறது என்று பாருங்கள். M.L.A.வாக இருப்பதால் ஒரு பிரயோஜனமும் இல்லை. இன்னும் சொல்லப்போனால் 'நீங்கள் என்ன சொல்லப்போகிறீர்கள். நீங்கள் சொல்லும் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகளை பங்களாவில் வந்து சொல்லிவிடுங்கள்' என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் பங்களாவிற்கு சென்றால் அங்கே இடம் கிடையாது. ஏனென்றால் அங்கே தாசில்தார், ரெவினியு இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், கிராம முன்சீப், மிராசுதாரர்கள் இவர்களுக்குதான் அங்கே

பேட்டி செய்கிறது. இன்னும் எதாவது சொல்லப்போனால் தாசில்தாரிட மிருந்து சர்டிபிகேட் வாங்கிவர வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஒரு M.L.A.வர ஒரு certificate தாசில்தாரிடமிருந்து வாங்கிவரவேண்டுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். இப்படி யெல்லாம் சொல்வதற்கு அர்த்தமில்லை. எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் M.L.A. சொல்வதற்கு வழியில்லை. கிராமங்களை பாதுகாக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் ஒன்று ரிவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டும், இல்லாவிட்டால் M.L.A.க்கள் தான் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு கிராமத்தில் ஒரு ரிவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் வந்து எதாவது கையெழுத்து வாங்கவேண்டு மென்றால் அவர் அந்த ஊருக்கு வந்து ஒரு திண்ணையில் உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு எல்லோரையும் அவரிடம் வரச்சொல்லுகிறார். உவ்விதம் மற்ற ஜனங்கள் வரும்போது ஹரிஜனங்களையும் வரச்சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப் பொழுது அந்த 60, 70, 100 வீட்டு ஹரிஜனங்களும் அங்கே போகவேண்டும். அப்போழுது அங்கே 4,000 ஜனங்கள் கூடியிருக்கும். அப்பொழுது இந்த ஹரிஜனங்களை கவனிப்பதில்லை. அம்மை குத்துவதற்காக ஒருவர் வந்தால் அவர் முன்னேயே வீட்டு திண்ணையில் உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டு எல்லா ஹரிஜனங் களையும் அங்கே வரச்சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் செய்வதாக இருந்தால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடிகளுடன் இரண்டு, மூன்று பர்லாங்குகள் தூரம் நடந்து வரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அப்பொழுது குழந்தைகளுக்கு அம்மை குத்துவதோடுகூட அந்தக் குழந்தைகளை தூக்கிவரும் சிறுவிகளுக்குக்கூட அம்மை குத்திவிடுகிறார்கள். அப்படி குத்தி வருகிறவர்களை யெல்லாம் துன்புறுத்திவிடுகிறார்கள். இப்படியெல்லாம் நடந்துவருகிறதான கிராமங் களில் என்பதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அவ்விதம் செய்யும்பொழுது எங்களைப்பொறுத்த M.L.A.க்கள் டக்கத்திலிருந்து அவ்விதம் செய்யாதீர் கள் என்று சொன்னால் அப்படித்தான் நாங்கள் செய்வோம், நீங்கள் கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு விரோதமாக இப்படி பேசக்கூடாது, நாங்கள் கவர்ன் மெண்டு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள்தான், ஒன்றும் complaint பண்ணக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். இப்படியே எங்களுக்கு மதிப்பு இல்லாமல் நடந்துவருகிறது. இவ்விதம் அங்கே நடந்துவந்தால் எல்லாம் அழிந்து விடும். ஓவுன்களுக்கு எல்லாம் அங்கிருந்துதான் வரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் M.L.A.க்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் ரிவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், தாசில்தார் அவர்கள் இவர் களுடைய பொறுப்பிலாவது சகல காரியங்களையும் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் கிராமங்களை கவனிக்காமல்போனால் கிராமங்கள் கெட்டுப்போய்விடும். விவசாயத்திற்காக மான்யம் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். எவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கியும் விவசாயத்தில் 50 வருஷத்தில் எவ்வித மாறுதலும் ஏற்படவில்லை. விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய உரம் கிடையாது. சர்க்காரில் உரம் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்னால் பணக்காரர்களுக்கு தான் உரம் கிடைக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு 5 மணு உரம் வேண்டுமென்றால் 10 மணு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். உப்பு வேண்டுமென்றாலும் அப்படித்தான். ஹரி ஜனங்கள் கேட்டால் 10 நாள் கழித்துவா என்று வாய்தாபோடுகிறார்கள். வண்டிப்பட்டா வேண்டுமென்றால் வாய்தா போடுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் வாய்தாவை ஏழு தடவைகள் போடுகிறார்கள். இந்த விதமாக சாத்தூரில் ஒரு தடவை Special Officer வந்திருந்தார். அவரிடம் வண்டிப்பட்டா வேண்டுமென்று மனு போட்டதற்கு 10 தடவை வாய்தா போட்டார். ஒரு தடவைக்கு படி அணா 12 வீதம் பத்து தடவைக்கும் ரூ. 7-8-0 படிச் செலவு. இவ்விதம் ஒரு வண்டி பட்டா வாங்குவதற்கு செலவு செய்யவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இப்படி செலவு செய்தால் விவசாயிகள் எப்படி முன்னுக்குவர முடியும். இவைகளில் அதிகாரிகள் அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்தினால் கிரா மங்கள் நல்ல நிலைமைக்கு வரமுடியும்.

"இன்னொரு முக்யமான விஷயம், அதாவது வெட்டர்நெரி டிபார்ட்டு மெண்டு. இந்த டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டிற்கு எவ்வளவோ மான்யம் ஒதுக்கியிருக் கிறார்கள். அதனால் என்ன பிரயோஜனம் இருக்கிறது என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது Madras City, Rajapalayam முதலிய இடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அங்கே என்ன நடக்கிறது. குதிரைக்கு மஞ்சள், நாய்க்கு மிளகு என்று சிலவு எழுதப்படுகிறது. எழைகள் இருக்கக்கூடிய இடங் களில் வெட்டர்நெரி ஆஸ்பத்திரி இல்லை. எதற்கு இந்த டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டு

ஏழைகளுக்கு உபயோகம் இல்லாமல் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறேன். கிராமங்களில் வைத்தால் ஆடு, மாடுகளுக்கு வைத்யம் செய்வ தற்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும். என்னிடம் நூறு ஆடு சொந்தமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் வைத்யம் செய்வதற்கு மாத்திரை கிடையாது. இவைகளுக்கு வைத்யம் செய்தால்தான வெள்ளாமை அபிவிருத்தியடையும் . . . . "

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really sad that we are called upon here to speak on this Demand before a Minister who is having this portfolio only for the last one week or two. We are to explain the difficulties of the people and the opinion of the Members of this House in the administration of the province during the last one year. Unfortunately the Hon. Minister will not be able to comprehend the difficulties and the remedies suggested thereto by the Members of this House. It is really a pitiable affair. We do not know, who will be in charge of this subject, whether it will be the same Hon. Minister or somebody else. That is an irony of fate. Hence I feel the entire debate will be unreal, especially on this Demand, because, as I said, we are not sure of the facts on this most important portfolio. Sir, you know, what all the Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao did. Being a clever man in the Cabinet, perhaps expecting all this criticism, he created all sorts of confusion regarding the distribution of land to political sufferers, and then went away. (Laughter.)

"Sir, I entirely agree with Mr. Viswanatham when he said that the entire district administration depend upon the tours of Ministers. Men in charge of district administration are asked to take hints from persons stipulated by Ministers. I go further and say there are instances where Ministers have instructed district officials to take advice or take directions in certain matters definitely from some of the persons, whose names they have given. They have orally instructed so. Besides sending orders in the official way on important matters Ministers have instructed orally district officers that in such and such matter, so and so may be consulted. I have got facts and figures; and if only the Minister in charge temporarily now or the future Minister takes interest in this matter he may inquire and he will see clear evidence, that what I am saying now is quite true. There were special oral instructions to those officers. If only the Premier comes out from his hiding and sends a circular to those officials, he will find out whether there were any instructions issued. I am sure then, it will come out. I will give only one instance, for I know the sense of the House, as we are sitting after 5 p.m. In the past, even if two Muslim officers are found in one district, there was a clamour that there were so many Muslim officers there. If any question is raised on the floor of this House, the Leader of the House will say that Muslims are communal-minded. We had a grand confession the other day from the Hon. Leader of the House which, according to the Leader of the Opposition, will go down as a landmark in History. He said that there was communalism in every community, that the Government had to reckon with it, and

5-45 p.m.

[Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur] [18th March 1949

that the Communal Government Order would be alive for ever in the Province. He agreed that there was need for the Communal Government Order in this Province because there was this communal cancer in everybody. But I ask whether that confession is for one community only. What about the other communities which are communal-minded? I know how, in the district I represent, namely, the Guntur district, the Nayudu community is over-represented. There, the District Collector is a Nayudu, his Personal Assistant is a Nayudu, the headquarters, that is, the Guntur Town Revenue Divisional Officer is a Nayudu, the Tahsildar is a Nayudu, the Sarishtadar is a Nayudu, the Revenue Inspector in Guntur Town is a Nayudu. The District Board is controlled by the Collector and his Personal Assistant in charge of the District Board is a Nayudu. The Secretary to the District Board is a Nayudu. To crown all these, the District Superintendent of Police is a Nayudu. If this has happened in other communities, what an uproar would have been raised! Is this by accident? Are not the Government aware of this? I sympathize with the Hon. Mr. Sitarama Reddi because he took charge of the revenue portfolio only recently. The Government ought to know what will be the effect on administration if what all I have said is taken into consideration. Either the Government must recognize communalism as the Hon. Leader of the House did, or they ought not to recognize it. If they recognize, is it not better that the officers of the same community are not concentrated in one district but diffused? During the time when Mr. Prakasam was the Premier, there were some influential persons who used to count in some districts. There was no Collector, there was no District Superintendent of Police; only these influential persons used to manage the districts. Those old persons are not there now, but a different set of persons are there. There is no change from the policy; there is only change of personnel. Many things are happening. The people who surround the Ministers and who are in a position to control the district officials are in charge of the district administration. Within the short time allotted to me, I cannot speak in any detail. When the Police Demand and the Public Health Demand come up, I can clearly explain how things are happening. The matter cannot be taken too far because the Hon. Minister for Revenue has taken charge of the revenue portfolio only recently, and that too temporarily, I think."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn till 11 o'clock to-morrow."

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

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, the 19th March 1949.

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.

Proposal of the Coimbatore textile mill-owners to declare additional holidays for their employees.

* 946-A[a] *Q.*—SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the textile mill-owners of Coimbatore have informed the Government that they would declare two additional holidays without wages in a week for employees from 18th March 1949 in several mills; and

(*b*) what steps the Government propose to take to solve these difficulties?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"(*a*) Some mill-owners of Coimbatore have intimated their intention to declare two additional holidays without wages in a week owing to shortage of cotton.

(*b*) The Provincial Textile Commissioner and the Collectors of the districts have been empowered under the Madras Cotton Control Order, 1949, to require dealers in cotton to sell cotton to any person nominated by them in this behalf. Instructions have also been issued to the Collectors to assist the mills to the extent possible in procuring their requirements of cotton."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Does the Hon. Minister realize that it will be well-nigh impossible to secure cotton by the methods that have been described by him in his answer, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That is what the Government can do, Sir. The Government have been doing all that they can in the matter."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"May I tell the Hon. Minister that there are better methods of helping the mills to secure cotton?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I should very much welcome the suggestions of the hon. Member, Sir."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Instead of asking the mill-owners to give the names of dealers having

[a] Short notice question.

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stocks of cotton, is it not possible for the Government to ask the dealers in cotton to declare their stocks of cotton and place them at the disposal of the Government, if necessary?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"We have asked for information from the various District Collectors as to the stocks available with the people. This information is being collected."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that certain mills do not have cotton for more than a week or two?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"No Sir, it is not correct. It might have been so sometime ago, but I understand that the position has improved recently."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Have the Government also agreed to these mill-owners not giving wages for the two days a week in which they propose to stop work?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I do not know what the hon. Member expects the Government to do to help these unfortunate people. I claim to have as much sympathy as the hon. Member for these labourers."

SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI:—"How long will this difficulty of cotton shortage continue, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"With the arrival of the new cotton, I expect the situation will considerably improve veru soon."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that this year's crop is a poor crop?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"If it is a poor crop, still when the cotton begins to arrive, the situation will improve, but shortage, if any, may have to be tackled sometime later."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"As the non-availability of cotton from the cotton dealers is responsible for the declaration of two holidays in the week, does the Hon. Minister know that control of cotton and no control of kapas is responsible for this as dealers in kapas have taken up all the kapas to the blackmarket in excess of the ceiling prices fixed for kapas?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I should like to correct one impression which the hon. Member has. There is no ceiling price for kapas. There is ceiling price only for cotton. So kapas may be sold at a price which may ultimately work out to a higher price than what is payable to ginned cotton. There is nothing wrong and it has been allowed. This Government have been corresponding with the Government of India in the matter and they have said that they propose to impose a ceiling price for kapas from the current year."

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P. P. HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether it is not possible for the Government to make the declaration of the stocks of cotton a legal responsibility of the holders?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is a provision in the order which I have just now mentioned that people who hold stocks of 25 bales and more must declare."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"In view of the fear entertained by the ginners that any stocks of cotton which cost them more than the ceiling prices are likely to be seized by the Government at ceiling prices, are the Government aware of the fact that a large number of people who have been running ginning factories have practically closed down their factories?"

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

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"As two holidays in a week without pay will hit the labourers very hard, will the Government ask the mill-owners to pay a portion of the wages and the Government themselves pay another portion?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The hon. Member has been criticizing the Government for coming forward with new taxes. If the Government are to pay the wages, the people will have to pay for it."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of raising the prices of cotton?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That is one of the things, as I have already stated in the House sometime ago, that is being discussed with the Government of India."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not useless to have ceiling prices for cotton when there is no ceiling price for kapas, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I do not think it is useless, Sir. It is expected that the price of kapas will work out to the price of ginned cotton."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"In view of the fact that a representative Government like the present Government may not undertake the unpleasant task of fixing ceiling price for kapas, may I suggest to the Government to make representations to the Government of India not only to raise the ceiling prices of cotton, but at the same time to raise the ceiling prices of yarn in proportion to the rise in the price of cotton?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The hon. Member knows that the prices of yarn bear a relation to the basic prices of cotton according to the various counts. When the prices of cotton are upgraded, naturally the Government of India will consider the question of raising yarn prices."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the fact that it is on account of shortage of cotton that work in the

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mills has to be stopped for two days in the week and not on account of the labourers themselves, is it not the duty of the Government to see that these people are not deprived of their means of livelihood and that they get their wages for the two days also? ''

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I do not know whether there is any legal provision now by which the Government can enforce it in the way the hon. Member suggests. I should also like the hon. Member to remember that we cannot kill the goose that lays eggs."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" May I ask the Government to intervene in the matter and persuade the mill-owners of Coimbatore not to declare two holidays in the week without wages but pay at least half the wages for those days so as to avert labour trouble in Coimbatore? ''

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" It is not as though we have no sympathy with labour. The whole difficulty is how to do it. It is not the fault of anybody that these people are forced to do this. This problem has to be faced both by the industry and labour. The Government, in the interests of both, have to take certain decisions. The best way of doing it is to see that more cotton is made available. That is what we are trying to do."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—" Is it a fact that some mill-owners have built up very large reserves of cotton much to the disadvantage of the other mill-owners? ''

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I have no idea about the matter, Sir. If the hon. Member has any information with him, perhaps we would like to take up the matter and persuade them to give it over to the people who do not have enough of stock. I believe, Sir, there is the Southern India Mill-owners' Association which is a body representative of all the mills and they would take up these matters of internal distribution among themselves."

SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI:—" Is there any proposal to import cotton from Pakistan, Sir? ''

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

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—" Arising out of the answer to one of the questions about the raising of the prices of cotton, may I ask whether the Government believe that the raising of the prices of cotton will bring in abundance of cotton when there is a declared scarcity of the article? ''

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" When the Government mentioned about the necessity for the revision of the prices, it was only in relation to the prices of similar cotton of other areas in India."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I ask the Government, if they are not willing to ask the mill-owners to pay the wages for the two days gratis, at least to ask them to pay the amounts as loan and deduct them in easy instalments later on when the mills begin to work? ''

MR. SPEAKER:—" That has already been answered."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" I suggest giving them loans, Sir."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether the Government have got any information as to any quantity of cotton that is being hoarded by anybody and is being sold to any other agency than the mill-owners in this Province? '' 11 15 a.m.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" No, Sir."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—" Instead of importing cotton from Pakistan, will the Government consider the desirability of raising the price of cotton in South India, so that all the cotton available here will be made available to the mills in this Province? ''

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I should like to inform the hon. Member that there is an overall shortage in the quantity of Madras cotton available to the South Indian mills. Only about 50 per cent of cotton that is consumed by the mills is grown in the Madras Presidency and so cotton from outside the Province will have to come, whether it be from Pakistan or other Provinces or States in India."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—" May I point out to the Hon. Minister that if the price of cotton is raised here, there will be no necessity to import cotton in large quantities from Pakistan? ''

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I can only state what the exact position is, with regard to cotton in this Province, Sir."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is not the non-fixation of a ceiling price of kapas leading to evasion of taxes, which ultimately affects the provincial revenues ? ''

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" As I said, Sir, it is the policy that has been decided by the Government of India and I take it that they are aware of the implications thereof, in this regard."

RAJAH SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Under the present circumstances and including the important circumstance mentioned by the Hon. Minister for Industries that the cotton grown in South India is only half the requirements of the mills, and that there is therefore necessity to import cotton from Pakistan and other provinces, will the Hon. Minister realize that the only solution for averting unemployment of labour and for removing the fear expressed by hon. Members of this House is to make a recommendation immediately to the Government of India to raise the price of cotton and yarn ? ''

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I have nothing more to add to what I have already said on this matter."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, may I know what actually prevents the Government from suggesting to the mill-owners to advance money now to the labourers and adjust it from their wages in course of time, when the mills are opened again? If this closure to certain mills continues for a long time, will not the labourers starve, and are the Government going to allow them to starve and die?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"If the hon. Member is not able to understand what I have said in my reply, I am sorry I cannot enlighten him any further. The Government can only do things which are within the four corners of the powers vested in them. How can the Government go and ask the mill-owners to lend money to the labourers when we have not got the powers to do so?"

Alleged invention of "wateroleum" as substitute for petrol.

* 946-B [a] *Q.*—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that one Mr. C. R. Bakthavatsalam of National Research Institute, has invented a method to extract "wateroleum" from sea water which con be used as a substitute for petrol;

(*b*) whether any representation was received by the Goverument from the inventor; and

(*c*) whether the same is available for sale in commercial quantities and whether it can be sold at a cheap price and if so at what price per gallon?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"(*a*) & (*c*). The Government have no information.

"(*b*) No."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether any press report on this subject has been brought to the notice of the Government from the daily newspapers?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"No, Sir. Evidently my hon. Friend is a more careful reader of the newspapers. I do not have any information with me on the subject."

Number of gun licences cancelled in South Kanara.

* 947 Q.—MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of K. R. Karanth): Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of gun licences of agriculturists which were cancelled in 1948 by the District Magistrate of South Kanara; and

(*b*) the number restored out of these?

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) The total number of gun licences cancelled in South Kanara district during 1948 was 53. There is no information as to how many of these licences were those of agriculturists.

"(*b*) Seven of the gun licences of agriculturists have been restored."

MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether it is a fact that the police officers in certain parts of my district have cancelled the gun licences of certain people and withdrawn their guns without the knowledge and without the orders of the higher authorities, and if so, may I know why they have done so and what action has been taken against them?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, in view of the political unrest that was in evidence sometime back, some of these steps had been taken by the police."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it a fact that until recently it was the policy of the Government to grant freely gun licences to agriculturists, and if so, may I know if the Government will reconsider the situation in the light of the present peaceful conditions and restore all and grant more licences to the agriculturists in South Kanara?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Not only in South Kanara, but in other districts also, we have issued instructions to the magistrates in the course of this month, that they may be more liberal in regard to the grant of gun licences to the agriculturists, Sir."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that many gun licences were cancelled from the agriculturists even during the period when the Britishers were ruling this country?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know what happened during the ancient days, but we have asked the magistrates from the 12th of this month to be more liberal in the matter of granting gun licences to the agriculturists, Sir."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"May I know, whether similar instructions have also been sent to the Commissioner of Police in the Madras City, to restore the gun licences which have been cancelled in the course of last year and whether that policy applies to the Madras City also?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"This is with regard to the agriculturists only, Sir, and I do not know whether there are many agriculturists residing in the City of Madras."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Whatever be the reasons, Sir, will the Government see that all the old *bona fide* licensees are given back their licences as a matter of right?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, Sir. I cannot give a general assurance that all the old licence-holders may be given back their licences. Certainly it will be considered and priority will be given to the agriculturists who had been using them for the benefit of agriculture."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know why this liberal policy is adopted only towards the agriculturists? What about the industrialists, traders and others?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"In order to protect agricultural crops from the depredations of wild animals especially in areas where there are forests, we thought it is better that the District Magistrates are more liberal in regard to the grant of gun licences to them, Sir."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that agriculturists certainly require guns in certain areas where monkeys and other animals from the forests destroy their vegetable and fruit gardens and that the agriculturists in that way suffer a great deal from want of guns?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We are aware of the fact, Sir, and that is why we have issued necessary instructions to the District Magistrates in the matter."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Is it consistent with the policy of Congressmen to shoot monkeys, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If they are mischievous, it is the policy of the Government to do so, Sir."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that in many of the municipal towns also, there is this monkey menace?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We are going on from the gun licence to the monkey menace, Sir."

Procurement in the Dharmapuri Revenue Division.

* 948 *Q.*—M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(*a*) What the estimated quantity of yield per acre of wet and dry lands in the Dharmapuri Revenue Division is for the purposes of procurement and how this rate was arrived at and fixed;

(*b*) whether the present rate is fixed regionally or generally throughout the Revenue division;

(*c*) in the matter of actual lesser yield what the procedure adopted is; and

(*d*) what the allowance per acre is for seeds, cultivation, weeding and harvesting expenses and what the allowance is in kind for cash expenses in money when procurement is made?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"(*a*) The estimate of the yield made for purposes of procurement is 18 maunds or 12 bags of 1½ maunds each per acre in the case of *paddy* and 5 manuds per acre in the case of *millets*. On this basis, the targets for procurement have been fixed at 9 maunds per acre of paddy and 2 maunds per acre of millets. The rates have been arrived at taking into account the normal yield and the adverse seasonal conditions and the insect pest this year.

"(*b*) The rates fixed apply to the entire revenue division of Dharmapuri.

"(*c*) The targets are fixed as stated above only for determining roughly the quantities that can be procured in the tract. Actual procurement from individual ryots is, however, made having regard to the actual yield of his lands in the year and his family consumption, seeds, wages, etc.

"(*d*) The allowances made are as follows:—

	Paddy.	Millets.
Seed requirements per acre	25 Madras measures.	10 Madras measures.
Wages requirements per acre (i.e., from sowing to harvest) ..	75 Madras measures	35 Madras measures.

Note.—If wages are paid in cash, no allowance in kind is admissible."

SRI G. SANYASI RAO:—"Is it not a fact that we are not allowing the ryots to keep sufficient quantity of paddy for payment to their servants and for their own consumption, till the next harvest season comes?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"All the wages in kind and storage for personal consumption, etc., are allowed and they are calculated from harvest to harvest. But in places where harvest is made once a year, these are calculated annually."

M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have issued instructions that only a proportionate quantity of grains should be procured from the ryots, in case the actual yield in the year was poor?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"There are certain rules now followed by the Government in the matter of procurement. I have already answered Sir, that all the grains required by the ryots for consumption and for seed are calculated from harvest to harvest in the case of one harvest and once a year in the case of single-crop lands, and they are allowed to be retained with them."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Are the Government aware of the fact that in certain parts of the Province, including Salem, wages for the agriculturists are given only in kind, but now on

account of the system of control, they are being denied this and if so, will the Government consider the desirability of changing these control orders, so that they may be paid in kind hereafter?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"According to the rules, it is only producers who are entitled to hold the grains. Others who are also entitled to wages in kind are mentioned therein. But coolie labourers cannot claim the same privileges, Sir."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Are the Government aware that most of these procurement officers do not pay the price fixed by the Government for some arbitrary reasons of their own?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"As far as the Government we aware, we have fixed the ceiling prices. If, for any particular reason, the party concerned is not paid the price fixed, the Government cannot help it."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Is it not the proper procedure on the part of the procurement officers to fix the target of procurement after deducting the wages of the labourers paid in kind also?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I have already clearly stated that they fix the target only after taking these things into consideration, Sir."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I ask him to call for the reports from the various Collectors as to what the practice is in their districts, whether the agricultural labourers are paid in kind or in cash?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The Collectors have been clearly informed as to what they should do with regard to procurement. No other further instructions are necessary, and these instructions are followed. If any cases are brought to the notice of the Government where these instructions are not followed necessary action will be taken by the Government."

SRI R. RAGHAVA MENON:—"Is the Hon. Minister in charge of Food aware that, in Malabar, wages in kind are not allowed to the cultivators, though the procurement orders do make a provision that wages in kind must be allowed to the actual cultivators?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"As regards Malabar, special rules in regard to procurement are made, because most of the kanamdars are big landholders and they engage a number of labourers under them for whom they want to pay in kind. It is a peculiar system obtaining in Malabar. The Government have taken into consideration the custom existing there and have made suitable provision in the rules, Sir."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Even if ceiling prices are fixed, is it not the duty of the Government to see that the ryots are paid proper price for their paddy, and if instances are brought to their notice, will they see that proper prices are given to them?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Ceiling price is for the information of those who sell their paddy and for those who buy it and if individuals between themselves try to barter away their grains for some reason or other, the Government cannot interfere in all these things, Sir." 11-30 a.m.

SRI R. RAGHAVA MENON:—"May I know, Sir, from the Hon. the Minister whether the actual cultivators are allowed to keep the necessary grain for paying wages to the labourers who are cultivating the land, as it is allowable under the Foodgrains Control Order?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"They are certainly allowed, Sir, according to the Procurement Orders. It is open to the labourers to bring to the notice of the Government cases where they have not been paid the wages in kind though the landholders have deducted the same from their surplus."

MRS. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—"Is the Hon. the Food Minister aware that in certain cases the millers refuse to give the ceiling rates fixed by the Government, i.e., Rs. 16-8-0 for two imperial maunds, when the producer asks the same to be paid to him?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"That is certainly wrong, Sir, and if such lapses are brought to our notice, we will certainly take the necessary action."

SRI R. RAGHAVA MENON:—"Is the Hon. the Minister aware, Sir, that in spite of the protests and the Government's order to the Collector to see that the wages in kind should be paid, it is not followed in the districts on the plea that it interferes with procurement?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Sir, if any wrong has been done, it is open to the hon. Member to bring it to our notice to enable us to take necessary action."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Are the Government aware that the procurement agents appointed by the Government are not having enough money to buy the paddy when the producers are anxious to sell it?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"If they are not able to procure properly, Sir, then their licences will have to be cancelled. That is all."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government will not be pleased to appoint more procuring agents so that there may be competition among the agents and thereby the producers may get the ceiling price?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Instructions have already been issued, Sir, to the Collectors of the districts to employ a greater number of procuring agents in all the areas."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that lists of names of the members of the District Food Committees sent by the Collectors for approval are inordinately delayed by the Government which committees, if formed, will resolve most of the difficulties? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" If the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer it, let him answer."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Orders have already been issued to the Collectors, Sir, approving the names that have been recommended and I am sure in the course of the week the local Collectors would receive the names approved by the Government."

SRI R. RAGHAVA MENON:—" Will the Government be pleased to enquire whether in Malabar the cultivators are allowed the wages in kind at least up to the minimum which is allowed by the Tenancy Act of Malabar."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The Tenancy Act of Malabar has been taken into consideration, Sir, with regard to the procurement Orders."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—" If the Government cannot help the ryot to get his proper price, may I ask, Sir, whether the Government will be pleased to adopt the same attitude if the ryot chooses to get a higher price from a buyer if he is prepared to pay it? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" It is a hypothetical question, Sir, which I think does not require an answer."

SRI R .V. SWAMINATHAN:—" May I know, Sir whether the Government have noted the remarks offered in regard to the procurement system in the debate on the Demand for Capital outlay on state trading schemes and whether they will change their policy in the light of those remarks? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The Government have proceeded on a certain plan and the results are being watched. I do not see any need to change it now."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that a large number of procuring agents actually take one or two measures more than the number of measures required per bag and if so, will he issue instructions that this practice must stop or alternatively, that procurement should be made only by weight and not by measure? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" This is something, Sir, which is impossible for the Government to achieve. If a man wants money and is prepared to sell his paddy at a lower price in spite of the order which distinctly says that it must be sold at a certain price, how the Government can interfere or help in the matter, Sir, I do not know."

SRI R. RAGHAVA MENON:—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to enquire as to what is done in Malabar and may I know whether he will be pleased to issue instructions? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question relates to Dharmapuri. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister is ready to answer the question. The hon. Member wants to know something about Malabar."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" It does not arise out of the main question, Sir. If the hon. Member will bring any particular case to the notice of the Government, I shall be able to make an investigation into the facts."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that there are large stocks of paddy available in villages which remain to be procured by the agents? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" It may be so, Sir. But they cannot be procured simultaneously. Besides in the matter of procurement we have not only to take the grain, but we have to arrange for the transport to take the grain over and keep in a godown, etc. All these things have to be done. Therefore it is likely that it takes some time to remove the stocks."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" As has been done as a special case in Malabar, wherever there is the system of paying the wages in kind in practice in the Province, will the Government consider the desirability of continuing the system, if necessary by reducing the target, so that the labourer may be paid in kind ? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" I am afraid, Sir, the hon. Member is not quite clear in what he wants to know. It appears to be a difficult question."

Proposal to bifurcate the Madras Province.

* 949 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have decided that in future the Madras Province will be bifurcated into North and South Madras for immediate administrative convenience?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" The answer is in the negative."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" If not for any other consideration, will not the Government consider the matter, at least as a matter of administrative convenience? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I think it can't be done, Sir, until we know the final decision of the Government with regard to the linguistic provinces."

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Import of bengalgram.

* 950 *Q.*—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that our Province is dependent upon other Provices and States for bengalgram;

(*b*) if so, the names of the Provinces and States from which it is imported;

(*c*) the cost price of bengalgram at the place of import and the selling price at Madras; and

(*d*) the average time generally taken in importing the same from the other Provinces and States?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) Under the Basic Plan for grams for 1948-49, Madras Province has to import quotas allotted by the Government of India from the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Vindhya Pradesh Union and Bikaner State.

" (*c*) The prices of whole gram to be imported from the East Punjab States Union, Vindhya Pradesh Union and Bikaner States are Rs. 10-7-10, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13 per imperial maund, f.o.r. station of despatch respectively.

" The selling pri;ce of the commodity in this Province will be fixed with reference to the prices in exporting areas, transport and other incidental charges, and a fair percentage of profit to wholesalers and retailers, etc.

" (*d*) The time taken to import the commodity from the exporting areas depends upon several factors, viz., availability of good gram, its inspection and procurement, availability of transport, etc., and hence, it is not possible to determine the average time taken."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the gram was sold at Rs. 50 per bag in the City two months ago whereas the cost to the Government was only Rs. 25 or Rs. 30?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The same consideration that would apply to the ceiling price would operate with regard to the grams also imported previously."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" In view of the fact that the Government have to spend much on transport for bringing the grams from Patiala, etc., and also in view of the bottleneck of the wagon position, will the Government consider the desirability of taking the goods to Bombay and bring them to Madras by steamer?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Certainly, Sir, the Government are aware of the various sources of transport and also of quicker transport wherever they are necessary."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, who is the procuring agent so far as the State mentioned by

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the Minister is concerned, whether the Government decide on their own men or do they leave it to private procurers and may I also ask, Sir, whether the whole quota allotted to this Province has been arranged to be imported to Madras?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The whole thing is arranged as a Government to Government transaction, Sir. The Government of India have their own agents and we also have our agents. We send our agents to the various States where the grams have to be procured, to inspect them and if they are in good condition, the whole thing is purchased by the Government."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—" May I know, Sir, whether in fixing the price of the grams got from the respective places, the Government take the particular price of each place into consideration or they take the average cost to Government of all the imports?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" I have already answered, Sir, the question as to how the prices are fixed. It depends on various factors, the distance, the cost of the transport, etc. Taking all these things into consideration, the final price is fixed by the Government."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. the Minister, Sir, that the purchases are made as from one Government to another Government, may I know, whether after the grains are got here, they are distributed through the ordinary trade channels or through the co-operative societies?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" As soon as they are brought here, Sir, the Food Department takes charge of all the grains and they distribute the same according to the ration requirements of the various districts."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—" My question was, Sir, as to the way in which the prices are fixed. Supposing the Patiala gram costs Rs. 15 and the bengalgram costs Rs. 18, are they selling these two varieties with a profit added separately at different prices or are they fixing the price of the whole gram on the average price?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" It is sold all over the Province at an average price fixed by the Government."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, whether the bengalgram is grown only in Bengal and other Provinces or whether it is grown in our Province also and if so what the quantity is that is grown in our Province, Sir?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" We grow very little of bengalgram in our Province. The total production is barely 20,000 tons."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that there would have been a bengalgram crisis in the Madras City but for the private individuals who imported it from foreign countries like Australia and Java? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The Government are kept fully aware, Sir, of the availability of the gram at their disposal. Whenever there is a likelihood of scarcity, they take all the necessary steps to see that this deficit is properly made up in good time."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Madras Government employ any private persons to procure the grams for them from other areas and if so what is the system in selecting the private agents? "

11-45 a.m. THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" They have not done so, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Is it a fact that if the goods were diverted via. Bombay to Madras by steamer, it will save 15 to 20 days' time in getting them from Patiala to Madras? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" It is not a question of time but one of availability of the grains. Of course, the Government are aware that their conveyance from Bombay to this place will be quicker provided steamers are available."

Officials deputed from Local Fund Audit department.

* 951 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many officials (whatever grade) have been deputed from the Local Fund Audit department to other departments; and

(*b*) out of such officials, how many are Tamilians and how many are Andhras?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (*a*) Seventy-seven members of the Local Fund Audit department are on deputation to other departments including forty-six employed on the internal audit of State Trading Schemes and intensive Khadi Schemes.

" (*b*) Of these, 44 are Tamilians and 20 Andhras."

Geological survey in the Ceded districts.

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

(*a*) how far the geological survey in the Ceded districts has progressed;

(*b*) whether copies of reports so far submitted to the Government will be placed on the table of the House or whether the salient features will be given;

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(*c*) whether any expert committee has visited the place for examining the iron ore deposits in Sandur area;

(*d*) whether that committee has submitted any report to the Government, and if so, whether a copy of it will be placed on the table of the House; and

(*e*) what steps the Government propose to take to exploit the available deposits of iron ore?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (*a*) The Geological Survey department have been surveying certain selected areas in the Ceded districts from December 1940 during the field seasons and conducted investigations into certain minerals. In 1940-41, two officers commenced the mapping of the Vempalle limestone belt which contains both asbestos and barytes deposits. During the next six or seven years one to three officers of that department worked in the Ceded districts. From the field season 1946-47, three officers have been carrying out systematic mapping in the Ceded districts. A total area of 1,600 square miles in Tadpatri taluk, Anantapur district, Kurnool, Nandikotkur, Koilkuntla and Banganapalli taluks in Kurnool district was mapped. During the current field season 1948-49 four officers of the Geological Survey department are working in the Ceded districts on systematic geological mapping and mineral investigations. The Government have been receiving reports on the various investigations carried out by them during the field season programmes.

" (*b*) The important geological survey reports which contain information about the occurrence of minerals are published for the information of the interested public and copies of such reports are available with the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, for sale. As there are a number of reports on Ceded districts, most of them being voluminous, it is not practicable either to place them on the table of the House or to give an account containing the salient features of the reports. If information is desired on any particular mineral in the Ceded districts, the question of placing the report on the table of the House will be considered.

" (*c*) Presumably the hon. Member refers to the Steel Consultants to the Government of India who visited the Sandur iron ore area for making a preliminary survey and report on the location of new steel works. If so, the answer is 'yes'.

" (*d*) The Government of India have just received the reports of the Steel Consultants and are examining them. They have promised to give due consideration to the claims of Madras. Copies of the report are not available with this Government.

" (*e*) The Government of Madras have been impressing on the Government of India from time to time the possibility of establishing an iron and steel industry in this Province based on the iron ores found in South India, and have submitted concrete proposals to them for the location of a factory in this Province."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that there are vast iron ore deposits around Veldurti village in Kurnool district and may I know whether the Geological Survey department have mapped this area also?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have heard of those deposits, but I cannot say off-hand whether the geological survey officers have already mapped that area or not."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"May I request the Hon. Minister that the information so far available about the results of the geological survey may be widely circulated to the people in Rayalaseema so that they may start prospecting?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"As I have already said, the reports are printed and are available in the Government Press. If anybody is interested in them, he can purchase them."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Will the Government instruct these experts to investigate, as regards this ore in Veldurti village, whether it is possible to get a lot of iron ore?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is no question of asking the experts to investigate. If the samples are furnished and an analysis is made, the information can be taken by the experts. They do not go and prospect or mine."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Are the Government aware that once this was tried and was left half-finished in that village?"

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

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that large deposits of barytes are available throughout the Ceded districts and may I ask if he would take steps to start a paint factory with barytes?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Government are prepared to consider sympathetically any private organization that is ready to start a paint factory with the barytes available in those districts."

Concession given to the Backward Communities.

*953 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of Sri A. Subrahmanyam): Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether the Government have issued any instructions to the authorities concerned in various Government departments to show the concession given to the Harijans in matters of appointments, etc., to Backward Communities also?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"Yes. The general and special rules for the various services have been amended extending the concessions admissible to Harijans to members of the Backward Classes also."

Dearness allowance to non-gazetted staff.

*954 *Q.*—M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether this Government have any proposal before them to increase the dearness allowance to their non-gazetted staff in general or at least to the Secretariat staff in particular?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether our sister Province, Bombay, has increased the dearness allowance by Rs. 10?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have no information."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"In view of the fact that the Government of India have recently increased the dearness allowance to their officers and in view also of the fact that the disparity is really causing grave injustice to our staff, may I inquire of the Government whether they are seriously considering the possibility of increasing the dearness allowance in order to render justice to them?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"While we are aware of what the Government of India have done, we are not seriously considering any enhancement of dearness allowance here."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the fact that the Government have realized the importance of the question and the manner in which the non-gazetted officers have been discharging their duty—and as a matter of fact, the Leader of the House had paid a compliment to them during the course of the Budget Speech the other day,—may I ask whether the Government will re-examine the question relating to dearness allowance and enhance it in consonance with the cost of living index?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"When all the taxation proposals are gone through in the Assembly and when we take stock of the financial position, it will be time for us to reconsider what we have now decided."

Optional system for the S.S.L.C. examination.

*955 *Q.*—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have decided to abolish the optional system for the S.S.L.C. examination in future;

(*b*) whether the Government have consulted the respective Universities; and

(*c*) what the opinion of the Andhra University in the matter of abolition of the optionals for the S.S.L.C. examination is?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"(*a*) Yes.

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"(*b*) Yes. The Madras and Annamalai Universities have agreed to the abolition of optionals; but the Andhra University suggested that the optional subjects may be classified on a broader basis than at present. The Government agreed with the unanimous view of the Provincial Advisory Board of Education which contains representatives of all Universities and orders were accordingly issued abolishing the optionals.

"(*c*) Recently, in connexion with the proposal of the Andhra University to introduce the I.Sc. courses, the question of abolition of optionals was considered by it. It was said that the standard of syllabus in mathematics that will be necessary in the I.Sc. course will be higher than that provided in the reorganized syllabus. In order to come to an agreed understanding on the matter, representatives of the three Universities were summoned. It was resolved at that meeting that provision for higher mathematics to such of those who would like to specialize in that subject may be provided in schools. Consequently certain suggestions were made which are under consideration of Government in consultation with the Universities."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the fact that the Andhra University is not in favour of abolishing the optional subject, will the Government exclude at least the Andhra area and allow them to have the optional subject?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The hon. Member's representation is not correct. They want that facilities to such of those, who want to take to the I.Sc. course must be given for studying higher mathematics. All the three Universities came to a certain unanimous conclusion in the conference I mentioned. That matter is under consideration."

SRI G. SANYASI RAO:—"Is it not a fact that in schools students are not allowed in the S.S.L.C. classes to study their respective optional subjects?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I think I have explained that matter very clearly."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"If the abolition of the optional system is final, may I know from the Hon. Minister how he is going to provide for the study of mathematics with a view to cope with the standard of higher mathematics in the I.Sc. course?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"As I mentioned before, certain unanimous conclusions were arrived at between the Members, including the representatives of the three Universities who were summoned recently. The matter of drawing up a detailed syllabus in pursuance of the agreement reached is under consideration. A committee will be appointed by the Director of Public Instruction for that purpose and the representatives of the Universities will also be in that committee. Therefore, I think there will not be any difficulty in arriving at a unanimous conclusion."

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MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the decision to abolish the optionals in the Andhra area is final or is under consideration?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I have nothing more to add to what I have already explained."

"Special Border Police" and "Home Guards."

* 956 *Q.*—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the "Special Border Police" and the "Home Guards" have been disbanded or absorbed in the department;

(*b*) if absorbed, whether all of them or a portion of them only; and

(*c*) if not absorbed, why?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"(*a*) There is no force called the "Special Border Police" in this Province. "Home Guards" have not been disbanded.

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

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the fact that unrest is prevalent in certain villages in the districts, may I ask whether the Government will extend the system of Home Guards which is prevailing only in important towns, to the villages also, so that security may be assured to the villages?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Things have improved considerably now and the extension of Home Guards to the villages also may not be feasible just now. If necessity arises, it will be considered."

Decision regarding film production.

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, the question as it is on the paper now is wrong. I remember to have put it like this ' . . . . , commercial and entertaining absolutely or instructive . . . ', the word ' or ' should come after the word ' absolutely ' and not before it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is that a mistake?"

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"I think it is a printer's devil."

* 957 *Q.*—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have made any decision as regards film production, whether it should be commercial and entertaining or absolutely instructive on spiritual, political, moral and educational side?

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The meaning of the question is not clear. But I may state that the Government have recently approved a Film Censorship Code for the guidance of the Producers and Censors."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"I think there is some printer's devil. That is why I asked the Hon. Minister to understand it first before answering the question."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member come to my room during luncheon interval. We shall look into original and see whether there is a printer's devil. If there is a printer's devil, the question can be taken up on Monday. If not, the hon. Member will have to put a fresh question."

Personal Assistants to District Agricultural Officers.

* 958 *Q.*—S. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government are abolishing the posts of Personal Assistants to District Agricultural Officers?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee has recommended the retention of the posts of Personal Assistants to the District Agricultural Officers. The Government propose to review the necessity for the continuance of the posts."

City's water-supply.

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"There is hardly time for taking up this question to-day. Since it is an important question I request that it be taken up on Monday."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think this question is probably about the City's water-supply by the Corporation. I do not think we can take it up on Monday. I shall, however, allow 5 minutes for this question. The House should know that I have already received the answers to a number of questions to be put on Monday. After all, it is the Members who are going to lose."

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that he convened a meeting of experts to improve the Madras City's water-supply; and

(*b*) if so, what decision has been arrived at at that meeting and what steps the Government intend to take to improve the City's water-supply?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) & (*b*) In December 1948, the Government constituted a small Committee to look into the question of eliminating the bad smell from the City water-supply. The Committee has submitted its report. The Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, has agreed to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee."

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BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know, Sir, what are the recommendations of the Committee?" 12 noon

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Committee has recommended that the water in the Red Hills lake should be treated with copper sulphate, that filter beds should be sterilized, that the filtered water should be chlorinated and that there should be a periodical flushing of the distribution system and its sterilization by chlorination."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know what has happened to the proposal regarding the installation of mechanical filters?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The question of installing rapid mechanical filters is pending with the Chief Engineer."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the importance of the question has now passed on from the quality to the acute shortage of supply of water in the City of Madras? If so, what steps the Government propose to take to ensure adequate supply of water?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Corporation has taken certain steps to clean the wells in the City and chlorinate them. They are also sinking new wells and they have asked the people to stop waste and excessive use of water and they have also reduced the daily supply of water to the City as well as the hours of supply."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, in view of the increased population in the City, would the Government consider the desirability of taking on hand a bigger scheme to augment the supply of water to the City of Madras?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"That question is being considered."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, is it not the primary duty of the Corporation to tackle this problem, and if so, what is the purpose of the Government in appointing a Committee and what will be the effect of the Committee's recommendation on the Corporation?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Commissioner of the Corporation was one of the members of the Committee as also the Water-Works Engineer."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister has seen the news published in the *Swadesamitran* on the 17th March 1949 that artificial rain can be arranged with sea-water for solving the problem of water-supply in the City?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The hon. Member may supply further information on this very interesting matter to the Government."

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M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, I hear from responsible members of the Corporation that the Government of Madras is very indifferent to this problem. So, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister the Madras City being the seat of administration of this Province, whether it is not the duty and the responsibility of the Government to assist the Corporation in increasing the water-supply, because the recent increase in population is due to the defective policy of the Government and several people have come down to the City and increased its population . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I am afraid the hon. Member is making a speech."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" No, Sir. I would ask the Hon. Minister whether it is not the responsibility of the Government to assist the Corporation in seeing that water-supply is improved? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Government are perfectly aware of their duties in the matter and their duties in respect of the City, but they have also to attend to the needs of the rural areas in regard to protected water-supply."

MRS. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—" Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that one of the recommendations of the Committee is that the chlorinating of water mains does not hold good, because the pressure decreases in the farthest parts of Madras which are away from the source of supply and so it loses its effect? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The Corporation is proposing to get a portable plant to sterilize the water mains section by section and also to inject liquid chlorine in the mains under pressure."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—" Sir, in view of the acute scarcity of water in the City of Madras, will the Government consider the advisability of supplying fresh drinking water by converting the sea water as it is done on board the ship 'Queen Mary'? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I do not think it is a very easy proposition to convert sea water into fresh water and supply it to different parts of the City."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Will the Government consider the question of pumping sea water and using sea water for non-drinking purposes, so that the pressure for drinking water may be relieved? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I think the Corporation have already taken some steps in this matter. For non-drinking purposes they are supplying well water which is not drinkable."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I ask the Government whether they will not compel or persuade people who belong to the mufassal to go back to their respective places? "

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SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" Sir, in view of the serious situation caused by shortage of water-supply in the City, will the Government consider the desirability of moving the head-quarters of the departments at least for a few months to Ootacamund, so that they may relieve congestion? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" That will not solve the problem at all. After all only a few people may go to Ootacamund, but we have got several lakhs of people in the City of Madras."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that in Delhi they are using unfiltered water for non-drinking purposes and in Calcutta also they are using unfiltered water from the Hooghly for non-drinking purposes. In the same way, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether he would investigate as soon as possible the question of using sea water—I do not mean well water—for non-drinking purposes? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" It will be very difficult to convey sea water to different parts of the City, but we have got a sufficient number of wells distributed in the several parts of the City and it is easier also to use well water for the purpose rather than convey sea water to several parts of the City."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, in order to tide over the difficulty, is it not desirable to launch on a campaign of drink less, waste less, and use less water? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The Corporation has already started a campaign with regard to the matter."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—" Sir, in view of the scarcity of water in the City, may I suggest that, as in the war days, all departments may be shifted to some other district centres? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" It is a suggestion and not a question."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that when the Poondi Reservoir costing about forty or fifty lakhs was constructed, it was said that even if the monsoon were to fail for two or three years, Madras City water-supply will not be affected. Therefore what are the reasons for the present state of affairs, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The reason is, considerable increase in population and failure of the monsoon for two successive years."

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

II.—STATEMENT BY THE HON. THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE ON THE ANSWER TO A SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, before I present the supplementary estimates, I have a little statement to make with regard to a supplementary question put yesterday by my hon. Friend, Mr. Gopalaswami.

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"Sir, I am sorry I have been misrepresented and misunderstood at what I thought and intended as a joke in relation to a supplementary question put by hon. Sri Gopalaswami yesterday.

"The question and answer as recorded are as follows and I think it is a correct official report:

'Sri L. N. Gopalaswami:—Is it not a fact that the mental calibre required for this department is greater, and that is found only in Tamilians? (Laughter.)

The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi:—I do not know whether the mental calibre of the average Tamilian is very high, and I do not know their qualifications for the Mental Hospital.'

"Sir, some newspapers are also trying to give a mischievous colour to the question and answer and misleading impression about my answer. In the first place, the question was very indecorous if put seriously. I did not take it so and so jocularly replied which I thought the House took in joke. I want to make it clear that I meant no insult to anybody. My answer does not warrant any such interpretation. If still anybody thinks that it is capable of any such thing, I am sorry for it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Question time is closed now."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. When I call the hon. Member to order, he should not persist in standing."

III. SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1948-49.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I present the demands for grants for further expenditure and detailed supplementary estimates thereof for the year 1948-49; copies of the demands have been laid on the table of the House.

"This is the first and final batch of demands for grants for further expenditure in this year. Owing to the pressure of Legislative business, it was not found practicable to arrange for simultaneous sitting of both the Houses of the Legislature for presenting any part of this supplementary statement of expenditure earlier in this year, though it was done last year.

"As explained in the introductory memorandum* to the supplementary statement of demands for grants, the present statement includes some demands on account of insufficiency of the original grants concerned for expenditure on standing sanctions based on existing orders and commitments and also some demands for expenditure on "New Services" sanctioned in the current year and for which there is no provision in the Budget for 1948-49.

"There are 31 demands pertaining to the Revenue Account involving a total sum of Rs. 8,06,800 under 'charged' expenditure and Rs. 4,94,29,600 under 'voted' expenditure. Under Capital

* Placed on the table of the house on 19th March 1949.

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Account there are seven demands involving a total sum of Rs. 71,13,800 under 'voted' expenditure alone. Under disbursements of loans and advances, there are two demands involving a total sum of Rs. 4,93,76,900 under 'voted' expenditure. The supplementary demands for voted expenditure are for only token sums in respect of 9 grants in the Revenue Account and 5 grants under Capital Account and these are in respect of 'New Services', sanctioned during the course of the year, the expenditure on which has been or will be met from the savings in the grants already voted by the Legislature. The details of these new schemes are given in the explanatory notes under each grant. The total of the supplementary demands for votable expenditure in the Revenue Account is much smaller this year as compared with last year, the figures being Rs. 4·94 crores in this year against Rs. 7·57 crores last year.

"The additional appropriation required under 'charged' expenditure is mainly in respect of payments made or to be made in accordance with the decrees of Courts, adjustment of interest charges and the expenditure pertaining to the High Court. The amount involved is also comparatively small. These items have been included in the supplementary estimate because no re-appropriation is permissible from savings under voted heads to meet 'charged' expenditure.

"As regards the supplementary demands for voted expenditure in the Revenue Account, large items are the following:—

'*XXXI—Miscellaneous* (*Rs.* 175·45 *lakhs*).—This is mainly in respect of the net outlay on provincial schemes of State Trading transferred to the Revenue Account (Rs. 135 lakhs) and payments to the Central Government on account of technical and vocational training schemes for ex-servicemen (Rs. 30 lakhs). The larger net outlay on Provincial schemes of State Trading is explained in the note under Grant XXXIX and it will be seen that it is required mainly to meet the adjustments in 1948-49 of the cost of chemical manure supplied by the Government of India in 1947-48. The details of the technical and vocational training for ex-servicemen are given in item (iv) on pages 51-52 of the Detailed Supplementary Estimates. Generally speaking the entire expenditure has been incurred initially by the Government of India since 1945-46 and this Government's share (generally 40 per cent) is to be adjusted only in the accounts of the current year.

'*XV—Education* (*Rs.* 71·34 *lakhs*).—This is chiefly in respect of the teaching grants to non-Government primary schools consequent on the payment of dearness allowance at increased rate to the teachers with effect from 1st January 1948, the opening of new schools or standards resulting in the employment of additional teachers, the provision of increments for trained teachers and also the introduction of the system of monthly payment of grant. The constitution of a Senior Division under the National Cadet Corps Act of 1948 in order to giev military training to the male students

in colleges is also one important item included in this demand. I have given further details of this scheme already in my budget speech.

'*XXVII—Electricity* (*Rs.* 47·75 *lakhs*).—This represents mainly the increased expenditure on the maintenance of our electricity systems consequent on the provincialization of the work-charged establishment, payment of enhanced rates of dearness allowance, increase in the price of seaborne coal and the increased provision for depreciation in the Madras Electricity System.

'*XIV—Police* (*Rs.* 31·42 *lakhs*).—The increased expenditure has occurred under clothing, arms and equipment and travelling allowance consequent on the movement of Armed Reserves to disturbed localities including the Hyderabad border. In my budget speech, I have referred to our mounting police expenditure and the impracticability of reducing it to any considerable extent, so long as the Communist and other troubles continue.

'*XIII—Jails* (*Rs.* 28·17 *lakhs*).—The increased expenditure under Jails is also due to the unsettled conditions which we had in the Hyderabad border and elsewhere. The confinement of Razakars, Communists, and members of the R.S.S. together with the rise in the cost of dietary articles have resulted in expenditure being incurred much in excess of the budget appropriation.

'*X—Legislative Bodies* (*Rs.* 18·28 *lakhs*).—The chief item is the expenditure on the preparation of new electoral rolls on the basis of adult franchise.'

"Other items of supplementary demands will be found explained in the Detailed Supplementary Estimates.

"It should be remembered that savings available under one grant cannot be reappropriated to meet the additional expenditure under another grant and that in fact, large savings to the extent of over Rs. 3 crores are expected under grants in respect of which no supplementary demands or demands for token sums only are now moved.

"The total for all grants in the Revenue Account according to the Budget Estimate, 1948-49 is about Rs. 58 crores while the expenditure now anticipated is about Rs. 60 crores, i.e., Rs. 2 crores more. As against this, capital expenditure is expected to be less by about Rs. 2 crores. As regards disbursement of loans and advances the budget figure is Rs. 5·02 crores, while the present estimate including the supplementary demands is Rs. 9·96 crores, the increase being chiefly on account of loans sanctioned under the New Well Subsidy Scheme and loans granted to the Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers' Society and to the Co-operative Central Banks.

"The Budget Memorandum for 1949-50 explains the variation between the Budget and the Revised Estimates for 1948-49 under the individual demands. The final appropriation and the present

supplementary demands for grants taken into account factors which have come to notice after the Revised Estimate for 1948-49 was fixed in January last and new sanctions.

"I hope that these general observations of mine together with the Explanatory Note under each grant will make the position clear to the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The discussion on this will be taken up on Thursday, the 24th March 1949."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"On a point of information, Sir. This relates to the demands for grants for 1948-49 and the amount involved is about Rs. 10 crores. We have got only 11 days more. ..."

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is why I have suggested that the discussion on this will be taken up on Thursday next."

IV.—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(1) DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, several hon. Members who took part in the discussion on this demand have made some suggestions and many have criticised the district administration and in doing so they have also thrown out several constructive suggestions. 12-15 p.m.

"Sir, there seems to be a general feeling among the Members that spoke that the administration in the districts is overworked and that it is due more to the heavy strain that is imposed on the district administration that there has been some inefficiency. It is true, Sir, that the work in the districts has increased considerably from what it was before the war. Now the control over food, cloth and other materials, schemes like Well Sinking Schemes and also the difficult situation regarding the maintenance of law and order and other matters have necessarily brought about a great strain on the district authorities in the matter of administration. They have also been looking after the district boards though they have been assisted by assistants. Whatever the number of technical assistants and personal assistants that a Collector might be having, it is necessary that he should also look into the matter as ultimately he will be held responsible. Perhaps that is the reason why there has been this room for criticism. Sir, it is very difficult for them, with all this heavy work, to satisfy the high standards that are being expected of them by the public after the attainment of Independence. It must also be remembered, that the public also have begun to expect much more than they previously used to expect from this administration. In doing so, I cannot say that they have no right to expect that from us. But at the same time I want the hon. Members to appreciate the difficult position in which the District Administrative Officers are placed with all these burdens thrown on them. I should like to draw their attention to the fact that in spite of all

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this work, their efficiency is quite satisfactory and they are discharging their duties quite creditably and can well stand comparison with their opposite numbers in other States and Provinces of India. I think that is the one standard by which we can easily judge the efficiency or inefficiency of these people. (Interruption.) Sir, I am not here condemning anybody. As some of the hon. Members have criticized the district administration and as the district officials who are responsible for the administration cannot defend their conduct on the floor of this House, it is my duty to defend them. After all efficiency is a comparative term. There is nothing like an absolute efficiency anywhere.

" Sir, now take the procurement of food which has been done by the district administration. Compared to other provinces—as the hon. Members know from the statement made by the Food Minister —we are far ahead of the other provinces in this respect and perhaps we have topped the list. If these officials had not been actuated by a sense of service to the people, they could not have accomplished this work. This is another standard by which hon. Members can judge their efficiency.

" Next, I come to the question of maintenance of law and order. Comparatively speaking, our district officials have been able to maintain law and order satisfactorily and therefore it is wrong to say that they are inefficient to the extent that some of the hon. Members thought fit to criticize. I should particularly like to draw the attention of hon. Members to the fact that during the critical situation in the Province owing to the police action in Hyderabad, our officers were able to maintain law and order and give security to the people ; and all these only go to show how well they have been able to manage the affairs of the district. Therefore, I want hon. Members to take all these facts into consideration before they criticize the district officials who have rendered effective service to the people of the Province.

" Sir, another factor that I should like to bring to the notice of hon. Members is that 8 Collectors, 24 Deputy Collectors, 60 Tahsildars serving in the district administration were lent by this Government to do service in the Hyderabad State and thus there has been a depletion in the number of officers in the districts. So, these are some of the things that have brought about the present state of affairs in the Province and about which some hon. Members seem to feel very much worried. Sir, I do not say that everything is perfect. There may be some inefficiency here and there. But at the same time when they criticize them, I want them to do it with some sympathy knowing the position in which these officers are placed in the various districts and I also request them to exercise some restraint in regard to these matters.

" Sir, some of the hon. Members have raised the question that the administration is top-heavy and I believe the hon. Member who moved the cut motion suggested that retrenchment could be effected by a regional administration and district administration may be replaced by regional administration. But the hon. Member did not elaborate the scheme."

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M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" So far as the regional administration is concerned it must not be for the Revenue Department but only for other departments like textiles, food, industries and other things."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I am coming to that. In this connexion I must say that to questions like food, clothing and housing which are recognized as basic problems every country that is independent, should give the highest priority. These are matters of importance and it is necessary that the highest administrator in a district should personally handle these kinds of work; and it is only the routine work that is entrusted to his subordinates. There is also a Personal Assistant to each Collector to whom the most important portion of the work which is considered very essential to the well-being of the society is particularly entrusted. There are also Technical Assistants to look after textiles and other things. So the work has considerably increased in districts and the suggestion of my hon. Friend to amalgamate two or three districts and administer them as one unit, cannot ensure efficiency. As it is, the Collector of a district has to look after so many things right from supply of fodder to foreign relations if I may say so. Sometimes he has to look after complaints from ryots for the supply of fodder due to famine conditions in certain districts. He has to consult foreign experts in connexion with the starting of a steel factory. Sometimes we also write to him to look after certain schemes. So even in the present set-up of the country, we do expect him to handle more problems than what he was previously accustomed to. So, I again request hon. Members to view the whole thing with sympathy. Therefore, the suggestion of Mr. Hussain and Mr. Ibrahim to replace the district administration by regional administration, if put into practice, will not be effective in improving the efficiency or relieving the Collector of these kinds of work.

" Sir, a question was raised by several hon. Members that though we have attained independence there is no change in the tone of administration and the people are much agitated over it. Sir, it is easy to say that. But they must know that district officials or their subordinates alone cannot bring about such an atmosphere. It is the duty of the legislators also to see that such an atmosphere is created. It is not a unilateral affair. That apart, these officials have already enough work and sometimes they are overworked and you cannot expect them to bring about that atmosphere. So far as the behaviour of public servants towards the public is concerned, hon. Members are aware that we have repeatedly issued instructions in this respect that they must be courteous to the public and help them in all possible ways. Mere courtesy shown by these officials cannot bring about that atmosphere. The hon. Members have also got an equal if not greater responsibility in this regard.

" Sir, some hon. Members had remarked that the state of administration during the British regime was much better than

now. I do not know for what reasons those members have to feel like that. My own feeling is that it is perhaps an interested propaganda by a few people (Voice: 'No, No') interested in maintaining British Raj in India (Voices: 'No. No.'). Sir, if the people had such a feeling, they would not be quiet and would have certainly made it felt. The only test that will show whether such a feeling is correct or not is the elections. And I can assure hon. Members that elections will certainly show that people do not have the feeling, that British administration is much better than the present administration which is also inherited from them, and which is now being carried on in the various Provinces and States of India including our Province.

"Sir, some hon. Members have asked me why I have not said anything about interference from the top. Sir, I do not know what they mean by interference from the top. If there is undue interference it is really bad. But sometimes interference is necessary. If anybody brings to the notice of the Government that an injustice is done, Government cannot keep quiet but will have to interfere so that justice may be done. There is nothing wrong in doing so."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it interference or direction."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I do not know what the hon. Member means by saying 'direction'. If at all there has been any interference, it might be to set right a wrong caused occasionally and it is not a serious interference.

"Some members remarked that when Ministers tour districts, they create an impression that some alone are to be consulted or to be considered as important. I do not know how that kind of impression is formed. Every member of the Legislature is sent a copy of the tour programme of Ministers and nobody is prevented from coming to the Minister and accompanying him in his tour. Merely seeing a Minister and accompanying him is not likely to create a special significance. I do not see where the difficulty arises. I think it is an unfounded fear and I hope that such a feeling will disappear and I can assure those hon. Members who have suspicions with regard to this matter, that the Government do not have any such idea and they do not want to create any impression in the minds of anybody that they favour only some people. As I have said, this feeling will not be conducive to good administration and this Government will not be a party to any such feeling. I should like to take this occasion to remove from the mind of hon. Members any such misapprehensions that they may have in their minds.

12-30 p.m.

"Sir, certain remarks were made about the recruitment and appointment of Firka Supply Officers. In certain districts they were temporary men, and due to that there was lack of efficiency, and it has also led to corruption. Government have examined this question, and they now propose to appoint Firka Supply Officers only from permanent service men, so that they may revert to their permanent posts after the lapse of their service in the Food Department. This would eliminate, it is hoped, all trouble

"Then about the complaint of frequent transfer of officers, I would like to mention that instructions have been issued already that transfers should be as few as possible. The Board of Revenue has been instructed also. But I would like to point out that in spite of that, certain transfers do take place, and I will explain why. Before the war, we had in the cadre of deputy collectors 112 persons; now it is 300. They have been serving in various departments. Some have been lent to Hyderabad. They are all returning one by one. Some of them, being human, fall ill, and so have to go on leave. So all these things necessitate transfer of some people. In view of their large number it is likely that a few transfers take place here and there. But let me assure you, it is Government's intention to see that the transfers are as few as possible, and that only when absolutely necessary, they take place. It applies equally to the transfer of Collectors also. Government wish to transfer officers only when they cannot help it. I can assure hon. Members that Government will do everything they can to minimize transfers.

"Then, Sir, Sri R. V. Swaminathan complained that seniority was the only consideration in promoting officers to higher posts, without caring for their efficiency, so much so there are some who are not fit to occupy higher posts found there. I may tell the hon. Member it is not seniority alone, but efficiency also, that is taken into consideration. He may also know that Harijans get a special preference and they get two out of fourteen posts under the communal Government Order.

"Then there were certain personal remarks made about some Collectors in the districts. I would very much wish that in making criticisms, personal criticism is avoided. There is one handicap in this: the officer who is criticized has no chance of defending himself in the House or outside. After all, if any officer has done a wrong, there are the Government to be held responsible for it. So I would request hon. Members to avoid all personal criticism; Government are there to bear the whole brunt and to take suitable action. Further, to indulge in personal criticism is not conducive to the good of general administration. That is what I can say particularly to the hon. Member who was referring continuously to a particular Collector in a particular district.

"Then, Sir, Mr. S. Nagappa was referring very critically to the method adopted of sending papers through the proper channel. If papers are not to be sent through the proper channel but are to be dealt with directly by the Ministers it will be an interference with the work of the officers. If a petition is presented to the Minister or to the Secretary to Government, he must necessarily make inquiries, because the matter cannot be verified without sending the paper to the place where the matter actually took place. So it is to facilitate the supply of that information that all papers are asked to be sent through the proper channel; so I do not know why the hon. Member should be so annoyed at the 'proper channel'. That is the only way of getting information in full. Without getting full information, if orders are passed, injustice

will be done. Of course, this system involves some delay; but it cannot be avoided; and the only thing that we can do is to minimize that delay as far as possible.

" Now let me come to village establishments. So far as village establishments are concerned the suggestion was made that the hereditary system should go and that we must introduce a system wherein the village headman is adequately paid. Sir, the village services in Madras have had a very high reputation all over India. The Madras Village Service System has been recognized to be one of the best systems in the whole of India. It has received commendation from various sources. In fact, during the war, I understand the resettlement directorate was surprised at the accuracy and ease and speed with which information was furnished from Madras about statistics of recruitment to army and also when armymen who had been disbanded and gone to the villages had to be mobilized. It was all possible because of the system of administration that we have in the village. The present village service system has been in vogue for centuries past, and it has, if I may say so, stood the test of time. In fact, it is this village system that connects the Government here with the remotest parts and corners of the Province. It has served well very long. In fact, it is said, that owing to the lack of such a system, the Bengal famine came about. So we should consider twice before we abolish a system which has been in vogue for centuries and has worked fairly satisfactorily. (M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur: ' It is only the hereditary system that we want to abolish '.) Now, let me examine what is the alternative that is proposed. It is quite possible, say, a lower division clerk is appointed as karnam. But what kind of interest has he in the village? He will be always looking up for promotion. He has no stake in the village. He has no interest in the welfare of the people of the village. Being a man who does not belong to that village, he cannot command any influence in the village. And tomorrow, in the matter of procurement, will he be able to procure from the people? So the present system is not so bad as some people imagine, and the substitute they have mentioned will not bring in any more efficiency.

" I think Mr. Viswanatham has rightly suggested that it is an inevitable thing in the present set up, and the system can be changed only when we change the system of land revenue. Perhaps till we do away with the division of land into wet and dry, deltaic and non-deltaic, rich soil and poor soil and so on and so forth, till we do away with the present system of land revenue and collect only agricultural income-tax and till we introduce a levy for commercial crops, the present system cannot be got rid of. May be that when we consider what type of panchayats should we have in the future we may have to consider this question also. Till such time as those reforms as are contemplated actually take place, I think, it would be hazardous to disturb the existing system, and I do not think it is worthwhile to do so.

" Sir, certain remarks were made, that the village officers were poorly paid and that they must be adequately paid. And one hon. Member drew a graphic picture of a village officer with only two sons and one wife. (Laughter.) I was just a while back going through the old papers on this question. For, I believe, this very question came up for consideration during the first Congress Ministry. I see from these papers, that if we are to increase the salary of village officers by one rupee per mensem it will cost Government an additional sum of Rs. 12,72,540 per annum. Will the hon. Member be satisfied if the salary is increased by one rupee! (Mr. M. S. Abdul Majid: ' No; there should be an increase at least of ten rupees '.) The present Wage Bill of the Village Officers comes to two crores and forty lakhs of rupees. So, unless we have more revenue, it is not possible to increase the salary of village officers. It is not as though Government do not have as much sympathy for these officers as hon. Members have or that Government do not want to better their prospects.

" One thing more, with regard to village officers. They have got certain privileges which are denied to other Government servants. They are allowed to carry on trade, which other Government servants are forbidden from doing. So they have some additional advantage; they enjoy certain honour and dignity in the village. These things compensate them, to some extent, for their low salary.

" Mr. Nagappa or some other Member raised the question of paying jamabandi allowance to talayaris. Jamabandi allowance is paid to the talayaris even to-day, if their village is more than five miles away from the taluk headquarters. (Sri S. Nagappa: ' It is not actually paid; there is only paper payments.') It is wrong to make only paper payments. The hon. Member is a learned Member and he can easily bring to book the officers who make only paper payments. I very much wish that the hon. Member does not make a general remark like that. It is very easy to make such a remark. 12-45 p.m.

" The question of rural housing was raised. Some hon. Members said that rural housing had not been considered seriously by the Government and that only a token provision of Rs. 100 had been made. The Provincial Housing Committee, which went into this question, has recommended the construction of 42 lakhs of houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 980 crores. Out of this, according to the Committee, Rs. 560 crores have to be spent without any return. I want the hon. Members to realize the enormity of the problem and that is the reason why we cannot launch upon the scheme now. Then there is another factor that has to be borne in mind. The Government of India have been advising the provinces not to do things which will help inflation. If we launch upon the construction of houses at this juncture even on a small scale, it will add to the inflationary tendency. At the same time, I would like to assure the House that the Government have this problem in mind. One hon. Member suggested that every village must be provided with dustless roads. Mr. Anwar, who

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has great sympathy for the villagers, was shocked at the way they live. He painted a graphic picture of the desolation and gruesome conditions in the villages. It is true that the conditions in the villages are not happy; it is true that the villages are very unclean. But, as I said, the problem is a very vast one which requires tons of money. It will have to be related to the increase of the national wealth and the capacity of the people to pay taxes and the capacity of the Government in turn to do service to these villages. I am aware that this is a very important problem but I want the hon. Members to know also the present difficult financial position in which we are. But in a small way, a lot could be done if every hon. Member takes a personal interest in the welfare of the villagers. (Interruption.) Mr. R. V. Swaminathan says that I am always asking the hon. Members to do a lot of things. To-day we are in a free country. Freedom necessarily brings with it great responsibilities. The hon. Members being the representatives of the people, have got as much duty as the Government or anybody else to take an active interest in the welfare of these unfortunate people. There are several things that can be done by the kindly interest taken by the hon. Members irrespective of financial aid from the Government. If all the hon. Members take a very sincere and active interest, I am sure that a lot could be done to relieve some of the unhappiness of the villagers.

"Some reference was made to the subsidy for wells. A request was also made that money should be refunded to those who had dug wells but had not succeeded in finding water. I should like to tell the hon. Members briefly the amount spent and the number of wells sunk up till now. The total number of wells so far sunk is 87,876 and the amount involved is Rs. 5,31,72,217. Nearly 103,695 acres have been brought under irrigation. It is only a popular Government, a Government that is responsible to the people, that is interested in the welfare of the people, that can work this programme successfully. I want to impress on the hon. Members of this House that we have been trying to do service to the people, trying to raise more food and help the Grow More Food Campaign.

"The question of representation of minorities was raised by some hon. Members. The hon. Member from Malabar, Mr. Moideen Kutty, tried to make out a case that, out of the quota allotted for the Muslims in the province, one-third should be exclusively reserved for Moplahs. That may be possible when Aikya Kerala comes into being. But it is not possible now. To-day we are taking the population of the province as a whole. So he must be satisfied with whatever quota the Moplahs get out of the seats reserved for the Muslims in the whole province under the Communal Government Order.

"The hon. Mr. Subrahmanyam from Salem, who is not in the House now, referred to the representation of Vanniyakula Kshatriyas. He knows and there is no need for me to remind him, that the Government have recently amended the Government Order

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under which two seats out of fourteen have been reserved for the backward Hindus. Perhaps he suggests that even out of these two out of fourteen, there must be some special reservation for the Vanniyakula Kshatriyas. It is neither possible nor practicable to go on reserving seats for each sub-division of a community. I hope that the increased representation given to the backward Hindus will satisfy them. Besides, he must also remember that there must be enough of suitable candidates to fill the allotted quota. We have had experience of not being able to get candidates to fill the quota that is now alloted to them. Perhaps as the Backward Hindus improve, the chances of their absorption will be quite good. The hon. Member from Kurnool, Dr. Samuel, complained that the claims of Christians were ignored. He referred to a particular officer in the Bellary district and said that there was nothing adverse in the confidential records of that officer. I would like to know how he came to know about the confidential records of that offier."

DR. M. J. SAMUEL:—"This is a matter concerning a Tahsildar. His case was brought before the former Revenue Minister by me. He looked into the confidential records of that officer and had nothing to say against him except that a Provincial Textile Officer had made an adverse remark without even visiting his office."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is very difficult for the Government to answer if individual grievances are raised in a budget debate. It is better that the grievances of individual officers are not made the subject-matter of discussion on the floor of the House, because it will not be in the interests of the very officers whose interests the Members are supposed to serve.

"The hon. Mr. R. V. Swaminathan mentioned about the Pudukkottai State. I should like to say a few words about it. I can inform the hon. Member that there were several laws previous to its merger with Madras which were counterparts of the Indian law. He also said that there was some confusion about the laws. There is no confession so far as the administration of law is concerned. Regarding the representations of the States merged with the Madras Province, I may remind the hon. Member that there is a representative of Pudukkottah in the Constituent Assembly today. Similarly there is a representative of Banganapalle also. It is not as if these areas are neglected in the matter of representation. Pudukottah now forms part of the Tiruchirappalli district, and the District Collector is administering Pudukottah in the same way as he administers the rest of the district. There is no ground for saying that there is no law and that there is only confusion. Orders have been passed that the laws of Madras, in respect of matters for which there was no law in the State, should be applied from 1st April 1949 and that the administration of Pudukottah should be brought on a par with the rest of the province."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, I never said that there was no law in Pudukottah. The people are confused and they do

not know whether the law which governs them at present is the law prevailing in the Madras Province or the previous State law. That was what I said."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have already answered that point.

"The Stamp Act and the Court-Fees Act were applied to the Pudukottah State. My hon. Friend is not correctly posted with the situation there. I assure him that there will be no difficulty. Every law that is in force in Madras Province will apply there also and in every respect it will be treated as part of the Tiruchirappalli District.

1 p.m. "Sir, the question of Ramnad district headquarters has also been raised. It is a question that was also raised last year and the year before last. One hon. Member, if I remember right, suggested that Sivaganga should be its headquarters and some others suggested that Pudukkotai might be the headquarters. It is a question that will have to be examined, Sir, and I am sure it will be done and a decision arrived at as early as possible.

"Another hon. Member raised the question of the bifurcation of Vizagapatam District. So far as that question is concerned, I have called for a conference of the Legislators from that district to meet and discuss with me about that question on the 24th of this month. Certain difficulties have been raised and there have been certain doubts and fears in the minds of some people that certain areas in that district are sought to be annexed to a district that is going to be newly formed near Chicacole or Vizagapatnam. The Government will examine these things in detail and after consultation with hon. Members, they will come to a decision very soon in this matter.

"Sir, certain references were made about corruption. I should like to say that the Government are fully aware of the menace of corruption and they are taking every step and trying every means possible to prevent corruption, whether it be among the officials or non-officials. But at the same time, I should like to impress upon hon. Members that corruption cannot be unilateral. Unless there are people to tempt officers and give them money, there cannot be any corruption. The public also must be prepared to co-operate with the Government in combating this evil."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Unless there are officers to receive money, how can there be any corruption, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I do not want to enter into an argument with hon. Members over this matter, because you know the obvious reply to it. So, Sir, we are fully aware of this menace and we are trying to impress upon hon. Members that there is a duty cast upon the public also to co-operate with the Government in putting down corruption and it is not the

Government alone that are responsible for it. Sir, you know, we have various controls in force—the control of cloth, the control of food, the control of textiles and so on. Naturally therefore it is quite possible that in the selection of people to administer these controls, a few black-sheep might have entered and started this nefarious game. The Government are fully aware of it and they are trying to put down corruption with a firm hand. I may inform the House that these are some of the officers against whom charges of corruption were made and their cases are under investigation: One Collector, 19 Deputy Collectors, 24 Tahsildars, 9 Deputy Tahsildars, 4 clerks and 2 Revenue Inspectors and one village munsif. I should like once again to impress upon hon. Members that the Government are fully alive to the problem and they are doing their best to see that corruption is eliminated. In this connection I should also like to appeal to the hon. Members to help the Government in putting down corruption and let me assure you that the Government will be only too pleased to receive any help which hon. Members of the House and the public in general may give in this regard, either by giving information or evidence or by bringing to their notice cases of corruption which they might come across.

"Sir, let me once again thank hon. Members for the very useful suggestions and criticisms they have made and I assure them that all these will be duly considered and necessary action taken by the Government and lastly I request my hon. Friend Mr. Ibrahim Sahib to withdraw his cut motion."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, even though the Hon. Minister for Revenue had taken great pains to explain many things, still the House, I think, is not satisfied with his reply. His only answer to all our criticisms, so far as I am able to gather from his reply, is that the magnitude of the problem is very great, that it has been there for a very long time, that the evils complained of are very deep-rooted and so the solution will be slow and gradual and the difficulties call forth the greatest efforts of both the Government and the public. He has not explained it in any other manner. That is why, Sir, we are not satisfied. I must point out, Sir, that the blame is both on the Government as well on the public."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is making a second speech."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, in view of the promises made by the Hon. Minister, that the Government would look into these things, I withdraw my cut motion."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Whatever answer or whatever reply is made by the Ministers, we have to be satisfied, Sir." (Laughter.)

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MR. SPEAKER:—" Whether the hon. Member is satisfied or not, I am going to put this motion to the vote of the House. I hope that the House gives permission to the hon. Mr. Ibrahim Sahib to withdraw his cut motion."

The cut motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the grant made.

(2) DEMAND XIV—POLICE.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

' that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,04,54,000 under Demand XIV—Police.'

Sir, at the outset I wish to point out that the Demand for the year 1949–50 is less than the Demand for 1948–49 and the Revised Estimate for that year, and provides only for normal expenditure.

" The year 1948 was an unusually difficult one for the Police. The political situation in Hyderabad, which had very serious repercussions in the districts of this Province on its borders, the sporadic communal disturbances following the assasination of Mahatmaji, the large-scale labour unrest resulting in strikes and lock-outs, the widespread kisan agitation in the delta areas of both Tamil Nad and Andhra Desa, the Communist menace which reached particularly dangerous proportions in the districts bordering Hyderabad and in Malabar, the subversive activities of certain political parties, the unfavourable seasonal conditions and the unemployment caused by demobilization were the main contributory causes for the heavy strain imposed on the Police. As the Government of India advised the Provincial Governments to raise their own Police forces equipped in every way to meet any contingency that might arise within the respective Province, in view of the commitment of the military elsewhere, this Government had to raise the strength of the Special Armed Police from 4 to 6 Units and strengthen the District Police. Progress was also made in recruitment to the Home Guard. The part played by the Malabar Special Police, the Special Armed Police Units and the District Armed Reserves deputed for duty in the districts bordering Hyderabad in quelling the troubles there is now too well-known. Their performance at the time of the Police action was particularly creditable and it may be mentioned that on certain occasions, they had to fight side by side with Military forces and rendered gallant assistance to the latter.

" Consequent on the extension of prohibition throughout the Province the working of the Act in the districts of North Arcot, Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai North, Mathurai South, Guntur and Nellore has been entrusted to the Police Department. This entailed the employment of additional staff in the Police Department.

" There was general increase in grave and cognizable crimes owing mainly to the diminution of respect among certain sections

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of people towards law and order and high cost of living consequent upon certain essential commodities being in short supply. The repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act was also a contributory factor.

" In order to provide for reliable means of communication in the event of widespread disturbances, a Police wireless grid has been established extending throughout the Presidency. The first stage of the scheme has already been introduced. The wireless grid was of invaluable help in maintaining the efficiency of the Police administration especially in the difficult days proceeding the ' Police action ' in Hyderabad, during the communist agitation in Malabar, the prolonged labour strike in Coimbatore and on several other similar occasions. An emergency group of seven wireless stations has been deployed on the borders of Hyderabad to meet the communist menace and another emergency group of three transportable stations is functioning in liaison with Royal Indian Navy on the Tanjore coast to combat the smuggling of foodgrains to Ceylon.

" Tear Smoke Squads are now functioning in the Armed Reserves of all the districts excepting six. It is proposed to extend the scheme to three of the remaining districts next year. The Tear Gas Squads have proved very successful in dispersing rioters and unlawful assemblies. It has been considered that with the growth of lawlessness the Tear Smoke Squads will be more effective than the use of firearms which may result in casualties.

" Mention must be made of the fact that the housing of the police force has become a very acute problem. The Government had, however, reluctantly to defer several of the proposals of the Inspector-General of Police for building schemes in view of the need for economy. Opportunities have been taken to instil into the police force the need to readjust themselves to changed conditions and to maintain cordial relations with the public.

" As observed at the outset the Demand for 1949–50 provides for normal expenditure as the Government had to reluctantly turn down or defer several desirable schemes in view of the present need for economy."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Motion moved—

' that under Demand XIV—Police, the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,04,54,000.' "

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

' that the allotment of Rs. 6,04,54,000 under Demand XIV—Police be reduced by Rs. 100.'

My object in moving the cut motion is not to criticise the department nor the Minister in charge of the portfolio, but simply to draw the attention of the Government to certain features of its administration which has come to my notice. First of all, Sir, I shall go one step further than the Hon. Minister in charge, in congratulating the police not only on their efficiency but also on their loyalty, because more than efficiency, the loyalty which they

have shown to the Government of the day on important and crucial occasions, particularly during the last few months and in the last two years, is a thing which has to be very much admired and appreciated. Sir, the loyalty of the services is a favourite theme for me and while I am speaking in glowing terms on the loyalty of the police service, I must also say that the Government of the Province should be able to exact the same kind of loyalty from every section of that service. It would be very difficult on the part of the Government of a country to exact loyalty from such an enormous number of people employed in the police service. I am very glad that the Hon. Minister for Revenue is also here at this time. Sir, the Revenue Department is the biggest department in this Province and contains the largest number of people and we have also been saying how they have been overworking.

" Sir, while I am on the subject of loyalty, I am sorry to note that on certain occasions, there is a tendency towards deterioration in certain services. This deterioration in the services, if I may be permitted to say so, is due to the action of the legislators. This legislature is responsible for the good administration of this Province. It is its duty and its responsibility to see that the tone of the administration of this Province is kept very high and that level of administration can be achieved only by infusing confidence in the services, high and low, and to-day we find that the police service has been extremely loyal which is a matter of great gratification not only to the Government, not only to the legislators but also to the general public at darge, for we know that if the police and the military of a country are not loyal, it would not be possible for the Government and the citizens to maintain law and order. We know, Sir, how in the year 1942 and later in 1947 when the partition of India took place, it was not possible to maintain law and order in certain places in this country, in spite of the efficient police and military, because the loyalty of the services was divided. Therefore, Sir, they do require the encouragement and support both from the Government and from the public. In this connection I wish to take the opportunity to refer to the very refreshing speech of our distinguished Deputy Prime Minister of India yesterday in the Central Assembly about the conduct of the legislators with reference to these services. He advised the members of the Legislature who did not take the trouble to decide what to talk and what not to talk, to be very careful and cautious in their remarks and in their speeches about these services and he even went to the extent of warning them that they might not be legislators soon, if they went on in that manner. But, Sir, I am not here to repeat the same warning. I would only remind the House that we Members of the Legislature owe a great duty to the public and to the good men in the services and we must support the latter whenever an opportunity presents itself.

" Now, Sir, I have a feeling that if we have been able to avoid the Railway strike which was threatening us only a few weeks ago, it has been possible because of the vigilance of the Home Department of this Province and of the vigilance of the

Home Departments of certain other Provinces also, for which rightly the Hon. Deputy Prime Minister of India, Sardar Patel has paid the greatest tribute.

" I know something, Sir, of what is happening in this part of our country. The Home Department was very alert during the last few weeks and their orders have been prompt and the police were ready. I am glad that because the police were ready nothing has happened in this country, and there has been no hindrance to the movement of food, etc. Therefore, Sir, this Legislature should recognize the good work done by the police services. I have reasons to believe that there will be times in the very near future when people will tamper with the loyalty of the rank and file of the police service. I am not concerned with the Police officers, Sir. If I speak of the officers certainly people will say that I do so simply because I have friends among them or because some one is known to me. The officers can take care of themselves and they will be loyal to the Government. What I am concerned here is with the thousands of the rank and file on whose loyalty the success of the officers will depend. I have a feeling, Sir, that the rank and file are underpaid and I think it is absolutely necessary that the Home Minister should come forward with a supplementary grant before the House to give increased emoluments to the rank and file of the Police Service. (Interruption.) It is not a vote of censure. I am giving this for very serious consideration of the Hon. Minister, because I have heard some reports and it is my duty to place them before the House as to what is actually happening in the country. I am told that there are serious attempts to tamper with the loyalty of the rank and file. It may be within a month or two, but one month or two months are not too long a period. The Government must immediately come forward and see that these people are guarded against temptation and intimidation. Otherwise it would be very difficult. I would earnestly urge on this occasion, Sir, that it is the elementary duty of the Government to see that the rank and file are contented and then they will see results very shortly. To-day it is an accepted fact that even for the supply of food to the millions of the country it is necessary to keep law and order and an efficient police and military are the two elementary requirements of the people. 1-15 p.m.

" This is the main point, Sir, which I wanted to mention to-day and I have done it. I may however be permitted, Sir, to mention one or two other small matters while I am speaking on the Police Demand. I heard the Hon. Minister say, Sir, that he is increasing the number of units of the armed reserves. I want to tell him, Sir, that the number is hopelessly inadequate. The population in the country have to depend on the armed reserved. Therefore it is necessary that the strength of the armed reversed and the M.S.P. should be at a high level in all the places. Especially in certain districts they are not enough.

" It is a notorious fact, Sir, that our police stations are short of men, guns and even lathis. Therefore it is necessary that we must increase the number of men for the stations. I think also,

Sir, that the time has come when we can increase the number of stations in many places and also increase the number of Circles because the work of the police has become manifold; they have now to spend a lot of time for licensing, traffic, Prohibition and other things. It is therefore essential that the area covered by a police station should be smaller so that their efficiency may be higher. I hope, Sir, the Minister will appoint a Senior Officer of the Department to go round and submit a report as to the number of new circles required, the sub-divisions which have to be created, etc. Unless this is taken up immediately I fear that we may not be able to keep up the same sort of efficiency and much less increase the efficiency of the police.

"I have also been told, Sir, that the Police force, particularly the Reserve Police and the Detective staff are not able to put in efficient work for lack of mobility. They are not provided with enough number of lorries or jeeps to go round and check crime. Crimes go unchecked on this account. I do not want to mention the areas of particular officers, Sir, and it would not be right for me to give publicity to such things through speeches made on the floor of the Assembly. I say that there are instances where it would have been very useful if there were mobile units stationed in certain parts of the country where they are absolutely necessary to check crime.

"Regarding Criminal Tribes Act, Sir, I was happy to hear the refreshing remark of the Hon. the Minister in charge of the Police portfolio admitting in his nice speech that the increase in crime was due to the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, which used to be made the subject of discussion times without number. I am very happy, Sir, that the Hon. Minister has admitted and he had the courage to do so. I really congratulate him for admitting it. Then after doing so is he going to keep quiet? I say: 'Don't call it the Criminal Tribes Act. Call it by a respectable name, but make arrangements immediately to do what is necessary, at least after the complete realization of the situation.'

"I should like to make a reference to a small matter, Sir, on behalf of my constituency. I make a representation to the Government that they should not stick to the antedeluvian headquarters and a sub-division which have no work. I would request that Karaikudi may be made the headquarters. I would request that at least a new sub-division may be created if it is not possible to transfer the sub-division from Sivaganga. I request the Hon. Minister to excuse me for making this singular reference, Sir, to a particular place which I generally detest making.

"I was generally saying, Sir, that we require many more divisions of a smaller size and then only the police would be efficient. We must have an efficient police in this country to maintain law and order, Sir, because of what we are seeing happening in the countries in the East, in Burma, Malaya, etc. It is absolutely necessary that in order to have a peaceful administration in the country we must keep the police at a high level. I should be very happy, Sir, if the Hon. the Minister in charge of Police

would come forward with a supplementary demand for Rs. 2 crores or more and if for that purpose he were to levy extra taxation, perhaps some of us would have kept quiet because it would have been more reasonable. He has proposed taxation for nearly Rs. 4 crores and he realizes that he cannot get through all the taxation measures. We are very happy about it. There is no doubt that he cannot face the consequences of the useless set of measures which he contemplated in the Budget speech. He cannot waste his money on projects . . . (Interruption.) You are not greater than Pandit Nehru in this country when he asks you to cut short your expenses. Certainly I agree with the authoritative opinion of the Prime Minister of India when he says that you should not waste money on ideological schemes. You cannot also put more meaning into his words than what the ordinary English language could mean, when he says that you must balance your budget. The suggestion to balance the budget is good; that only means that you should not waste your money. That was all. You should not interpret it in any other way.

"Sir, the Hon. Minister stated that there has been an increase in the wireless stations for the police force throughout the province. Of course we do not know about this. I hope, Sir, hon. Members would remember the famous incident narrated by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay in the Constituent Assembly. He said that Bombay and Ahmadabad were cut off altogether for some days. Telephone wires were cut off and there was no kind of communication between the two places. Such things are happening and it is very necessary to have private wireless stations for the police stations. It is they that will be quite useful in times of emergency. We who have been educated in modern thoughts and take a great delight in democratic institutions on the model of the English institutions cannot go back. As in England the parliamentary habit has got in. The parliamentary system to-day can be sustained only by strong administration on right lines. If we do not have strong administration the parliamentary system will dwindle down in one moment. That is clear. Sir, democracy can progress only side by side with efficient administration in all departments, particularly the police. If not, what will happen is chaos and in a few years a Cariappa or a Ramappa will establish dictatorships in one part of the country and I may be appointed as the Civilian Governor of Madras and my hon. Friend as the Governor of the Andhra. Think what will be the fate of the future of the country, if we do not administer the country with a strong hand. You do all good things and bring ameliorative measures, but at the same time have the guts that are necessary for the administration. If you do not have the guts at least follow Sardar Patel."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Sir, I second the cut motion moved by the Raja of Chettinad though I have to differ from some of the views or sentiments expressed by him. I entirely agree with what he said, Sir, at the outset. Personally I also

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deprecate the tendency among the Members of the Legislature be it provincial or central to attack officials. But there may be occasions when the Members may feel that they have something definite to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned who are appointed by the Government. It is within their rights to point this out. so that the Government will take necessary steps, or in the alternative it will give the Members an opportunity to know the situation. I am sure, Sir, that that must be the attitude in which not only Members on this side but also the other side are making their criticisms and not in any spirit of embrrassing the authorities or the officials of the Department.

" With regard to the Demand itself, I think the Hon. the Premier will come with some statement or other. I really object to the procedure. Of course the Premier is in charge of Law and Order. If he has got something to say to the House regarding the administration in the current year what he should have done was to have made a statement here and now. Now a part of it has been done by the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi, the Leader of the House and we do not know whether the Hon. the Premier is going to reply to the points raised in the course of the debate by the Mover of the cut motion. If he is going to make a statement on certain things I maintain that that statement should have been made before the demand is taken into consideration. I leave the matter at that.

" With regard to the administration of the Police, Sir, I must sympathize with their lot. I know that in the course of the year they had to put up with a good deal of trouble and difficulty not of one type but of different types; there was the Hyderabad situation and the Communist trouble. Surely standing here with a full sense of responsibility we have to place on record our appreciation of the good work they have done. I know of the earnest desire of the officials of the Department and also of the Government to maintain law and order. I have always believed, Sir, that for any country which wants to make any progress or development, the first pre-requisite is the maintenance of law and order. When the maintenance of law and order is not proper woe unto that country. Most of the Members of the House will agree with me that it should be the endeavour of every one of us to see that law and order maintained in the province. It is not enough to make a speech here and stop with that. In our constituency and other areas we should also help the authorities concerned in maintaining law and order. Therefore I do place on record our sense of appreciation for the very good work done by the Police and the Ministry as far as the maintenance of Law and order are concerned.

" After August 1947 the Provincial Governments and particularly our Government have taken a good deal of wide powers. I may bring to the notice of the House, Sir, the speech made by the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon when he was piloting the Public

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Safety Act. He gave a definite assurance that while the Government took extra powers because of the situation which was extraordinarily serious, the Police officials who would be asked to implement the Act would be very careful."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member can continue his speech on Monday.

" I hope the House will remember that the hon. Member, Mr. Nagappa told us that there was a printer's devil in his question. I looked at the original and there is no printer's devil or anything at all. I have told him so and he is satisfied. Let us not therefore blame either the printer or our office."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Where is the devil, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" There is no devil at all.

" There is no afternoon sitting of the House to-day. The House will now adjourn and meet again on Monday the 21st March 1949 at 11 of the clock."

The House then adjourned.

V.—PAPER [a] LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Notification issued with G.O. No. 700, *Home, dated* 19*th February* 1949, *making certain amendments to Madras Motor Vehicles Rules,* 1940, *published with Home Department Notification No.* 357, *dated the* 29*th March* 1940, *as subsequently amended.*

[a] Laid on 17th March 1949.

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